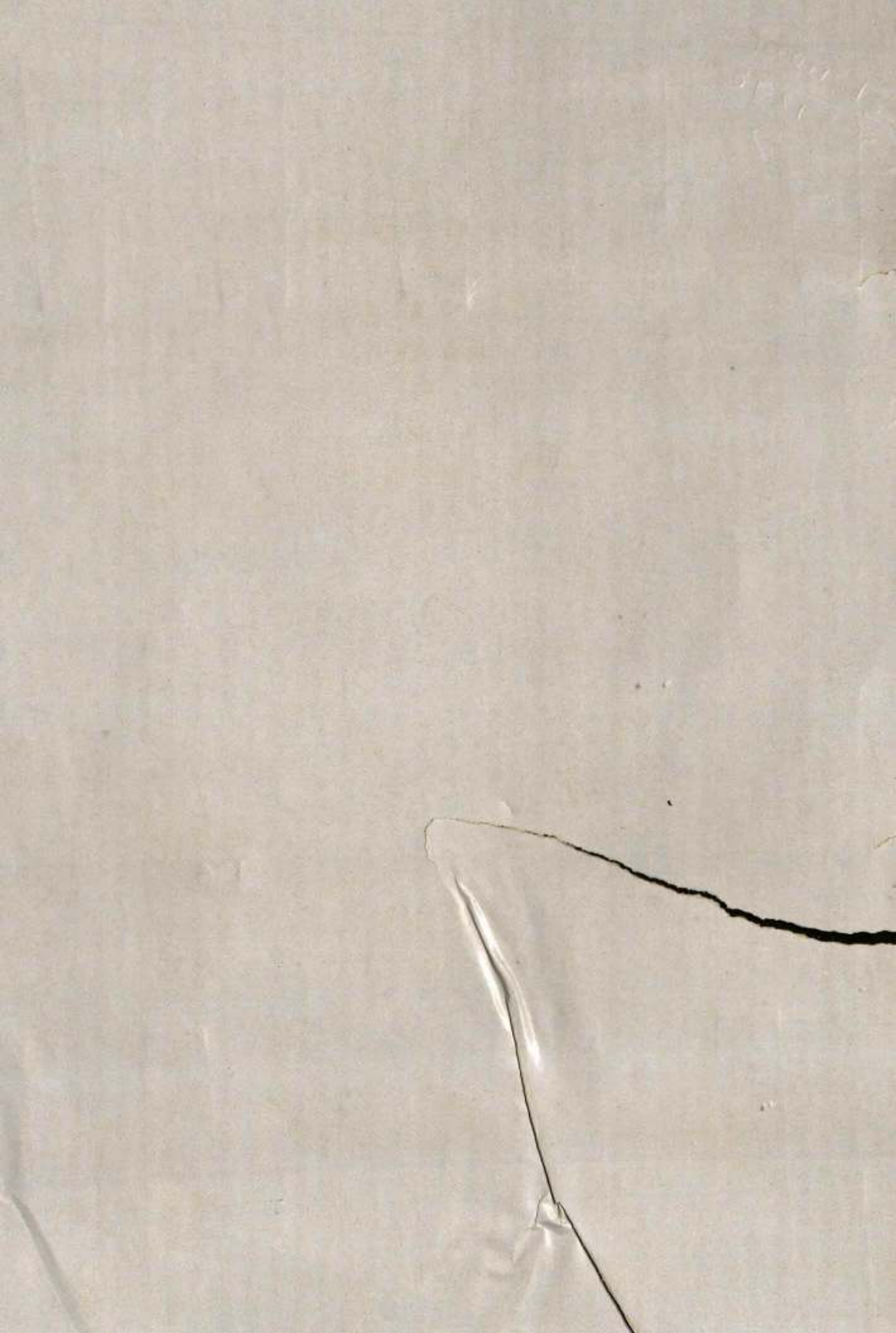




GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

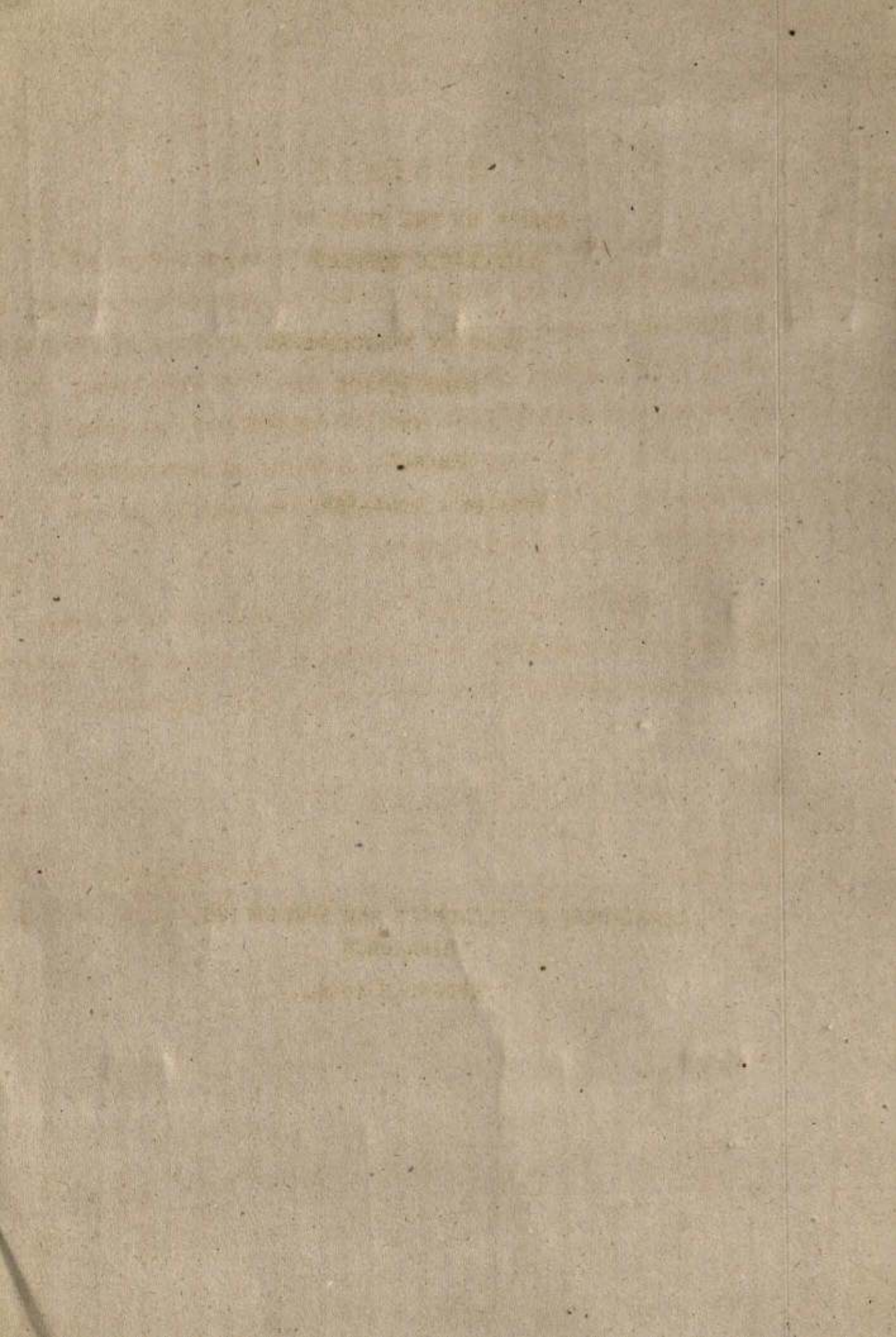
REPORT ON  
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IN KERALA  
1983-84 & 1984-85

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS, TRIVANDRUM  
SEPTEMBER 1986



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P R E F A C E

Though the department generates a large volume of data relating to the various fields of agriculture sector in the State, lack of information on the pattern of disposal of important agricultural produces was felt very much. In order to meet this requirement the department conducted two rounds of a survey on marketable surplus of agricultural commodities in 1983-84 and 1984-85. The results of the survey are given in this report.

The report was prepared by Shri.N.Balakrishnan Nair, Regional Statistical Officer appointed for the survey, under the guidance of Smt.T.Saraswathy Amma, Joint Director.

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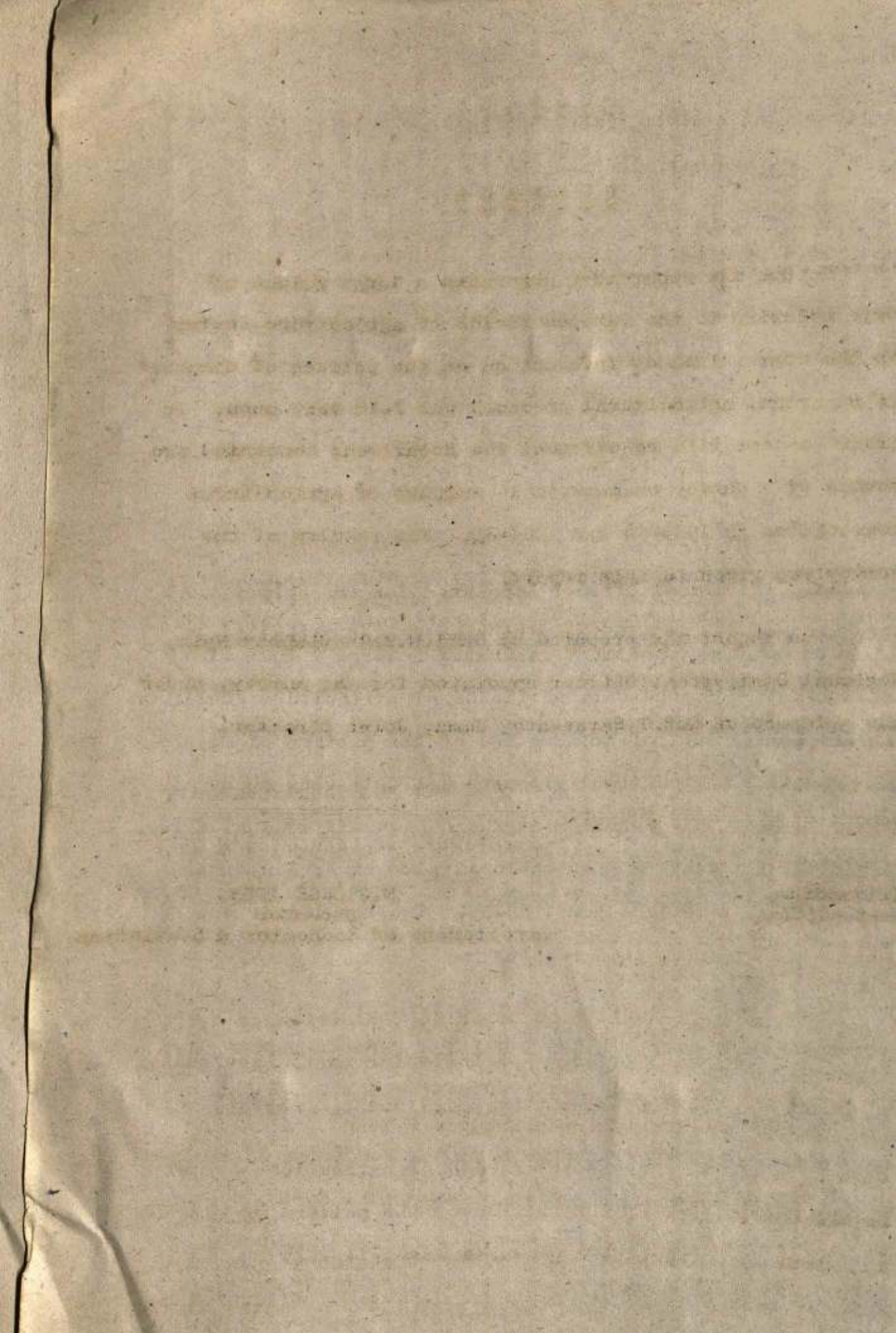
N.GEORGE JOHN

Director

Directorate of Economics & Statistics

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C o n t e n t s

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1983-84    1984-85

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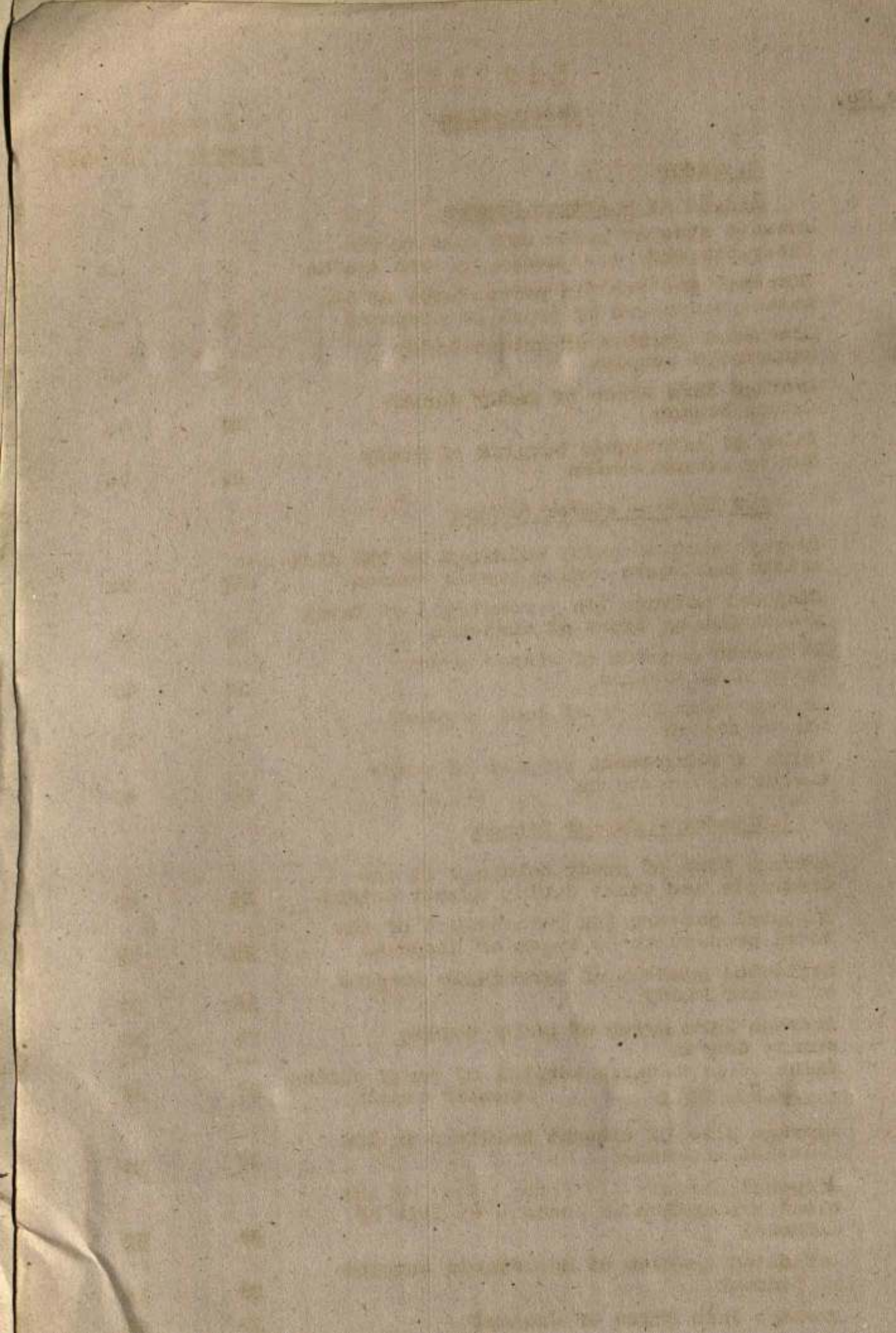
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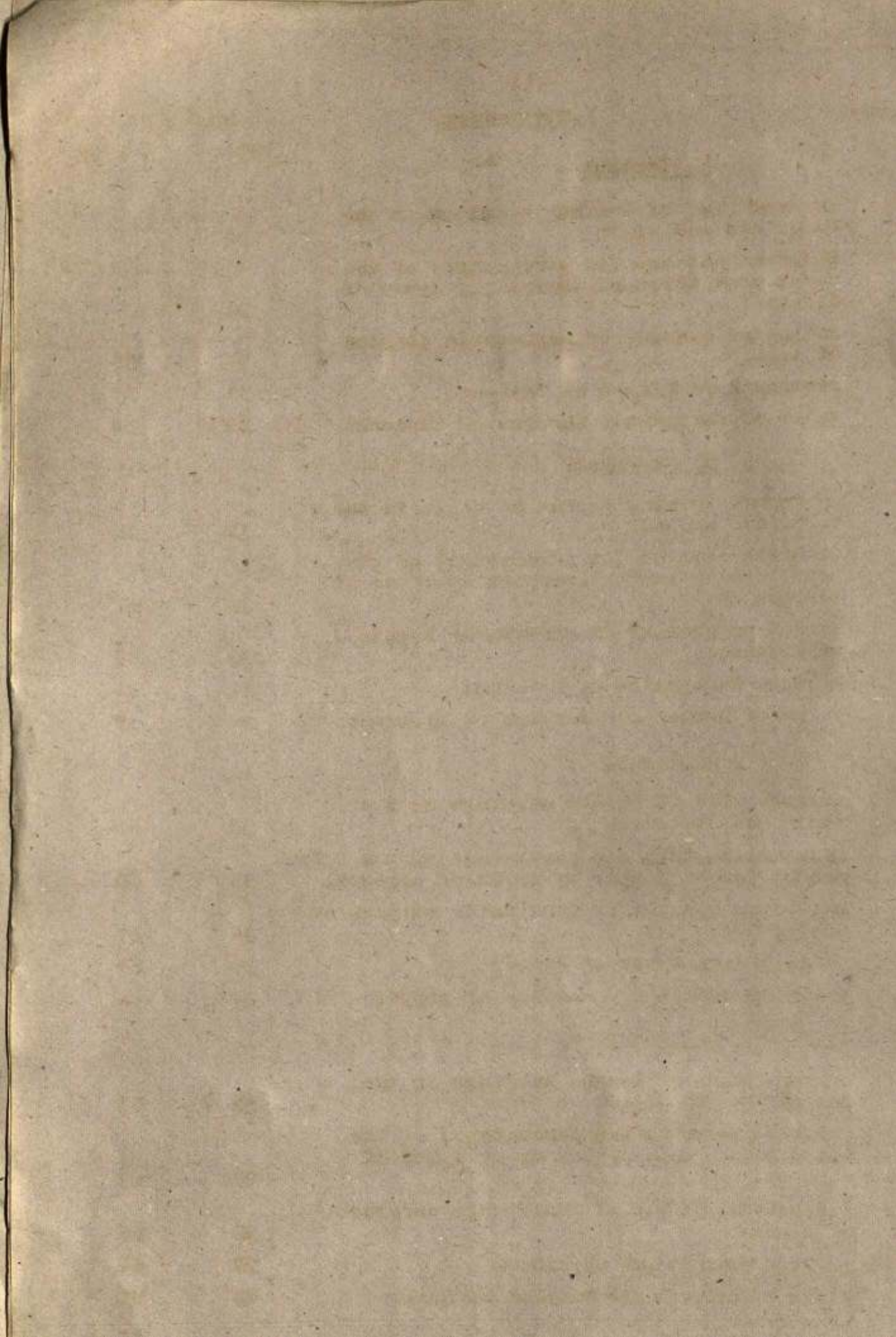
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Report on the study of 'Marketable Surplus' of important  
agricultural commodities in the State

Introduction:

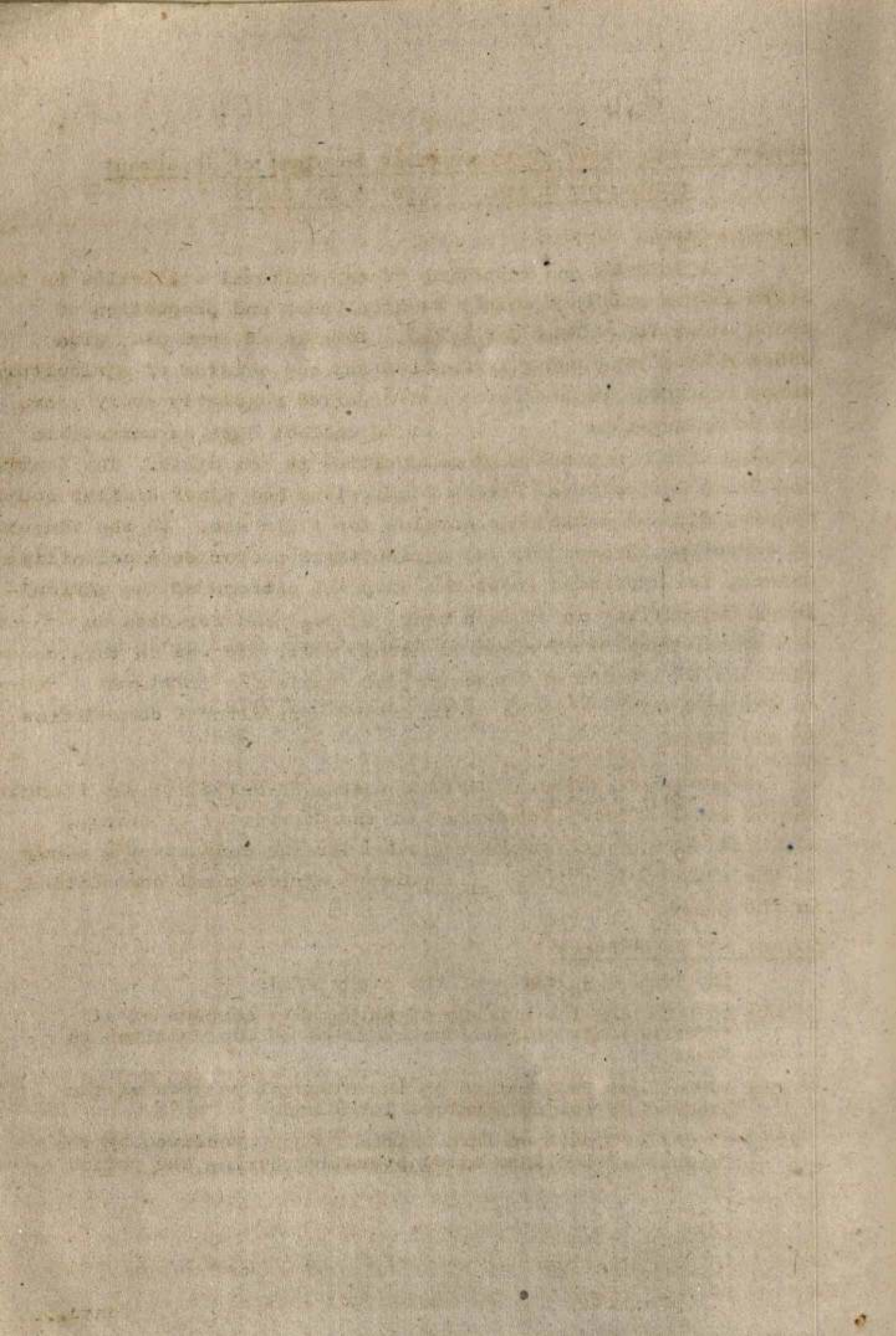
Collection and reporting of agricultural statistics in the State is now confined mainly to area under and production of crops under the scheme for BARAS. Details of land use, area under crops, area under irrigation and the quantum of agricultural crops produced are collected and reported regularly every year. But no arrangement was available to collect data on marketable surplus of the agricultural commodities in the State. The Central and State Agricultural Prices Commissions and other similar bodies require data on marketable surplus for their use. In the context of computing income from the agricultural sector on a scientific manner, the knowledge about the disposal pattern of the agricultural commodities is of much use. Hence, need for data on marketable surplus of crops is keenly felt. It was in this context that the Department of Economics and Statistics initiated a study on the marketable surplus of important agricultural commodities in the State.

As per G.O. (MS) No. 55/82/Plg. dated, 28-9-1982 of the Planning and Economic Affairs Department of the Government of Kerala, administrative sanction was accorded for the conduct of a study on the marketable surplus of important agricultural commodities in the State.

Object of the Survey:

The main objectives of the study were:

- i) to estimate the quantum of marketable surplus of all important agricultural commodities at the cultivators level;
- ii) to collect information on the disposal pattern of the produce at the cultivators level and
- iii) to collect data on farm prices (prices received by the farmers at the farm site) prevailed during the period of the survey.



Coverage:

The survey covered 53 Taluks of the State (except Kanjirappally, Peermade, Devicolam, Vythiri and Manantoddy taluks). The following important agricultural crops were covered in the study:

1. Paddy (Autumn)  
Paddy (Winter)  
Paddy (Summer)
2. Coconut
3. Tapioca
4. Arecanut
5. Pepper
6. Banana
7. Ginger

Design of the survey:

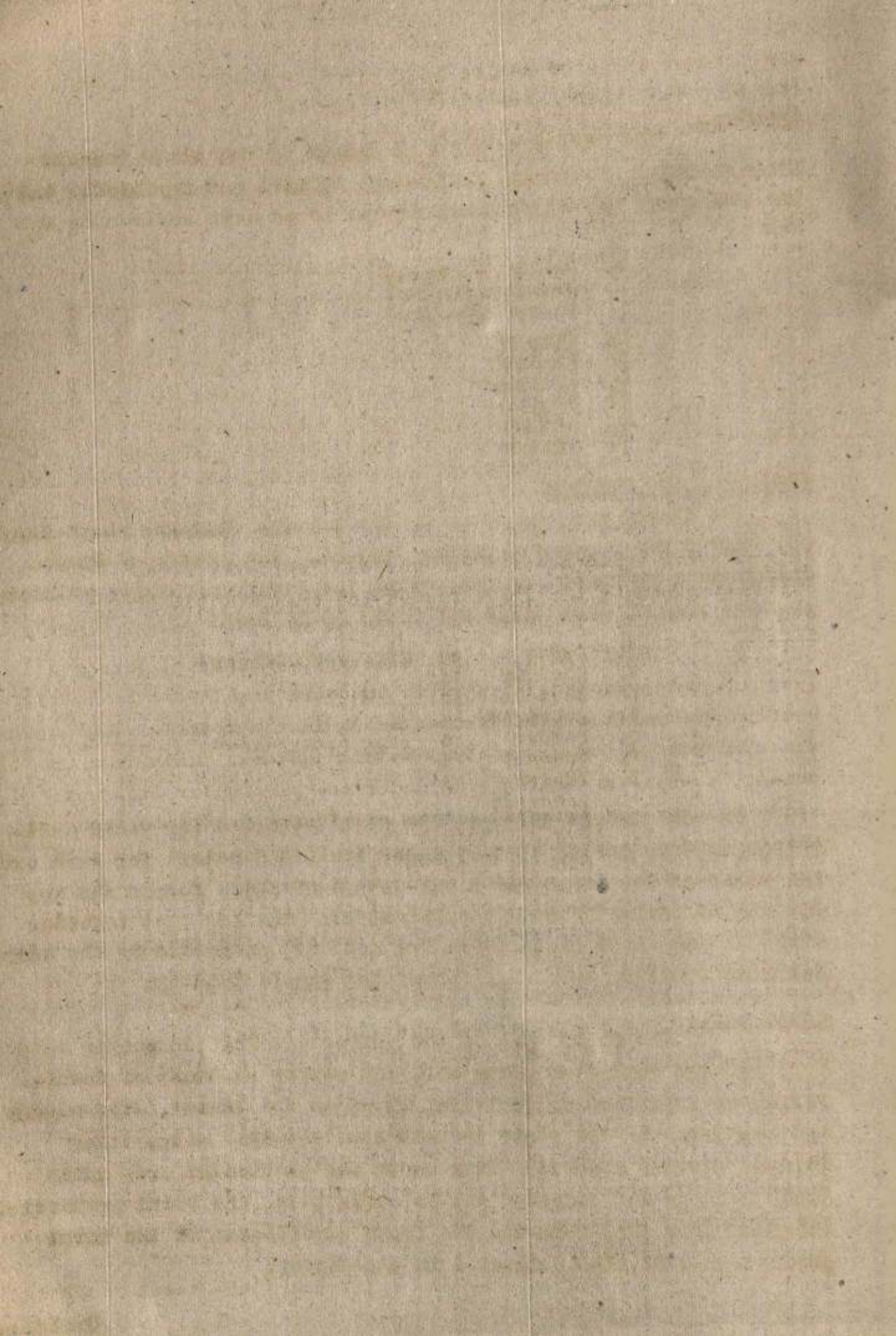
The survey was conducted in the Revenue Villages where land use survey was conducted during 1983-84. The number of sample cultivators selected for collecting the required details relating to each crop in each taluk was fixed as follows:

- |             |    |                   |
|-------------|----|-------------------|
| 1. Paddy    | 10 | (for each season) |
| 2. Coconut  | 10 |                   |
| 3. Tapioca  | 10 |                   |
| 4. Arecanut | 5  |                   |
| 5. Pepper   | 5  |                   |
| 6. Banana   | 5  |                   |
| 7. Ginger   | 5  |                   |

In each sample village, the plots selected for yield estimation surveys during 1982-83 under the EARAS Scheme for each crop was taken as the frame and a sub sample of plots formed the key for the selection of sample cultivators. The key plot together with all the other plots (both wet and dry) possessed by the sample cultivator within the Taluk formed the sample holding.

Field work:

The field work of the survey was started during July 1983 and was conducted along with the survey on 'Cost of Cultivation of important agricultural crops in the State'. The survey was conducted in two years 1983-84 and 1984-85. Among other things, details regarding area under the particular crop under study held by the selected sample cultivator, the total production obtained from that area and the types of disposal of the total production were also collected in the survey.





Tabulation and analysis:

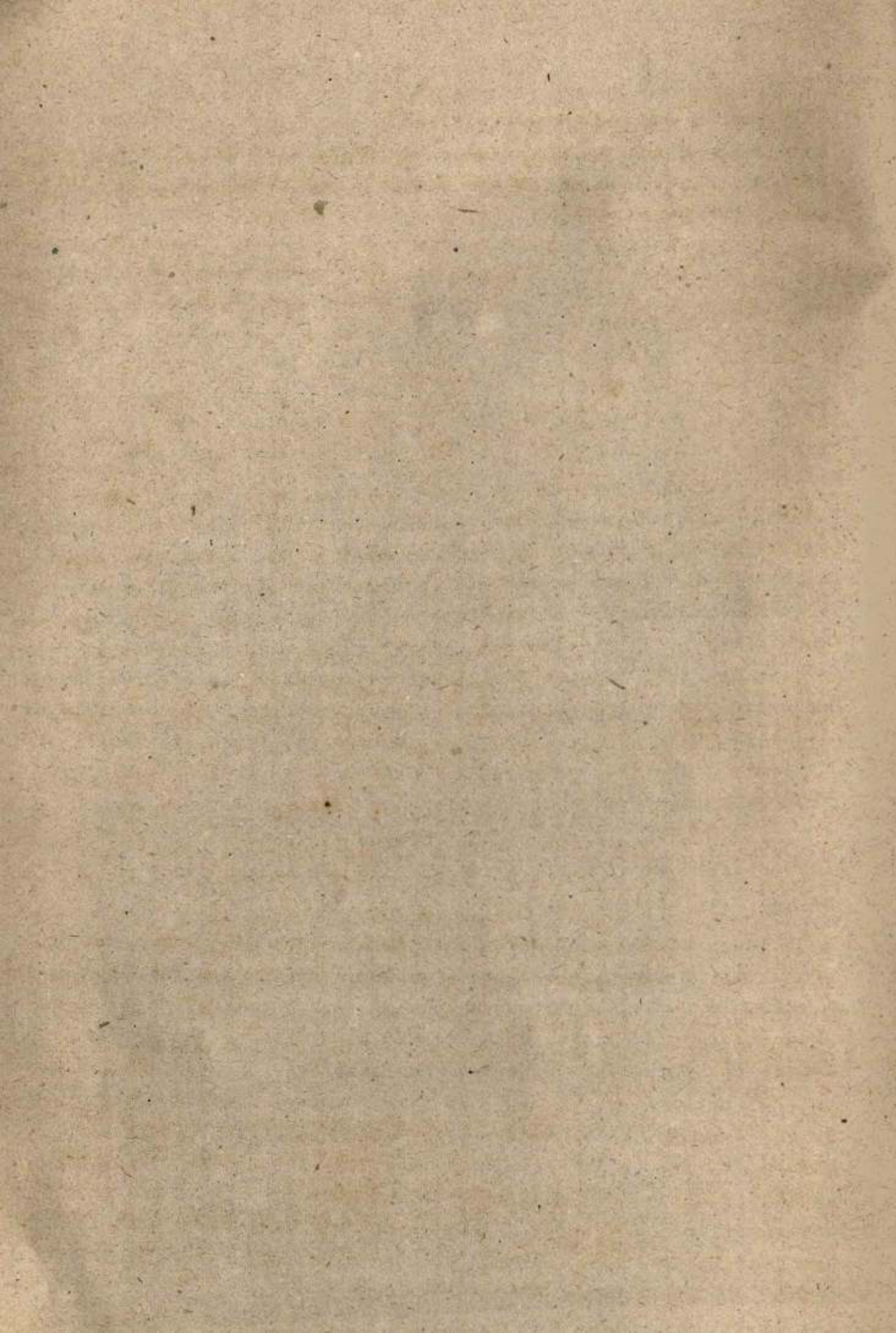
The sample holdings were classified into three size groups viz. small, medium and large on the basis of the area under the crop as shown below:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Size class</u>	<u>Area of the holding</u>
Paddy	Small	.. Below 0.40 Hectare
"	Medium	.. 0.40 to 2 Hectare
"	Large	.. 2 Hectares & above
All other crops	Small	.. Below 0.20 Hectare
	Medium	.. 0.20 to 0.80 Hectare
	Large	.. 0.80 Hectare and above

The data collected from the above mentioned three size classes of cultivators were tabulated district-wise and analysed. The proportion of each type of disposal to the total production of each crop, reported to have been received by the three size classes of selected cultivators has been worked out separately for each district. The disposal pattern (in percentages) considering the three size classes of cultivators together has been worked out by taking the weighted average of the percentages of each type of disposal in respect of the small, medium and large size cultivators (weights being area under the crop of the respective size group).

The quantum of marketable surplus is inclusive of the quantity sold at farm site or at market and also that reported to have been stored for future sale.

The percentage of marketable surplus has been worked out on the basis of the data collected during the survey. The quantum of marketable surplus has been calculated on the basis of the gross production estimates of each crop in each district under the EARS Scheme and using the percentage of marketable surplus arrived at, on the basis of the survey. In this context, special mention has to be made that in some cases, the gross quantity sold at farm site/market was not the surplus in excess of domestic consumption; it also includes the quantity sold to meet the day to day expenditure of the cultivator. This aspect may have to be borne in mind while using the data on marketable surplus.



Limitations:

During the year 1983-84, the survey was planned and conducted in the twelve Revenue districts as they existed prior to the formation of the Pathanamthitta and Kasaragode Districts. Hence, the names of these two districts have not been shown in the different tables given for the year 1983-84. The data presented in the tables therefore relate to the above 12 districts as existed at the time of the survey i.e. before the formation of the two new districts.

The number of sample cultivators selected in each taluk was fixed as 10 each in respect of paddy, coconut and tapioca and 5 each in respect of other crops. Therefore, the total size of sample in a district was inadequate and hence the results at the district level will be subject to much sampling error.

1. Paddy: Paddy is the most important seasonal crop cultivated in the State in terms of area, covering about 26% of the gross cropped area. The crop is grown during the three seasons viz. Autumn, Winter and Summer. The data relating to each of the seasons collected from the sample cultivators were tabulated and analysed separately. Marketable surplus of paddy for the three seasons together has also been worked out.

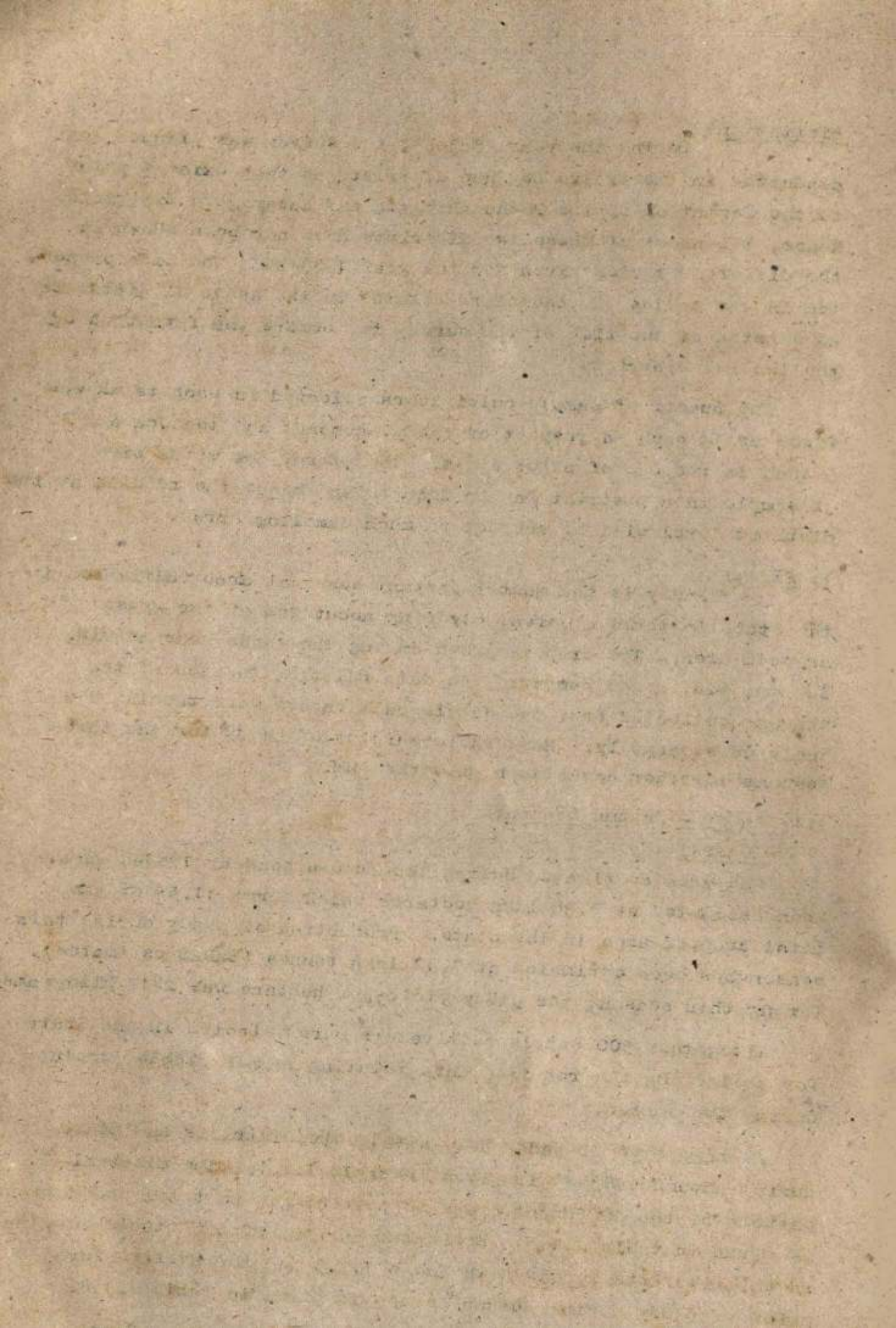
1.1 Paddy - Autumn Season:

General:

The area cultivated during the Autumn season, 1983-84 has been estimated at 3.28 lakh hectares which forms 11.5% of the total cropped area in the State. Production of paddy during this season has been estimated at 7.92 lakh tonnes (EARAS estimates). During this season, the paddy yield per hectare was 2417 kilograms.

