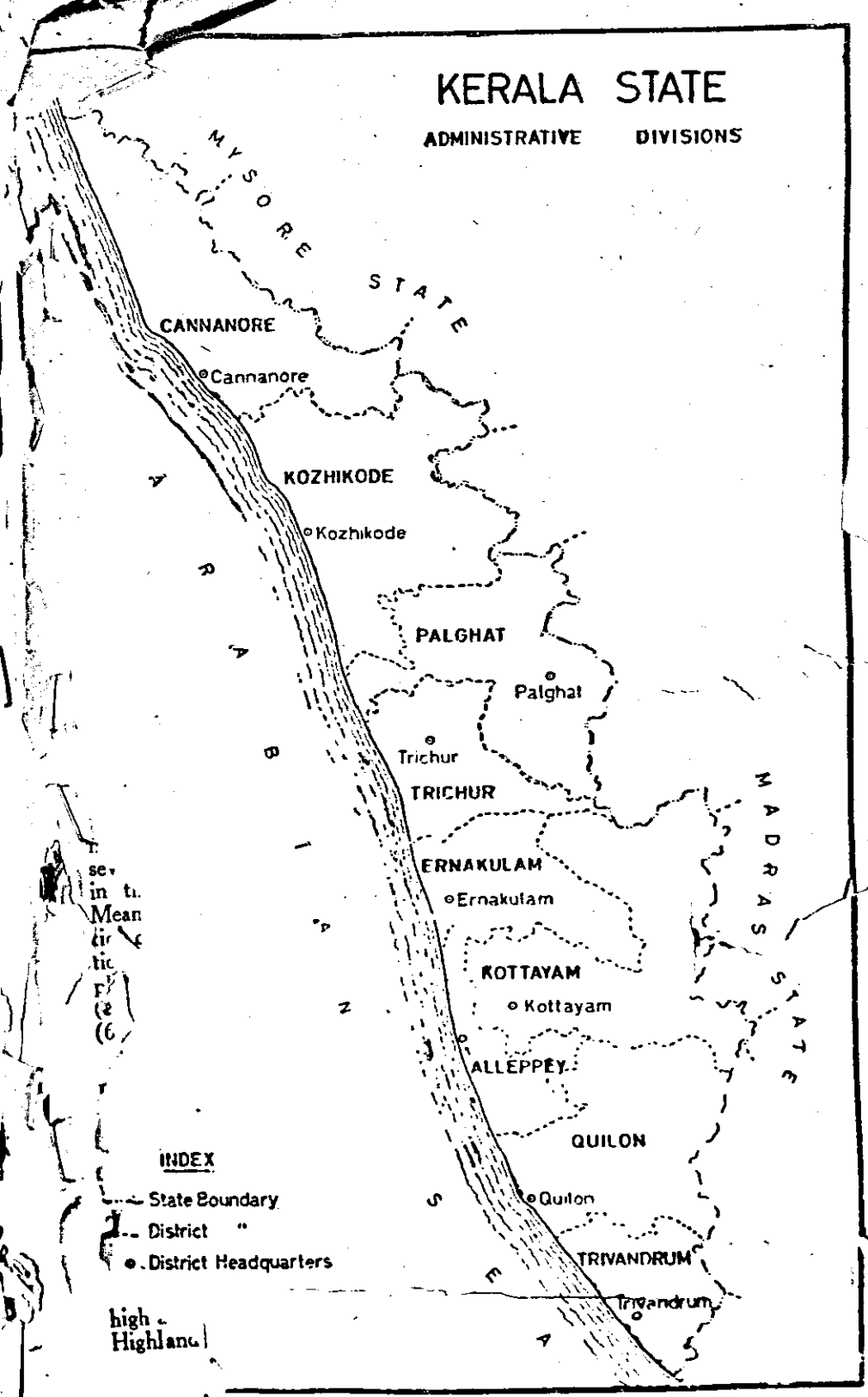
KERALA STATE
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
MYSORE STATE
CANNANORE
Cannanore
KOZHIKODE
Kozhikode
PALGHAT
Palghat
Trichur
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
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Quilon
TRIVANDRUM
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# KERALA STATE SEASON AND CROP REPORT FOR THE YEARS 1957-58 AND 1958-59

## PART I—REPORT

### 1. Introduction

Kerala is the smallest State in the Indian Union. The area of the State according to the professional survey is 15,002 sq. miles. It consists of the old Travancore-Cochin State (excluding the 4 southern taluks and the major portion of Shenkottah taluk) and the Malabar and Kasaragod portion of the old Madras State transferred to Kerala on the reorganisation of States in November 1956.

