

03. AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK RESOURCES

3.1 Paddy Cultivation – Introduction

Our division's land use pattern is mainly settlement land. There is a little agriculture land. Most of the agriculture land is high land and there is a very little paddy land.

Total Cultivable Extent (Hectare)

The total extent of land where Paddy was cultivated in 2022/2023 is about 357.37 Ha. In the 2014/15 Maha season, the paddy cultivation was increased after 2013 due to the release of land by the SL forces. In 2016, paddy production was decreased (650MT) due to drought. After 2017 it was reported as 288.8 MT and in the year 2022 it was reported as 320 MT.

Distribution of Paddy Cultivation (Ha) – 2023

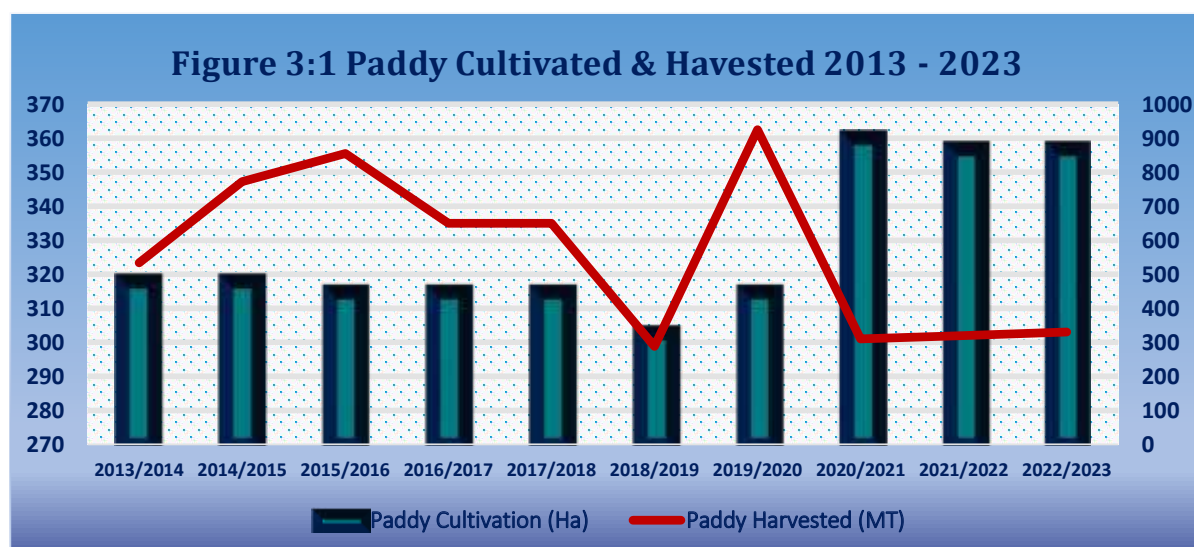
Season	Year								
	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	2021/ 2022	2022/ 2023
Maha/ Yala	318	315	315	315	303	315	360.18	357.37	357.37

Source: Department of Agrarian Development, Jaffna

Paddy Harvested (MT) – 2023

Season	Year								
	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ /2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	2021/ 2022	2022/ 2023
Maha/ Yala	855.5	650	650	288.8	925	310	310.18	320	330

Source: Department of Agrarian Development, Jaffna



Type of Irrigation

The paddy is cultivated during rainfed season. There are only two ponds in Nallur division but there are no major and minor irrigation schemes.

3.2 Other Field Crops – 2023

S. No	Variety of Crops	Extent (HA)	Production (Mt)
1	Kurakkan	0.5	1.6
2	Green Gram	1	2.4
3	Cowpea	0.1	0.1
4	Black gram	2.75	2.3
5	Gingelly	0.25	0.25
6	Grounds nuts	0	0
7	Manioc	04	40
8	Potatoes	0	0
9	Red Onion	1	12
10	Chilies	2.5	30
11	Beedi/Cigar Tobacco	0	0
12	Betel	0.25	2.5
13	Beetroot	0.25	8

Cigar tobacco and red onion are the major crops in this division and these are cultivated in about 8 hectare of land and about 60 Mt red onion was harvested. But the other crops like chilli, potato, Beetroot and manioca are minor crops here.