Altogether 500 sample cultivators were selected in the State for collecting the required data relating to marketable surplus during the season.

Average size of paddy holdings in the districts and State during Autumn 1983-84 is given in table 1.1.1. The disposal pattern of the different crops as percentages to total production is given in table 1.1.2. Estimated quantum of marketable surplus in the districts is given in table 1.1.3 and the average farm price of paddy during Autumn season is given in table 1.1.4.



The value of marketable surplus is given as table 1.1.5.

On analysing the total production by types of disposal, it is found that a sizeable portion of the total produce is used for "own consumption". This accounted for about 47% of the production in the State.

About 6% of the total produce is utilised as 'seed' and about 11% as 'labour charges'. It may be noted that the quantum of the crop disbursed as labour charges does not give the total labour charges since cash payments are also made.

It is also to be noted that due to various factors, the percentage share of various modes of disposal varies widely between different districts.

Marketable surplus:

During Autumn season 1983-84, marketable surplus of paddy accounted for about 35.5% of the production in the State.

Marketable surplus of paddy has not been reported from Trivandrum and Kozhikode districts.

The quantum of marketable surplus of paddy for the season estimated on the basis of the total production estimates available from the EARAS Scheme, was about 2.82 lakh tonnes, out of the total production of 7.92 lakh tonnes. The largest quantity of marketable surplus was from Palghat District with 1.27 lakh tonnes. Ernakulam, Alleppey and Cannanore districts follow next in the order - the quantum in these districts being 41,836 tonnes, 39460 tonnes and 33706 tonnes respectively.

Area grown under paddy in Wynad District during the season was only nominal.

1.2 Paddy - Winter Season

General:

The area under paddy during winter season of 1983-84 has been estimated at about 3.25 lakh hectares which accounts for 11.3% of the total cropped area. Total production of paddy in the State during this period has been estimated at 7.92 lakh tonnes. The average yield per hectare of paddy was 2441 Kg.

Data collected from 474 sample cultivators were analysed for the study. Average size of paddy holdings in the different districts follow next in the

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districts and State is given in Table 1.2.1. In table 1.2.2, proportion of the different types of disposals to total production is given. Estimated quantum of marketable surplus of paddy in the different districts is given in Table 1.2.3 and the average farm price of paddy in the different districts is given in Table 1.2.4. The value of marketable surplus is given in table 1.2.5.

#### Findings:

On analysing the total production by types of disposals, it is seen that a major share of the produce (about 49%) is used for 'own consumption' in the State. The quantity used as seed was about 7.3%. About 10% was spent as labour charges.

#### Marketable Surplus:

As stated earlier, the quantity of paddy sold at farm site or in the market may not be the total surplus after home use. Marketable surplus is inclusive of the quantity stored by the cultivators for future sale. On a close study of the disposal pattern of the total produce, it is seen that marketable surplus is 33% of the produce in the State. During this season, marketable surplus of paddy has not been reported from Trivandrum, Malappuram and Kozhikode districts.

In terms of quantum of marketable surplus of paddy during Winter (Mundakan) season, it is seen that surplus is highest in Palghat District (1.08 lakh tonnes) followed by Wynad (40106 tonnes) and Ernakulam (37744 tonnes). The total marketable surplus in the State comes to about 2.61 lakh tonnes.

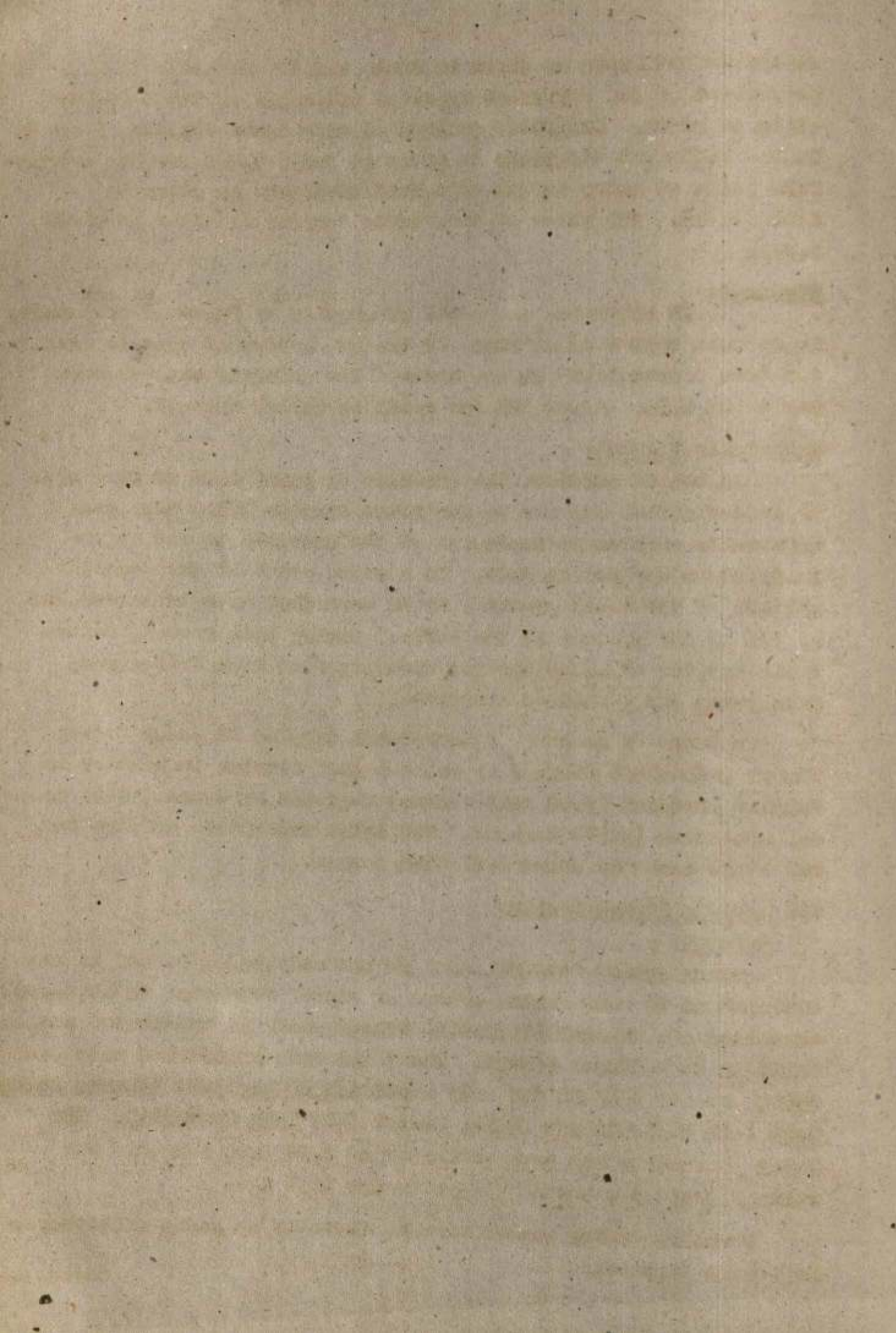
### 1.3 Paddy - Summer Season:

#### General:

During summer season, paddy is not cultivated widely in any district as is done during Autumn or Winter seasons. In Alleppey, Ernakulam and Trichur districts, summer paddy is cultivated comparatively to a larger extent. The total area cultivated with paddy during summer 1983-84 was only about 87,700 hectares (during Autumn 3.28 lakh Hectares and during Winter 3.25 lakh hectares). The total production has been estimated at 2.54 lakh tonnes. The average yield per hectare of paddy was 2894 Kgs. —

Usually, during summer season, there is no paddy cultivation in Idukki District.

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Altogether 434 sample cultivators were selected for collecting the required particulars. Average size of a paddy holding in each district is given in Table 1.3.1. Percentage distribution of the total production by types of disposal is shown in Table 1.3.2. Details regarding the quantum of marketable surplus in the districts are given in Table 1.3.3. Average farm prices of paddy prevailed during summer 1983-84 in the different districts are given in Table 1.3.4. The value of marketable surplus is given in table 1.3.5.

### Findings:

It is seen that out of the different types of disposal of the produce, own consumption accounted for 39% in the State. About 7% of the produce is used as seed and 9.3% given for labour charges. The disposal pattern, however, did not show any uniform trend in the different districts.

### Marketable surplus:

It was found that marketable surplus of paddy during summer season accounted for 43.5% of the produce in the State. The major contributor of marketable surplus during this season is Alleppey district where the total quantity of marketable surplus of paddy has been estimated at 61441 tonnes. This district accounted for the highest percentage of marketable surplus also for the season among the districts. Out of a total estimated production of 2.54 lakh tonnes of paddy during summer (Punja) season in the State, the quantum of marketable surplus has been estimated at 1.10 lakh tonnes.

Considering the three seasons together, the marketable surplus of paddy in the State accounts for 35.5% of the total production of 18.38 lakh tonnes. This works out to more than 6.53 lakh tonnes.

### 2. Coconut:

General: Coconut is an important cash crop of the State accounting for about 24% of the gross cropped area. During 1983-84, about 6.8 lakh hectares was under coconut cultivation. In Kozhikode district, almost 50% of the total cropped area is under coconut cultivation. The corresponding percentages in other major coconut growing

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districts viz. Trivandrum, Quilon and Alleppey are 33, 31 and 28 respectively. The total production during 1983-84 has been estimated at 2602 million nuts.

Altogether 505 sample cultivators were selected for the study in the State. The total yield reported to have been obtained by these cultivators was analysed to study the disposal pattern of the produce and to estimate the quantum of marketable surplus which is inclusive of both the quantity marketed as well as that stored for future sale. Table 2.1 gives the average size of coconut holdings held by the cultivators in each district. The disposal pattern of the produce by types of disposal is shown in Table 2.2. Estimated quantum of marketable surplus of coconut in the different districts is given as Table 2.3 and the average annual farm prices of coconut are given in Table 2.4. The value of marketable surplus is shown in Table 2.5.

#### Findings:

It is seen that about 23.6% of the total production is used for own consumption by the cultivators. Coconut given as labour charges works out to 1.7% of the total production. This does not however represent the rate of labour charges, but shows the labour charge given in kind to the labourers in addition to cash payment.

#### Marketable surplus:

Disposal pattern shows that a sizeable portion of the total production in the State goes for sale. Marketable surplus accounted for about 73.5% of the production. It is found that comparatively larger portion (more than 80%) of the total production is available as marketable surplus in the following districts.

<u>District</u>	<u>Percentage of marketable surplus</u>
Trichur	85.8
Ernakulam	83.9
Kozhikode	83.8
Malappuram	82.6
Kottayam	80.0

In assessing the quantum of marketable surplus, besides the quantities sold in the market and at the farm site, the quantity stored for future sale was also taken into account. The survey results showed that about 15% was stored for future sale in the State.

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On a close perusal of the quantum of marketable surplus in the different districts, it was found that the largest quantum of marketable surplus was in Kozhikode district followed by Trichur, Ernakulam and Cannanore in the order. The total quantity of marketable surplus in the above districts is shown below.

<u>District</u>	<u>Marketable surplus</u> (in million nuts)
Kozhikode	460.1
Trichur	276.3
Ernakulam	221.5
Cannanore	199.4

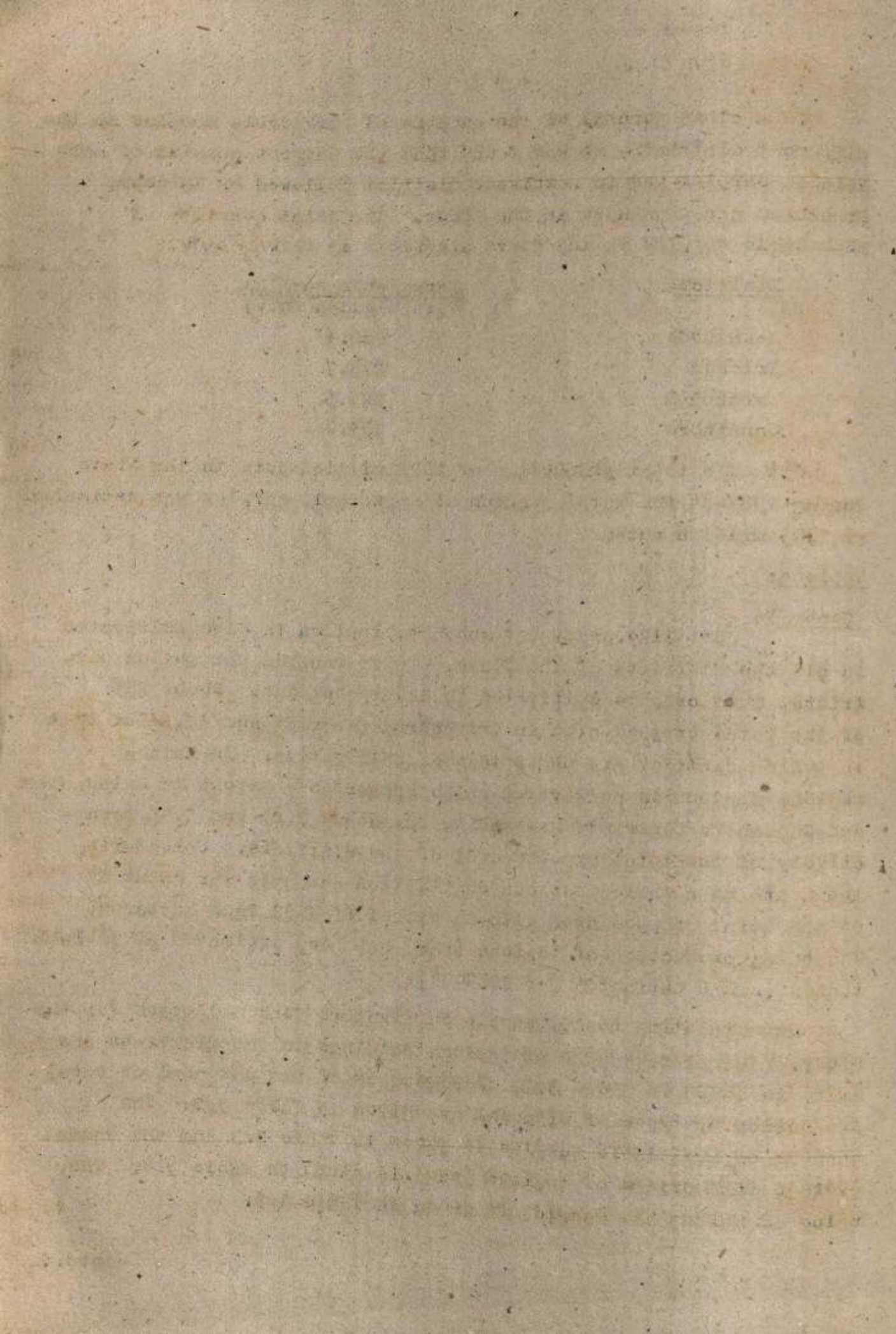
Cut of a total production of 2602 million nuts in the State during 1983-84 the total quantum of marketable surplus was estimated at 1883 million nuts.

### Tapioca:

#### General:

Just like paddy and coconut, tapioca is also cultivated in all the districts of the State. In Trivandrum and Quilon districts, this crop is cultivated to a large extent. About 25% of the total cropped area in Trivandrum district and 17.5% of that in Quilon district are under tapioca cultivation. In Malabar region, tapioca is cultivated in an appreciable extent in Malappuram and Cannanore districts accounting for about 7.2% and 5.4% respectively of the total cropped area of the districts. Considering the State as a whole, tapioca cultivation accounts for about 8% of the total cropped area with an extent of 2.33 lakh hectares. The total production of tapioca (raw) has been estimated at 39 lakh tonnes (EARS estimates for 1983-84).

Data relating to 407 sample cultivators were collected for the study. The average size of tapioca holdings in the districts and State is shown in Table 3.1. Percentages of the disposal of total production by types of disposal are given in Table 3.2. The quantum of marketable surplus is given in Table 3.3 and the annual average farm prices of tapioca (raw) is given in Table 3.4. The value of marketable surplus is given in Table 3.5.



Findings:

On an average 30.8% of the production of tapioca is used for own consumption in the State. It is found that 2.8% of the production is used as cattle food in the State.

Marketable surplus:

Sales of tapioca by the farmers are generally made at farm site. About 64.6% of the total production in the State was available as marketable surplus. In Malappuram, Trichur and Kozhikode districts, marketable surplus accounted for more than 80% of the production. Out of a total production of more than 39 lakh tonnes (estimated) of raw tapioca in the State, marketable surplus works out to 25.2 lakh tonnes. Trivandrum district with a marketable surplus of 7.85 lakh tonnes, has the largest quantum of marketable surplus. Quilon, Kottayam, Alleppey and Cannanore districts follow next in order each having more than 2 lakh tonnes of raw tapioca as marketable surplus.

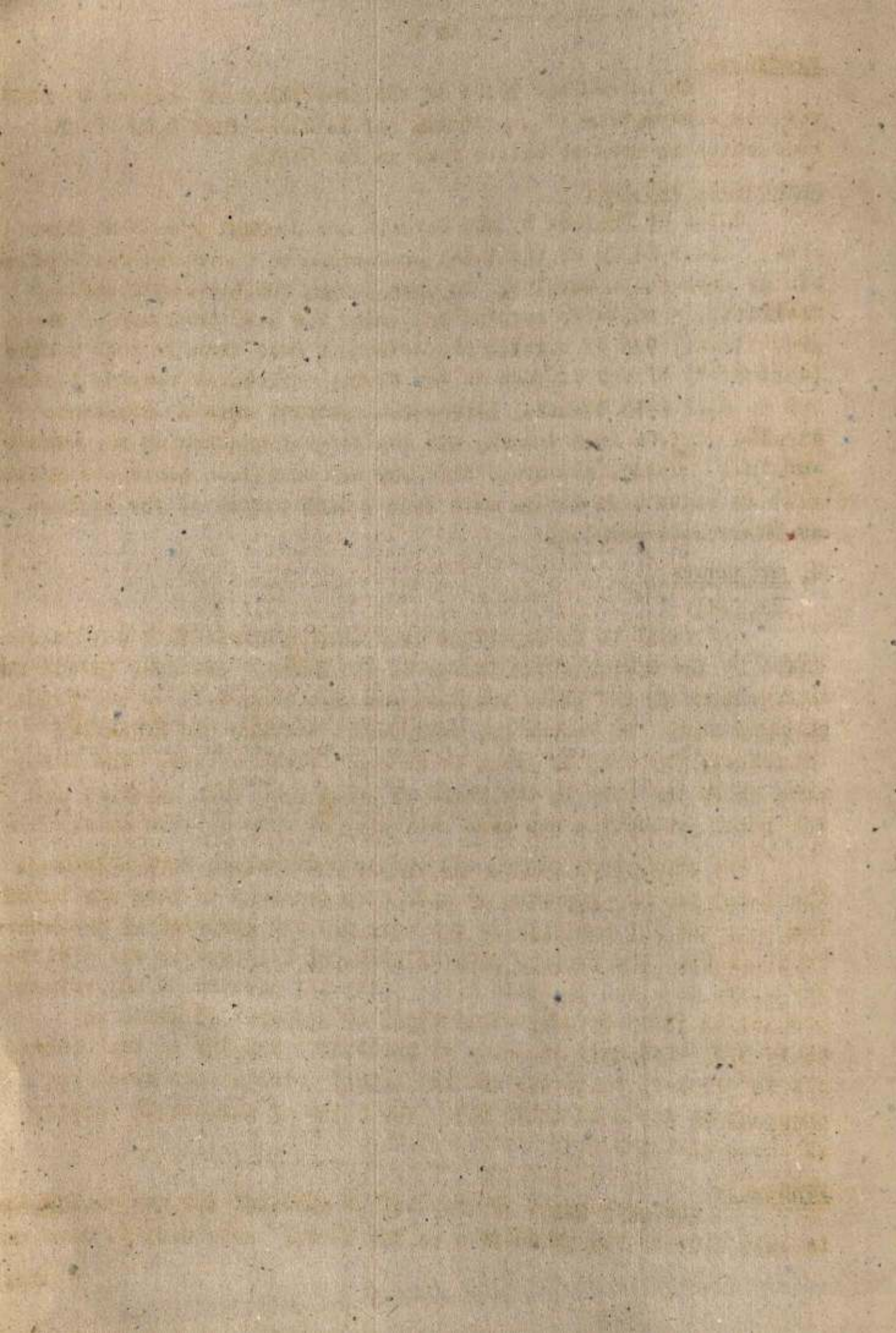
4. Arecanut:General:

Arecanut is an important crop which contribute a considerable share of the agricultural income in the State. Arecanut (Betel nut) cultivation in the State accounts for more than 2.1% of the total cropped area. In Cannanore, Malappuram, Trichur and Ernakulam districts, the crop is grown to an appreciable extent. The total area under the crop in the State is about 0.60 lakh hectares and the total production has been estimated at 8318 million nuts.

For analytical study, 223 sample cultivators were selected. The total produce reported to have been received by them was taken into account for analysis of the data and for arriving at necessary conclusions. The average size of arecanut holdings in the district and State is given in Table 4.1. Disposal pattern of the total production (in percentages) by types of disposal is given in table 4.2. Estimated quantum of marketable surplus in the districts is given in table 4.3 and the annual average farm price of arecanut is shown in table 4.4. The value of marketable surplus is shown in Table 4.5.

Findings:

The percentage of disposal of arecanut for own consumption is only 6.4% of the production in the State. Only 0.6% is used as





seed. Major portion of the produce is either sold or stored for future sale.

Marketable surplus:

More than 92% of the production was available as marketable surplus in the State. It is reported that out of the total production, 18.5% is wholly stored for future sale and the rest was sold in the market and at the farm site. It is found that the maximum quantity of marketable surplus was from Cannanore district (2120 million nuts) closely followed by Malappuram, Trichur, Kozhikode and Ernakulam districts. The total quantum of marketable surplus in the State was found to be 7665 million nuts in 1983-84.

5. Pepper:

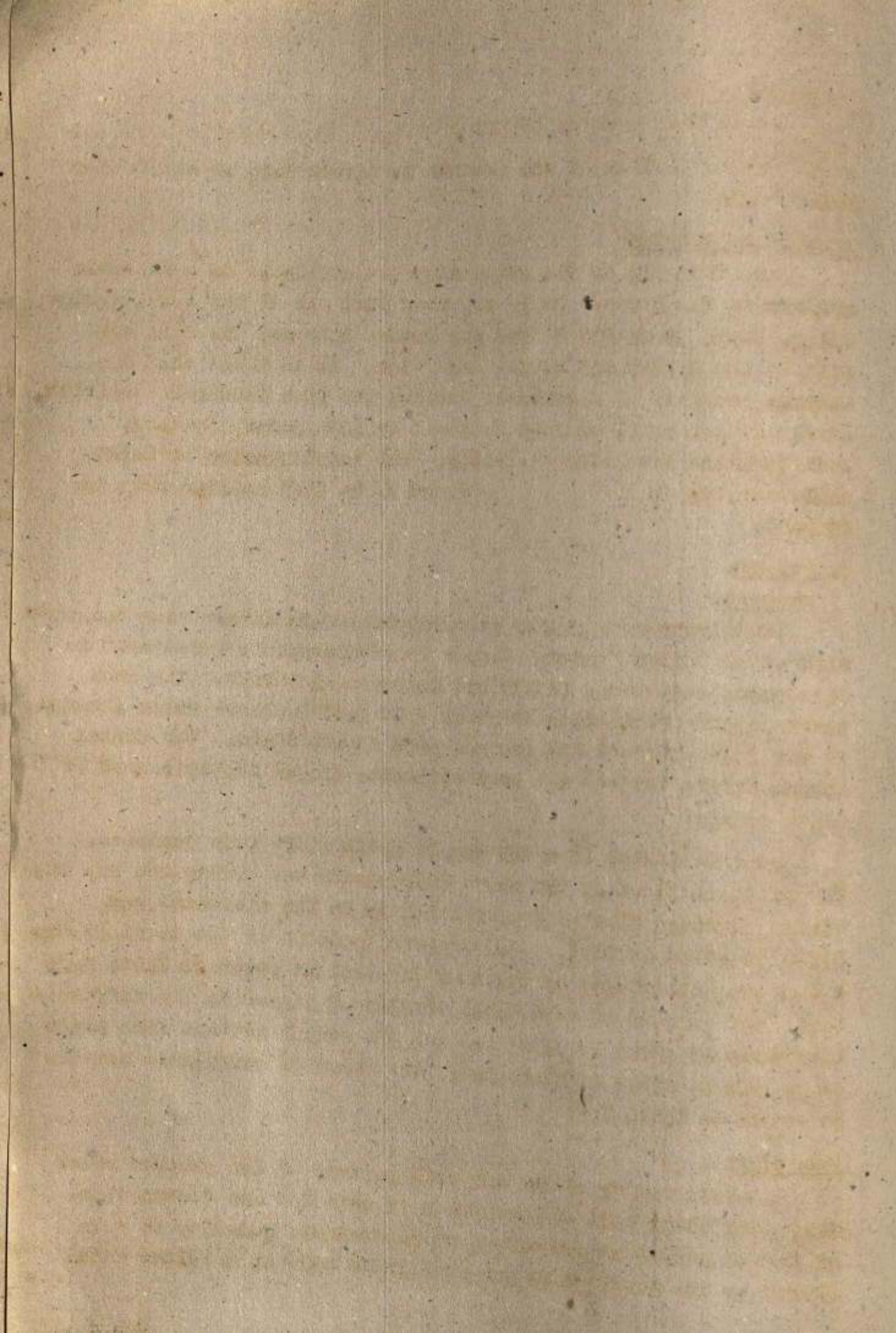
General:

Cultivation of pepper is concentrated in Kerala when compared with other Indian States. Pepper is predominantly cultivated in Cannanore, Kozhikode, Idukki and Kottayam districts. The area under pepper cultivation is about 1.06 lakh hectares which accounts for 3.7% of the total cropped area in the State. The annual output during 1983-84 has been estimated around 24,500 tonnes of black pepper.

Data collected from 185 sample cultivators were analysed. The yield obtained by the above cultivators was considered for the study. Average size of pepper holdings in the districts and State is given in Table 5.1. Disposal pattern of the total production (in percentage) by types of disposal is given in Table 5.2. Estimated quantum of marketable surplus of pepper in the different districts is given in Table 5.3 and the annual average farm price of pepper is given in Table 5.4. The value of marketable surplus is shown in Table 5.5.

Findings:

A close review of the disposal pattern of the produce shows that only about 7.2% of production is used for own consumption. As far as pepper is concerned, an appreciable quantity is seen stored by the cultivators for profitable sale at a future date.



Marketable surplus:

It is seen that about 71.5% of the produce was marketed and 21% stored for future sale. Thus the total marketable surplus in the State works out to 92.5% of the total production. While about 33% of the total produce is sold at market, more than 36% is seen sold at farm site. Cannanore district had the largest quantum of marketable surplus in the State and during the year under study about 6000 tonnes of black pepper was available as marketable surplus in the district. Kozhikode, Wynad, Kottayam, Idukki, Quilon and Ernakulam districts follow in the order as is evident from the table below:

<u>District</u>	<u>Marketable surplus</u> (in tonnes)
Cannanore	5997.9
Kozhikode	3142.6
Wynad	2910.4
Kottayam	2351.8
Idukki	2234.0
Quilon	2029.5
Ernakulam	1034.3

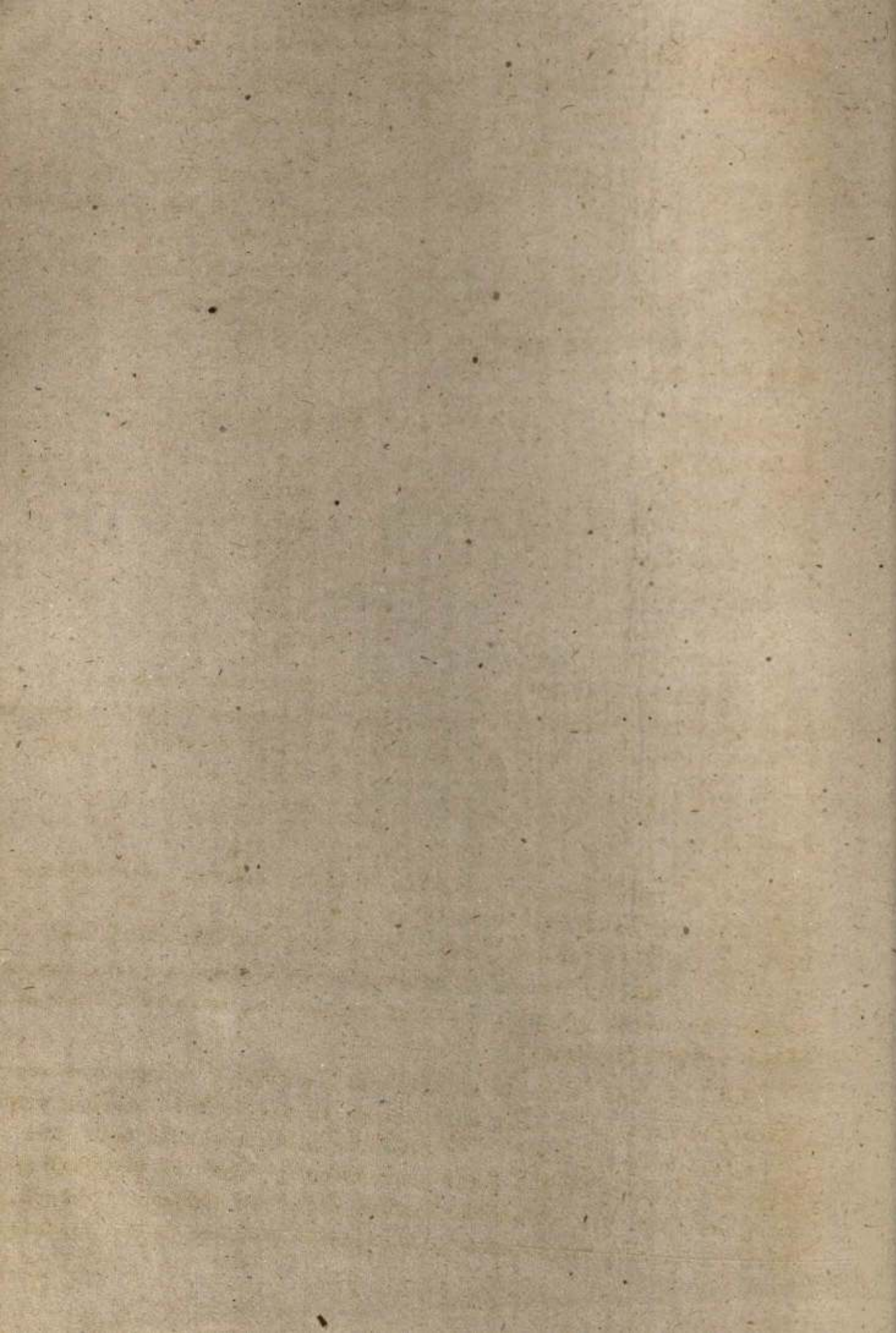
All other districts had less than 1000 tonnes each of marketable surplus of (black) pepper. The estimated total quantum of marketable surplus of pepper during 1983-84 in the State was found to be more than 22700 tonnes of black pepper.

6. Banana:General:

During the year under report, about 15,000 hectares of area was under banana cultivation in the State which accounts for about 0.5% of the total cropped area. In Malappuram, Ernakulam and Trichur districts, banana is cultivated in a comparatively larger area. The total production during 1983-84 has been estimated at about 1.78 lakh tonnes.

The required details on disposal pattern of the produce were collected from 167 sample cultivators in the State. Average size of banana holdings in the districts is given in Table 6.1. The disposal pattern of the total production by types of disposal is shown in table 6.2 as percentages to total production. Table 6.3 gives the estimated quantum of marketable surplus in the districts

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and table 6.4 shows the annual average farm price of banana in the different districts. Table 6.5 gives the value of marketable surplus.

#### Findings:

A close study of the disposal pattern of banana reveals that about 10% of the total production is used for own consumption in the State. In Palghat, Idukki, Wynad, Quilon, Alleppey and Trichur districts, more than 15% of the production in the district was used for own consumption. However, no uniform trend is seen in the disposal of this item in different districts.

#### Marketable surplus:

Almost 90% of the total production in the State is reported as marketable surplus. The largest quantity of marketable surplus was available in Malappuram district - 28547 tonnes of banana was seen sold from this district. Ernakulam and Kottayam districts come next in the order having sold an estimated quantity of about 21930 tonnes, 20258 tonnes respectively. The quantum of marketable surplus in the State was about 1.60 lakh tonnes.

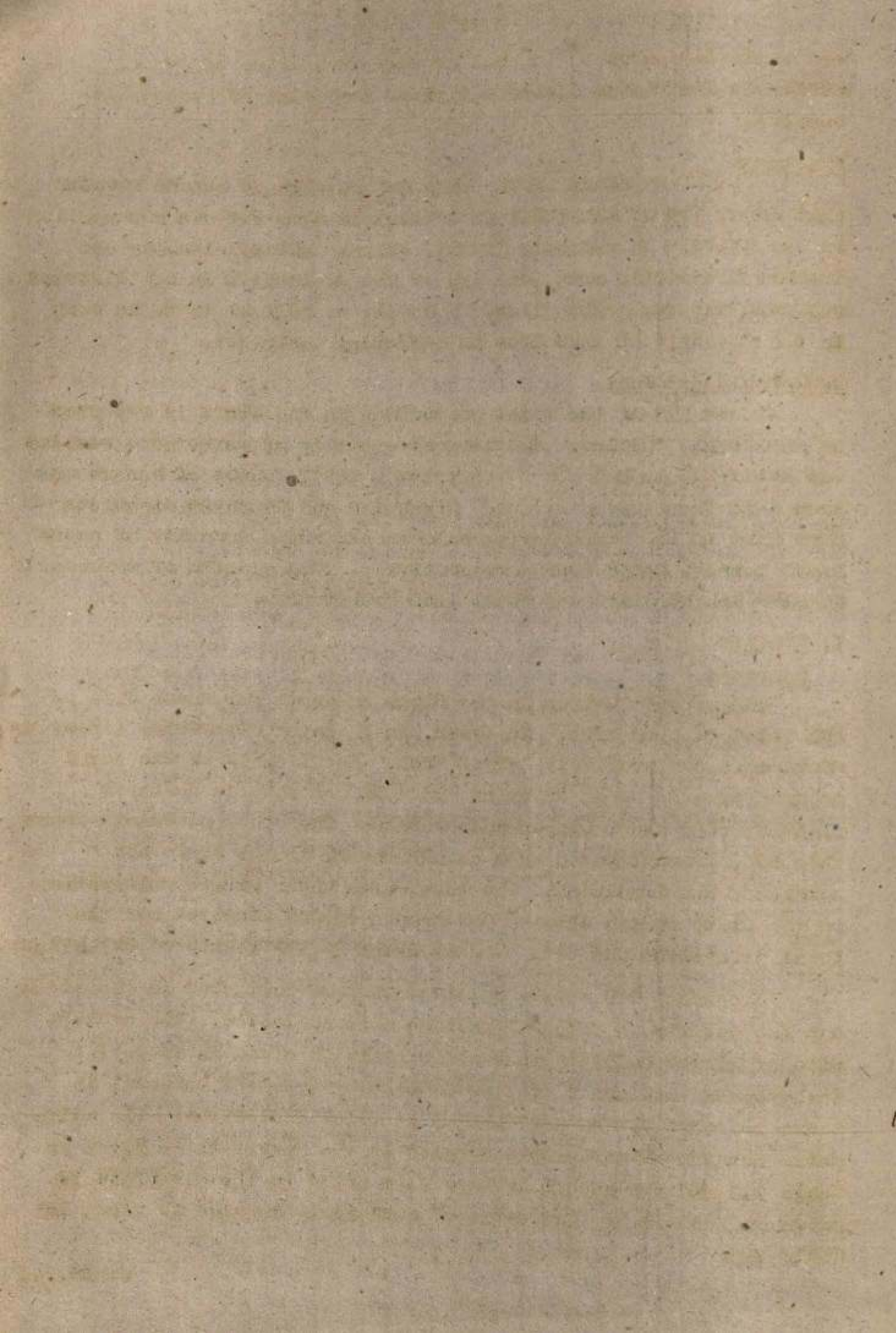
### 7. Ginger:

#### General:

Ginger cultivation in the State accounts for about 0.5% of the total cropped area. In Wynad and Kottayam districts, ginger is grown in a comparatively larger area. About 1.65% of the total cropped area in Wynad district and 1.35% of that in Kottayam district come under ginger cultivation. The other districts where this crop is cultivated on a comparatively larger scale are Kozhikode and Ernakulam. The total area under ginger cultivation in the State during 1983-84 was around 15,000 hectares and the total production was estimated at about 36,700 tonnes of dry ginger.

