Paddy cultivation is still more remunerative. The result was, China recorded an yield of 6.32 tons per hectare in 2007, while Sri Lanka had 3.93.

Sri Lanka increased her fertilizer use three fold. She maintains a low profile in the production of foundation seed which severely constrains the chain of registered seed and farmer seed. Land available for cultivation, however increased by 160%, a contrast to China’s 8.2%. The ben-efit of this expansion was vitiated by laying off disproportionately large extents from cultivation. Sri Lanka’s policy is clear and purposeful. This was,记录 an yield of 6.32 tons per hectare in 2007, while Sri Lanka had 3.93.