3.5 High Land Crops - 2023

No of Palmyrah Trees - 367.48 Ha+ 1000 seeds

No of Coconut Trees - 585 Ac + 37426 Seeds

Palmyrah Plantation

Palmyrah plantation is found in 367.48 Ha. High population density, increasing population and increasing industrialization influenced on the reduction of palmyrah plantation. Now there are some projects to grow palmyrah plants but the growth of the palmyrah plant is very slow. As far as Palmyrah plantation is concerned, generally Jaffna is a rapidly growing region in North. As the palmyrah trees are the main raw materials for construction, the palmyrah trees are cut for this purpose.

Coconut Plantation - 2023

Coconut cultivation is done in domestic level and coconut trees are found in about 585 Ac in Nallur division.

3.4 Fruit Crop Cultivation – 2023

S.No	Fruit crops	Extent Area (Ha)	Production (Mt)
1	Banana	05	12
2	Lime	3	08
4	Mango	3	15
5	Pappaw	0.25	04
6	Grapes	-	-
7	Pomegranate	2	15
8	Jack	0.5	02
9	Guava	1	10
10	Nelli	0.5	08

Source: Department of Agrarian Development, Jaffna

Banana, papaws are the major fruit cultivation here, but harvested yield is very low than the target. Production of other fruit crops like lime, grapes and mango is low due to the unpredictable climatic conditions.

3.5 Possibilities to increase the Production

1. All the agricultural lands should be cultivated.
2. Settlement in the red soil area and other agricultural land must be prohibited.
3. Providing subsidies for agricultural inputs to encourage the farming families.
4. Making arrangements for agricultural loans for farming families.
5. Introducing new seedling and new technologies.
6. Reconstructing agricultural roads and internal roads.
7. Implementing fixed price for agricultural products and goods.
8. Providing marketing facilities to local producers for marketing their goods.
9. Introducing hybrid varieties to increase the production.

3.6.1 Problems in Agricultural Sector

1. Spread of Parthenium species.
2. Production cost is high due to use of old traditional techniques.
3. Increasing population and development activities leads to reduce in the agricultural land.
4. Yield is very low because of the unavailability of high yield seed varieties, inadequate fertilizers.
5. New technology also has not been introduced.

3.7.2 Solutions in Agricultural Sector

1. Production cost could be reduced by providing subsidies for farmers.
2. They should introduce high yield varieties to increase production rate.
3. A solution must be found out for market middle brokers
4. Providing marketing facilities for natural and organic farm products.
5. Improving agriculture sector through the awareness and training programme for new technical knowledge.

3.8 Live Stock Development – Introduction

There are 40GN Divisions in Divisional Secretariat, Nallur with the extent of 38km². Total Human population in the division is 23753 families out of those families 1551 families involve in dairy farming, 1408 families involve in goat farming and 1221 families involve in poultry farming .Estimated cattle, goat and poultry population in the range are respectively 2117, 3381, and 50,650. Almost all the families' rare dogs as their main companion animal and many families have pigeons and other ornamental birds.

Nallur veterinary surgeon's office is located at No:117, Palaly Road, Thirunelvely. Majority of the dairy farmers rare cattle as intensive management and all most all the farmers upgrade their cattle via artificial insemination. Majority of the dairy cows are European cresses and majority of goats are "Jamunapari" crosses. Nearly 1.2 million liters of milk is annually produced by these farms. One milk producing society is actively functioning in the range called "YARLCO" This society collects around 487 thousand od liters of milk annually utilizes around 97 thousand liters of milk production of value-added products annual.

Cattle Rearing – 2014- 2023

S. No	Types	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Milk cow	496	503	520	550	680	1200	1300	1082	1128
2	Other cows	1212	604	608	785	616	1250	1610	793	210
3	Other bulls	137	124	40	90	170	180	150	100	40
4	Calves	628	880	612	645	475	2320	1754	748	739
	Total	2336	2111	1848	2070	2093	4950	4814	2773	2117

Source: Veterinary Surgeon office, Nallur

Goat, Sheep & Pigs Rearing -2015-2023

S. No	Types	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	He goat	801	740	758	597	623	770	719	768	830
2	She goat	1535	1485	1515	1428	1977	2200	2420	2649	2551
3	Sheep	154	10	10	13	14	15	15	15	20
4	Pigs	8	6	3	6	6	5	3	0	0
	Total	2336	2243	2286	2044	2620	2990	3157	3432	3381