Altogether 118 sample cultivators were contacted in the State and the details on disposal pattern were collected. The average size of ginger holdings in the districts is given in Table 7.1. The disposal pattern of the production by types of disposal is shown in table 7.2 as percentages to total production. The estimated quantum of marketable surplus in the districts is given in Table 7.3 and the annual average farm price in the districts is given in Table 7.4. The value of marketable surplus is given in Table 7.5.

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### Findings:

Next to sales, the main type of disposal of ginger is probably as seed. About 14% of the total production in the State is used as seed. Out of this 5.6% was for sale and 8.4% was for own use. The quantity used for own consumption was negligible being 0.4% only in the State. About 17.7% is seen stored for future sale.

### Marketable surplus:

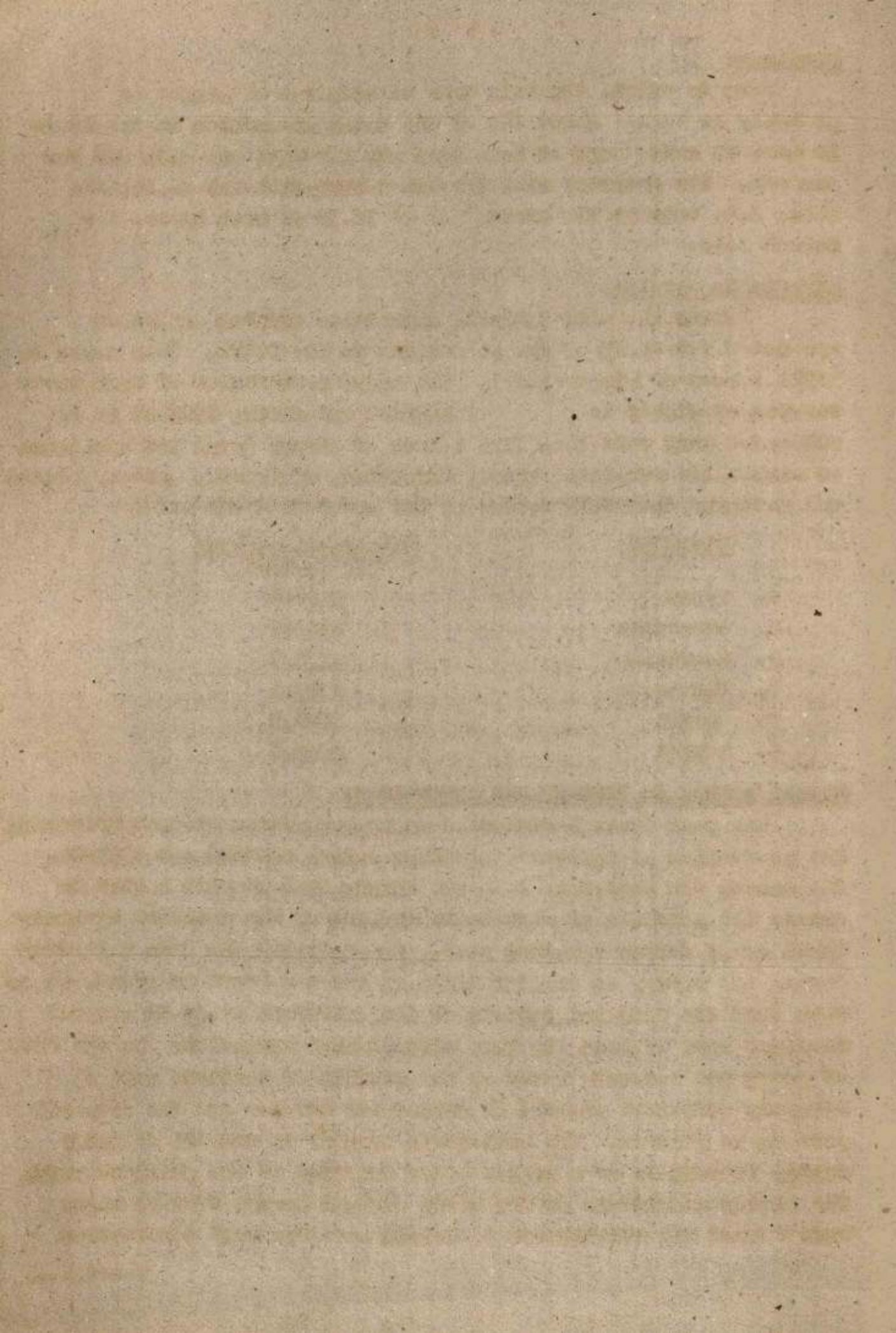
During the year 1983-84, marketable surplus of ginger accounted for 35.4% of the production in the State. This comes to 31342 tonnes of ginger (dry). The major contributor of marketable surplus of ginger is Ernakulam district and during 1983-84 it is estimated that more than 7725 tonnes of ginger (dry) was available as marketable surplus. Wynad, Ernakulam, Cannanore, Quilon, Idukki and Kottayam districts follow in the order as shown below:

<u>District</u>	<u>Marketable surplus</u> (in tonnes)
1. Wynad	5204.0
2. Ernakulam	4392.6
3. Kozhikode	3578.7
4. Cannanore	2787.5
5. Quilon	2586.9
6. Idukki	2585.5

### Repeat survey in 1984-85 and conclusion:

The year 1982-83 witnessed an unprecedented drought affecting the production of agricultural crops during 1982-83 and 1983-84. The survey was therefore repeated during 1984-85 with a view to assess the position of marketable surplus of the selected agricultural crops during a normal year. On analysing the data collected during the survey on similar lines as for the previous round, it is seen that the disposal pattern of the different crops in general remained more or less the same without much variation. In the case of paddy and coconut, however, the results of analysis gave a slightly different picture of marketable surplus and the disposal pattern in general. The marketable surplus in respect of paddy during 1984-85 is of a higher order compared to the previous year. The bitter experience of the heavy drought during 1982-83 might have forced the cultivators to retain more for home consumption

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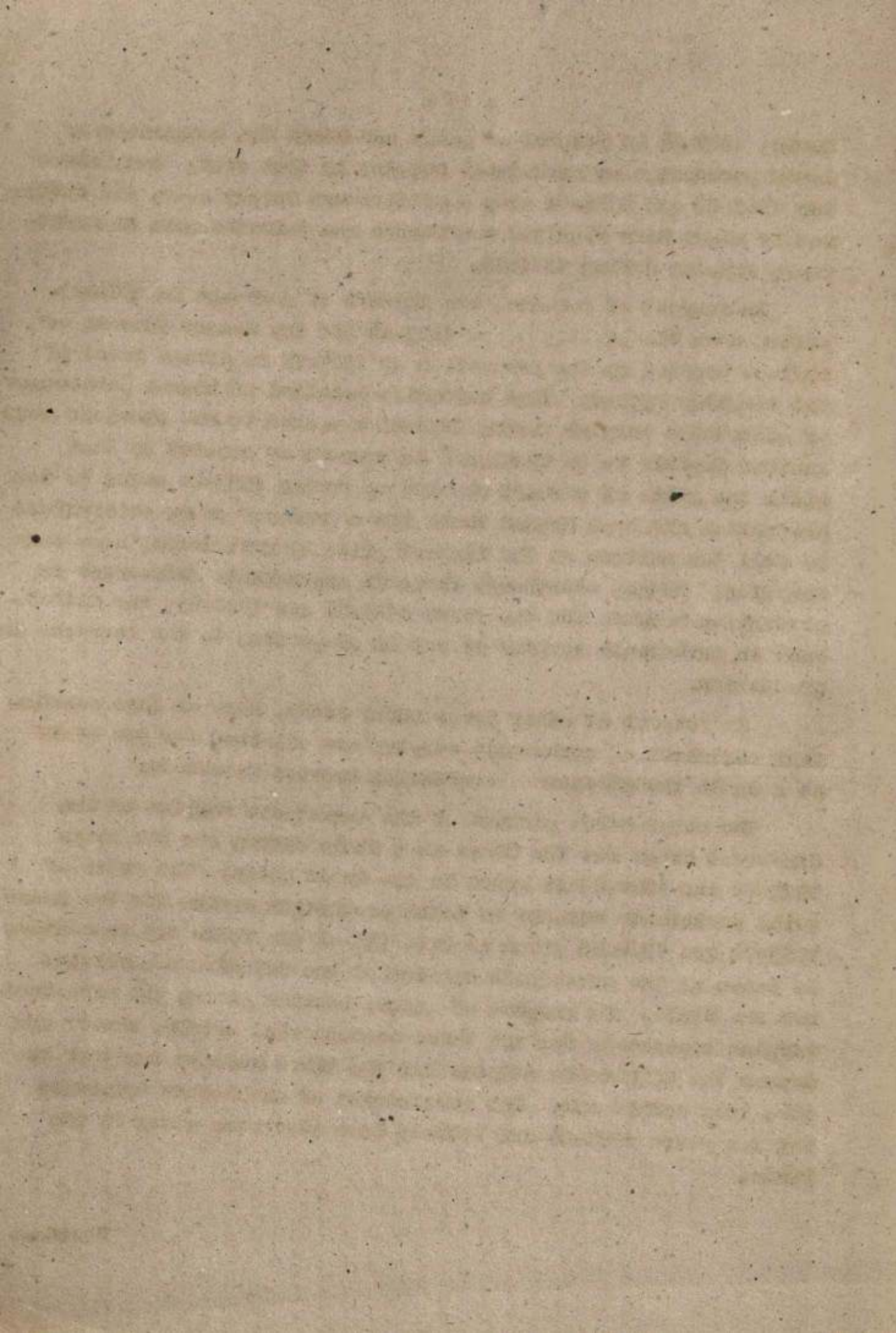


during 1983-84 in respect of paddy and hence the comparatively lower percentage of marketable surplus in that year. But, since the 1983-84 and 1984-85 crop condition was fairly good, the cultivators might have regained confidence and released more as marketable surplus during 1984-85.

In respect of coconut, the failure of monsoons in 1982-83, pulled down the production of 1983-84 and the summer showers of 1983-84 boosted up the production of 1984-85 to normal level if not slightly higher. This naturally resulted in higher percentage of marketable surplus during 1984-85 compared to the previous year. Another feature to be mentioned in respect of coconut is that since the price of coconut shot up during 1983-84 owing to low production and high demand there was a tendency among cultivators to sell the maximum at the highest price by restricting home consumption. Hence, even though there is appreciable difference in production between the two years 1983-84 and 1984-85, the difference in marketable surplus is not in proportion to the increase in production.

In respect of other crops under study, more or less consistent estimates of marketable surplus are obtained for the State as a whole though there is variation between districts.

The comparative picture of the marketable surplus of the different crops for the State as a whole during the two years 1983-84 and 1984-85 is given in the table below: The ratio of total marketable surplus to total production during the two years 1983-84 and 1984-85 given in Col. (5) of the table may reasonably be taken as the marketable surplus of the selected commodities for the State. In respect of paddy, besides giving the marketable surplus separately for the three seasons viz. Autumn, Winter and Summer the marketable surplus for the three seasons together has also been worked out. The percentages of marketable surpluses for the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 have also been given in the table.



Marketable surplus of selected agricultural crops

Sl. No.	Name of crop	Marketable surplus (in percentage)		
		1983-84	1984-85	1983-85
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Paddy - Autumn Season	35.5	40.5	38.1
2.	" - Winter "	33.0	36.2	34.6
3.	" - Wummer "	35.8	37.9	36.8
4.	Paddy (three seasons taken together)	34.5	38.3	36.4
5.	Coconut	73.5	79.8	75.3
6.	Tapioca	64.6	57.5	61.2
7.	Arecanut	92.1	98.1	95.3
8.	Pepper	92.5	97.5	92.7
9.	Banana	90.4	91.9	91.2
10.	Ginger	85.4	87.9	86.6

The comparative picture of the marketable surplus of different crops in the different districts during the two years 1983-84 and 1984-85 is given in Table-8 attached.

Tables containing results of analysis of the survey repeated in 1984-85 are also attached after table 8.

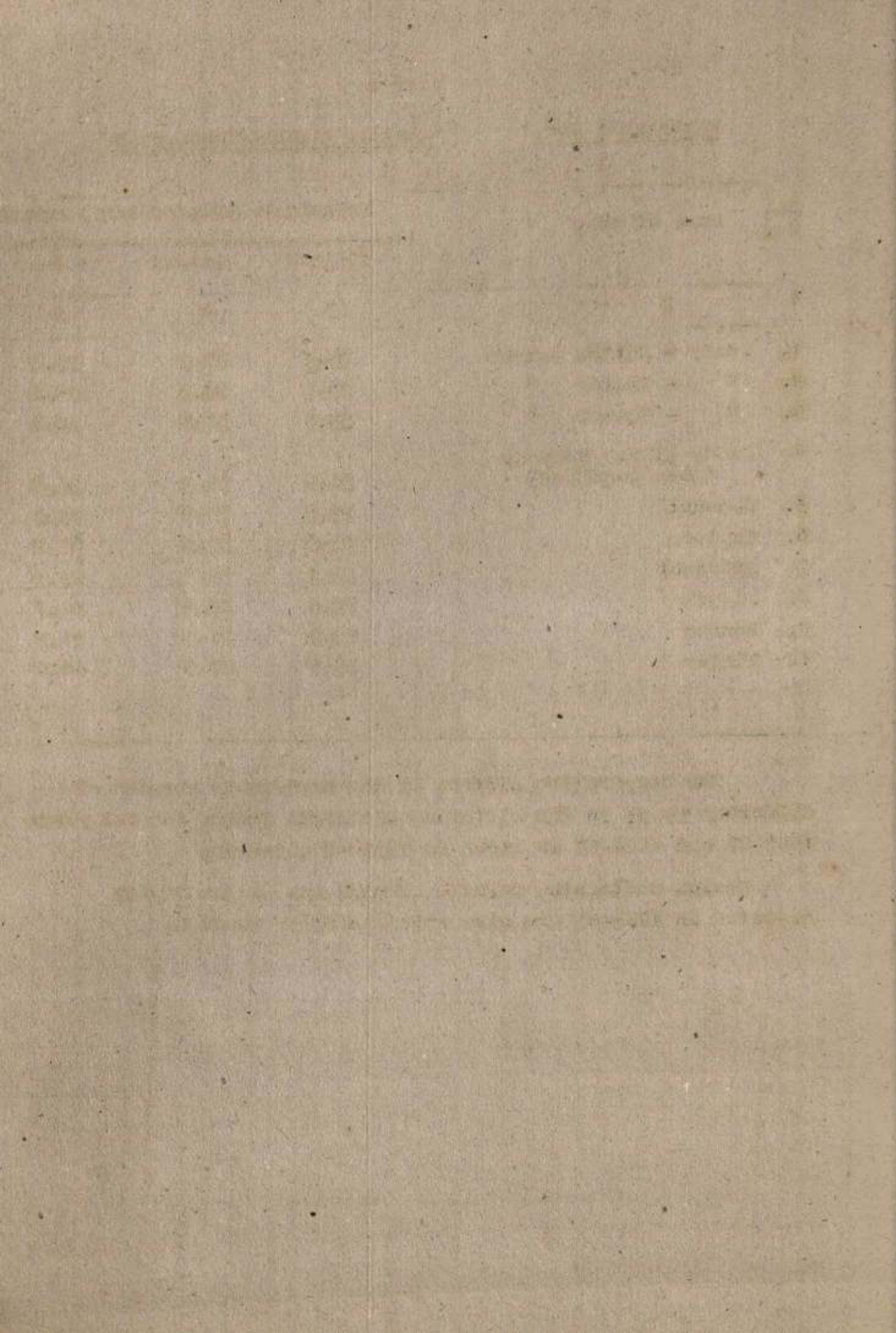


Table: 8 Comparative picture of marketable surplus of the selected Agricultural crops during 1983-84 and 1984-85

Sl. No.	District	Paddy						Coconut						Tapioca			
		Autumn		Winter		Summer		I		II		I		II		I	II
		I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12						
1.	Trivandrum	-	20.7	7	39.2	-	-	20.45.4	47.8	79.0	55.0						
2.	Quilon	1.2	8.0	4.7	17.7	-	1.21.9	8.45.6	4.65.6	43.0	44.9						
3.	Pathanamthitta	-	27.8	-	12.6	-	3.6	27.8	70.3	60.1							
4.	Alleppey	50.6	55.8	40.9	45.9	42.0	50.51.2	55.77.1	40.85.5	58.5	42.70.8						
5.	Kottayam	48.8	49.2	45.5	42.0	59.6	46.58.7	45.80.0	45.80.1	56.3	59.47.4						
6.	Idukki	1.6	5.6	30.3	41.1	-	1.6	5.46.7	30.62.2	60.6	46.5						
7.	Ernakulam	53.9	54.7	51.7	56.2	40.0	53.46.7	54.83.9	51.84.8	78.2	40.80.1						
8.	Trichur	17.4	17.7	25.0	28.5	19.0	17.16.5	17.85.8	25.85.5	85.0	15.70.2						
9.	Palghat	47.6	50.4	44.2	46.8	38.2	47.38.7	50.51.2	44.72.2	43.5	76.2						
10.	Malappuram	5.1	10.6	15	4.1	20.6	5.26.9	10.82.6	83.3	86.0	64.5						
11.	Kozhikode	-	9.5	17	Equil	-	-	9.83.8	92.5	84.4	62.4						
12.	Wynad	-	-	54.8	56.1	45.8	43.3	12.3	54.9.0	64.2	29.3						
13.	Cannanore	45.1	45.9	14.8	19.7	28.1	45.27.7	45.72.5	14.72.5	72.8	74.5						
	STATE	35.5	40.5	33.0	36.2	35.8	37.9	40.73.5	33.76.6	64.6	55.57.5						

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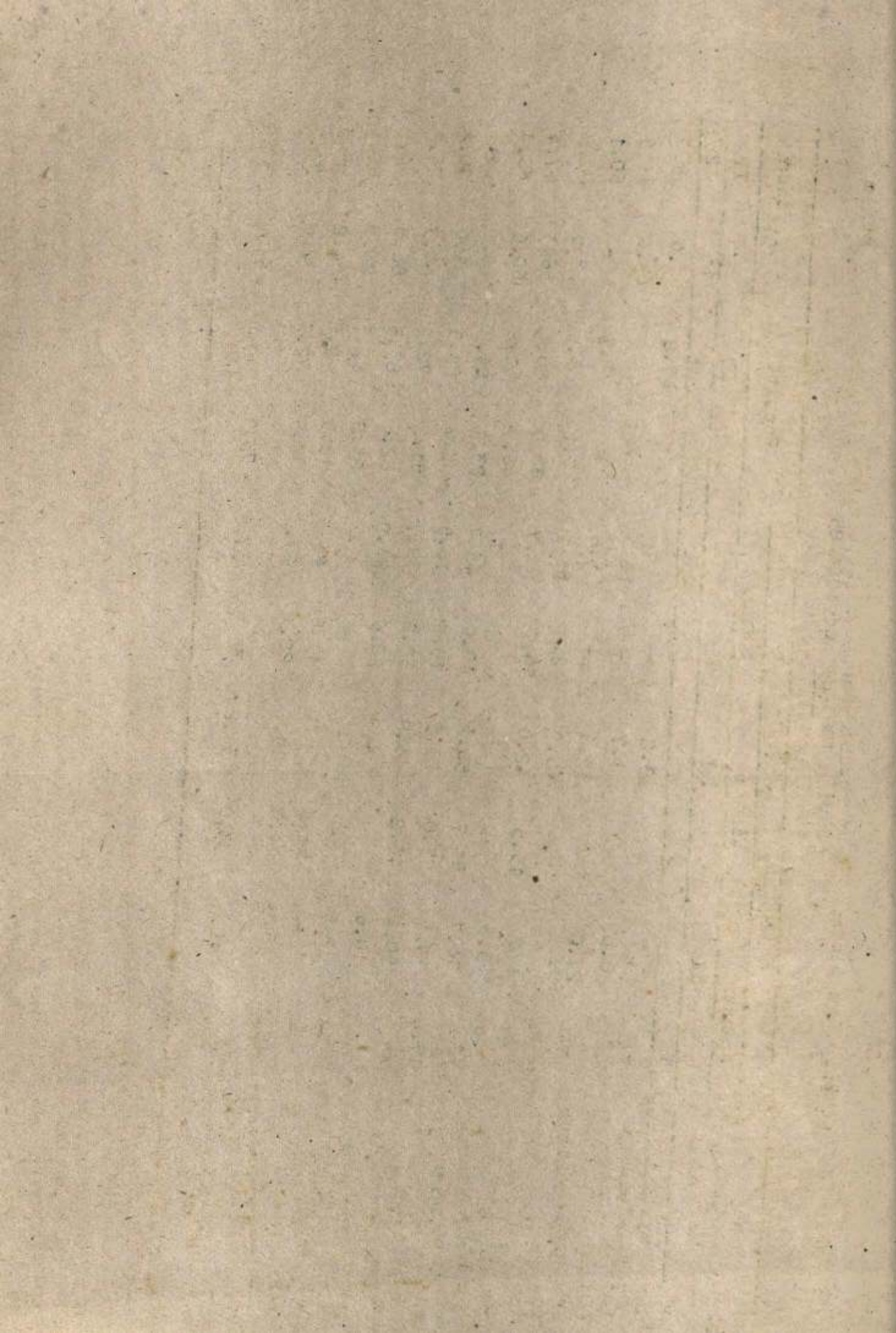
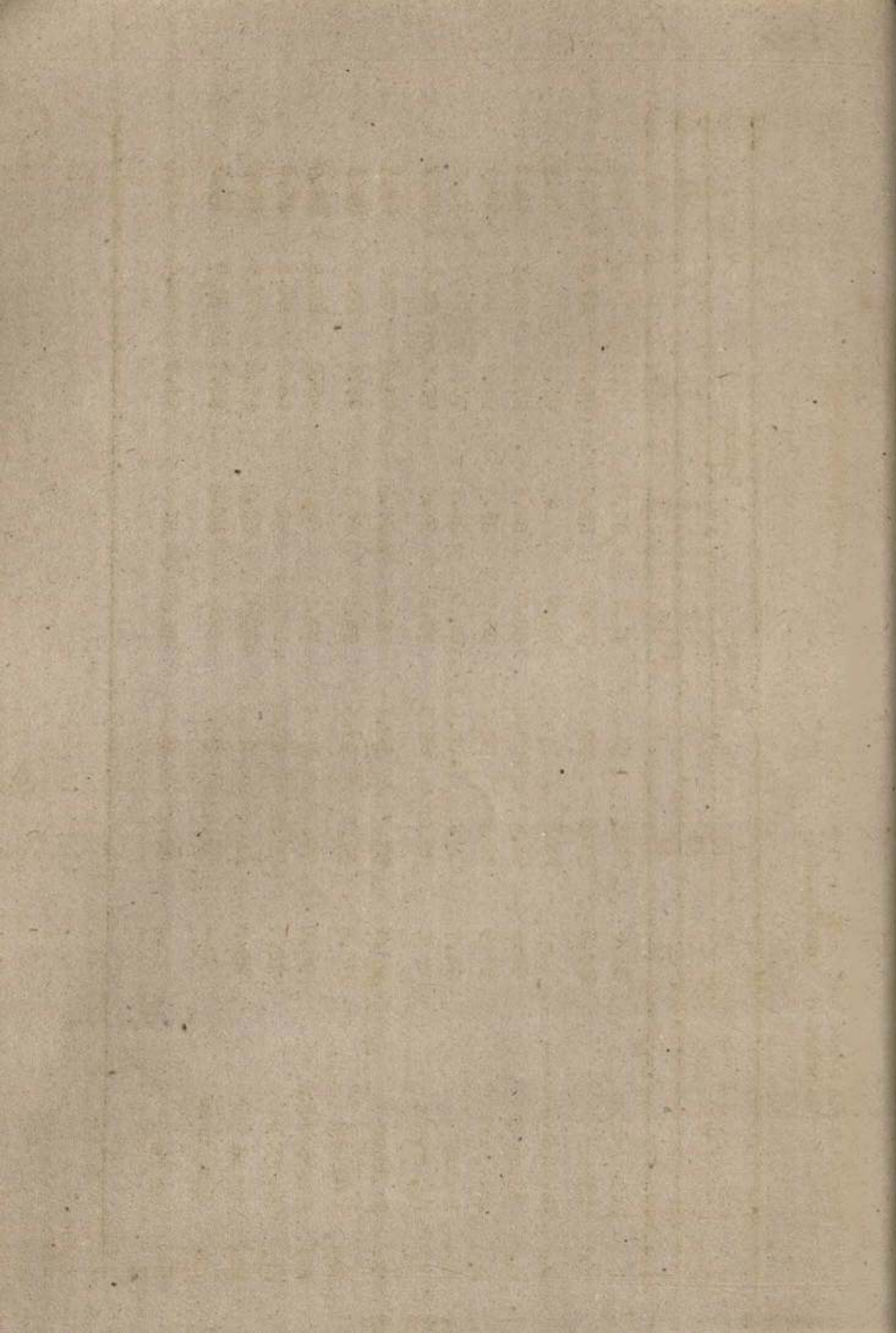


Table: 8 (contn...)

Sl. No.	District	Areca nut		Pepper		Banana		Ginger	
		I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Trivandrum	83.6	93.9	94.0	94.7	95.0	89.8	75.9	78.2
2.	Quilon	88.5	92.2	93.7	94.3	82.9	93.0	87.9	78.1
3.	Pathanamthitta	-	98.5	-	97.0	-	93.1	-	91.9
4.	Alleppey	92.3	93.4	100.0	100.0	84.4	87.4	89.3	94.9
5.	Kottayam	93.9	98.3	98.4	96.5	95.4	95.4	90.3	90.1
6.	Idukki	98.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.4	70.4	71.7	73.5
7.	Ernakulam	100.0	99.6	66.3	99.5	93.9	94.4	81.3	84.8
8.	Trichur	83.1	97.7	98.1	98.4	84.5	93.3	68.2	63.1
9.	Palghat	78.8	94.3	97.5	94.8	70.5	73.4	68.9	83.3
10.	Malappuram	98.0	97.6	91.4	97.9	99.0	96.0	84.9	88.9
11.	Kozhikode	76.9	99.5	79.5	57.8	97.7	88.9	81.5	83.0
12.	Wynad	99.8	93.6	99.4	100.0	82.8	87.2	100.0	100.0
13.	Cannanore	98.4	99.8	97.1	99.9	90.5	98.7	78.9	77.3
	STATE	52.1	98.1	92.5	92.9	90.4	91.9	85.4	87.7





Year 1983-84

Table 1.1.1

Average size of Paddy holdings in the districts and State during Autumn Season

Sl. No.	District	Average size of holding (in Hectares)
1	2	3
1.	Trivandrum	0.26
2.	Quilon	0.29
3.	Alleppey	0.68
4.	Kottayam	0.92
5.	Idukki	0.61
6.	Ernakulam	0.52
7.	Trichur	0.37
8.	Palghat	1.04
9.	Malappuram	0.53
10.	Kozhikode	0.27
11.	Wynad	-
12.	Cannanore	0.38
	State	0.54

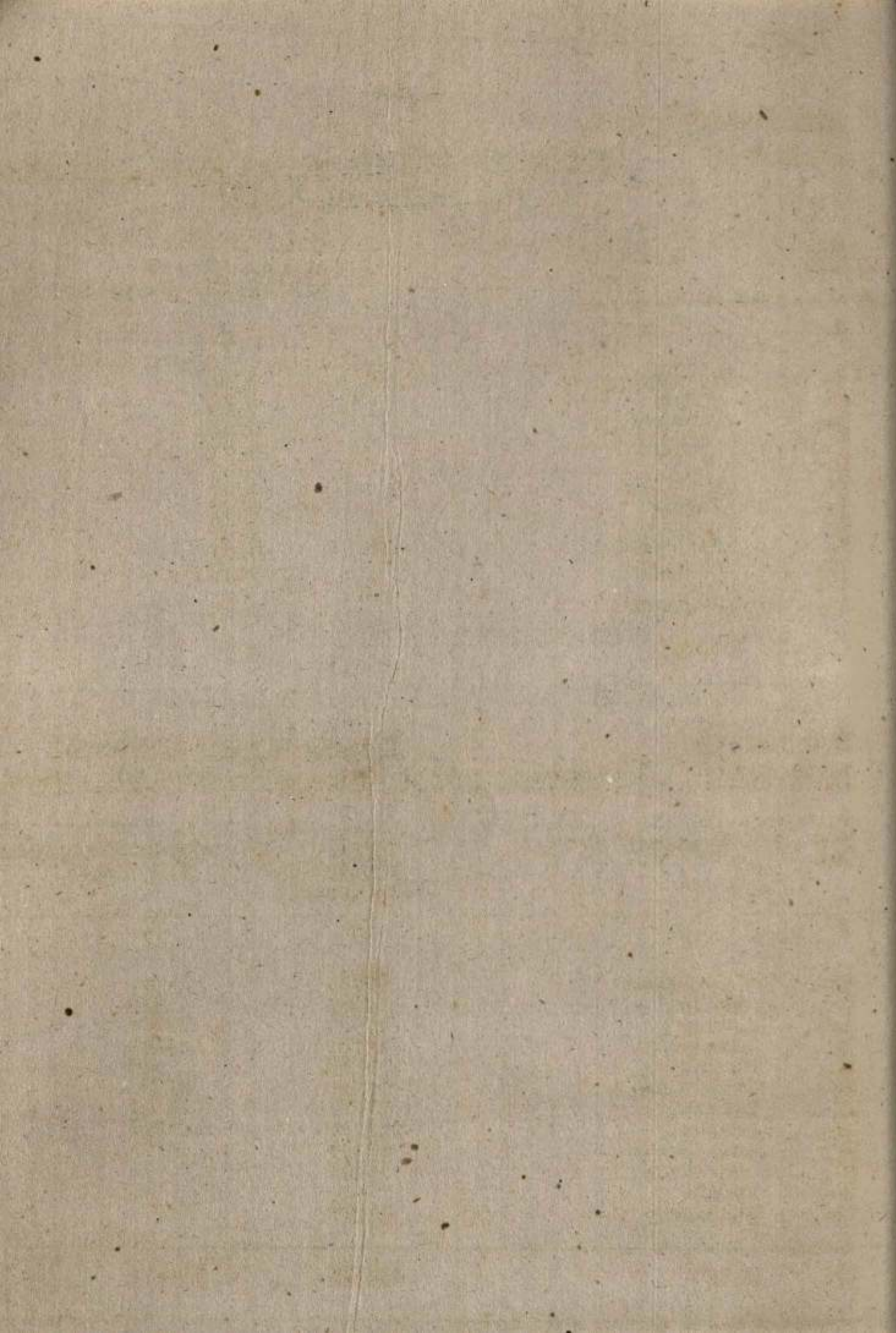
Year 1983-84

Table 1.1.3

Crop - Paddy - Autumn Season

Estimated quantum of Autumn Paddy marketable surplus

Sl. No.	District	Total Production (in tonnes)	Marketable Surplus (in tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	30785	-
2.	Quilon	57187	686
3.	Alleppey	77985	39460
4.	Kottayam	43765	21357
5.	Idukki	9686	155
6.	Ernakulam	77618	41836
7.	Trichur	81285	14143
8.	Palghat	267224	127198
9.	Malappuram	58297	2973
10.	Kozhikode	13604	-
11.	Wynad	-	-
12.	Cannanore	74737	33706
13.	TOTAL	792173	281514



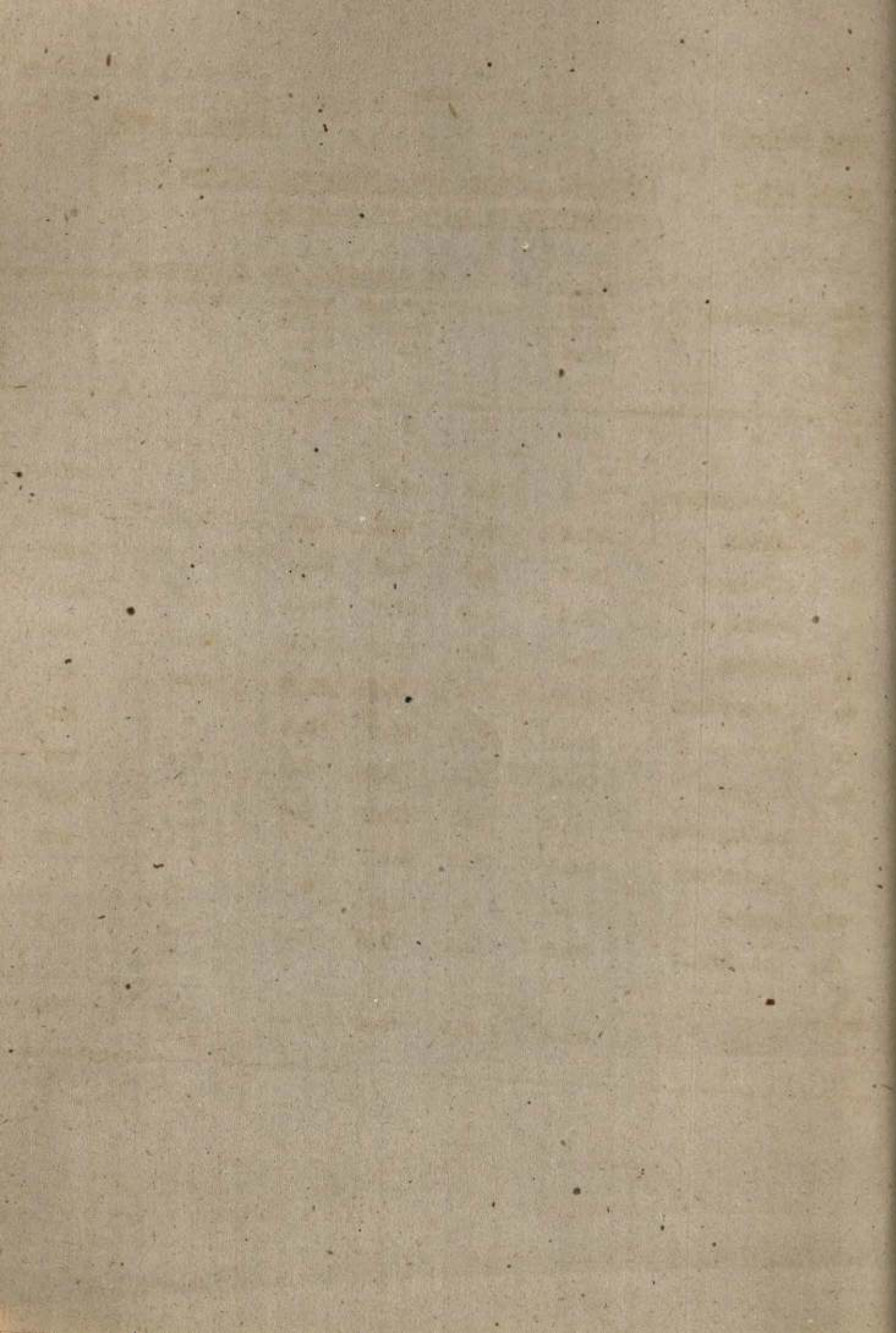
Autumn - Paddy

Year 1983-84

Table 1.1.2

Disposal pattern (in percentage) of the total production by types of disposal

Sl. No.	District	Type of disposal (in percentage)					TOTAL
		Own Consumption	Seed	Labour Charges	Marketable Surplus	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Trivandrum	79.4	5.1	15.5	-	-	100
2.	Quilon	82.1	7.5	7.5	1.2	1.7	100
3.	Alleppey	29.6	3.3	16.5	50.6	-	100
4.	Kottayam	32.1	4.5	11.7	48.8	2.9	100
5.	Idukki	67.8	5.8	12.5	1.6	12.3	100
6.	Ernakulam	38.7	4.8	2.0	53.9	0.6	100
7.	Trichur	57.3	8.6	16.7	17.4	-	100
8.	Palghat	34.6	6.6	9.9	47.6	1.3	100
9.	Malappuram	75.9	7.8	10.3	5.1	0.9	100
10.	Kozhikode	74.1	14.8	10.7	-	0.4	100
11.	Synad	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Cannanore	40.0	4.1	10.6	45.1	0.2	100
STATE		46.5	6.2	10.8	35.5	1.0	100



Year 1983-84

Crop - Paddy - Autumn Season

Table No. 1.1.4 Average Farm Price of Paddy during Autumn Season

Sl. No.	District	Unit (quintal)	Price (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	TL	-
2.	Quilon	"	220
3.	Alleppey	"	193
4.	Kottayam	"	207
5.	Idukki	"	207
6.	Ernakulam	"	207
7.	Trichur	"	179
8.	Palghat	"	179
9.	Malappuram	"	209
10.	Kozhikode	"	-
11.	Wynad	"	-
12.	Cannanore	"	220

Table 1.1.5 Value of Marketable Surplus of Paddy during Autumn Season

Table 1.1.5 Value of Marketable Surplus of Paddy during Autumn Season

Sl. No.	District	Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	-	-
2.	Quilon	686	15
3.	Alleppey	39460	762
4.	Kottayam	21357	442
5.	Idukki	155	33
6.	Ernakulam	41836	866
7.	Trichur	14143	253
8.	Palghat	127198	2277
9.	Malappuram	2973	62
10.	Kozhikode	-	-
11.	Wynad	-	-
12.	Cannanore	33706	742
	STATE	281514	5422

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Year 1983-84

Table 1.2.1

Average size of paddy holding in the districts and State during winter season

Sl. No.	District	Average size of holding ( in Hectares )
1	2	3
1.	Trivandrum	0.28
2.	Quilon	0.40
3.	Alleppey	0.37
4.	Kottayam	0.74
5.	Idukki	0.49
6.	Ernakulam	0.63
7.	Trichur	0.39
8.	Palghat	0.96
9.	Malappuram	0.52
10.	Kozhikode	0.52
11.	Wynad	0.92
12.	Cannanore	0.32
13.	STATE	0.51

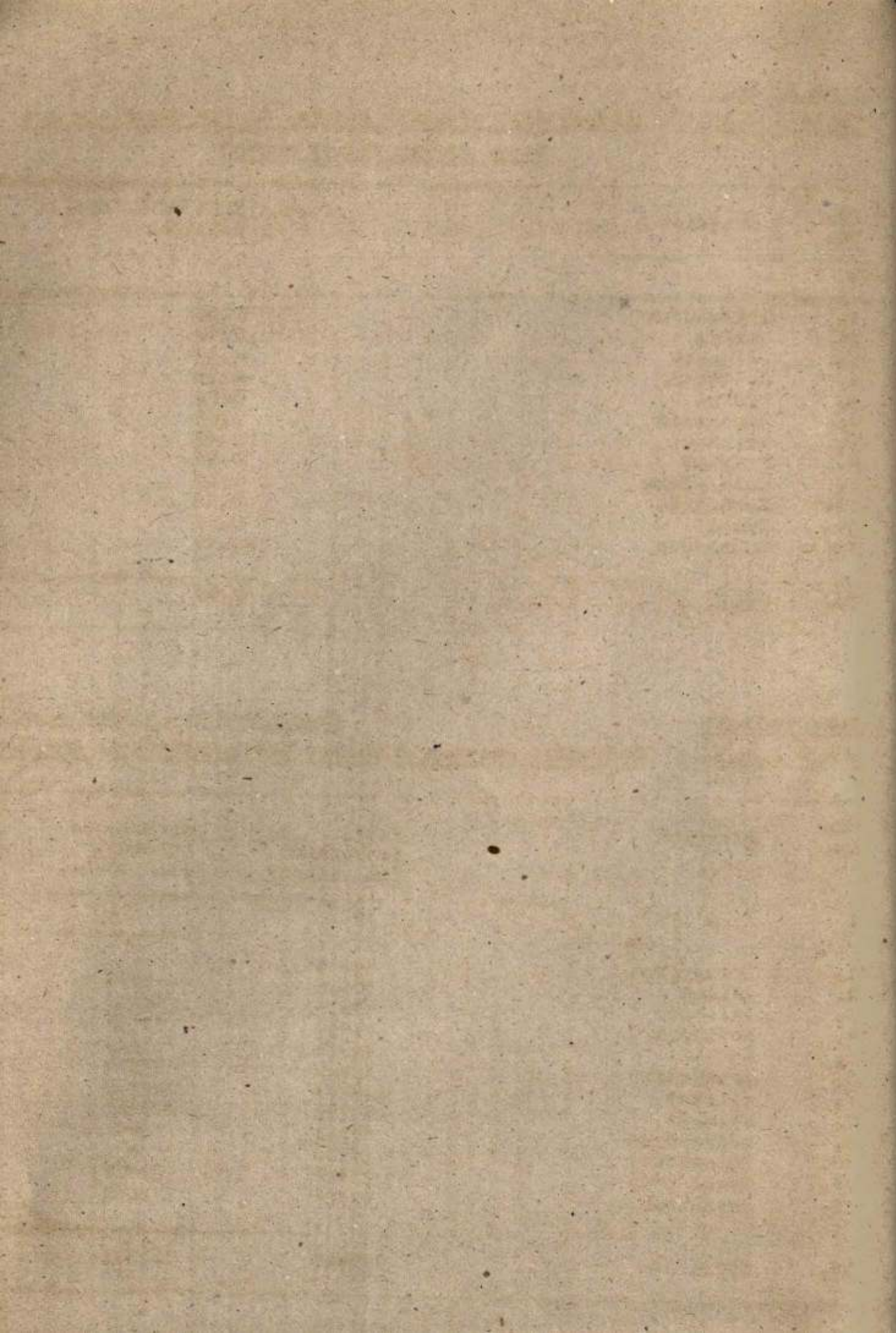
Year 1983-84

Table 1.2.3

Crop - Paddy - Winter Season

Estimated quantum of winter paddy marketable surplus

Sl. No.	District	Total Production (in tonnes)	Marketable surplus (in tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	24146	-
2.	Quilon	50816	2388
3.	Alleppey	44578	18232
4.	Kottayam	42058	19136
5.	Idukki	10974	3325
6.	Ernakulam	73005	37744
7.	Trichur	108741	27185
8.	Palghat	244717	108165
9.	Malappuram	69718	-
10.	Kozhikode	16688	-
11.	Wynad	73187	40106
12.	Cannanore	33794	5002
13.	TOTAL	792422	261283





Year 1983-84

Table 1.2.2

Disposal pattern (in percentage) of the Total production by types of disposal

Sl. No.	District	Type of disposals (in percentage)					TOTAL
		Own Consumption	Seed	Labour charges	Marketa-ble Surplus	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Trivandrum	79.1	5.8	15.1	-	-	100
2.	Quilon	72.6	10.6	9.7	4.7	2.4	100
3.	Alleppey	42.8	4.2	11.4	40.9	0.7	100
4.	Kottayam	34.0	3.3	6.7	45.5	10.5	100
5.	Idukki	50.7	2.7	7.5	30.3	8.8	100
6.	Ernakulam	40.7	6.5	1.1	51.7	-	100
7.	Trichur	51.1	7.1	16.7	25.0	0.1	100
8.	Palghat	37.1	7.1	11.6	44.2	-	100
9.	Malappuram	72.7	14.4	12.6	-	0.3	100
10.	Kozhikode	84.2	7.4	7.9	-	0.5	100
11.	Wynad	40.0	5.2	9.7	54.8	2.4	100
12.	Cannanore	68.0	7.3	9.8	14.8	0.1	100
4.	Kottayam	34.0	3.3	6.7	45.5	10.5	100
5.	STATE	48.9	7.3	9.8	33.0	1.0	100

Sl. No.	District	Type of disposals (in percentage)					TOTAL
		Own Consumption	Seed	Labour charges	Marketa-ble Surplus	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Ernakulam	40.7	6.5	1.1	51.7	-	100
7.	Trichur	51.1	7.1	16.7	25.0	0.1	100
8.	Palghat	37.1	7.1	11.6	44.2	-	100
9.	Malappuram	72.7	14.4	12.6	-	0.3	100



Year 1983-84

Table 1.2.4 Average Farm Price of Paddy during Winter Season

Sl. No.	District	Unit Quintal	Price (in Rs.)
1.	Trivandrum	QTL	260
2.	Quilon	"	207
3.	Alleppey	"	193
4.	Kottayam	"	179
5.	Idukki	"	193
6.	Ernakulam	"	193
7.	Trichur	"	179
8.	Palghat	"	175
9.	Malappuram	"	-
10.	Kozhikode	"	-
11.	Wynad	"	248
12.	Cannanore	"	207

Year 1983-84

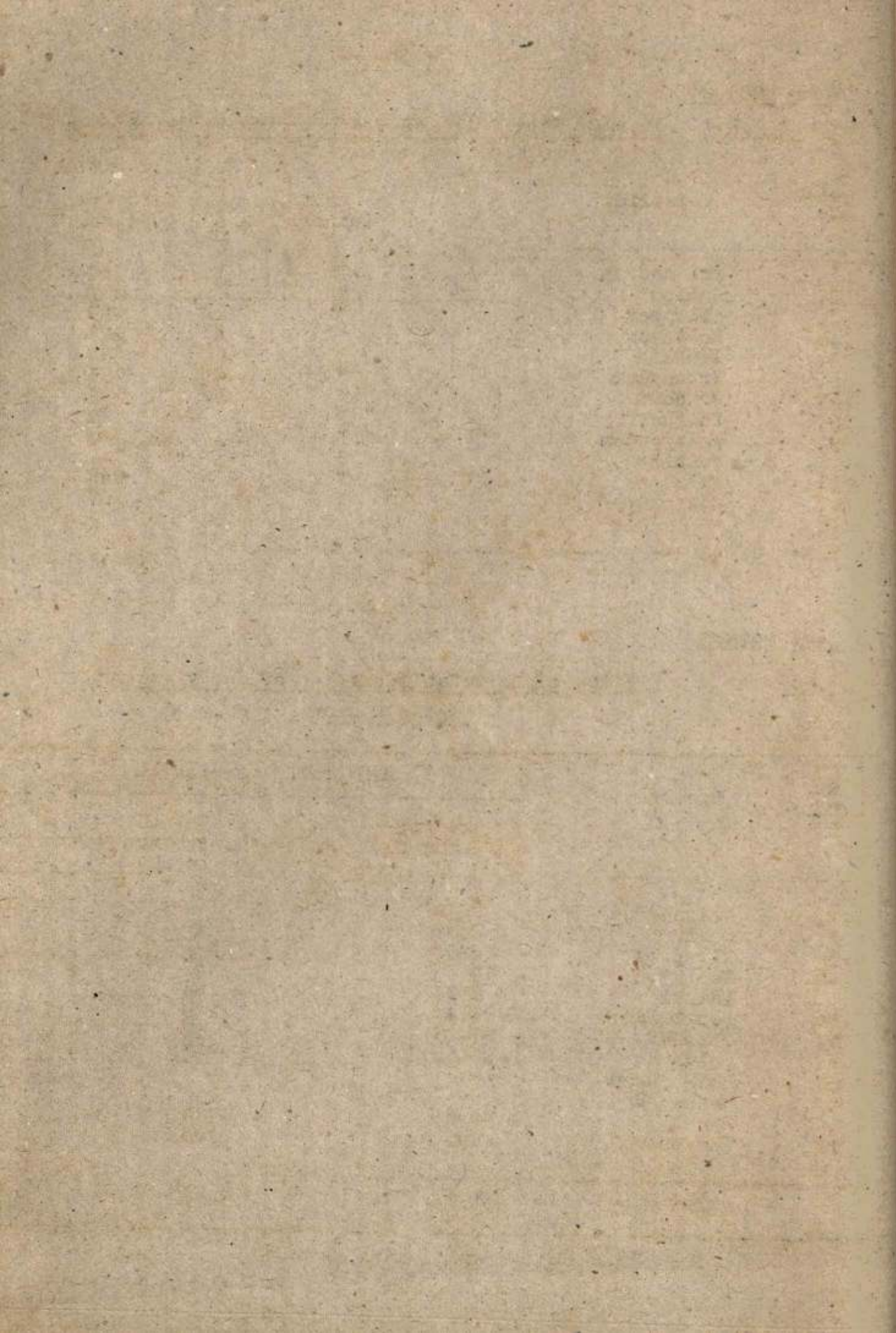
Table 1.2.4 Average Farm Price of Paddy during Winter Season

Year 1983-84

1.2.5 Value of marketable surplus of Paddy during Winter Season

Sl. No.	District	Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Price
1.	Trivandrum	-	-	260
2.	Quilon	-	-	207
3.	Alleppey	-	-	193
4.	Kottayam	-	-	179
5.	Idukki	-	-	193
6.	Ernakulam	-	-	193
7.	Trichur	-	-	179
8.	Palghat	-	-	175
9.	Malappuram	-	-	-
10.	Kozhikode	-	-	-
11.	Wynad	40106	995	248
12.	Cannanore	5002	103	207
STATE		261283	5015	

Sl. No.	District	Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Price
3.	Alleppey	-	-	193
4.	Kottayam	-	-	179
5.	Idukki	-	-	193
6.	Ernakulam	-	-	193
7.	Trichur	-	-	179



Year 1983-84

Table 1.3.1 Average size of Paddy holding in the district and State during summer season

Sl. No.	District	Average size of holding (in Hectares)
1	2	3
1.	Trivandrum	0.23
2.	Quilon	0.62
3.	Alleppey	0.86
4.	Kottayam	1.06
5.	Idukki	-
6.	Ernakulam	0.24
7.	Trichur	0.39
8.	Palghat	0.36
9.	Malappuram	0.44
10.	Kozhikode	0.23
11.	Wynad	0.54
12.	Cannanore	0.16
	State	0.43

Year 1983-84

Table 1.3.2 Disposal pattern (in percentage) of the total production of Paddy - Summer Season by types of disposal

Sl. No.	District	Type of disposal (in percentage)					Total
		Own Consumption	Seed	Labour charges	Marketable surplus	Others	
10.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Trivandrum	62.5	10.5	27.0	-	-	100.0
2.	Quilon	79.0	10.0	11.0	-	-	100.0
3.	Alleppey	38.1	9.4	10.2	42.0	0.3	100.0
4.	Kottayam	30.0	3.6	6.8	59.6	-	100.0
5.	Idukki	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Ernakulam	49.4	7.8	2.4	40.0	0.4	100.0
7.	Trichur	60.9	3.9	16.2	19.0	-	100.0
8.	Palghat	40.0	2.5	15.2	38.2	4.1	100.0
9.	Malappuram	54.2	2.7	10.5	20.6	12.0	100.0
10.	Kozhikode	80.0	12.6	7.0	-	0.4	100.0
11.	Wynad	46.4	7.8	-	45.8	-	100.0
12.	Cannanore	58.2	6.7	7.0	28.1	-	100.0
	STATE	46.8	7.1	9.3	35.8	1.0	100.0



Year 1983-84

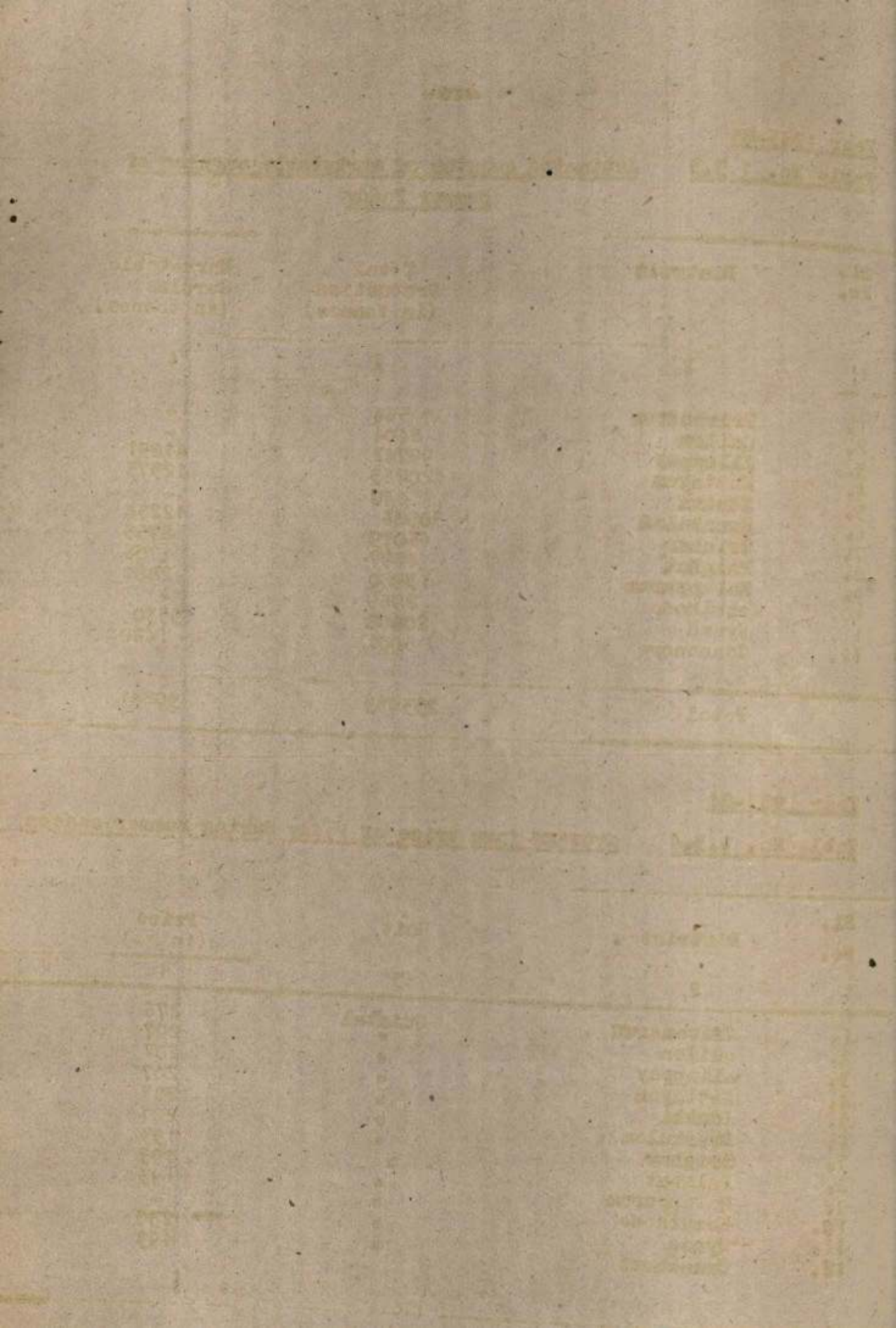
Table No. 1.3.3      Estimated quantum of marketable surplus of  
Summer Paddy

Sl. No.	District	Total Production (in tonnes)	Marketable Surplus (in tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	566	-
2.	Quilon	8404	-
3.	Alleppey	99742	41891
4.	Kottayam	20763	12375
5.	Idukki	440	-
6.	Ernakulam	30586	12234
7.	Trichur	46079	8755
8.	Palghat	4597	1756
9.	Malappuram	13980	2880
10.	Kozhikode	2969	-
11.	Wynad	20808	9530
12.	Cannanore	5001	1420
Total		253935	90841

Year 1983-84

Table No. 1.3.4      Average farm price of Paddy during Summer season

Sl. No.	District	Unit	Price (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	Quintal	276
2.	Quilon	"	207
3.	Alleppey	"	207
4.	Kottayam	"	207
5.	Idukki	"	207
6.	Ernakulam	"	207
7.	Trichur	"	193
8.	Palghat	"	193
9.	Malappuram	"	193
10.	Kozhikode	"	-
11.	Wynad	"	230
12.	Cannanore	"	193





Year 1983-84

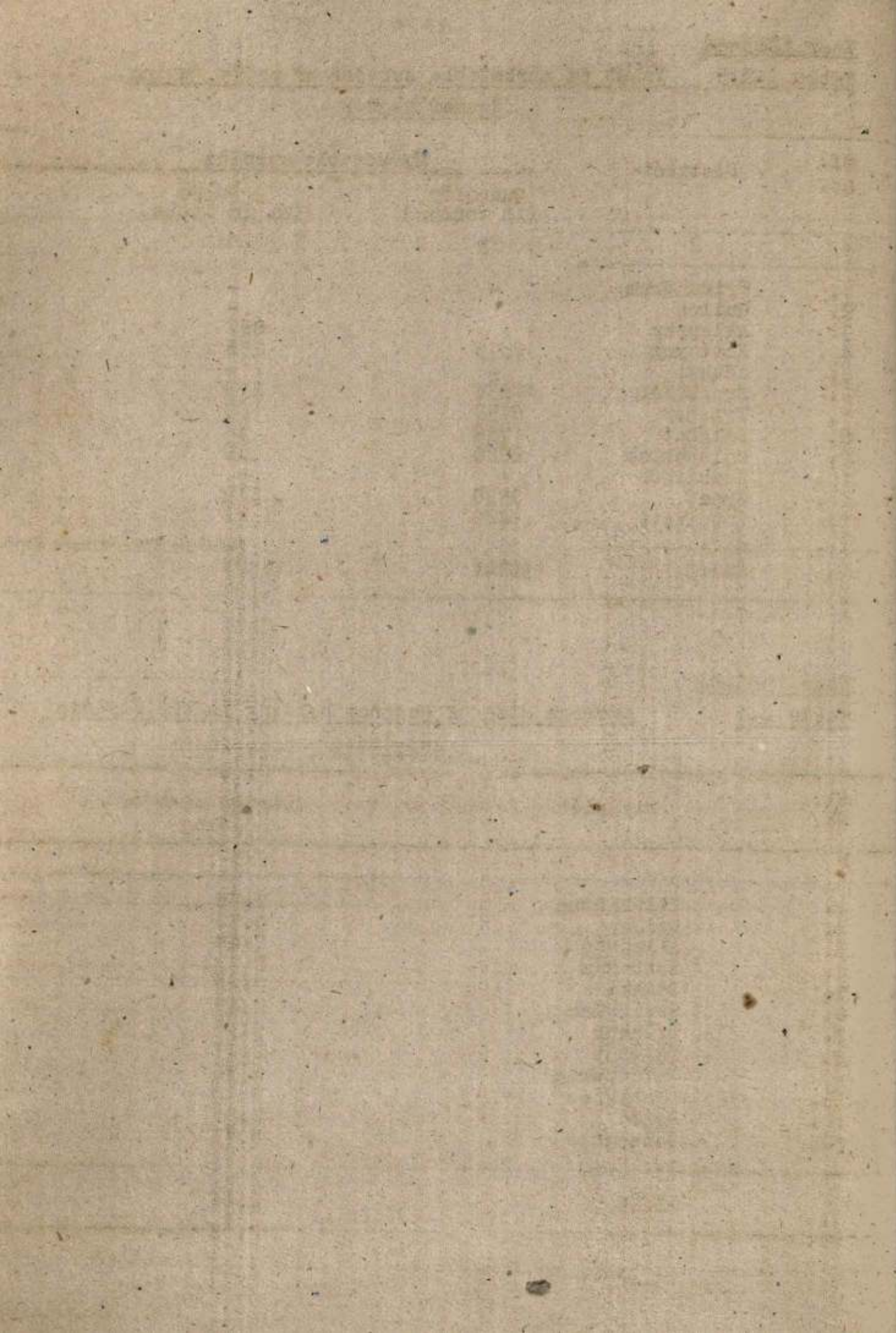
Table 1.3.5 Value of marketable surplus of paddy during  
Summer season

Sl. No.	District	Marketable surplus	
		Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	-	-
2.	Quilon	-	-
3.	Alleppey	41	867
4.	Kottayam	12375	256
5.	Idukki	-	-
6.	Ernakulam	12234	253
7.	Trichur	8755	169
8.	Palghat	1756	34
9.	Malappuram	2880	56
10.	Kozhikode	-	-
11.	Wynad	9530	219
12.	Cannanore	1420	27
STATE		90841	1881

Year 1983-84

Table 2.1 Average size of coconut holding in the district  
and state

Sl. No.	District	Average size of holding
1	2	3
1.	Trivandrum	0.36
2.	Quilon	0.32
3.	Alleppey	0.40
4.	Kottayam	0.73
5.	Idukki	0.29
6.	Ernakulam	0.43
7.	Trichur	0.36
8.	Palghat	0.41
9.	Malappuram	0.56
10.	Kozhikode	0.40
11.	Wynad	0.85
12.	Cannanore	0.45
STATE		0.44



Year 1983-84

Table 2.2

Disposal pattern (in percentage) of the total Production of coconut by type of disposal

Sl. No.	District	Type of disposal (in percentage)					TOTAL
		Own Consumption	Seed	labour charges	Marketable Surplus	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Trivandrum	54.6	-	-	45.4	-	100.0
2.	Quilon	41.8	0.6	1.7	54.0	1.9	100.0
3.	Alleppey	18.7	-	4.2	77.1	-	100.0
4.	Kottayam	16.9	-	2.1	80.0	1.0	100.0
5.	Idukki	34.1	1.2	-	64.7	-	100.0
6.	Ernakulam	16.1	-	-	83.9	-	100.0
7.	Trichur	11.2	-	2.9	85.8	0.1	100.0
8.	Palghat	31.9	0.1	1.5	51.2	15.3	100.0
9.	Malappuram	13.6	-	3.4	82.6	0.4	100.0
10.	Kozhikode	15.5	-	0.6	83.8	0.1	100.0
11.	Wynad	82.6	-	5.1	12.3	-	100.0
12.	Cannanore	20.3	-	3.1	72.5	4.1	100.0
STATE		23.6	0.1	1.7	73.5	1.1	100.0

Year 1983-84

Table 2.3

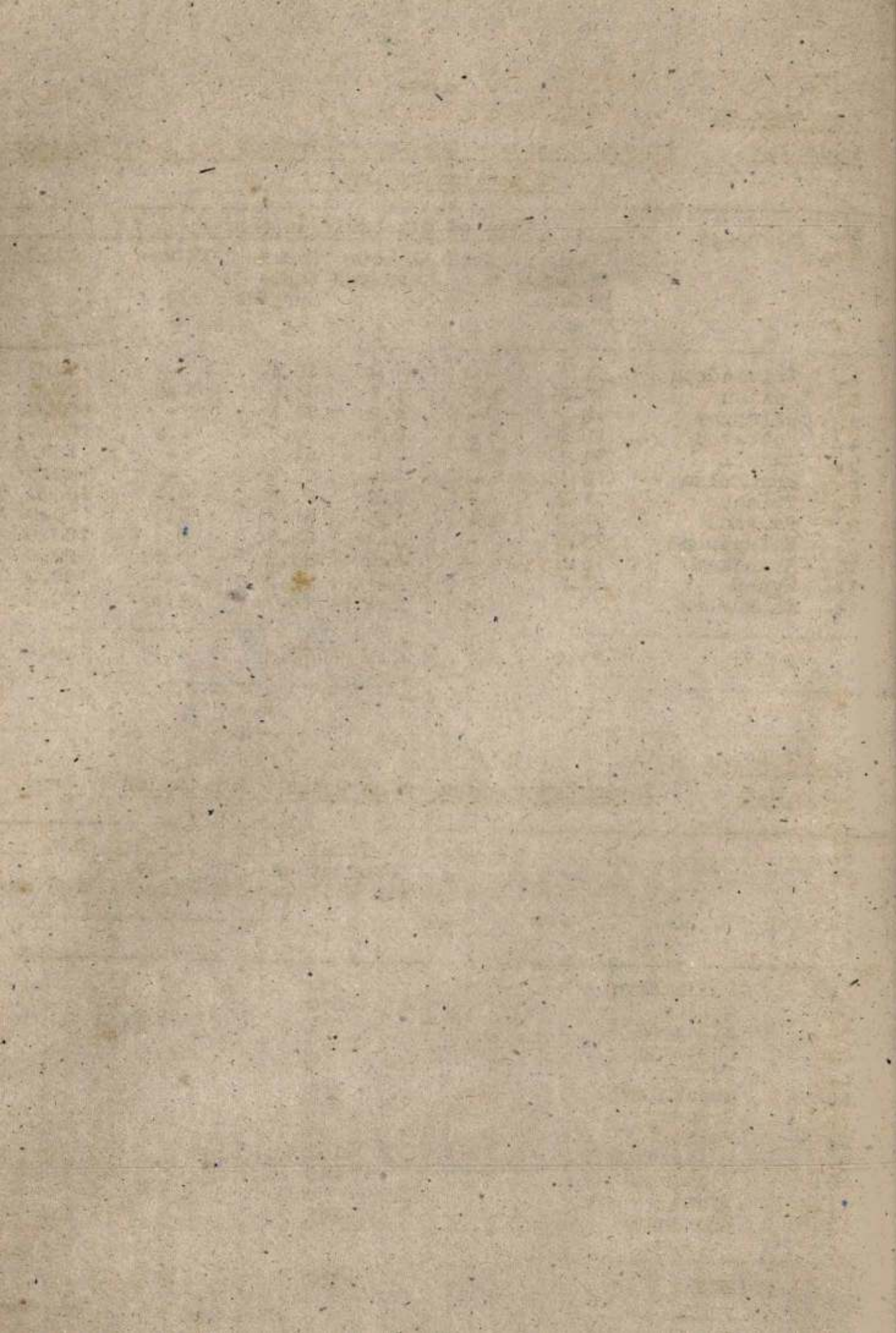
Estimated quantum of marketable surplus of coconut

Sl. No.	District	Total Production (in Million nuts)	Marketable Surplus (in Million nuts)
1.	Trivandrum	290	132
2.	Quilon	270	146
3.	Alleppey	212	164
4.	Kottayam	153	122
5.	Idukki	40	26
6.	Ernakulam	264	222
7.	Trichur	322	276
8.	Palghat	63	32
9.	Malappuram	162	134
10.	Kozhikode	549	460
11.	Wynad	2	0.3
12.	Cannanore	275	199

TOTAL

2602

1913.03



Year 1983-84

Table 2.4

Average farm price of coconut

Sl. No.	District	Unit (100 Nos)	Price (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	100 Nos.	242
2.	Quilon	"	271
3.	Alleppey	"	265
4.	Kottayam	"	275
5.	Idukki	"	297
6.	Ernakulam	"	283
7.	Trichur	"	272
8.	Palghat	"	267
9.	Malappuram	"	262
10.	Kozhikode	"	237
11.	Wynad	"	309
12.	Cannanore	"	269

Year 1983-84

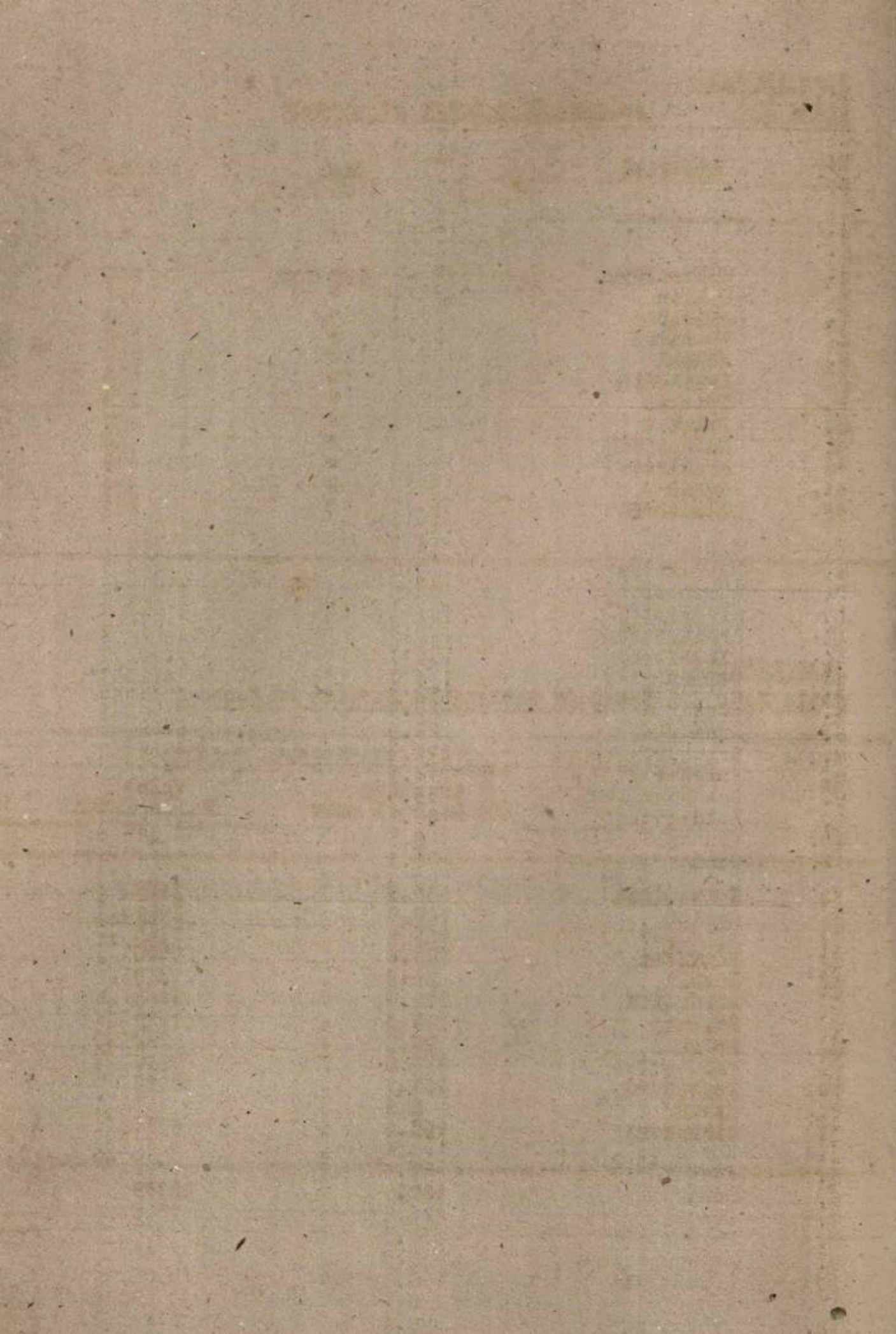
Table 2.5

Value of marketable Surplus of Coconut

Sl. No.	District	Marketable Surplus	
		Quantity (in Million nuts)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	131.7	3187
2.	Quilon	145.8	3951
3.	Alleppey	163.5	4333
4.	Kottayam	122.4	3366
5.	Idukki	25.9	769
6.	Ernakulam	221.5	6269
7.	Trichur	276.3	7515
8.	Palghat	32.3	862
9.	Malappuram	133.8	3506
10.	Kozhikode	460.1	10905
11.	Wynad	0.3	9
12.	Cannanore	199.4	5364

1913

50036



Year 1983-84

Table 3.1

Average size of Tapioca holding in the districts and State

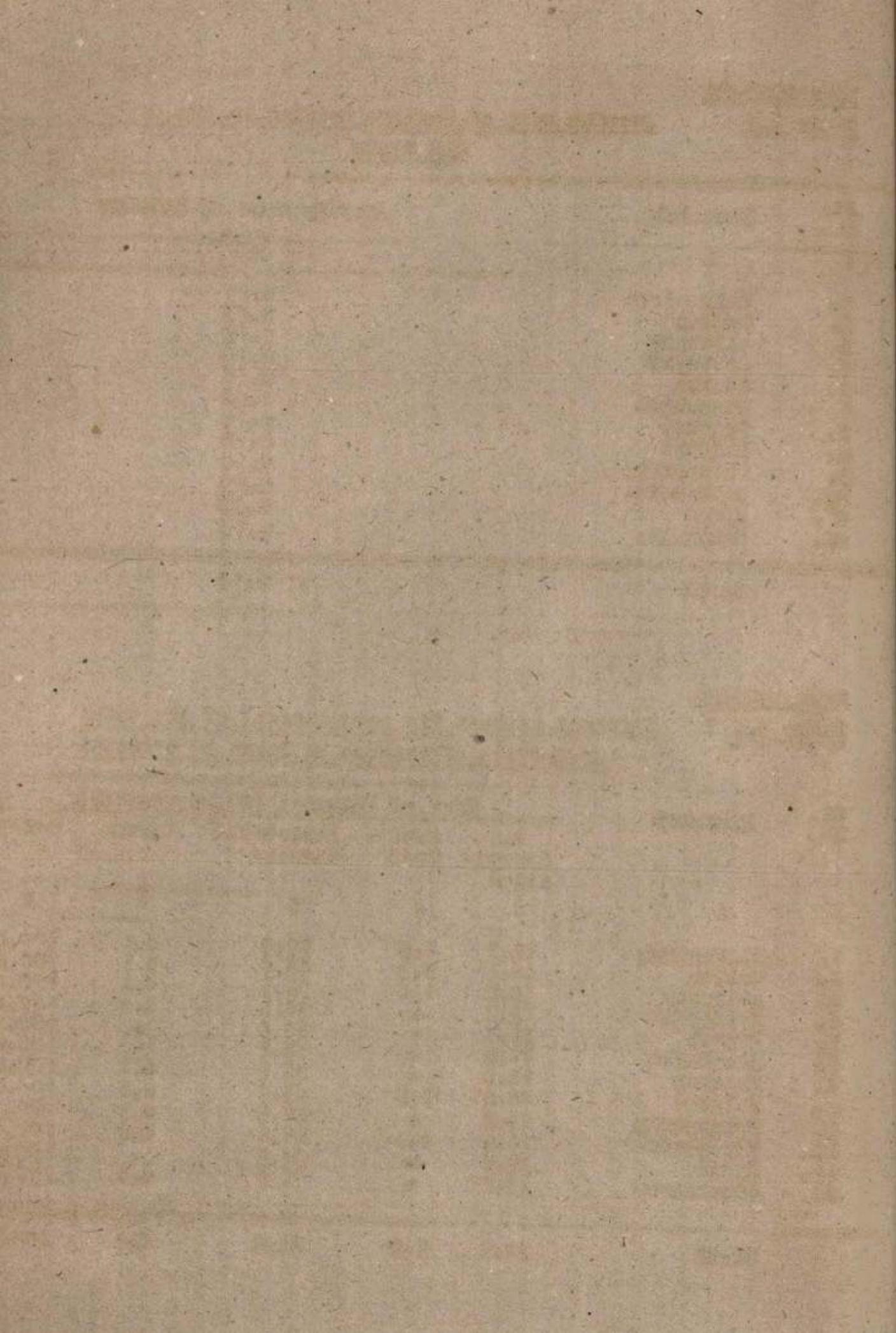
Sl. No.	District	Average size of holding
1	2	3
1.	Trivandrum	0.21
2.	Quilon	0.13
3.	Alleppey	0.13
4.	Kottayam	0.15
5.	Idukki	0.16
6.	Ernakulam	0.06
7.	Trichur	0.15
8.	Palghat	0.10
9.	Malappuram	0.10
10.	Kozhikode	0.23
11.	Wynad	0.08
12.	Cannanore	0.15
	STATE	0.14

Year 1983-84

Table 3.2

Disposal pattern (in percentages) of the total production of tapioca by types of disposal