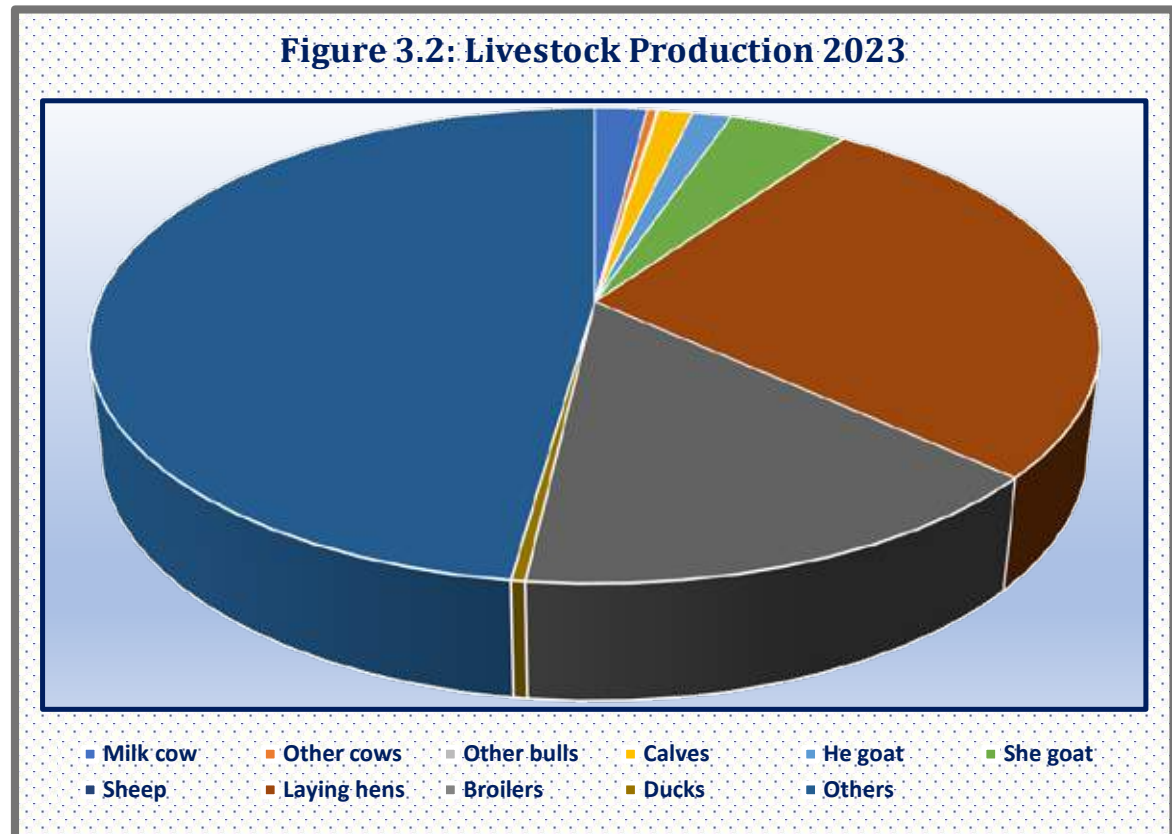
Source: Veterinary Surgeon office, Nallur

Poultry Rearing – 2023

S. No	Types	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Laying hens	10,188	13,780	18,140	14,930	9,300	10,300	11,000	15750	15200
2	Broilers	6,500	8,500	8,300	8,600	9,200	10,600	11,100	11300	8500
3	Ducks	10	3	90	134	167	250	258	258	215
4	Others	5113	10,580	14,660	13,530	24,725	26,400	20,770	27350	26950
	Total	16,632	32,863	41,190	37,194	43,392	47,550	43,128	26054	50865

Source: Veterinary Surgeon office, Nallur

Figure 3.2: Livestock Production 2023



Problems & Solutions in Livestock Development

Problems

- Reduce market price for cow milk & meat
- Disease out breaks
- Natural Disaster
- Absence of goat milk collecting centers
- Lack of therapeutic agents for veterinary treatment purpose.

Solution

- Promoting direct sales of the production
- Awareness on disease prevention
- Safe housing management
- Establishment of goat milk collecting centers
- Provision of free therapeutics aid of NGO via projects