Sl. No.	District	Type of disposal (in percentage)				Total
		Own Consumption	Cattle feed	Marketable Surplus	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Trivandrum	17.7	2.9	79.0	0.4	100.0
2.	Quilon	42.1	9.5	43.0	5.4	100.0
3.	Alleppey	39.8	1.6	58.5	0.1	100.0
4.	Kottayam	42.3	-	56.3	1.4	100.0
5.	Idukki	39.4	-	60.6	-	100.0
6.	Ernakulam	21.8	-	78.2	-	100.0
7.	Trichur	14.9	-	85.0	0.1	100.0
8.	Palghat	44.8	3.2	43.5	8.5	100.0
9.	Malappuram	13.5	-	86.0	0.5	100.0
10.	Kozhikode	14.9	0.1	84.4	0.6	100.0
11.	Wynad	35.8	-	64.2	-	100.0
12.	Cannanore	26.8	-	72.8	0.4	100.0
	STATE	30.8	2.8	64.6	1.8	100.0





Year 1983-84

Table 3.3

Estimated quantum of marketable Surplus of tapioca

Sl. No.	District	Total Production (in Tonnes)	Marketable Surplus (in Tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	993896	785178
2.	Quilon	776557	333920
3.	Alleppey	363411	212595
4.	Kottayam	482708	271765
5.	Idukki	167760	101663
6.	Ernakulam	252323	197317
7.	Trichur	103650	88103
8.	Palghat	183159	79674
9.	Malappuram	214622	184575
10.	Kozhikode	39929	33701
11.	Wynad	49125	31538
12.	Cannanore	276029	200949

--31--

Table 3.3 Estimated quantum of marketable Surplus of tapioca

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3903169</b>	<b>2520978</b>
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Sl. No.	District	Total Production (in Tonnes)	Marketable Surplus (in Tonnes)
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Year 1983-84

Table 3.4

Average Farm prices of Tapioca

Sl. No.	District	Unit (Quintal)	Price (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	993896	785178
2.	Quilon	776557	333920
3.	Alleppey	363411	212595
4.	Kottayam	482708	271765
5.	Idukki	167760	101663
6.	Ernakulam	252323	197317
7.	Trichur	103650	88103
8.	Palghat	183159	79659
9.	Malappuram	214622	184565
10.	Kozhikode	39929	33776
11.	Wynad	49125	31580
12.	Cannanore	276029	200970
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3903169</b>	<b>2520969</b>

--31--

Year 1983-84

Table 3.4

Average Farm prices of Tapioca

Sl. No.	District	Unit (Quintal)	Price (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	993896	785178
2.	Quilon	776557	333920
3.	Alleppey	363411	212595
4.	Kottayam	482708	271765
5.	Idukki	167760	101663
6.	Ernakulam	252323	197317
7.	Trichur	103650	88103
8.	Palghat	183159	79659
9.	Malappuram	214622	184565
10.	Kozhikode	39929	33776
11.	Wynad	49125	31580
12.	Cannanore	276029	200970
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3903169</b>	<b>2520969</b>

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Year 1983-84

Table 3.5

Value of marketable surplus of Tapioca

Sl. No.	District	Marketable surplus	
		Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	785178	5025
2.	Quilon	333920	1970
3.	Alleppey	212595	1382
4.	Kottayam	271765	2066
5.	Idukki	101663	813
6.	Ernakulam	197317	1381
7.	Trichur	88103	775
8.	Palghat	79674	550
9.	Malappuram	184575	1495
10.	Kozhikode	33701	364
11.	Wynad	31538	256
12.	Cannanore	200949	1748
STATE		2520978	17825

Sl. No.	District	Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	785178	5025
2.	Quilon	333920	1970
3.	Alleppey	212595	1382
4.	Kottayam	271765	2066
5.	Idukki	101663	813
6.	Ernakulam	197317	1381
7.	Trichur	88103	775
8.	Palghat	79674	550
9.	Malappuram	184575	1495
10.	Kozhikode	33701	364
11.	Wynad	31538	256
12.	Cannanore	200949	1748
STATE		2520978	17825

Year 1983-84

Table 4.1

Average size of Arecanut holdings in the districts and State

Sl. No.	District	Quantity (in tonnes)	Average size of holdings
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	785178	0.09
2.	Quilon	333920	0.04
3.	Alleppey	212595	0.03
4.	Kottayam	271765	0.15
5.	Idukki	101663	0.06
6.	Ernakulam	197317	0.07
7.	Trichur	88103	0.08
8.	Palghat	79674	0.10
9.	Malappuram	184575	0.27
10.	Kozhikode	33701	0.20
11.	Wynad	31538	0.04
12.	Cannanore	200949	0.12
STATE		2520978	0.10

Year 1983-84

Table 4.1

Average size of Arecanut holdings in the districts and State

Sl. No.	District	Quantity (in tonnes)	Average size of holdings
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	785178	0.10
2.	Quilon	333920	0.04
3.	Alleppey	212595	0.03
4.	Kottayam	271765	0.15
5.	Idukki	101663	0.06
6.	Ernakulam	197317	0.07
7.	Trichur	88103	0.08
8.	Palghat	79674	0.10
9.	Malappuram	184575	0.27
10.	Kozhikode	33701	0.20
11.	Wynad	31538	0.04
12.	Cannanore	200949	0.12
STATE		2520978	0.10

Table 3.5 - Production of marketable surplus of rice

Quantity (in tonnes)

(0.44 lakhs)

0.12

Ward

Koshibeda

Misrahgram

Palpat

STATE TRICHUR

Production of marketable surplus of rice

0.07

0.06

0.15

0.03

0.04

0.09

250

775

1381

Average size of holdings

20099

3133

33701

18475

79674

88103

19717

10163

27165

21225

21225

TRICHUR 2

Palpat

Misrahgram

BRANKULAM

IBUKKI DISTRICT

Kottayam

Alappay

Quilon

TRIVANENTR

Average size of holdings in the districts

1970

1382

2066

Table 4.1 - Average size of peasant holdings in the districts

Quantity (in tonnes)

(0.44 lakhs)

0.12

Ward

Koshibeda

Misrahgram

Palpat

STATE TRICHUR

Production of marketable surplus of rice

0.07

0.06

0.15

0.03

0.04

0.09

250

775

1381

Average size of holdings

20099

3133

33701

18475

79674

88103

19717

10163

27165

21225

21225

TRICHUR 2

Palpat

Misrahgram

BRANKULAM

IBUKKI DISTRICT

Kottayam

Alappay

Quilon

TRIVANENTR

Average size of holdings in the districts

1970

1382

2066

Table 3.5 - Production of marketable surplus of rice

Quantity (in tonnes)

(0.44 lakhs)

0.12

Ward

Koshibeda

Misrahgram

Palpat

STATE TRICHUR

Production of marketable surplus of rice

0.07

0.06

0.15

0.03

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250

775

1381

Average size of holdings

20099

3133

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27165

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TRICHUR 2

Palpat

Misrahgram

BRANKULAM

IBUKKI DISTRICT

Kottayam

Alappay

Quilon

TRIVANENTR

Average size of holdings in the districts

1970

1382

2066

Year 1982-84

Table 4.2

Disposal pattern (in percentage) of the total production of Arecanut by types of disposal

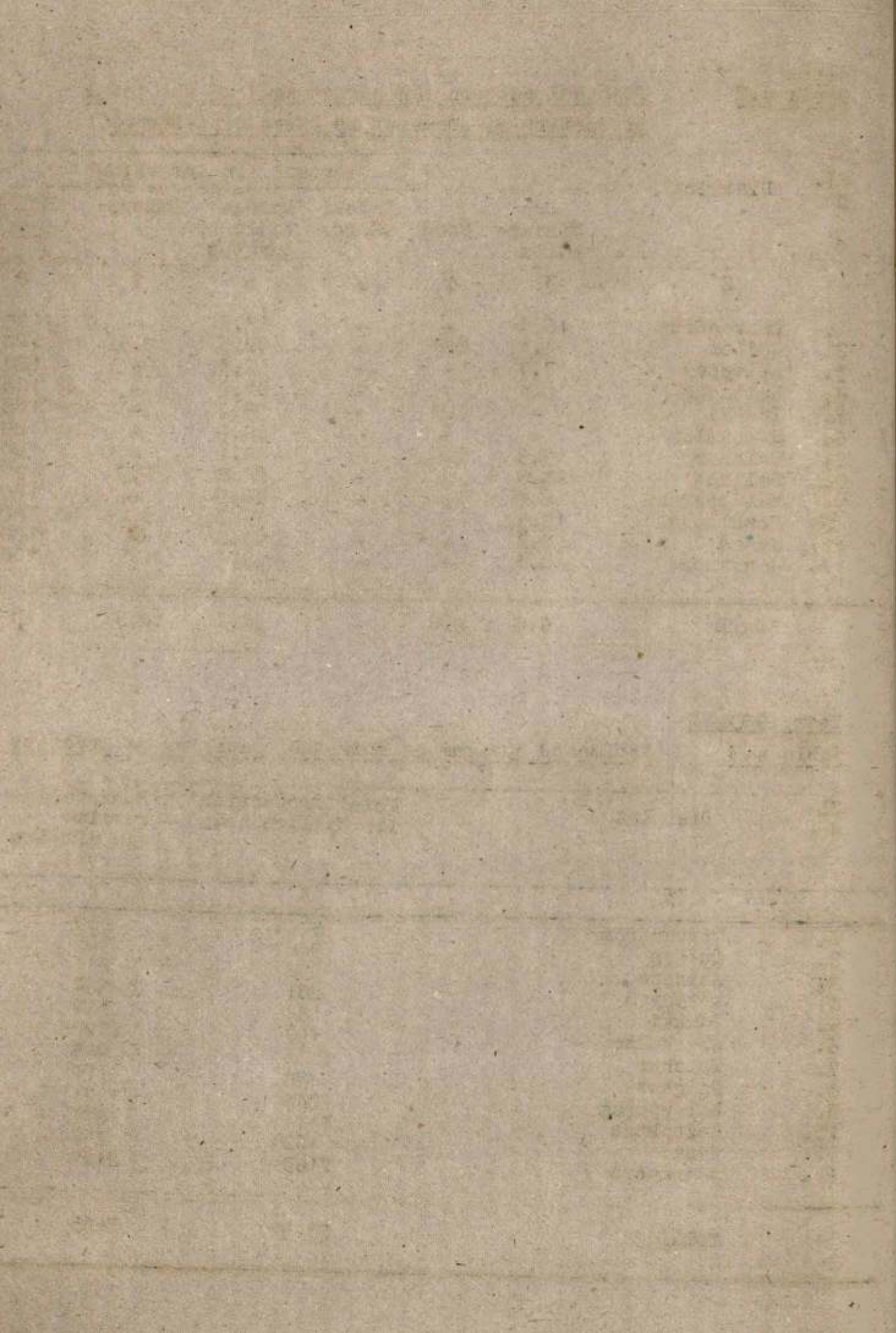
Sl. No.	District	Types of disposal (in percentage)					TOTAL
		Own Consumption	Seed	Labour charge	Marketable surplus	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Trivandrum	16.4	-	-	83.6	-	100
2.	Quilon	4.7	6.2	-	88.5	0.6	100
3.	Alleppey	7.7	-	-	92.3	-	100
4.	Kottayam	6.1	-	-	93.9	-	100
5.	Idukki	-	1.3	-	98.7	-	100
6.	Ernakulam	-	-	-	100.0	-	100
7.	Trichur	9.9	2.0	-	88.1	-	100
8.	Palghat	18.3	-	-	78.8	2.9	100
9.	Malappuram	2.0	-	-	98.0	-	100
10.	Kozhikode	19.9	-	-	76.9	3.2	100
11.	Wynad	0.2	-	-	99.8	-	100
12.	Cannanore	0.4	-	-	98.4	1.2	100
STATE		6.4	0.6	-	92.1	0.9	100

Year 1983-84

Table 4.3

Estimated quantum of marketable surplus of Arecanut

Sl. No.	District	Total Production (in Million nuts)	Marketable Surplus (in million nuts)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	370	309
2.	Quilon	342	303
3.	Alleppey	232	214
4.	Kottayam	281	264
5.	Idukki	184	182
6.	Ernakulam	797	797
7.	Trichur	1122	989
8.	Palghat	278	219
9.	Malappuram	1246	1221
10.	Kozhikode	1141	877
11.	Wynad	162	162
12.	Cannanore	2163	2128
TOTAL		8318	7665



Year 1983-84

Table 4.4      Average Farm Prices of Arecanut

Sl. No.	District	Unit Nos.	Price (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	100 Nos.	13.63
2.	Quilon	"	13.34
3.	Alleppey	"	12.19
4.	Kottayam	"	11.67
5.	Idukki	"	12.19
6.	Ernakulam	"	12.62
7.	Trichur	"	17.07
8.	Palghat	"	10.70
9.	Malappuram	"	14.32
10.	Kozhikode	"	8.64
11.	Wynad	"	6.38
12.	Cannanore	"	11.10

Year 1983-84

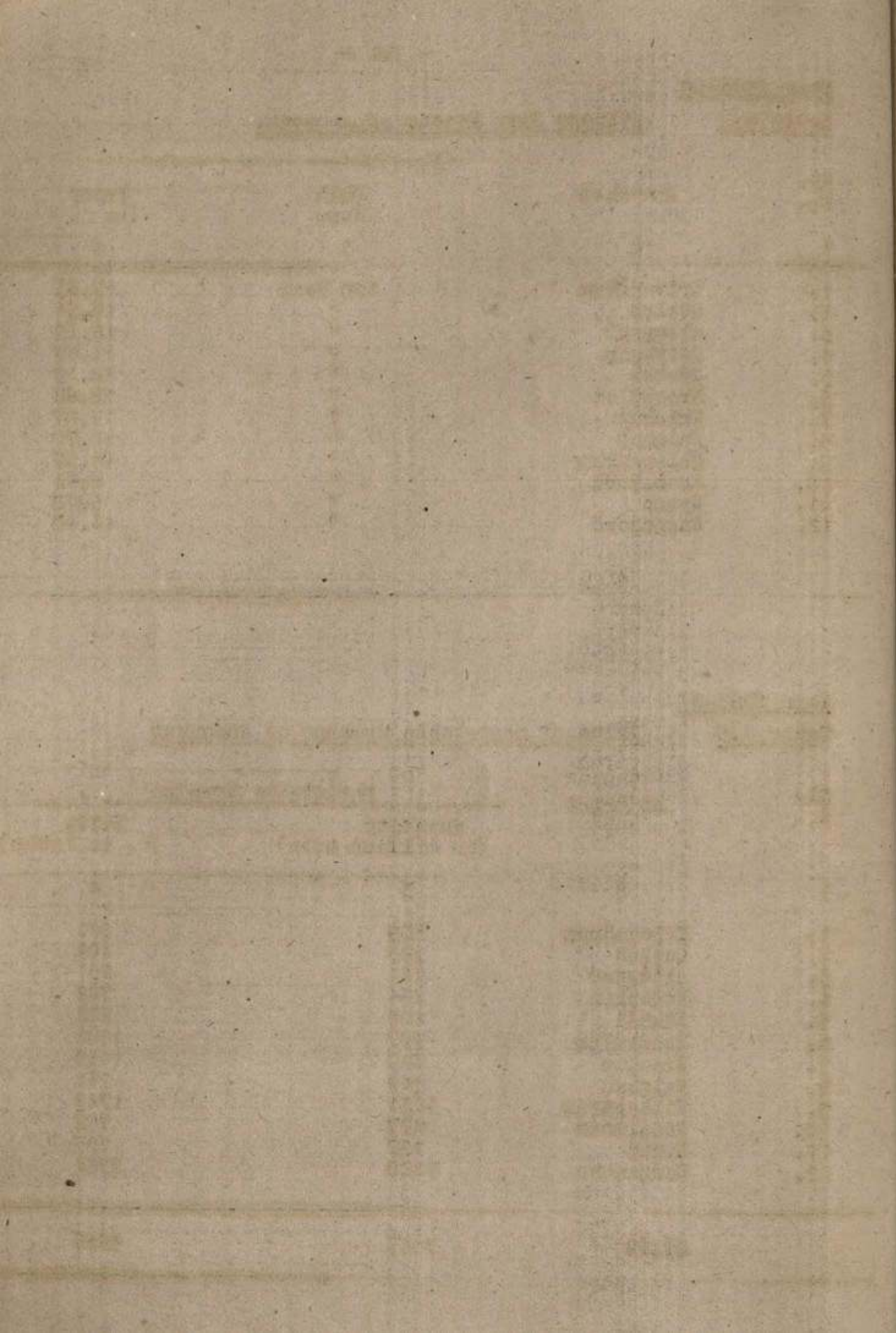
Table 4.5      Value of marketable surplus of Arecanut

Sl. No.	District	Marketable Surplus	
		Quantity (in million nuts)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	309	421
2.	Quilon	303	404
3.	Alleppey	214	261
4.	Kottayam	264	308
5.	Idukki	182	222
6.	Ernakulam	797	1006
7.	Trichur	989	1688
8.	Palghat	219	234
9.	Malappuram	1221	1749
10.	Kozhikode	877	758
11.	Wynad	162	103
12.	Cannanore	2128	2362

STATE

7665

9516





Year 1983-84

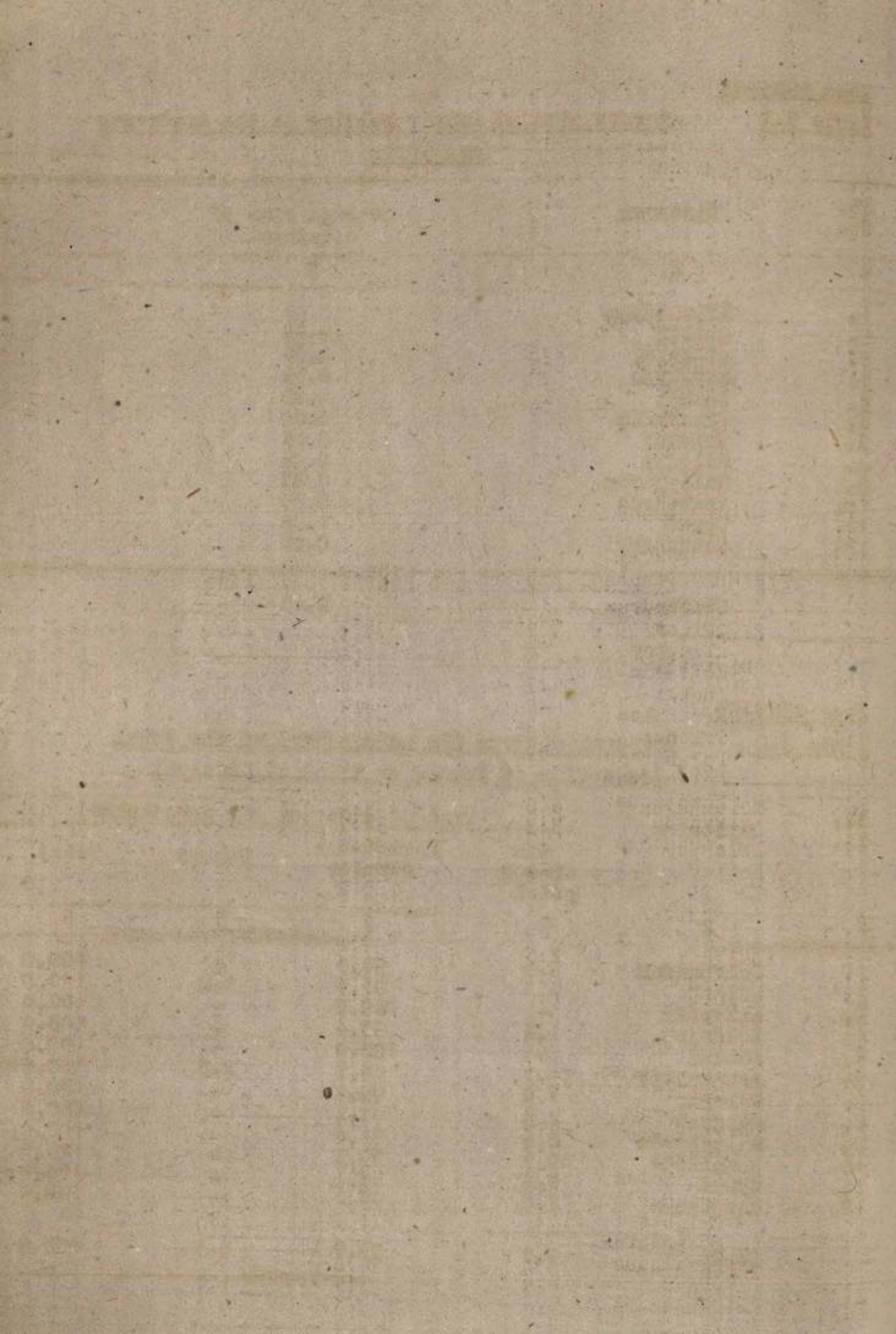
Table 5.1 Average size of Pepper holding in the districts and State

Sl. No.	District	Average size of holdings
1	2	3
1.	Trivandrum	0.04
2.	Quilon	0.03
3.	Alleppey	0.04
4.	Kottayam	0.35
5.	Idukki	0.28
6.	Ernakulam	0.09
7.	Trichur	0.05
8.	Palghat	0.05
9.	Malappuram	0.07
10.	Kozhikode	0.03
11.	Wynad	1.95
12.	Cannanore	0.08
	STATE	0.15

Year 1983-84

Table 5.2 Disposal pattern (in percentage) of the total Production of Pepper by Types of disposal

Sl. No.	District	Type of disposal (in percentage)			
		Own Consumption	Marketable Surplus	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Trivandrum	6.0	94.0	-	100.0
2.	Quilon	5.3	93.7	1.0	100.0
3.	Alleppey	-	100.0	-	100.0
4.	Kottayam	1.6	98.4	-	100.0
5.	Idukki	-	100.0	-	100.0
6.	Ernakulam	31.1	66.3	2.6	100.0
7.	Trichur	1.9	98.1	-	100.0
8.	Palghat	2.5	97.5	-	100.0
9.	Malappuram	8.6	91.4	-	100.0
10.	Kozhikode	20.5	79.5	-	100.0
11.	Wynad	0.6	99.4	-	100.0
12.	Cannanore	2.9	97.1	-	100.0
	STATE	7.2	92.5	0.3	100.0



Year 1983-84

Table 5.3      Estimated quantum of marketable surplus of pepper

Sl. No.	District	Total production (in tonnes)	Marketable Surplus (in tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	620	1583
2.	Quilon	2166	2030
3.	Alleppey	808	808
4.	Kottayam	2390	2352
5.	Idukki	2234	2234
6.	Ernakulam	1560	1034
7.	Trichur	823	807
8.	Palghat	174	170
9.	Malappuram	716	654
10.	Kozhikode	3953	3143
11.	Wynad	2928	2910
12.	Cannanore	6177	5998

Table 5.3      Estimated quantum of marketable surplus of pepper

Sl. No.	District	Total production (in tonnes)	Marketable Surplus (in tonnes)
1	2	3	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24549</b>	<b>22723</b>

Year 1983-84

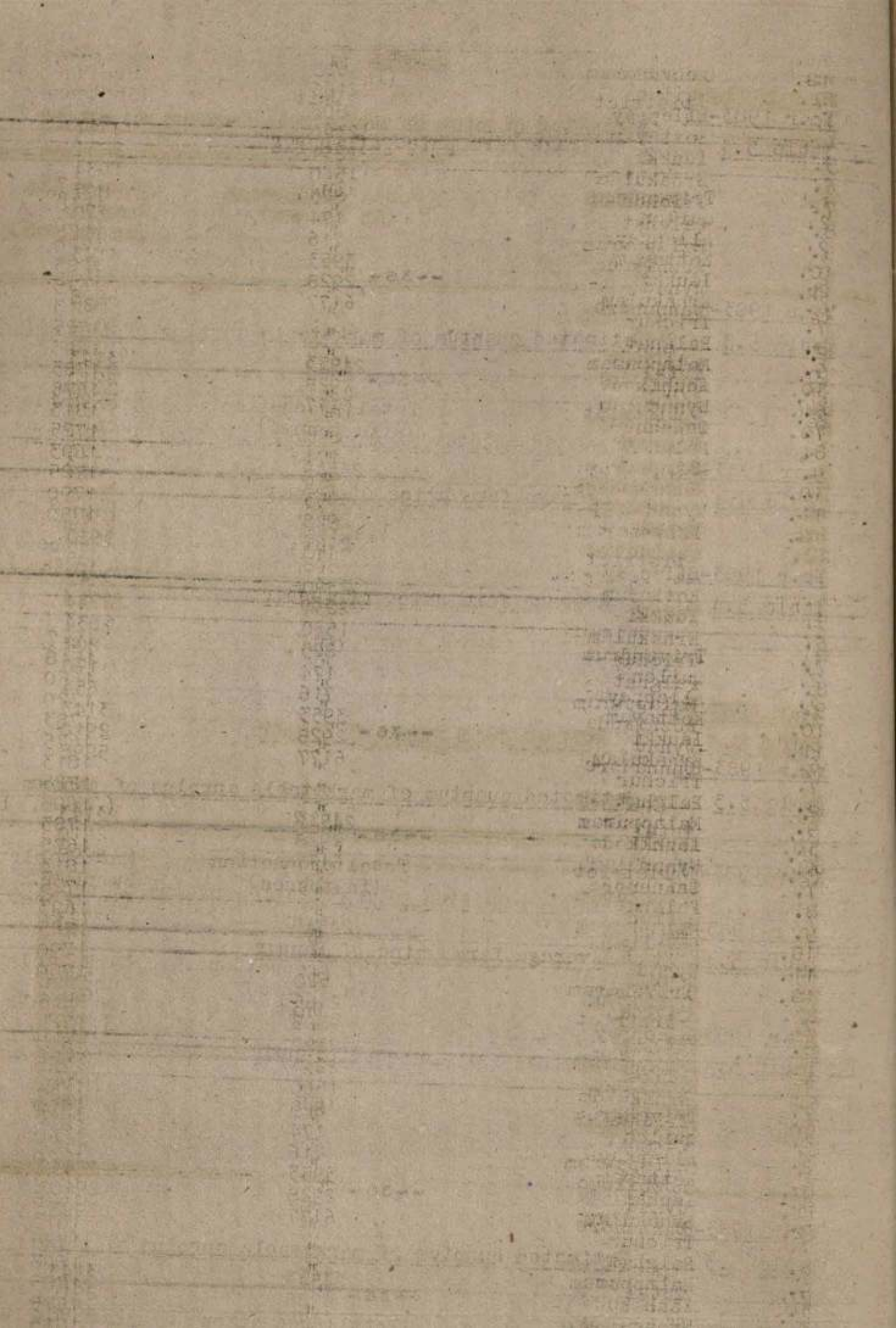
Table 5.4      Average farm price of Pepper

Sl. No.	District	Unit	Price (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	QTL	1527
2.	Quilon	"	1518
3.	Alleppey	"	1660
4.	Kottayam	"	1720
5.	Idukki	"	1783
6.	Ernakulam	"	1675
7.	Trichur	"	1813
8.	Palghat	"	1725
9.	Malappuram	"	1693
10.	Kozhikode	"	1725
11.	Wynad	"	1790
12.	Cannanore	"	1750

Year 1983-84

Table 5.4      Average farm price of Pepper

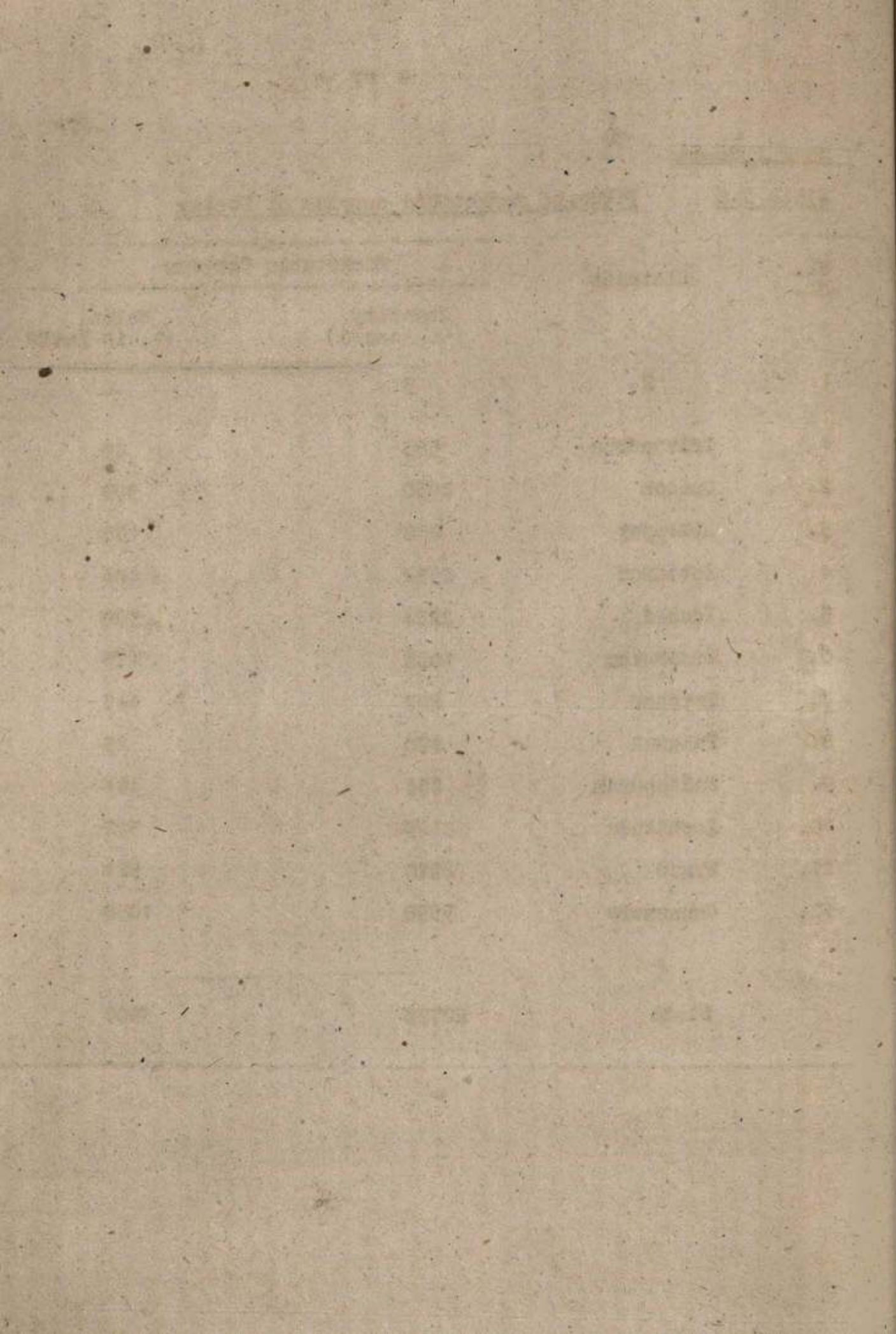
Sl. No.	District	Unit	Price (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	QTL	1527
2.	Quilon	"	1518
3.	Alleppey	"	1660
4.	Kottayam	"	1720
5.	Idukki	"	1783
6.	Ernakulam	"	1675
7.	Trichur	"	1813
8.	Palghat	"	1725
9.	Malappuram	"	1693
10.	Kozhikode	"	1725
11.	Wynad	"	1790
12.	Cannanore	"	1750



Year 1983-84

Table 5.5      Value of marketable surplus of Pepper

Sl. No.	District	Marketable Surplus	
		Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	583	89
2.	Quilon	2030	308
3.	Alleppey	808	134
4.	Kottayam	2352	405
5.	Idukki	2234	398
6.	Ernakulam	1034	173
7.	Trichur	807	147
8.	Palghat	170	29
9.	Malappuram	654	111
10.	Kozhikode	3143	542
11.	Wynad	2910	521
12.	Cannanore	5998	1050
	State	22723	3907



Year 1983-84

Table 6.1

Average size of Banana holdings in the districts and State

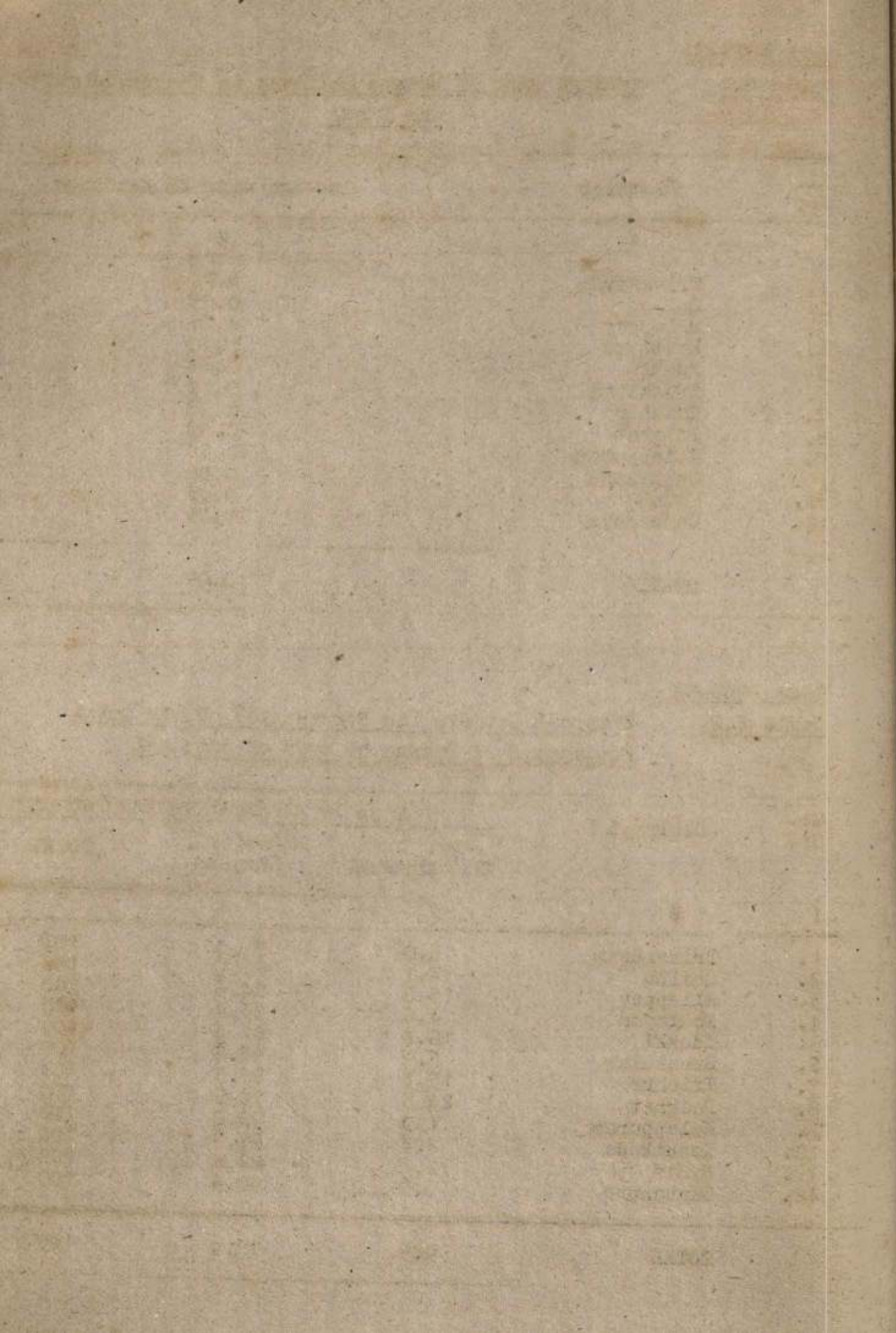
Sl. No.	District	Average size of holdings
1	2	3
1.	Trivandrum	0.06
2.	Quilon	0.03
3.	Alleppey	0.06
4.	Kottayam	0.10
5.	Idukki	0.04
6.	Ernakulam	0.10
7.	Trichur	0.03
8.	Palghat	0.09
9.	Malappuram	0.12
10.	Kozhikode	0.06
11.	Wynad	0.05
12.	Cannanore	0.05
	STATE	0.07

Year 1983-84

Table 6.2

Disposal pattern (in Percentage) of the total Production of Banana by type of disposal

Sl. No.	District	Type of disposal (in Percentage)		
		Own Consumption	Marketable Surplus	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Trivandrum	5.0	95.0	100
2.	Quilon	17.1	82.9	100
3.	Alleppey	15.6	84.4	100
4.	Kottayam	4.6	95.4	100
5.	Idukki	18.6	81.4	100
6.	Ernakulam	6.1	93.9	100
7.	Trichur	15.5	84.5	100
8.	Palghat	29.5	70.5	100
9.	Malappuram	1.0	99.0	100
10.	Kozhikode	2.3	97.7	100
11.	Wynad	17.2	82.8	100
12.	Cannanore	9.5	90.5	100
	TOTAL	9.6	90.4	100





Year 1983-84

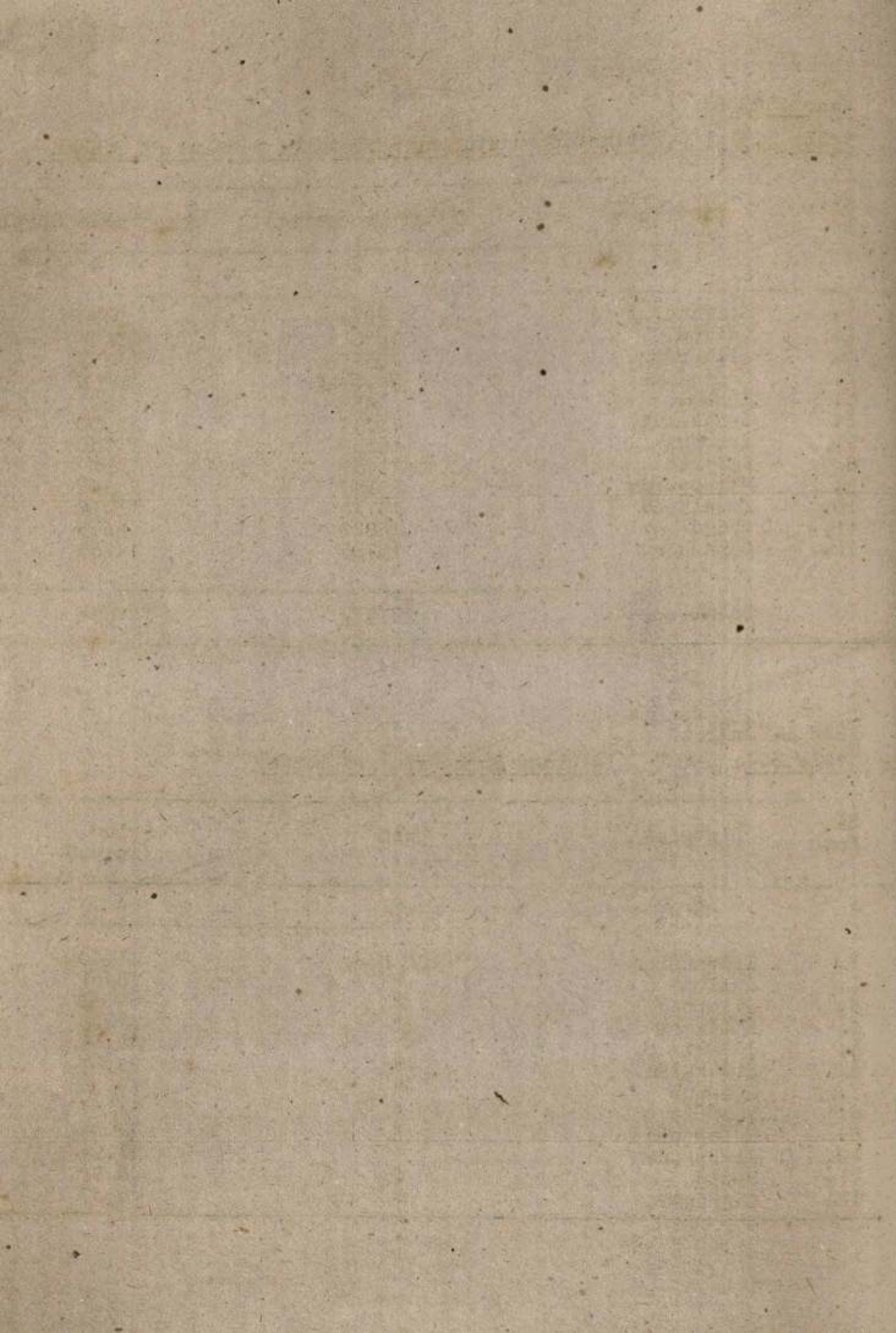
Table 6.3      Estimated quantum of marketable surplus of Banana

Sl. No.	Districts	Total Production	Marketable Surplus
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	9971	9472
2.	Quilon	16202	13432
3.	Alleppey	13311	11235
4.	Kottayam	21235	20258
5.	Idukki	1869	1521
6.	Ernakulam	23354	21930
7.	Trichur	15657	13230
8.	Palghat	11137	7851
9.	Malappuram	28835	28547
10.	Kozhikode	13734	13418
11.	Wynad	6827	5653
12.	Cannanore	15785	14285
	<b>Total</b>	<b>177917</b>	<b>160832</b>

Year 1983-84

Table 6.4      Average Farm Price of Banana

Sl. No.	District	Unit	Price (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	100 Nos.	71.40
2.	Quilon	"	68.61
3.	Alleppey	"	67.60
4.	Kottayam	"	61.48
5.	Idukki	"	58.75
6.	Ernakulam	"	58.27
7.	Trichur	"	55.16
8.	Palghat	"	52.35
9.	Malappuram	"	52.04
10.	Kozhikode	"	51.91
11.	Wynad	"	46.91
12.	Cannanore	"	47.67



Year 1983-84

Table 6.5

Value of marketable Surplus of Banana

Sl. No.	District	Marketable Surplus	
		Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	9472	440
2.	Quilon	13432	599
3.	Alleppey	11235	494
4.	Kottayam	20258	810
5.	Idukki	1521	58
6.	Ernakulam	21930	831
7.	Trichur	13230	474
8.	Palghat	7851	267
9.	Malappuram	28547	966
10.	Kozhikode	13418	453
11.	Wynad	5653	172
12.	Cannanore	14285	443
	State	160832	6007

5007

810

58

831

474

267

966



Year 1983-84

Table 7.1

Average size of ginger holdings in the districts and State

Sl. No.	District	Average size of holdings
1	2	3
1.	Trivandrum	0.02
2.	Quilon	0.04
3.	Alleppey	0.04
4.	Kottayam	0.10
5.	Idukki	0.13
6.	Ernakulam	0.08
7.	Trichur	0.02
8.	Palghat	0.10
9.	Malappuram	0.07
10.	Kozhikode	0.04
11.	Wynad	0.19
12.	Cannanore	0.08
STATE		0.09

Sl. No. District Average size of holdings

Year 1983-84

Table 7.2

Disposal pattern (in percentage) of the total

Sl. No.	District	Type of disposal (in percentage)				
		Own Consumption	Seed	Marketable Surplus	Others	Total
		3	4	5	6	7
1.	Trivandrum					
2.	Quilon					
3.	Alleppey					
4.	Kottayam					
5.	Ernakulam					
6.	Trichur					
7.	Palghat					
8.	Malappuram					
9.	Kozhikode					
10.	Wynad					
11.	Cannanore					
12.	STATE					
	Total	0.4	14.0	85.4	0.2	100

Production of Ginger by type of disposal

Type of disposal (in percentage)

Disposal pattern (in percentage) of the total production of ginger by type of disposal

Year	Production of ginger by type of disposal	Own	Consumption	Export	Others	Total
1951	17.0	0.4	14.0	82.4	0.2	100
1952	17.0	0.4	14.0	82.4	0.2	100
1953	17.0	0.4	14.0	82.4	0.2	100
1954	17.0	0.4	14.0	82.4	0.2	100
1955	17.0	0.4	14.0	82.4	0.2	100
1956	17.0	0.4	14.0	82.4	0.2	100
1957	17.0	0.4	14.0	82.4	0.2	100
1958	17.0	0.4	14.0	82.4	0.2	100
1959	17.0	0.4	14.0	82.4	0.2	100
1960	17.0	0.4	14.0	82.4	0.2	100
1961	17.0	0.4	14.0	82.4	0.2	100
1962	17.0	0.4	14.0	82.4	0.2	100
1963	17.0	0.4	14.0	82.4	0.2	100
1964	17.0	0.4	14.0	82.4	0.2	100
1965	17.0	0.4	14.0	82.4	0.2	100
1966	17.0	0.4	14.0	82.4	0.2	100
1967	17.0	0.4	14.0	82.4	0.2	100
1968	17.0	0.4	14.0	82.4	0.2	100
1969	17.0	0.4	14.0	82.4	0.2	100
1970	17.0	0.4	14.0	82.4	0.2	100

Year 1983-84

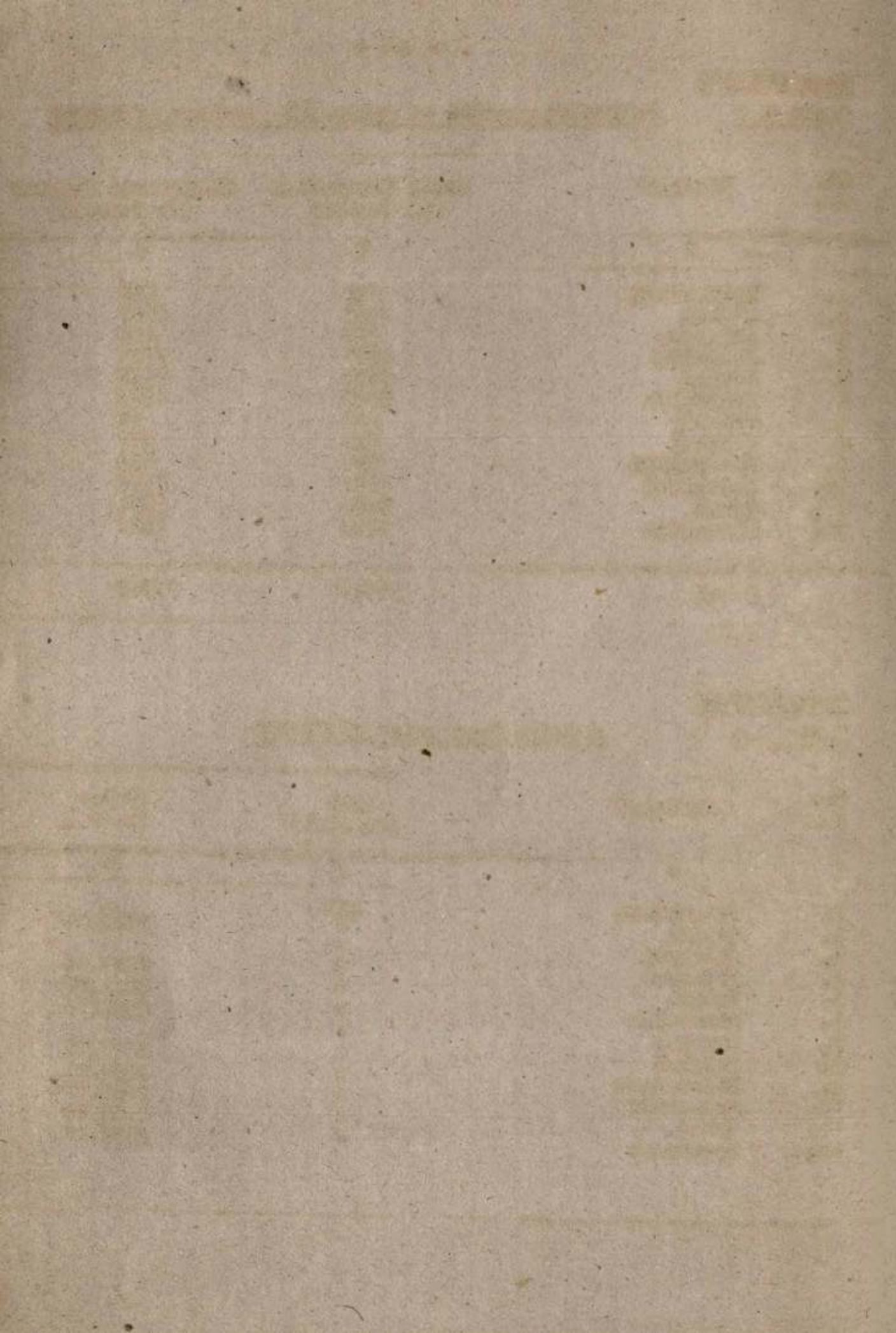
Table 7.3 Estimated quantum of marketable Surplus of Ginger

Sl. No.	District	Total Production (in tonnes)	Marketable Surplus (in tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	562	427
2.	Quilon	2943	2587
3.	Alleppey	986	880
4.	Kottayam	8555	7725
5.	Idukki	3606	2586
6.	Ernakulam	5403	4393
7.	Trichur	102	70
8.	Palghat	626	431
9.	Malappuram	794	674
10.	Kozhikode	4391	3579
11.	Wynad	5204	5204
12.	Cannanore	3533	2787
Total		36705	31343

Year 1983-84

Table 7.4 Average farm price of Ginger

Sl. No.	District	Unit (Quintal)	Price (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	QTL	-
2.	Quilon	"	1770.00
3.	Alleppey	"	-
4.	Kottayam	"	2861.46
5.	Idukki	"	2842.08
6.	Ernakulam	"	2999.38
7.	Trichur	"	-
8.	Palghat	"	2673.75
9.	Malappuram	"	2628.21
10.	Kozhikode	"	2686.11
11.	Wynad	"	2665.10
12.	Cannanore	"	2735.11





Year 1983-84

Table 7.5      Value of Marketable Surplus of Ginger

Sl. No.	District	Marketable Surplus	
		Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	427	-
2.	Quilon	2587	458
3.	Alleppey	880	-
4.	Kottayam	7725	2211
5.	Idukki	2586	735
6.	Ernakulam	4393	1318
7.	Trichur	70	-
8.	Palghat	431	115
9.	Malappuram	674	177
10.	Kozhikode	3579	961
11.	Wynad	5204	1387
12.	Cannanore	2787	762
	State	31343	8124

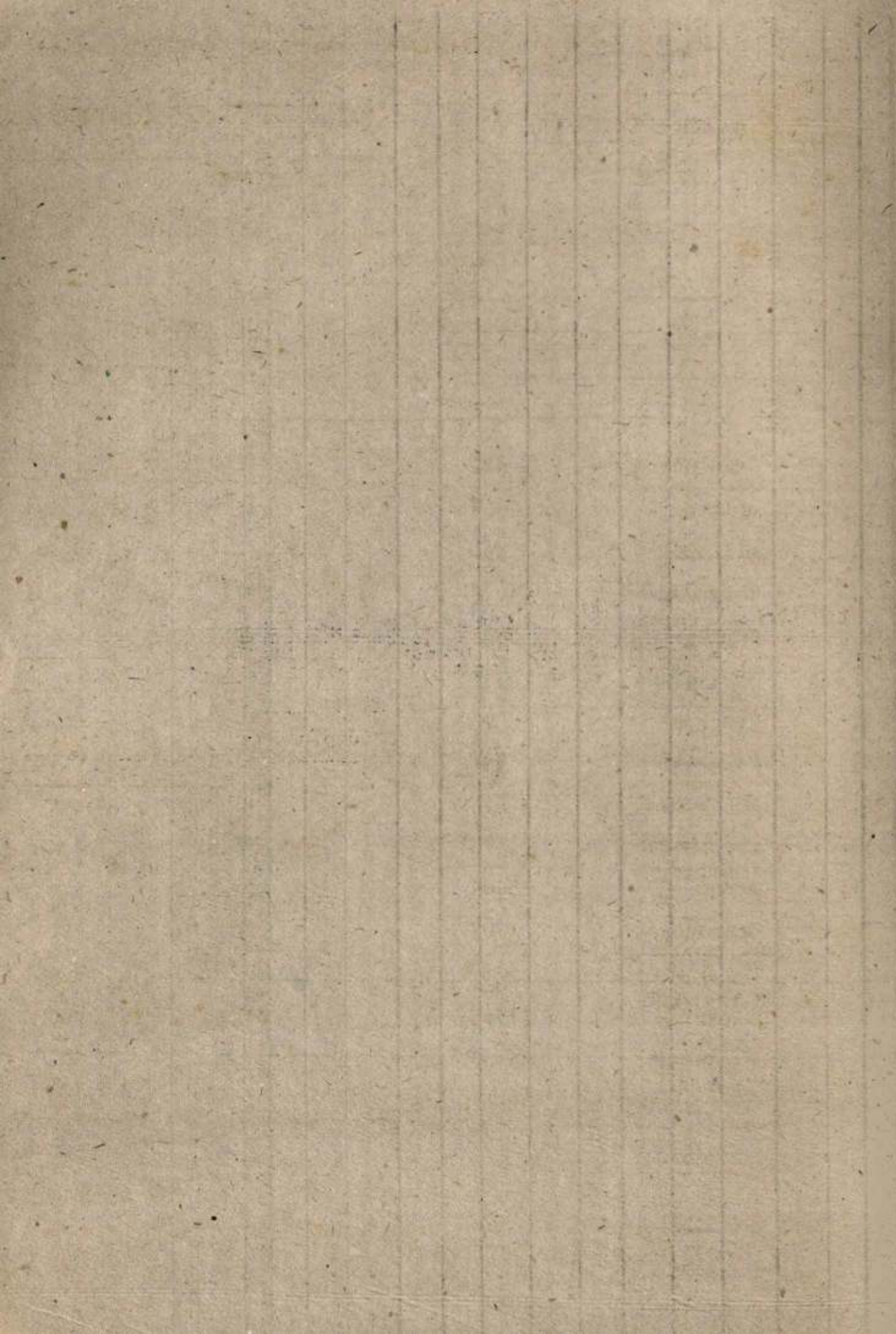


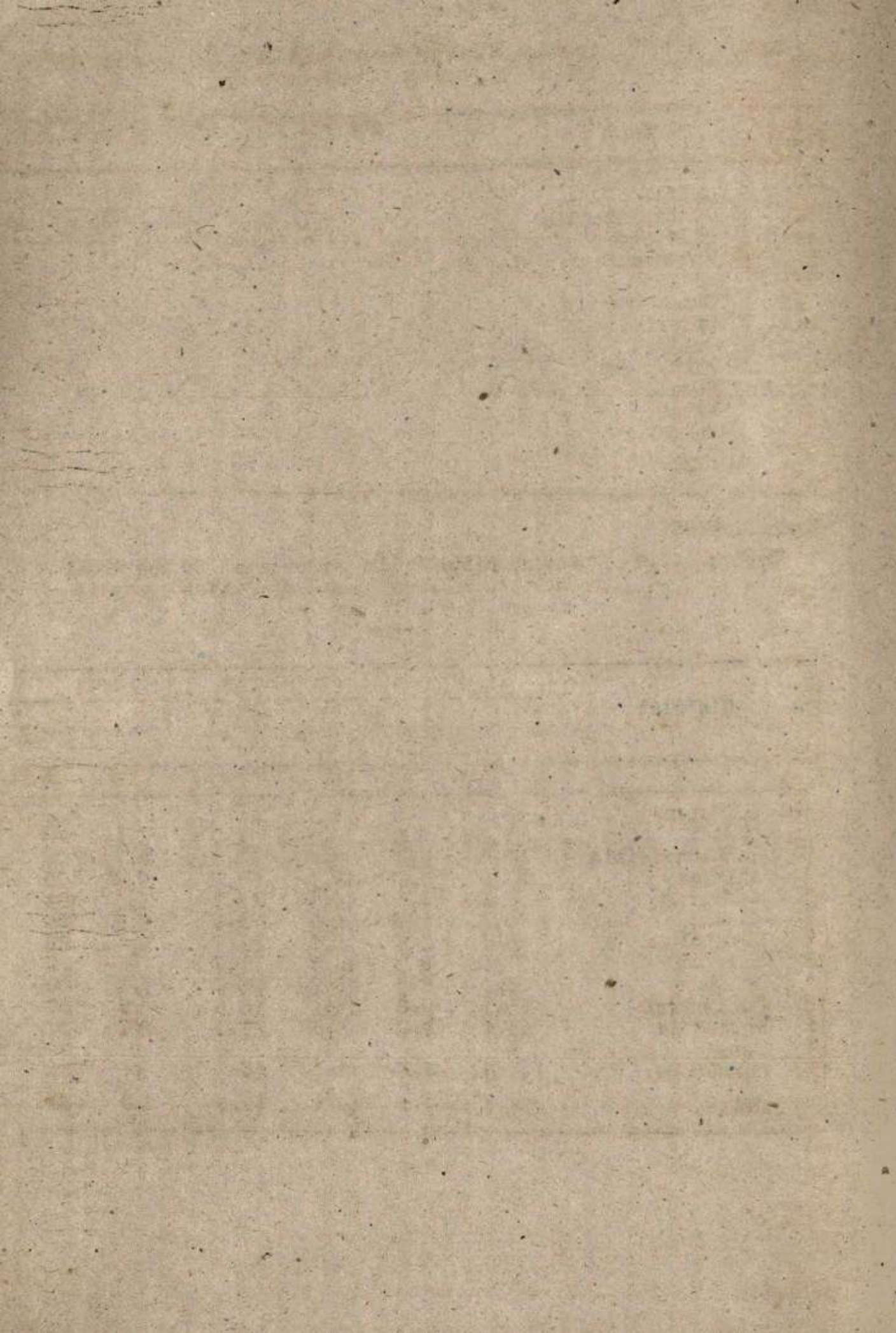
Table: 1.1.1 Average size of Paddy holdings in the districts and state during Autumn Season.

Sl. No.	District	Average size of holdings (in hectares)
1.	Trivandrum	0.28
2.	Quilon	0.34
3.	Pathanamthitta	0.51
4.	Alleppey	0.68
5.	Kottayam	0.62
6.	Idukki	0.61
7.	Ernakulam	0.49
8.	Trichur	0.40
9.	Palghat	0.86
10.	Malappuram	0.49
11.	Kozhikode	0.20
12.	Wynad	-
13.	Cannanore	0.40
	STATE	0.50

Year: 1984-85

Table: 1.1.2 Disposal pattern (in percentage) of the total production of Paddy - Autumn Season by types of disposal.

Sl. No.	District	Type of disposal (in percentage)					Total
		Own consumption	Seed	Labour charges	Marketable surplus	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Trivandrum	58.5	5.0	15.8	20.7	-	100
2.	Quilon	65.2	9.5	13.9	8.0	3.4	100
3.	Pathanamthitta	59.9	4.4	7.2	27.8	0.7	100
4.	Alleppey	23.2	3.0	17.5	55.8	0.5	100
5.	Kottayam	31.6	4.0	14.1	49.2	1.1	100
6.	Idukki	66.4	5.8	12.9	5.6	9.3	100
7.	Ernakulam	36.5	6.6	2.1	54.7	0.1	100
8.	Trichur	57.5	8.5	16.3	17.7	-	100
9.	Palghat	23.2	8.5	16.7	50.4	1.2	100
10.	Malappuram	65.1	9.6	13.1	10.6	1.6	100
11.	Kozhikode	67.4	12.2	9.3	9.5	1.6	100
12.	Wynad	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Cannanore	44.9	4.8	4.4	45.9	-	100
	STATE	38.1	7.1	13.3	40.5	1.0	100



Year: 1984-85

Table: 1.1.3 Estimated quantum of marketable surplus of  
Autumn Paddy

Sl. No.	District	Total production (in tonnes)	Marketable surplus (in tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	37245	7710
2.	Quilon	42151	3372
3.	Pathanamthitta	20711	5758
4.	Alleppey	93892	52392
5.	Kottayam	38084	18737
6.	Idukki	10825	606
7.	Ernakulam	94385	51629
8.	Trichur	64849	11478
9.	Palghat	298335	150361
10.	Malappuram	62734	6650
11.	Kozhikode	9364	890
12.	Wynad	600	-
13.	Cannanore	63078	28953
	Total	835658	338536

Year: 1984-85

Table: 1.1.4 Average farm price of Paddy during  
Autumn Season

Sl. No.	District	Unit	Price (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	Quintal	256
2.	Quilon	"	218
3.	Pathanamthitta	"	223
4.	Alleppey	"	203
5.	Kottayam	"	214
6.	Idukki	"	218
7.	Ernakulam	"	210
8.	Trichur	"	193
9.	Palghat	"	188
10.	Malappuram	"	209
11.	Kozhikode	"	222
12.	Wynad	"	-
13.	Cannanore	"	247



Year: 1984-85

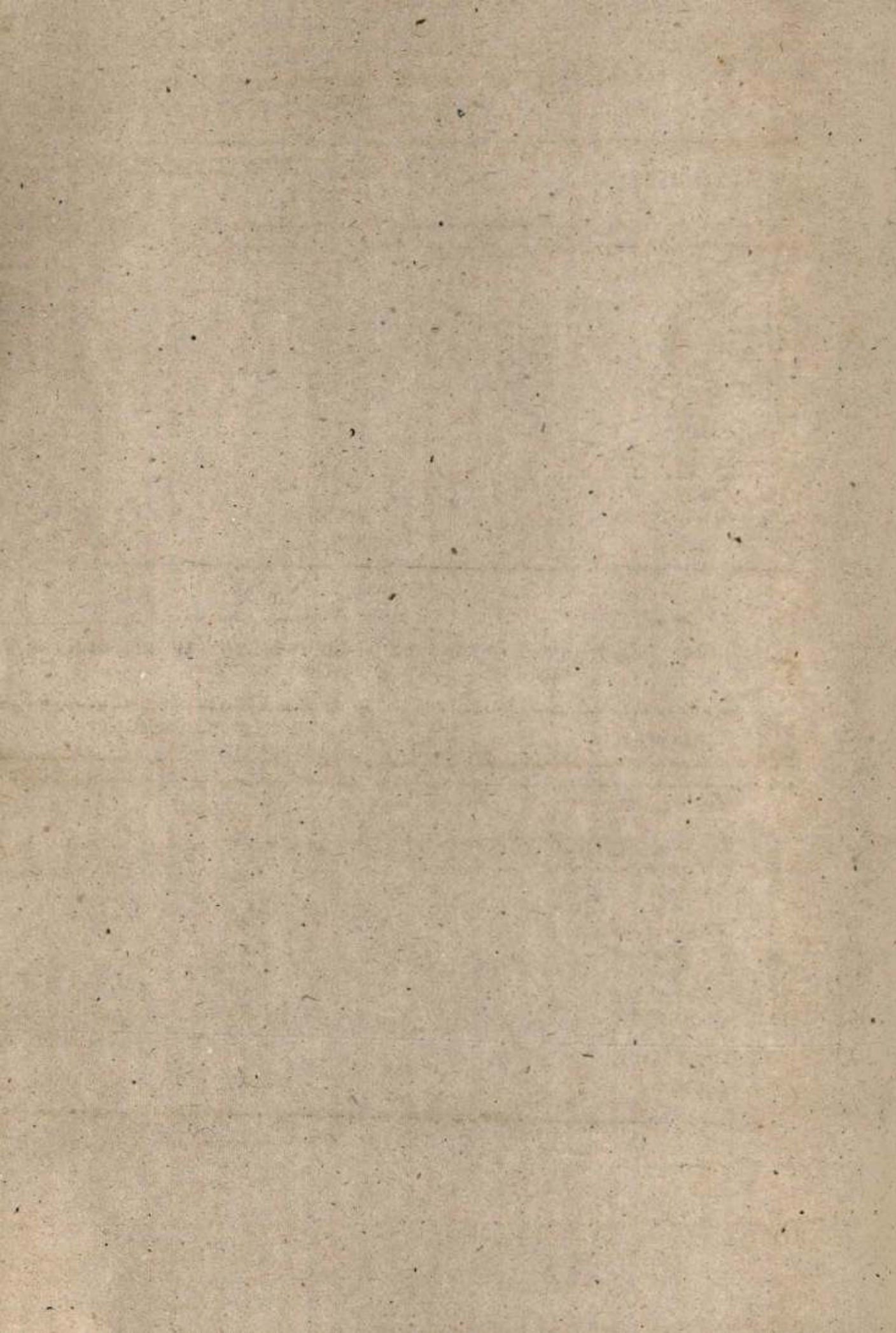
Table: 1.1.5 Value of marketable surplus of paddy during Autumn season

Sl. No.	District	Marketable surplus	
		Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	7710	197
2.	Quilon	3372	71
3.	Pathanamthitta	5758	128
4.	Alleppey	52392	1064
5.	Kottayam	18737	401
6.	Idukki	606	15
7.	Ernakulam	51629	1084
8.	Trichur	11478	222
9.	Palghat	150361	2827
10.	Malappuram	6650	139
11.	Kozhikode	890	20
12.	Wynad	-	-
13.	Cannanore	28953	715
	STATE	338536	6884

Year: 1984-85

Table: 1.2.1 Average size of paddy holdings in the districts and State during Winter season

Sl. No.	District	Average size of holdings
		(in hectares)
1	2	3
1.	Trivandrum	0.30
2.	Quilon	0.39
3.	Pathanamthitta	0.21
4.	Alleppey	0.55
5.	Kottayam	0.55
6.	Idukki	0.49
7.	Ernakulam	0.38
8.	Trichur	0.41
9.	Palghat	0.94
10.	Malappuram	0.48
11.	Kozhikode	0.26
12.	Wynad	0.99
13.	Cannanore	0.32
	STATE	0.47





Year: 1984-85

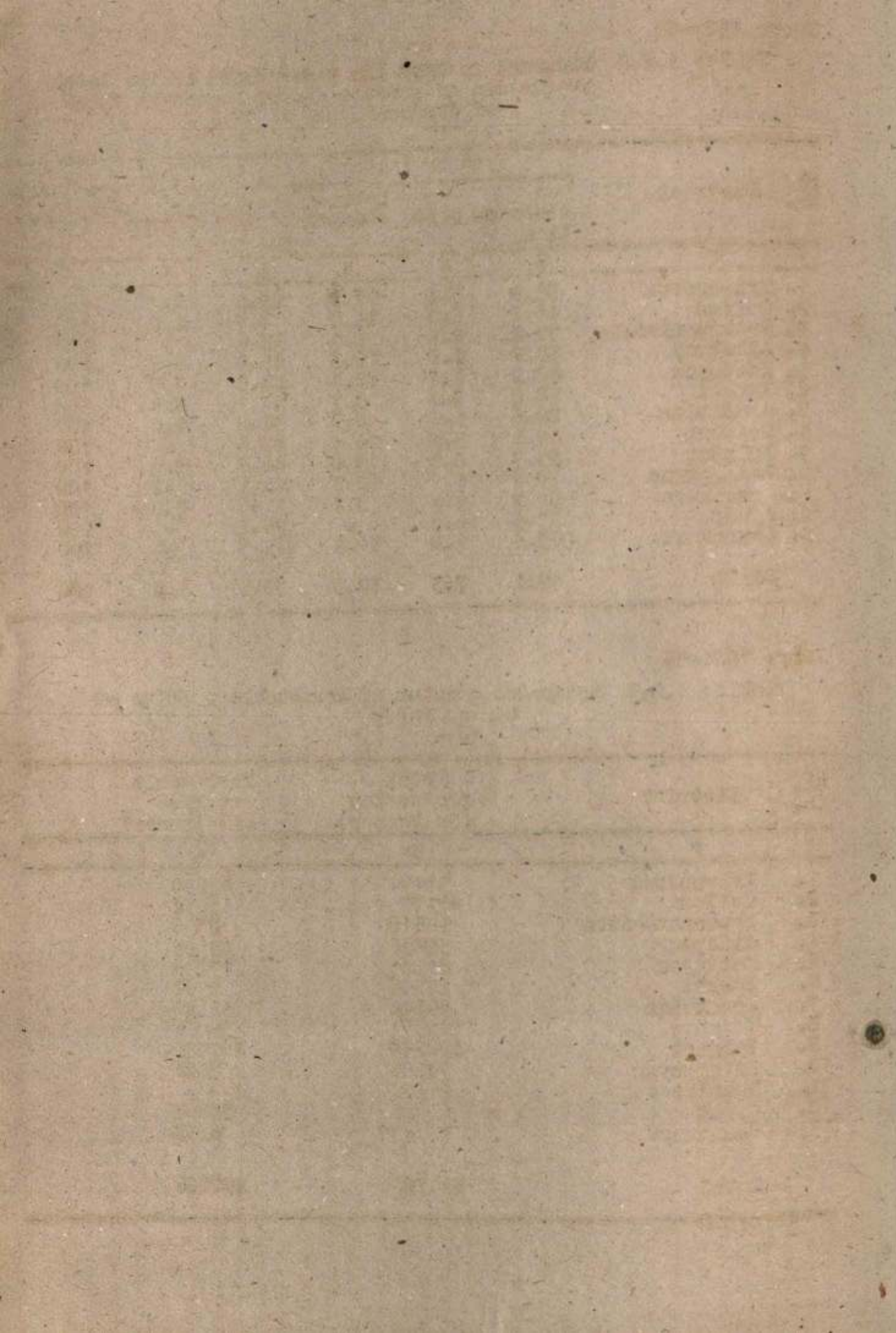
Table: 1.2.2 Disposal pattern (in percentage) of the total production of paddy - Winter Season by types of disposal

Sl. No.	District	Type of disposal (in percentage)					Total
		Own consumption	Seed	Labour charges	Marketable surplus	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Trivandrum	39.9	3.7	17.0	39.2	0.2	100
2.	Quilon	69.2	6.9	14.2	7.7	2.0	100
3.	Pathanamthitta	71.2	8.1	8.1	12.6	-	100
4.	Alleppey	38.6	4.6	10.3	45.9	0.6	100
5.	Kottayam	40.0	4.7	12.4	42.0	0.9	100
6.	Idukki	38.2	3.6	8.3	41.1	8.8	100
7.	Ernakulam	29.6	6.6	5.0	56.2	2.6	100
8.	Trichur	46.8	8.7	16.4	28.5	-	100
9.	Palghat	23.7	8.5	19.0	46.8	2.0	100
10.	Malappuram	70.7	9.1	12.9	4.1	3.2	100
11.	Kozhikode	81.2	9.9	8.1	-	0.8	100
12.	Wynad	37.9	6.0	-	56.1	-	100
13.	Cananore	63.4	6.0	10.9	19.7	-	100
	STATE	42.1	7.3	12.9	36.2	1.5	100

Year: 1984-85

Table: 1.2.3 Estimated quantum of marketable surplus of Winter Paddy

Sl. No.	District	Total production	Marketable surplus
		(in tonnes)	(in tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	31271	12258
2.	Quilon	47172	3672
3.	Pathanamthitta	18610	2345
4.	Alleppey	32886	15095
5.	Kottayam	41181	17296
6.	Idukki	14505	5962
7.	Ernakulam	98146	55158
8.	Trichur	112371	32026
9.	Palghat	230630	107935
10.	Malappuram	77586	3181
11.	Kozhikode	21274	-
12.	Wynad	67823	35805
13.	Cananore	32247	6353
	Total	821702	297046



Year: 1984-85

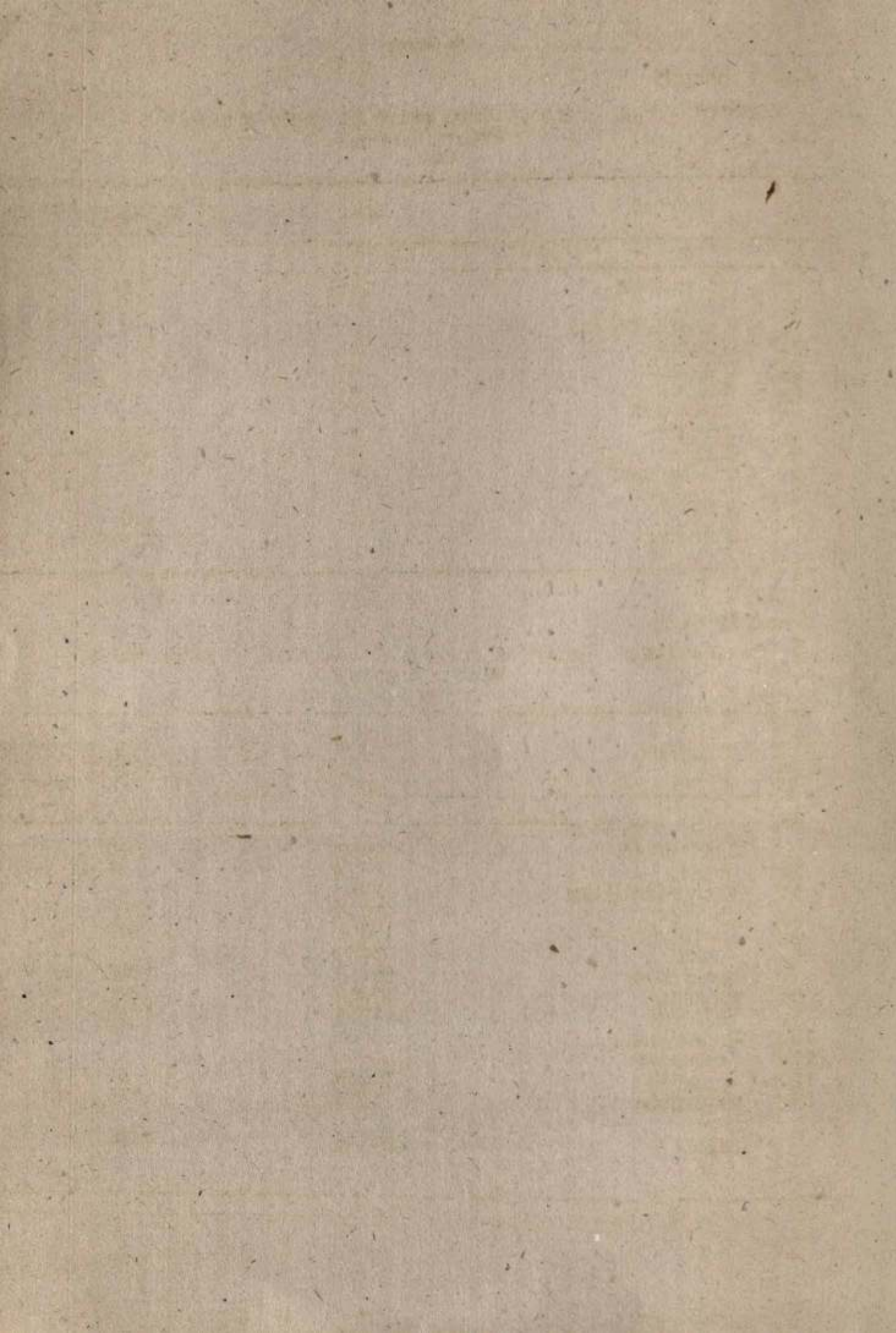
Table: 1.2.4 Average farm price of paddy during Winter Season

Sl. No.	District	Unit	Price (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	Qt1.	261
2.	Quilon	"	202
3.	Pathanamthitta	"	203
4.	Alleppey	"	200
5.	Kottayam	"	190
6.	Idukki	"	195
7.	Ernakulam	"	199
8.	Trichur	"	192
9.	Palghat	"	175
10.	Malappuram	"	199
11.	Kozhikode	-	-
12.	Wynad	Qt1.	168
13.	Cannanore	"	213

Year: 1984-85

Table: 1.2.5 Value of marketable surplus of paddy during Winter Season

Sl. No.	District	Marketable surplus	
		Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	12258	320
2.	Quilon	3632	73
3.	Pathanamthitta	2345	49
4.	Alleppey	15095	302
5.	Kottayam	17296	329
6.	Idukki	5962	117
7.	Ernakulam	55158	1098
8.	Trichur	32026	615
9.	Palghat	107935	1889
10.	Malappuram	3181	63
11.	Kozhikode	-	-
12.	Wynad	35805	60
13.	Cannanore	6353	135
	STATE	297046	5050



Year: 1984-85

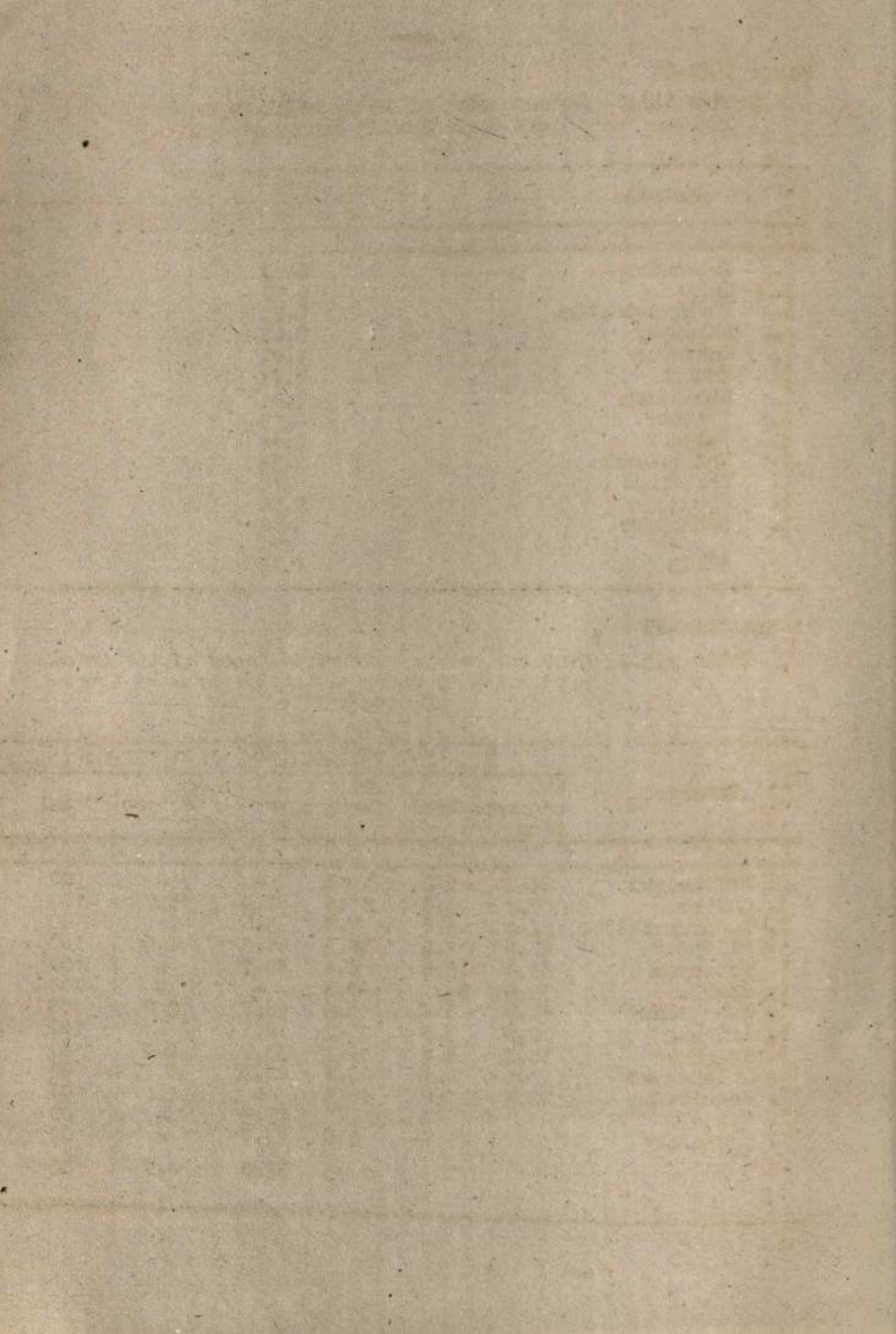
Table: 1.3.1 Average size of Paddy holdings in the districts and State during Summer season

Sl. No.	District	Average size of holdings (in hectares)
1	2	3
1.	Trivandrum	0.17
2.	Quilon	0.37
3.	Pathanamthitta	0.25
4.	Alleppey	0.66
5.	Kottayam	1.05
6.	Idukki	0.17
7.	Ernakulam	0.35
8.	Trichur	0.33
9.	Palghat	0.44
10.	Malappuram	0.32
11.	Kozhikode	0.18
12.	Wynad	0.56
13.	Cannanore	0.18
	STATE	0.39

Year: 1984-85

Table 1.3.2 Disposal pattern (in percentage) of the total production of paddy - Summer season by types of disposal

Sl. No.	District	Type of disposal (in percentage)					Total
		Own consumption	Seed	Labour charges	Market surplus	Others	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Trivandrum	84.2	5.2	10.6	-	-	100
2.	Quilon	67.1	3.8	11.5	1.9	15.7	100
3.	Pathanamthitta	82.4	6.6	7.3	3.6	0.1	100
4.	Alleppey	26.2	1.5	18.5	51.2	0.6	100
5.	Kottayam	31.1	3.8	6.4	58.7	-	100
6.	Idukki	79.0	8.5	12.5	-	-	100
7.	Ernakulam	40.8	6.8	2.9	46.7	2.8	100
8.	Trichur	62.8	3.5	17.2	16.5	-	100
9.	Palghat	38.7	5.6	16.1	38.7	0.9	100
10.	Malappuram	55.4	4.1	13.2	26.9	0.4	100
11.	Kozhikode	72.3	7.2	16.1	-	4.4	100
12.	Wynad	51.3	5	-	43.3	-	100
13.	Cannanore	56.4	7.3	8.6	27.7	-	100
	STATE	45.0	3.9	12.5	37.9	0.7	100



Year: 1984-85

Table: 1.3.3 Estimated quantum of marketable surplus of Summer Paddy.

Sl. No.	District	Total production (in tonnes)	Marketable surplus (in tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	463	-
2.	Quilon	371	7
3.	Pathanamthitta	15352	553
4.	Alleppey	87094	44592
5.	Kottayam	22062	12950
6.	Idukki	1155	-
7.	Ernakulam	34560	16140
8.	Trichur	47104	7772
9.	Palghat	4475	1732
10.	Malappuram	12577	3489
11.	Kozhikode	5737	-
12.	Wynad	17584	7614
13.	Cannanore	5282	1463
	Total	254210	96312

Year: 1984-85

Table: 1.3.4 Average farm price of Paddy during Summer Season.

Sl. No.	District	Unit	Price (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	Qtl.	-
2.	Quilon	"	206
3.	Pathanamthitta	"	217
4.	Alleppey	"	218
5.	Kottayam	"	211
6.	Idukki	"	-
7.	Ernakulam	"	219
8.	Trichur	"	206
9.	Palghat	"	192
10.	Malappuram	"	199
11.	Kozhikode	"	-
12.	Wynad	"	170
13.	Cannanore	"	199





Year: 1984-85

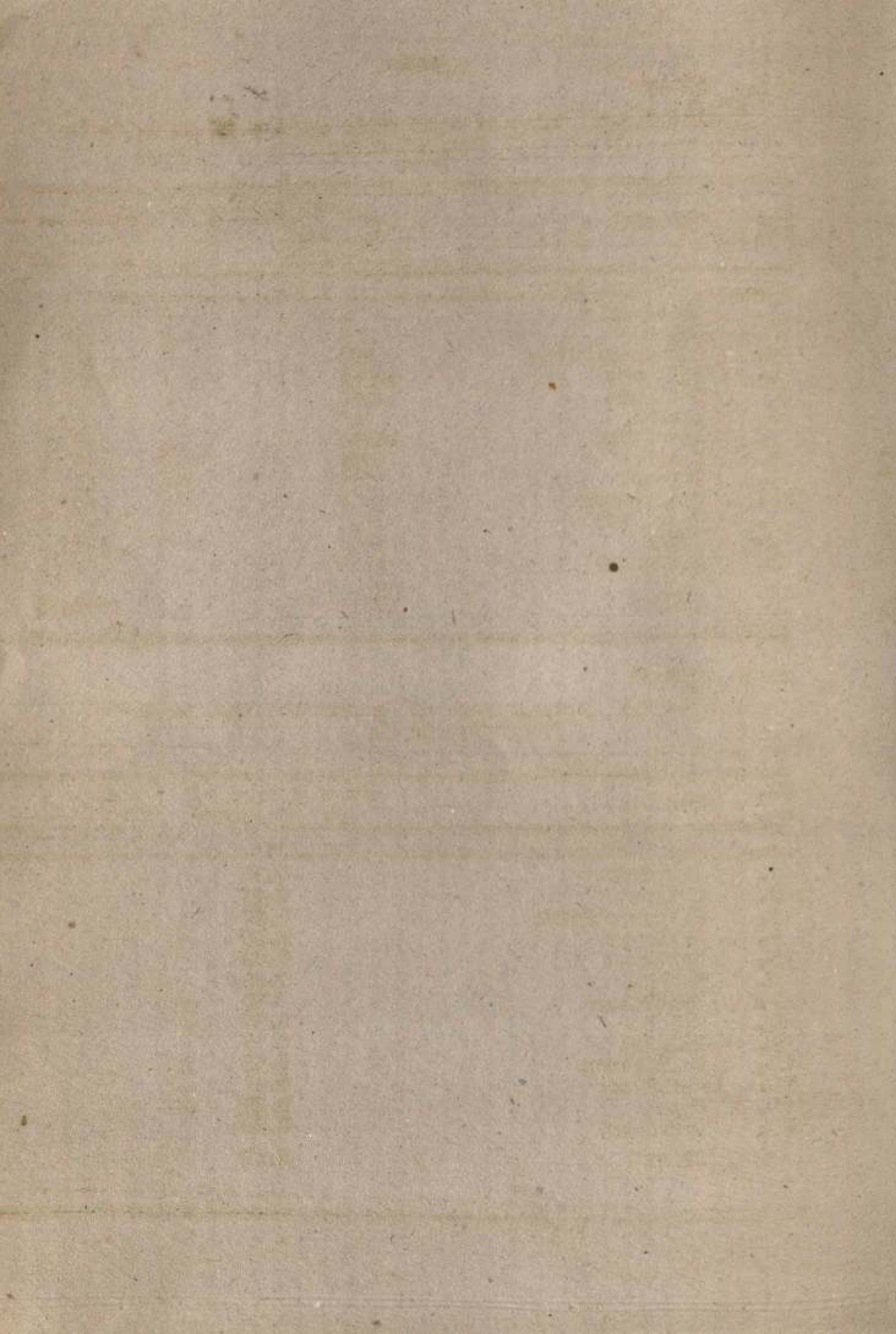
Table: 1.3.5 Value of marketable surplus of Paddy during Summer Season

Sl. No.	District	Marketable surplus	
		Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	-	-
2.	Quilon	7	0.14
3.	Pathanamthitta	553	12
4.	Alleppey	44592	972
5.	Kottayam	12950	275
6.	Idukki	-	-
7.	Ernakulam	16140	353
8.	Trichur	7772	160
9.	Palghat	1732	33
10.	Malappuram	3489	69
11.	Kozhikode	-	-
12.	Wynad	7614	129
13.	Cannanore	1463	29
	STATE	96312	2030.14

Year: 1984-85

Table: 2.1 Average size of Coconut holdings in the districts and State

Sl. No.	District	Average size of holdings (in hectares)
		3
1	2	3
1.	Trivandrum	0.35
2.	Quilon	0.27
3.	Pathanamthitta	0.37
4.	Alleppey	0.37
5.	Kottayam	1.02
6.	Idukki	0.29
7.	Ernakulam	0.18
8.	Trichur	0.37
9.	Palghat	0.35
10.	Malappuram	0.55
11.	Kozhikode	0.41
12.	Wynad	0.83
13.	Cannanore	0.38
	STATE	0.40



Year: 1984-85

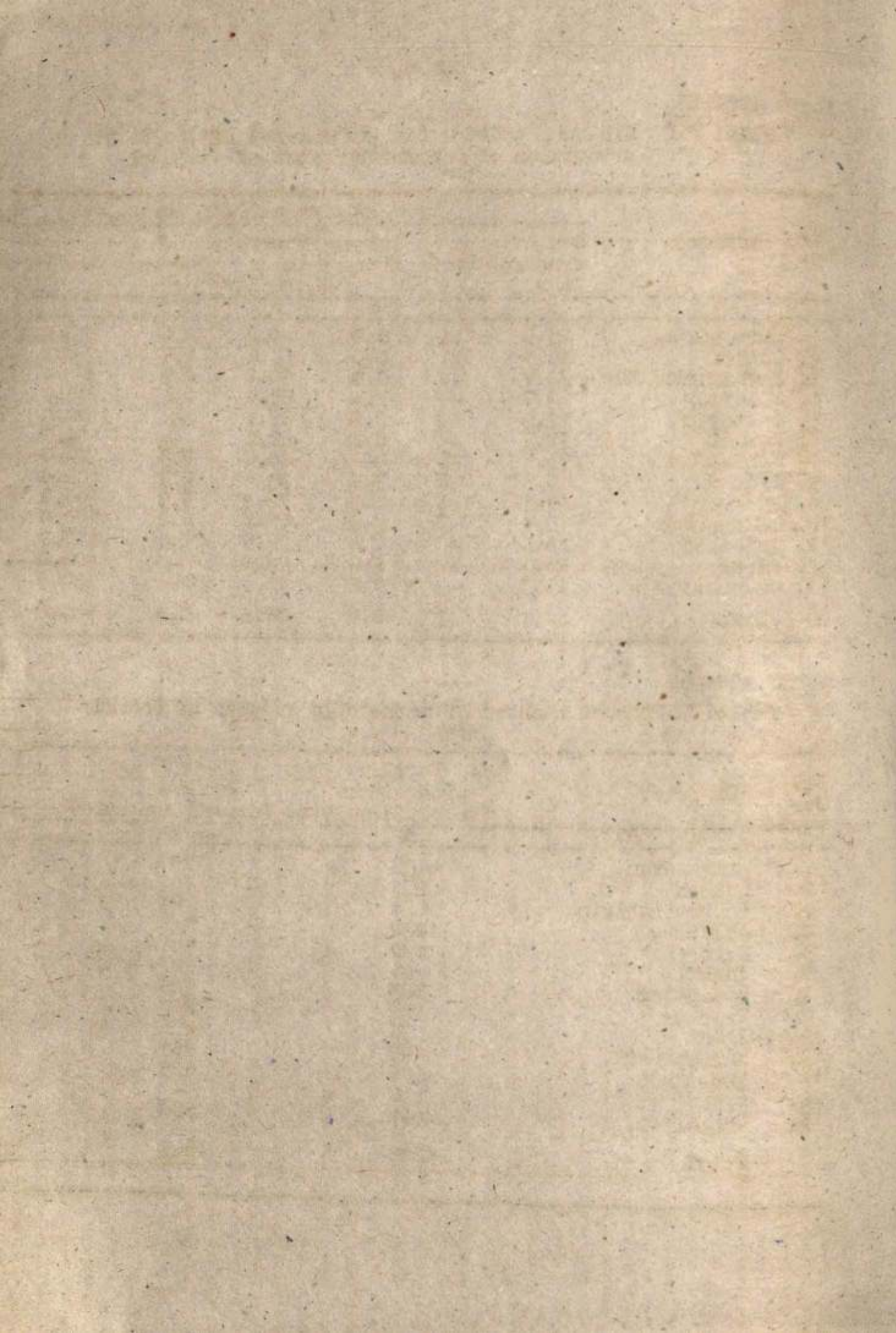
Table: 2.2 Disposal pattern (in percentage) of the total production of Coconut by types of disposal

Sl. No.	District	Type of disposal (in percentage)					Total
		Own consumption	Seed	Labour charges	Marketable surplus	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Trivandrum	43.5	0.1	8.0	47.8	0.6	100.0
2.	Quilon	28.3	0.1	4.4	65.6	1.6	100.0
3.	Pathanamthitta	28.7	-	0.8	70.3	0.2	100.0
4.	Alleppey	10.7	-	3.4	85.5	0.4	100.0
5.	Kottayam	17.9	-	2.0	80.1	-	100.0
6.	Idukki	37.6	-	0.2	62.2	-	100.0
7.	Ernakulam	13.3	1.6	-	84.8	0.3	100.0
8.	Trichur	10.6	0.2	3.4	85.5	0.3	100.0
9.	Palghat	21.1	1.8	1.1	72.2	3.8	100.0
10.	Malappuram	13.4	0.2	2.9	83.3	0.2	100.0
11.	Kozhikode	6.6	-	0.8	92.5	0.1	100.0
12.	Wynad	86.4	-	4.6	9.0	-	100.0
13.	Cannanore	27.3	-	0.2	72.5	-	100.0
	STATE	20.1	0.3	2.6	76.6	0.4	100.0

Year: 1984-85

Table: 2.3 Estimated quantum of marketable surplus of Coconut

Sl. No.	District	Total production	Marketable surplus
		(in million nuts)	(in million nuts)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	488	233
2.	Quilon	275	130
3.	Pathanamthitta	124	87
4.	Alleppey	282	241
5.	Kottayam	192	154
6.	Idukki	44	27
7.	Ernakulam	363	308
8.	Trichur	297	254
9.	Palghat	76	55
10.	Malappuram	193	161
11.	Kozhikode	676	625
12.	Wynad	2	-
13.	Cannanore	441	320
	Total	3453	2645



Year: 1984-85

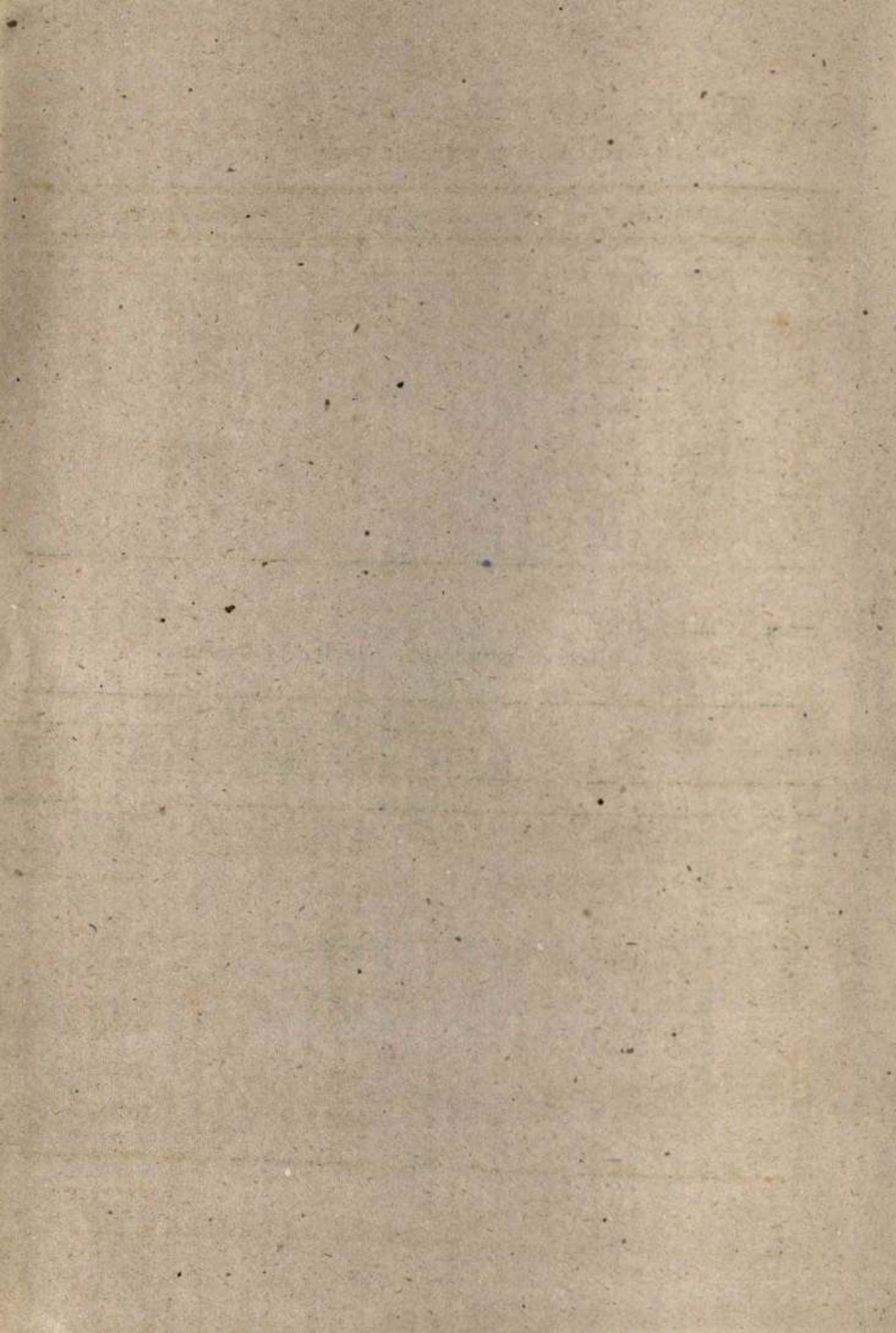
Table: 2.4 Average farm price of Coconut

Sl. No.	District	Unit	Price (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	100 Nos.	242.29
2.	Quilon	"	270.94
3.	Pathanamthitta	"	270.72
4.	Alleppey	"	264.38
5.	Kottayam	"	274.96
6.	Idukki	"	296.74
7.	Ernakulam	"	283.20
8.	Trichur	"	272.48
9.	Palghat	"	267.25
10.	Malappuram	"	262.45
11.	Kozhikode	"	264.38
12.	Wynad	"	-
13.	Cannanore	"	268.78

Year 1984-85

Table: 2.5 Value of marketable surplus of Coconut.

Sl. No.	District	Marketable surplus	
		Quantity (in million nuts)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	233	5645
2.	Quilon	180	4877
3.	Pathanamthitta	87	2355
4.	Alleppey	241	6372
5.	Kottayam	154	4234
6.	Idukki	27	801
7.	Ernakulam	308	8723
8.	Trichur	254	6921
9.	Palghat	55	1470
10.	Malappuram	161	4225
11.	Kozhikode	625	16524
12.	Wynad	-	-
13.	Cannanore	320	8601
	STATE	2645	70748



Year: 1984-85

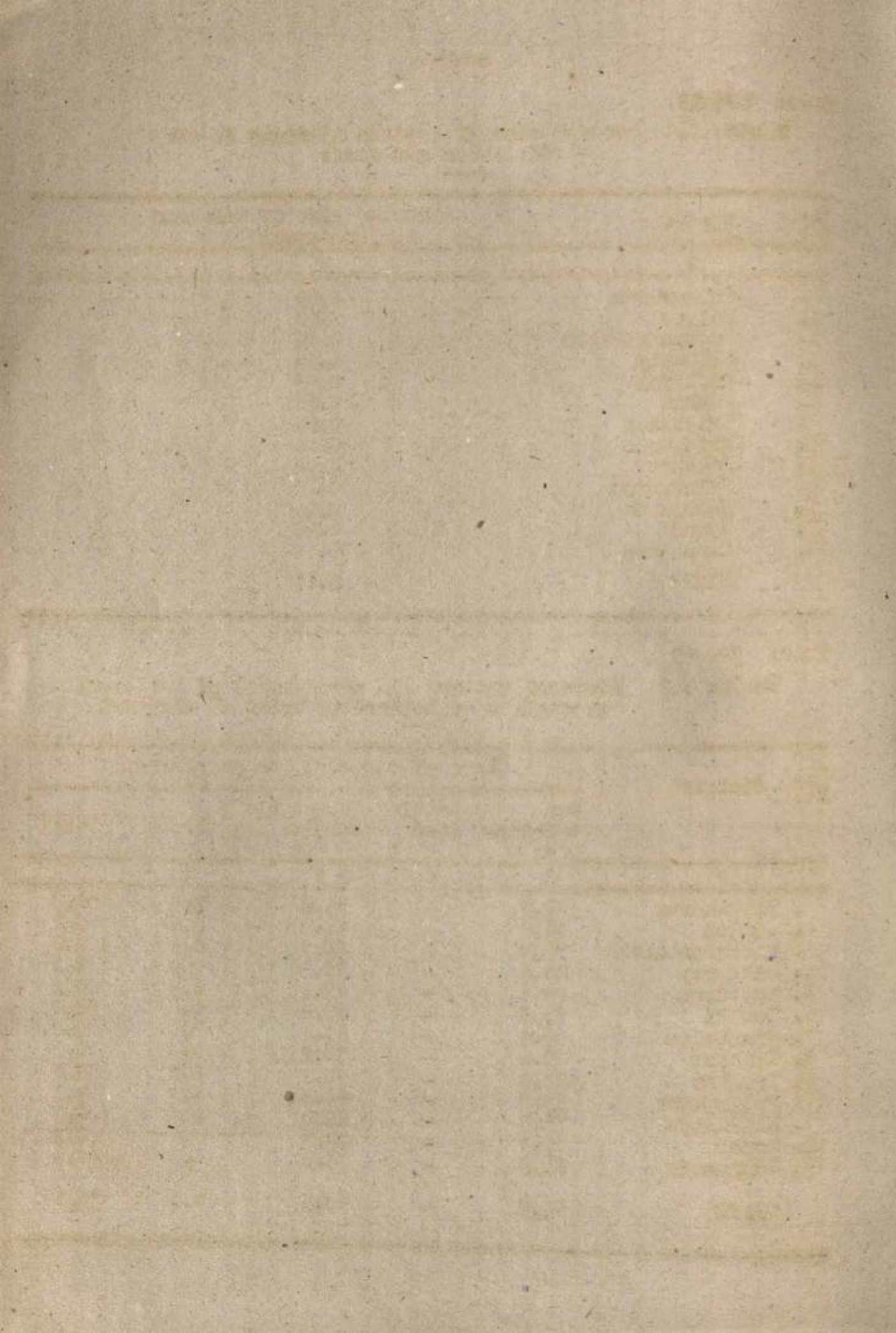
Table: 3.1 Average size of tapioca holdings in the districts and state

Sl. No.	District	Average size of holdings (in hectares)
1	2	3
1.	Trivandrum	0.15
2.	Quilon	0.17
3.	Pathanamthitta	0.15
4.	Alleppey	0.09
5.	Kottayam	0.13
6.	Idukki	0.16
7.	Ernakulam	0.05
8.	Trichur	0.14
9.	Palghat	0.28
10.	Malappuram	0.10
11.	Kozhikode	0.04
12.	Wynad	0.06
13.	Cananore	0.11
	STATE	0.13

Year: 1984-85

Table: 3.2 Disposal pattern (in percentage) of the total production of tapioca by types of disposal

Sl. No.	District	Type of disposal (in percentage)				Total
		Own consumption	Cattle feed	Marketable surplus	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Trivandrum	42.7	-	55.0	2.3	100.0
2.	Quilon	46.5	-	44.9	8.6	100.0
3.	Pathanamthitta	39.4	-	60.1	0.5	100.0
4.	Alleppey	26.4	-	70.8	2.8	100.0
5.	Kottayam	48.1	-	47.4	4.5	100.0
6.	Idukki	53.5	-	46.5	-	100.0
7.	Ernakulam	19.9	-	80.1	-	100.0
8.	Trichur	29.8	-	70.2	-	100.0
9.	Palghat	23.8	-	76.2	0.0	100.0
10.	Malappuram	33.8	-	64.5	1.7	100.0
11.	Kozhikode	35.5	-	62.4	2.1	100.0
12.	Wynad	70.7	-	29.3	-	100.0
13.	Cananore	25.5	-	74.5	-	100.0
	STATE	39.5	-	57.5	3.0	100.0





Year: 1984-85

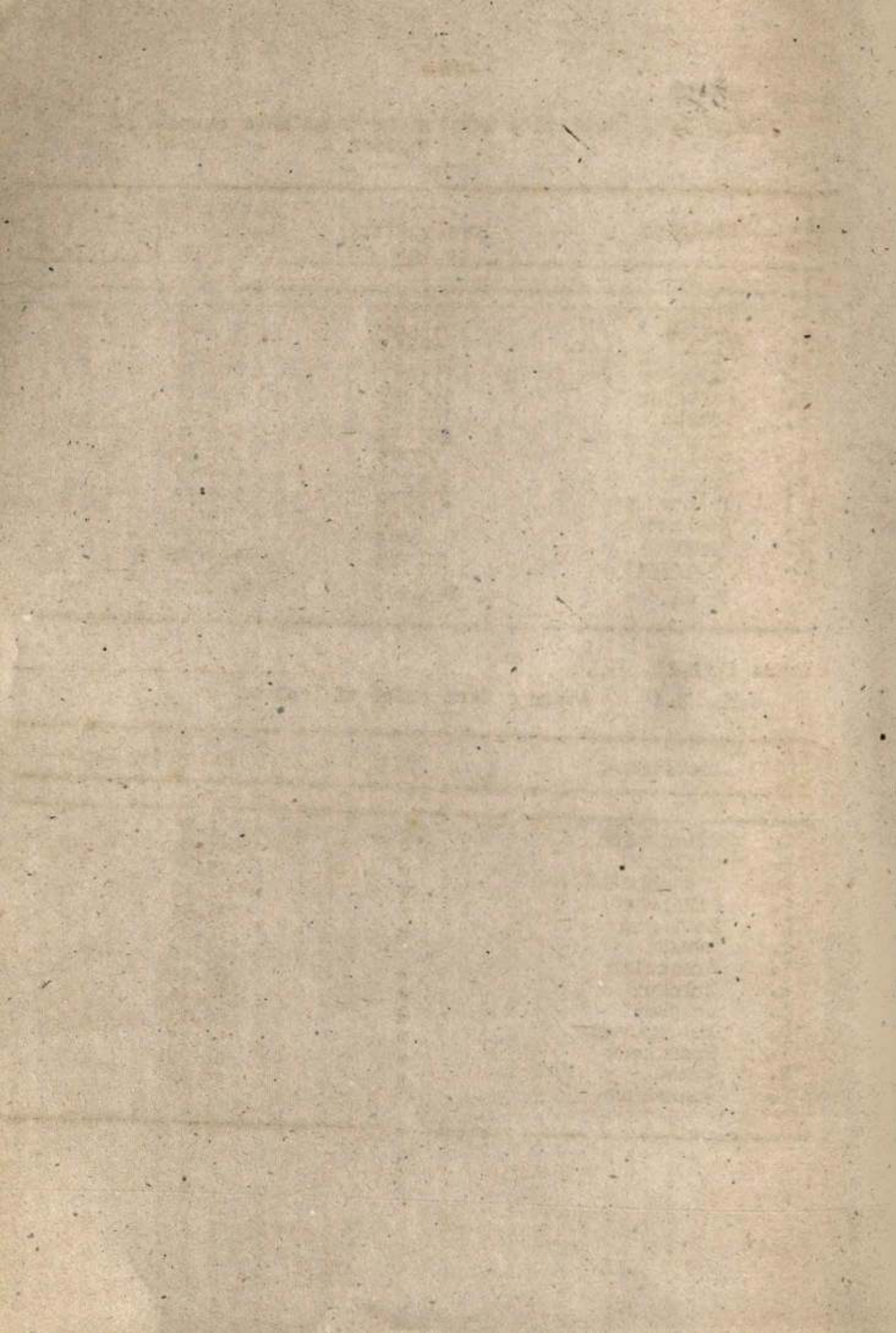
Table: 3.3 Estimated quantum of marketable surplus of  
tapioca

Sl. No.	District	Total production (in tonnes)	Marketable surplus (in tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	811539	446316
2.	Quilon	713897	320540
3.	Pathanamthitta	275048	165304
4.	Alleppey	158661	112332
5.	Kottayam	406902	192872
6.	Idukki	180158	83773
7.	Ernakulam	205207	164371
8.	Trichur	73773	51789
9.	Palghat	234281	178522
10.	Malappuram	273579	176458
11.	Kozhikode	29607	18475
12.	Wynad	69035	20227
13.	Cannanore	262583	195624
	Total	3694270	2126633

Year: 1984-85

Table 3.4 Average farm price of Tapioca

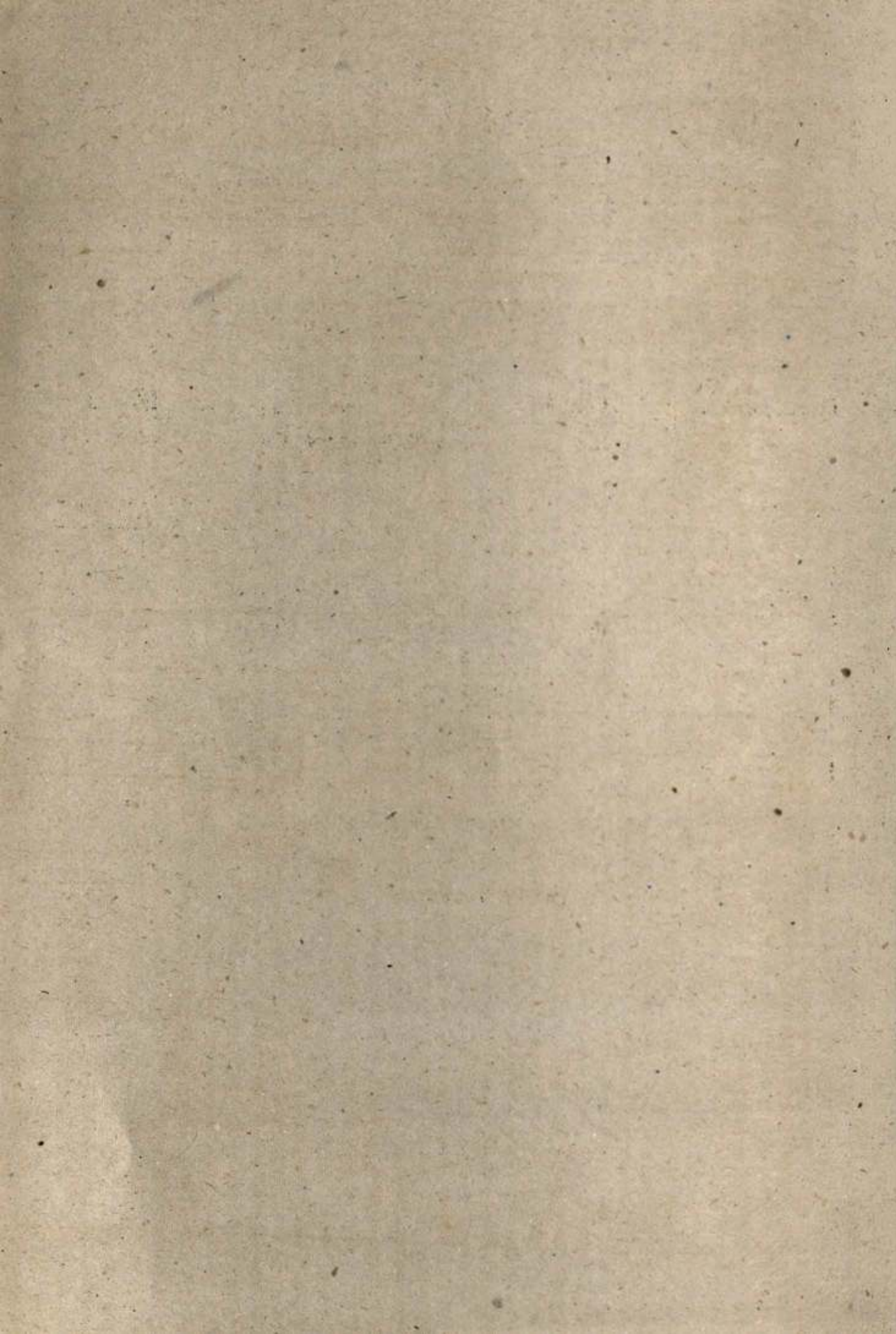
Sl. No.	District	Unit	Price (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	Qtl.	41.78
2.	Quilon	"	46.34
3.	Pathanamthitta	"	55.96
4.	Alleppey	"	58.18
5.	Kottayam	"	76.51
6.	Idukki	"	62.22
7.	Ernakulam	"	47.40
8.	Trichur	"	69.90
9.	Palghat	"	50.64
10.	Malappuram	"	66.53
11.	Kozhikode	"	59.17
12.	Wynad	"	60.38
13.	Cannanore	"	95.92



Year: 1984-85

Table: 3.5 Value of marketable surplus of tapioca

Sl. No.	District	Marketable surplus	
		Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	446346	1865
2.	Quilon	320540	1485
3.	Pathanamthitta	165304	925
4.	Alleppey	112332	654
5.	Kottayam	192872	1476
6.	Idukki	83773	521
7.	Ernakulam	164371	779
8.	Trichur	51789	362
9.	Palghat	176522	904
10.	Malappuram	176458	117
11.	Kozhikode	18475	109
12.	Wynad	20227	122
13.	Cannanore	195624	1876
	STATE	2125633	11195



Year: 1984-85

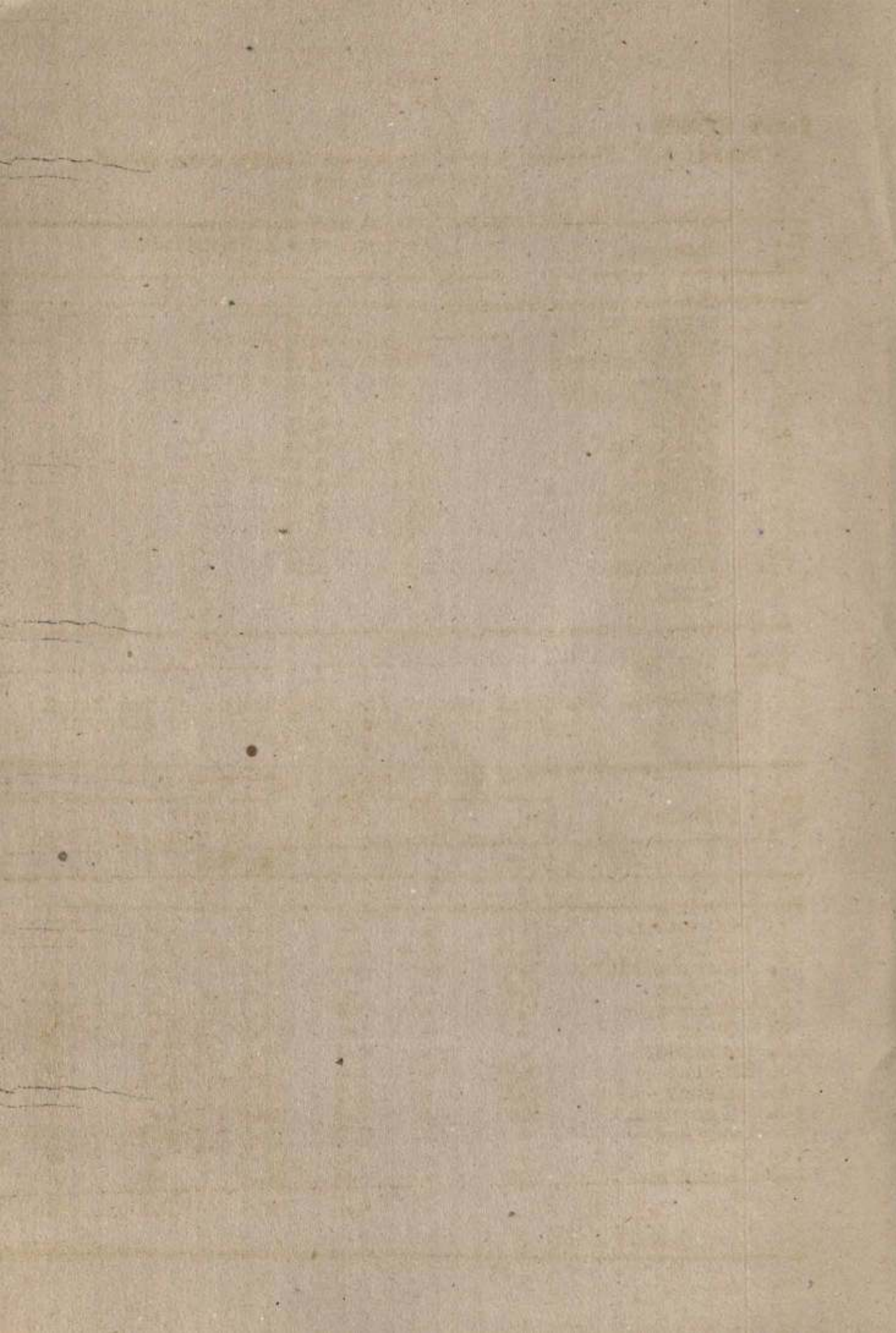
Table: 4.1 Average size of Arecanut holdings in the districts and state

Sl. No.	District	Average size of holdings (in hectares)
1	2	3
1.	Trivandrum	0.06
2.	Quilon	0.03
3.	Pathanamthitta	0.04
4.	Alleppey	0.03
5.	Kottayam	0.14
6.	Idukki	0.05
7.	Ernakulam	0.04
8.	Trichur	0.10
9.	Palghat	0.17
10.	Malappuram	0.26
11.	Kozhikode	0.14
12.	Wynad	0.09
13.	Cannanore	0.24
	STATE	0.11

Year: 1984-85

Table: 4.2 Disposal pattern (in percentage) of the total production of Arecanut by types of disposal

Sl. No.	District	Type of disposal (in percentage)					Total
		Own consumption	Seed	Labour charges	Market surplus	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Trivandrum	6.1	-	-	93.9	-	100
2.	Quilon	6.1	-	1.3	92.2	0.4	100
3.	Pathanamthitta	1.5	-	-	98.5	-	100
4.	Alleppey	6.6	-	-	93.4	-	100
5.	Kottayam	1.3	-	0.4	98.3	-	100
6.	Idukki	-	-	-	100.0	-	100
7.	Ernakulam	-	-	0.1	99.6	0.3	100
8.	Trichur	0.7	-	1.6	97.7	-	100
9.	Palghat	2.3	-	2.9	94.3	0.5	100
10.	Malappuram	0.6	-	1.8	97.6	-	100
11.	Kozhikode	-	-	0.2	99.5	0.3	100
12.	Wynad	6.4	-	-	93.6	-	100
13.	Cannanore	0.2	-	-	99.8	-	100
	STATE	0.9	-	0.9	98.1	0.1	100



Year: 1984-85

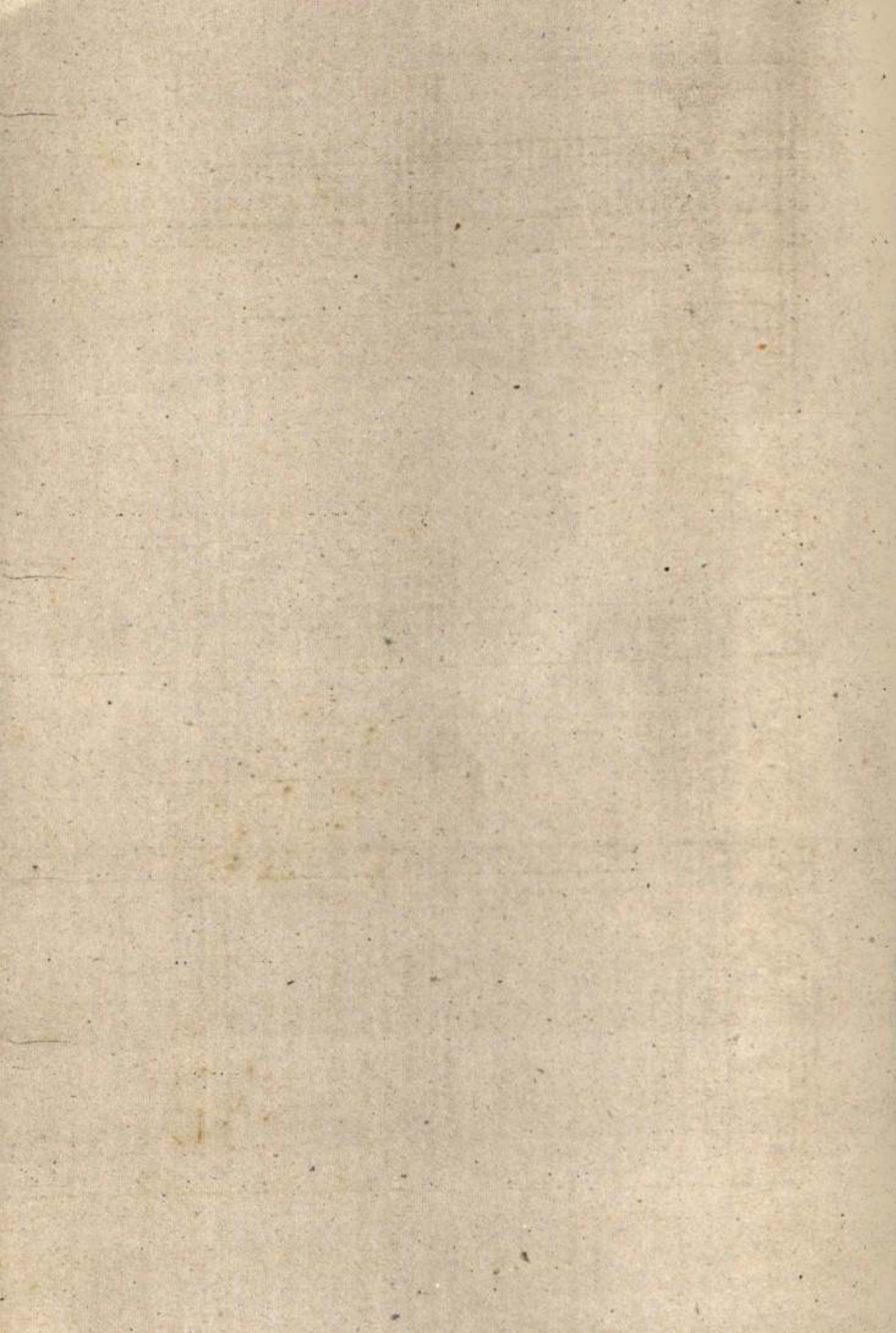
Table: 4.3 Estimated quantum of marketable surplus of Arecanut

Sl. No.	District	Total production (in million nuts)	Marketable surplus (in million nuts)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	377	354
2.	Quilon	360	332
3.	Pathanamthitta	212	209
4.	Alleppey	157	147
5.	Kottayam	251	247
6.	Idukki	223	223
7.	Ernakulam	1089	1085
8.	Trichur	1071	1046
9.	Palghat	372	351
10.	Malappuram	1153	1125
11.	Kozhikode	1128	1122
12.	Wynad	190	178
13.	Cannanore	2686	2681
	Total	9269	9100

Year: 1984-85

Table: 4.4 Average farm price of Arecanut

Sl. No.	District	Unit	Price (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	100 Nos.	13.63
2.	Quilon	"	13.10
3.	Pathanamthitta	"	13.49
4.	Alleppey	"	12.06
5.	Kottayam	"	11.67
6.	Idukki	"	12.19
7.	Ernakulam	"	12.62
8.	Trichur	"	17.07
9.	Palghat	"	10.70
10.	Malappuram	"	14.32
11.	Kozhikode	"	8.34
12.	Wynad	"	21.88
13.	Cannanore	"	11.10





Year: 1984-85

Table: 4.5 Value of marketable surplus of Arecanut

Sl. No.	District	Marketable surplus	
		Quantity (in million nuts)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	354	183
2.	Quilon	332	435
3.	Puthenanthitta	209	282
4.	Alleppey	147	177
5.	Kottayam	247	288
6.	Idukki	223	272
7.	Ernakulam	1085	1369
8.	Trichur	1046	1786
9.	Palghat	351	376
10.	Malappuram	1125	1611
11.	Kozhikode	1122	936
12.	Wynad	178	389
13.	Cannanore	2681	2976
	STATE	9100	11380



Year: 1984-85

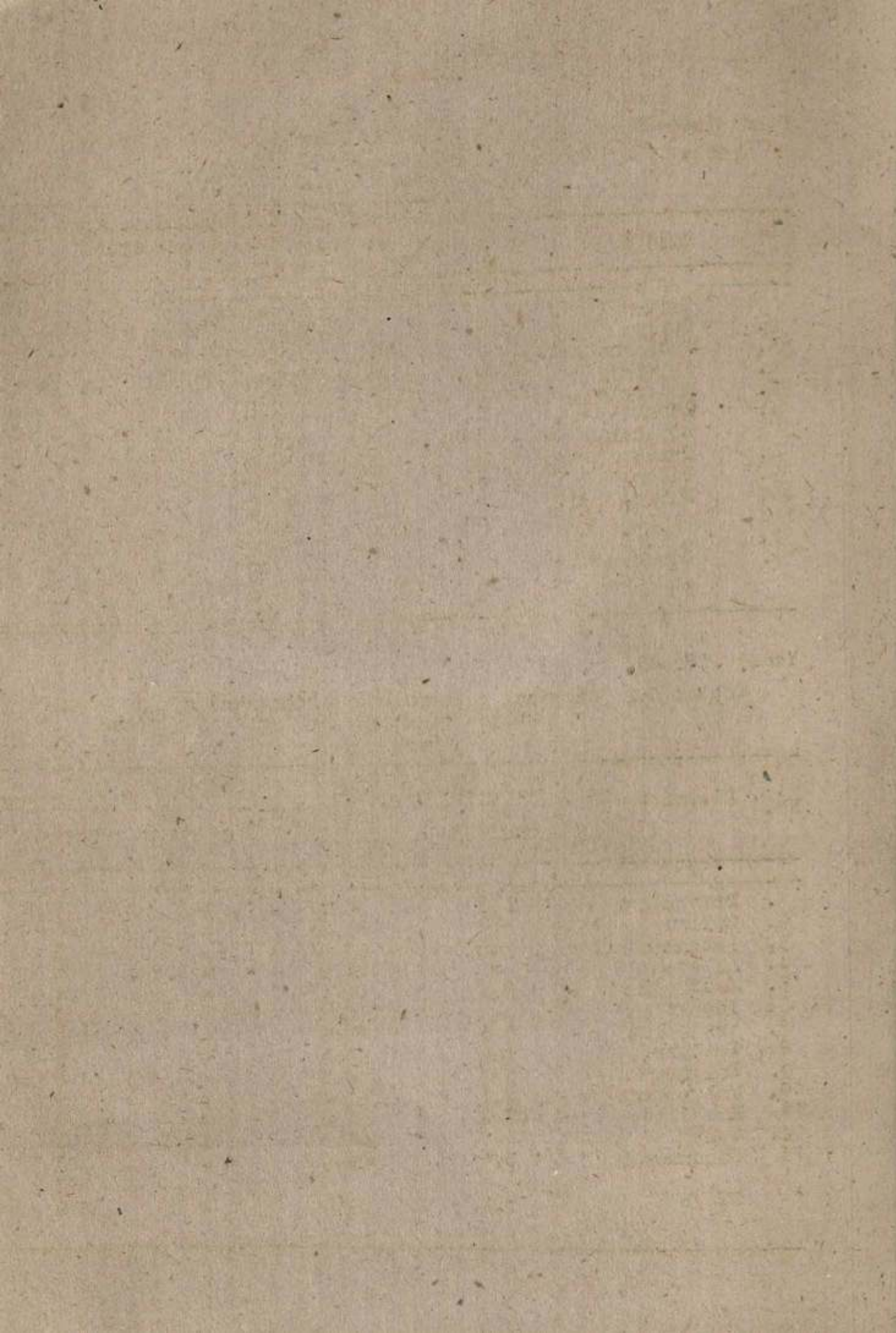
Table: 5.1 Average size of Pepper holdings in the districts and state

Sl. No.	District	Average size of holdings
		(in hectares)
1	2	3
1.	Trivandrum	0.04
2.	Quilon	0.03
3.	Pathanamthitta	0.05
4.	Alleppey	0.04
5.	Kottayam	0.15
6.	Idukki	0.30
7.	Emmakulam	0.08
8.	Trichur	0.07
9.	Palghat	0.07
10.	Malappuram	0.09
11.	Kozhikode	0.05
12.	Wynad	0.05
13.	Cannanore	0.08
	STATE	0.08

Year: 1984-85

Table: 5.2 Disposal pattern (in percentage) of the total production of Pepper by types of disposal

Sl. No.	District	Type of disposal (in percentage)			Total
		Own consumption	Marketable surplus	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Trivandrum	5.3	94.7	-	100
2.	Quilon	5.7	94.3	-	100
3.	Pathanamthitta	3.0	97.0	-	100
4.	Alleppey	-	100.0	-	100
5.	Kottayam	3.5	96.5	-	100
6.	Idukki	-	100.0	-	100
7.	Emmakulam	0.5	99.5	-	100
8.	Trichur	1.6	98.4	-	100
9.	Palghat	5.2	94.8	-	100
10.	Malappuram	2.1	97.9	-	100
11.	Kozhikode	42.2	57.8	-	100
12.	Wynad	-	100.0	-	100
13.	Cannanore	0.1	99.9	-	100
	STATE	7.1	92.9	-	100



Year: 1984-85

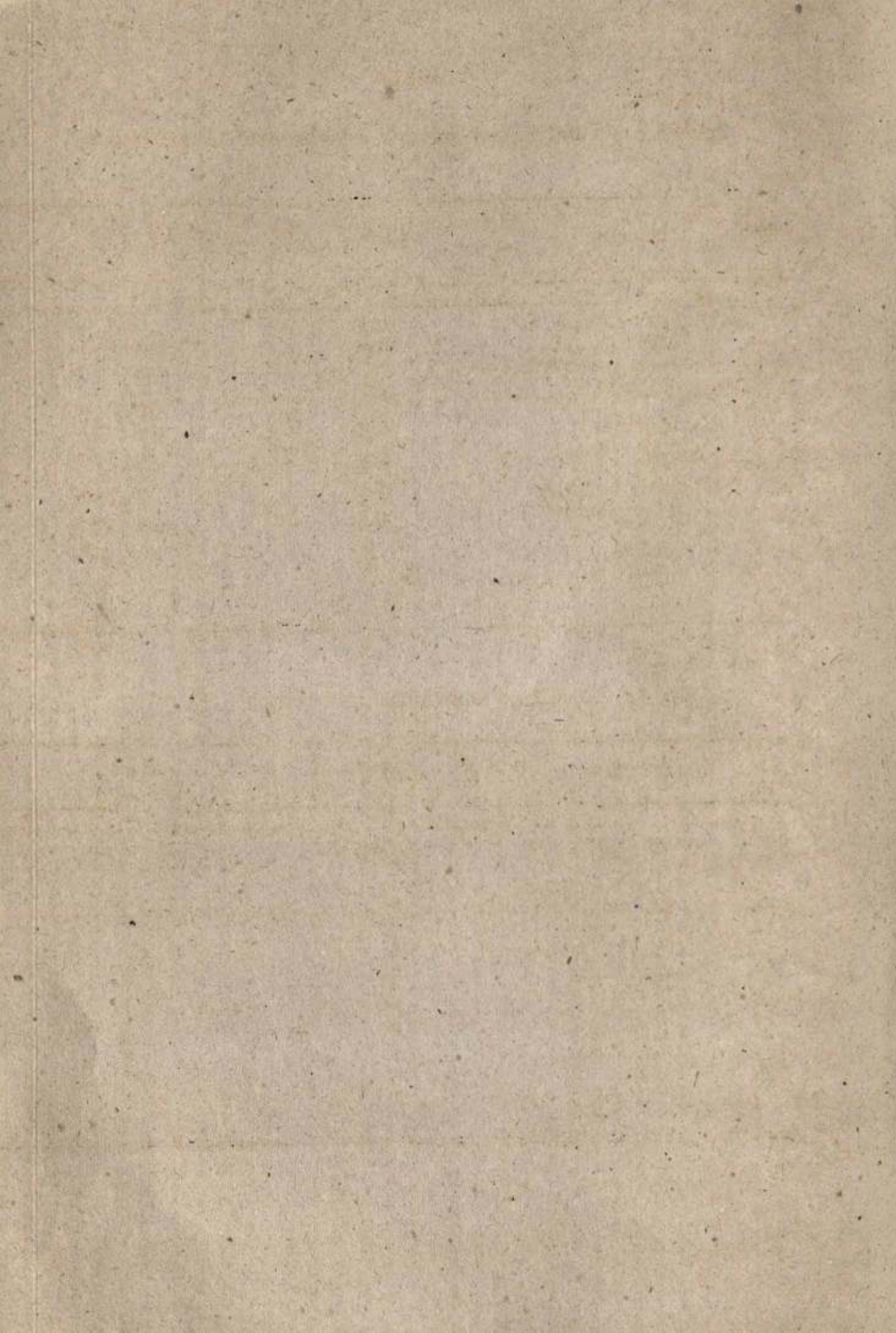
Table: 5.3 Estimated quantum of marketable surplus of Pepper

Sl. No.	District	Total production (in tonnes)	Marketable surplus (in tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	925	876
2.	Quilon	1394	1315
3.	Pathanamthitta	970	941
4.	Alleppey	846	846
5.	Kottayam	933	900
6.	Idukki	1778	1773
7.	Ernakulam	547	544
8.	Trichur	677	666
9.	Palghat	263	249
10.	Malappuram	660	646
11.	Kozhikode	2352	1359
12.	Wynad	1835	1835
13.	Cannanore	4170	4166
	Total	17350	16121

Year: 1984-85

Table: 5.4 Average farm price of Pepper

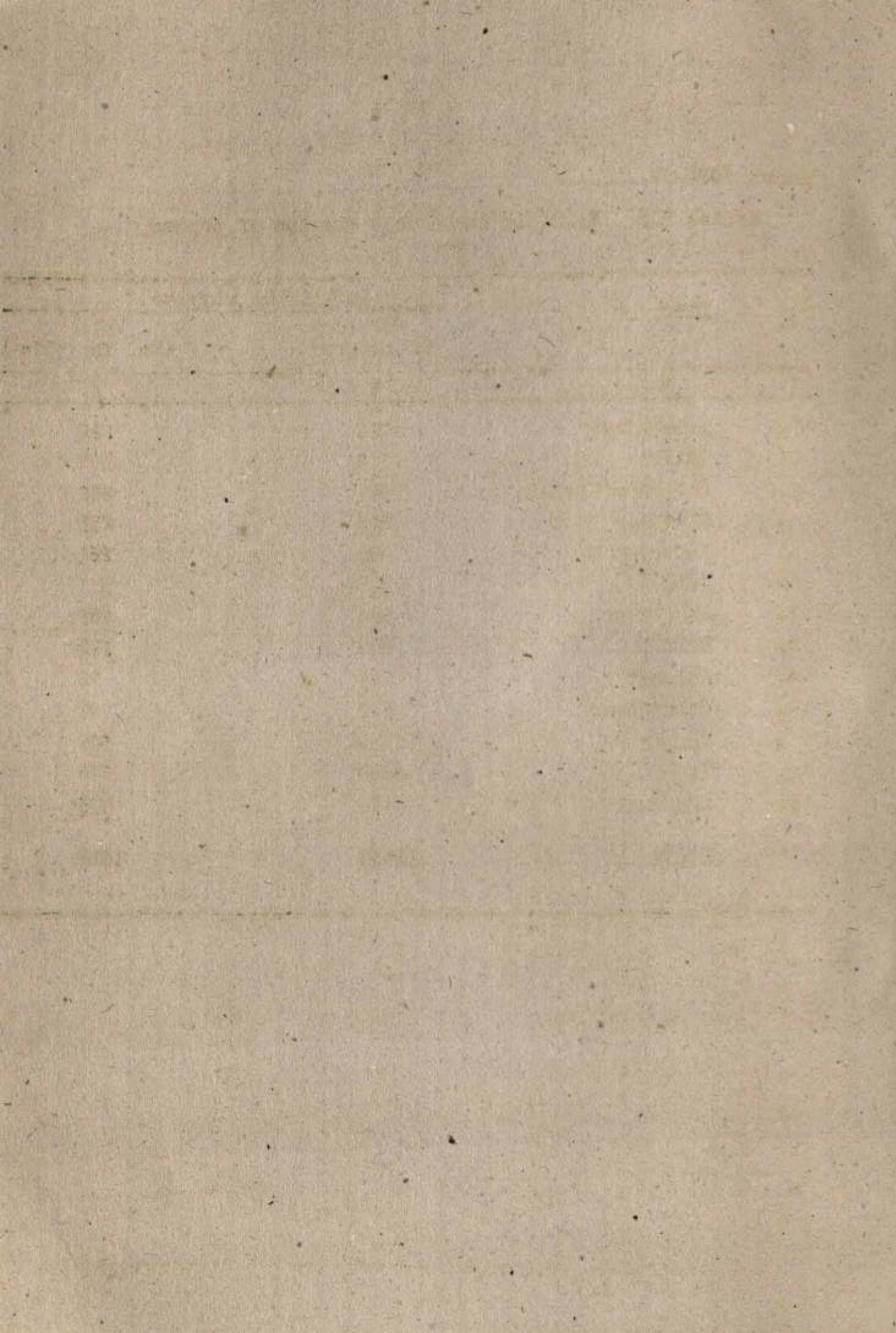
Sl. No.	District	Unit	Price (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	Quintal	2580
2.	Quilon	"	2864
3.	Pathanamthitta	"	2799
4.	Alleppey	"	2759
5.	Kottayam	"	2902
6.	Idukki	"	2876
7.	Ernakulam	"	2998
8.	Trichur	"	2884
9.	Palghat	"	2892
10.	Malappuram	"	2961
11.	Kozhikode	"	2917
12.	Wynad	"	2974
13.	Cannanore	"	2964



Year: 1984-85

Table: 5.5 Value of marketable surplus of pepper

Sl. No.	District	Marketable surplus	
		Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivendrum	876	226
2.	Quilon	1315	377
3.	Pathanamthitta	941	282
4.	Alleppey	846	233
5.	Kottayam	900	261
6.	Idukki	1778	511
7.	Ernakulam	544	163
8.	Trichur	666	192
9.	Palghat	249	72
10.	Malappuram	646	191
11.	Kozhikode	1359	396
12.	Wynad	1835	546
13.	Cannanore	4166	1235
	STATE	16121	4685





Year: 1984-85

Table: 6.1 Average size of Banana holdings in the districts and state

Sl. No.	District	Average size of holdings
		(in hectares)
1	2	3
1.	Trivandrum	0.05
2.	Quilon	0.09
3.	Pathanamthitta	0.05
4.	Alleppey	0.06
5.	Kottayam	0.08
6.	Idukki	0.05
7.	Ernakulam	0.03
8.	Trichur	0.05
9.	Palghat	0.11
10.	Malappuram	0.03
11.	Kozhikode	0.04
12.	Wynad	0.07
13.	Cananore	0.07
	STATE	0.06

Year: 1984-85

Table: 6.2 Disposal pattern (in percentage) of the total production of Banana by types of disposal

Sl. No.	District	Type of disposal (in percentage)		
		Own consumption	Marketable surplus	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Trivandrum	10.2	89.8	100
2.	Quilon	7.0	93.0	100
3.	Pathanamthitta	6.9	93.1	100
4.	Alleppey	12.6	87.4	100
5.	Kottayam	4.6	95.4	100
6.	Idukki	29.0	70.4	100
7.	Ernakulam	5.6	94.4	100
8.	Trichur	6.7	93.3	100
9.	Palghat	26.6	73.4	100
10.	Malappuram	4.0	96.0	100
11.	Kozhikode	11.1	88.9	100
12.	Wynad	12.8	87.2	100
13.	Cananore	1.3	98.7	100
	STATE	8.1	91.9	100



Year: 1984-85

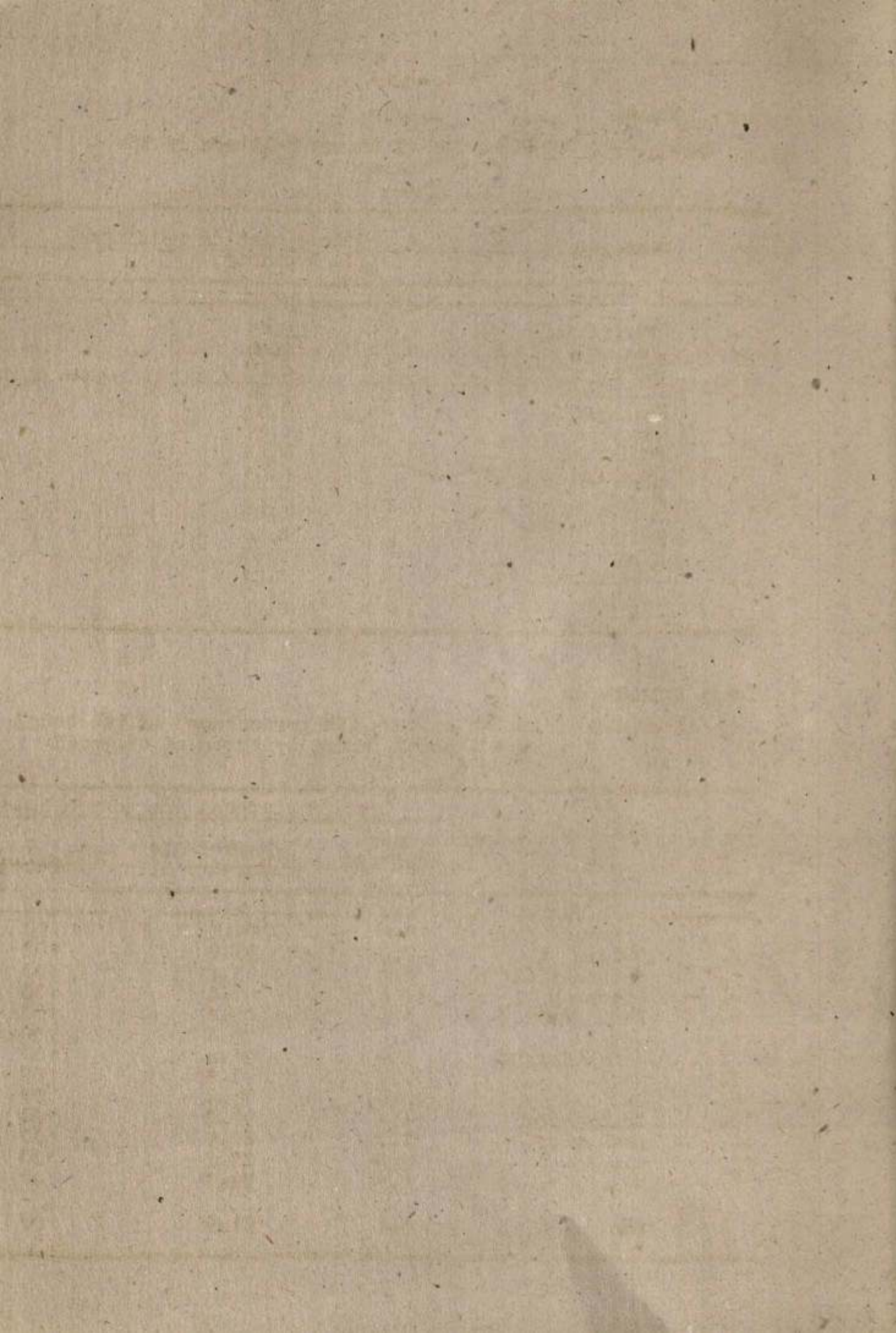
Table: 6.3 Estimated quantum of marketable surplus of  
Banana

Sl. No.	District	Total production (in tonnes)	Marketable surplus (in tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	11069	9940
2.	Quilon	15032	13980
3.	Pathanamthitta	9736	9064
4.	Alleppey	11043	9652
5.	Kottayam	24980	23831
6.	Idukki	2262	1592
7.	Ernakulam	26465	24983
8.	Trichur	17399	16420
9.	Palghat	12446	9135
10.	Malappuram	24529	23548
11.	Kozhikode	12261	10900
12.	Wynad	6720	5860
13.	Cannanore	15422	15222
	Total	189564	174127

Year: 1984-85

Table 6.4 - Average farm price of Banana

Sl. No.	District	Unit	Price (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	100 Nos.	69.42
2.	Quilon	"	65.51
3.	Pathanamthitta	"	58.26
4.	Alleppey	"	64.17
5.	Kottayam	"	61.14
6.	Idukki	"	56.77
7.	Ernakulam	"	52.91
8.	Trichur	"	58.86
9.	Palghat	"	48.70
10.	Malappuram	"	53.99
11.	Kozhikode	"	51.29
12.	Wynad	"	45.04
13.	Cannanore	"	48.35



Year: 1984-85

Table: 6.5 Value of marketable surplus of Banana

Sl. No.	District	Marketable surplus	
		Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	9940	449
2.	Quilon	13980	595
3.	Pathanamthitta	9064	343
4.	Alleppey	9652	403
5.	Kottayam	23831	947
6.	Idukki	1592	59
7.	Ernakulam	24983	859
8.	Trichur	16420	628
9.	Palghat	9135	289
10.	Malappuram	23548	826
11.	Kozhikode	10900	363
12.	Wynad	5860	175
13.	Cannanore	15222	478
	STATE	174127	6414



Year: 1984-85

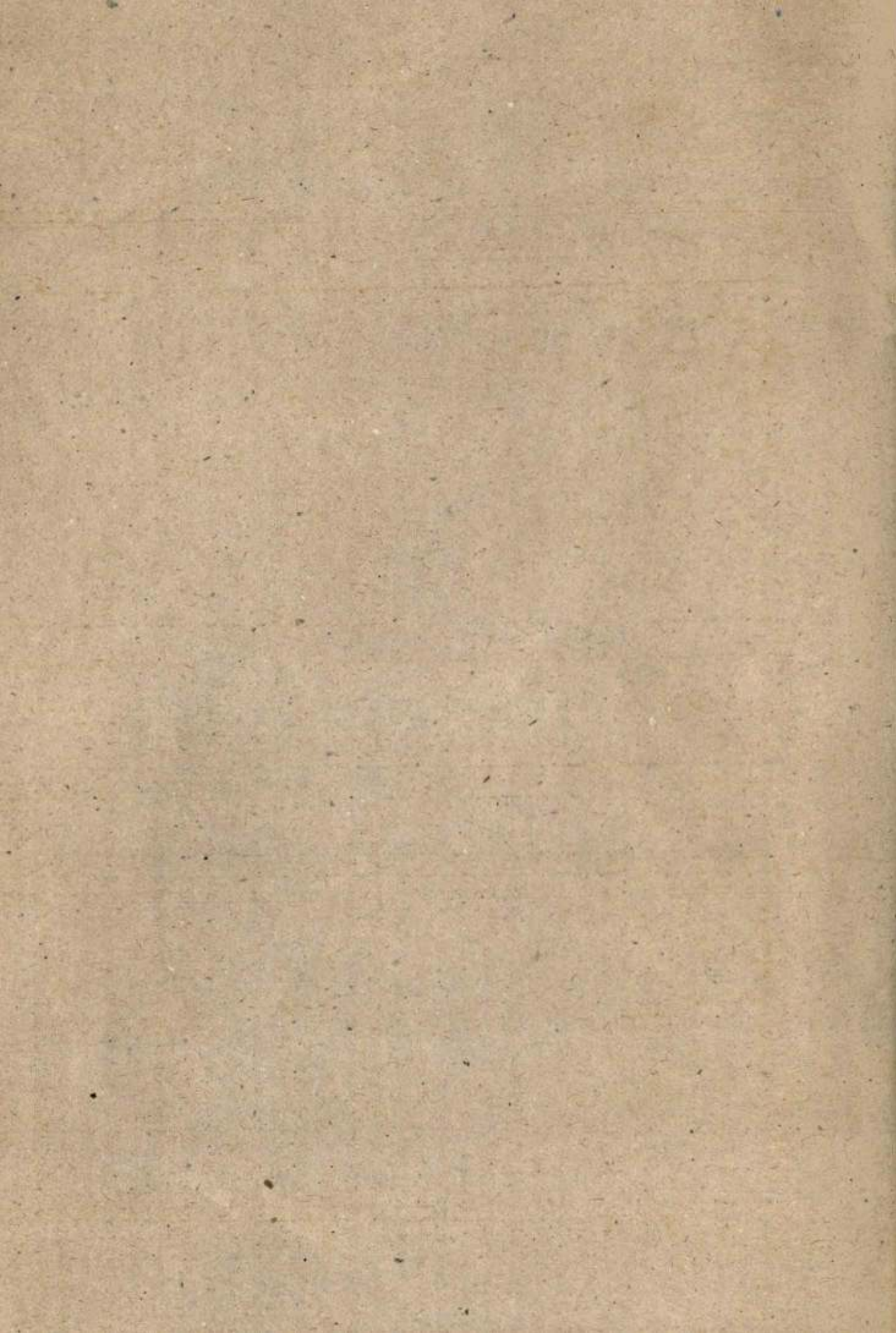
Table: 7.1 Average size of Ginger holdings in the districts and state

Sl. No.	District	Average size of holdings (in hectares)
1	2	3
1.	Trivandrum	0.02
2.	Quilon	0.04
3.	Pathanamthitta	0.05
4.	Alleppey	0.04
5.	Kottayam	0.12
6.	Idukki	0.15
7.	Ernakulam	0.13
8.	Trichur	0.07
9.	Palghat	0.25
10.	Malappuram	0.11
11.	Kozhikode	0.02
12.	Wynad	0.12
13.	Cannanore	0.12
	STATE	0.10

Year: 1984-85

Table: 7.2 Disposal pattern (in percentage) of the total production of Ginger by types of disposal

Sl. No.	District	Type of disposal (in percentage)				Total
		Own Consumption	Seed	Marketable surplus	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Trivandrum	4.4	17.4	78.2	-	100
2.	Quilon	0.3	21.6	78.1	-	100
3.	Pathanamthitta	0.8	7.3	91.9	-	100
4.	Alleppey	-	5.1	94.9	-	100
5.	Kottayam	0.6	8.9	90.1	0.4	100
6.	Idukki	-	26.5	73.5	-	100
7.	Ernakulam	-	15.2	84.8	-	100
8.	Trichur	-	36.9	63.1	-	100
9.	Palghat	0.4	10.3	89.3	-	100
10.	Malappuram	-	11.1	88.9	-	100
11.	Kozhikode	1.2	15.8	83.0	-	100
12.	Wynad	-	-	100.0	-	100
13.	Cannanore	0.1	22.6	77.3	-	100
	STATE	0.3	11.9	87.7	0.1	100





Year: 1984-85

Table: 7.3 Estimated quantum of marketable surplus of  
Ginger

Sl. No.	District	Total production (in tonnes)	Marketable surplus (in tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	780	610
2.	Quilon	2615	2042
3.	Pathanamthitta	1328	420
4.	Alleppey	654	61
5.	Kottayam	6413	5778
6.	Idukki	3379	2484
7.	Ernakulam	7385	6262
8.	Trichur	156	98
9.	Palghat	986	881
10.	Malappuram	702	624
11.	Kozhikode	2455	2038
12.	Wynad	10554	10554
13.	Cannanore	3838	2967
Total		41245	36179

Year: 1984-85

Table: 7.4 Average farm price of Ginger

Sl. No.	District	Unit	Price (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivendrum	Quintal	-
2.	Quilon	"	2350
3.	Pathanamthitta	"	1924
4.	Alleppey	"	-
5.	Kottayam	"	2281
6.	Idukki	"	2191
7.	Ernakulam	"	2321
8.	Trichur	"	-
9.	Palghat	"	2259
10.	Malappuram	"	1708
11.	Kozhikode	"	2275
12.	Wynad	"	2196
13.	Cannanore	"	2211



Year: 1984-85

Table: 7.5 Value of marketable surplus of Ginger

Sl. No.	District	Marketable surplus	
		Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum	610	-
2.	Quilon	2042	480
3.	Pathanamthitta	1220	235
4.	Alleppey	621	-
5.	Kottayam	5778	1313
6.	Idukki	2484	544
7.	Ernakulam	6262	1453
8.	Trichur	98	-
9.	Palghat	881	199
10.	Malappuram	624	107
11.	Kozhikode	2038	464
12.	Wynad	10554	2318
13.	Cannanore	2967	656
	STATE	36179	7774

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