The State lies at the southern top of the Indian peninsula between north latitudes 8°-18′ and 12°-48′ and east longitudes 74°-52′ and 77°-22′. It is bounded on the west by the Arabian sea and on the east by the Western Ghats which form almost a continuous barrier except for a break of 30 miles at the Palghat pass. The coastal line is nearly 360 miles. The breadth of the State varies from 20 miles in the extreme north and south to about 80 miles in the middle.

Topographically the State is divided into three natural regions, namely, the Highland, the Midland and the Lowland. The Highland lies along the eastern boundary and includes the high ranges of the Western Ghats. The long narrow strip of flat country lying all along the sea coast forms the Lowland region. The country between these two regions forms the midland.

The Highland contains most of the reserve forests of the State. The major forest produces are teakwood, rosewood, other kinds of hardwood and several varieties of softwood. The annual rainfall ranges between 2,540 mms. in the south and 5,080 mms. in the north. Climate is cool and bracing. Means of communication are poor and cultivation is largely limited to plantation crops like, tea, rubber and cardamom. The Western Ghats has an elevation of 5,000 feet on an average, the highest going up to 8,000 feet at certain places. Some of the important peaks in the Western Ghats are Mukunni (8,380 feet) Anamudi (8,887 feet) Nilagiri (8,118 feet) and Pullangudi (6,392 feet).

The Midland consists of uplands of varying elevation through which rivers have curved out long narrow valleys. Rainfall ranges from 1,400 mms. to 4,000 mms. Rice is grown in the valleys while tapioca, coconut, pepper, ginger and rubber are cultivated on the hill slopes.

The Lowland is a narrow strip of land bordering the Arabian Sea in the west. It has an almost unbroken line of lagoons and backwaters receiving the drainage of several rivers. The rainfall ranges from 890 mms. in the extreme south to 3,560 mms. in the north. The soil is particularly suited for rice and coconut cultivation.

The Lowland region is the most densely populated, the density going as high as 1,019 per sq. mile in certain places followed by the Midland and the Highland in that order.

The State is divided into 9 districts for administrative purposes. They are Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Trichur, Palghat, Kozhikode and Cannanore.

A heavy annual rainfall, a warm humidity of the atmosphere and a fairly uniform temperature throughout the year are characteristic features of the State. The seasons are mainly controlled by the two periods of rainfall, namely, the south-west monsoon from June to August and north-east monsoon from October to December. The period from December to February is mainly a clear bright season with cool nights. The atmosphere gets hotter and more moist during the next three months. The sky becomes increasingly overcast with clouds and afternoon showers occur during the latter half of the period.

The State has got an equable climate. Mean temperature varies from 75° to 90°. In the Highland region the climate is cool and bracing. There is high percentage of humidity in the coastal tract going as high as 93 during the months of July and August. Even during the dry weather in December and January the percentage humidity seldom goes below 60. The humidity decreases gradually as we advance towards the foot of the Ghats.

With the mountain ranges all along the eastern border precipitating heavy rains, the State has got a number of rivers originating in the Ghats. 41 of these rivers are west flowing and 3 east flowing. The latter are all tributaries of the Cauvery river. The west flowing rivers after traversing the high mountainous regions, descend rapidly to the midland and are therefore rich in hydel power. These rivers then flow into the plains of the coastal region. Some of these rivers lose their identity in the numerous lagoons and backwaters of this region. These backwaters are inter-connected by a network of canals, thus affording cheap water communication facilities. These waterways extend uninterruptedly from Trivandrum, in the south to Tirur in the north.

The important rivers of the State are (1) Bharathapuzha, (2) Periyar and (3) Pamba. In point of its length Bharathapuzha is the biggest river of the State.

The rivers collect in their progress towards the sea, the rain water and the subsoil water and carry it to all regions of the State. They are full during the two monsoon periods. Even in the dry months they do not dry up completely so that water for irrigation purposes are available. As the State receives the benefit of both the monsoons complete failure of crops and famines are unknown.

The State receives the greater portion of the rainfall from the south-west monsoon. It bursts on the coast towards the end of May and is usually associated with a depression or storm. The rainfall is heaviest in June and July. About two by third of the annual rainfall occurs during this season. The skies are heavily clouded and rain occurs on almost all days. In September the rainfall decreases and the number of rainy days is also smaller.

The south-west monsoon retreats during October and November and the north-east monsoon establishes itself over the country. During this period the rainfall is usually more on the hills than on the plains. It is also less compared to the period of the south-west monsoon.

The annual rainfall is heavy and is also fairly regular and uniform. Two noteworthy features of the distribution of the rainfall are its progressive increase from south to north and a similar increase from the stations on the coast to stations at the foot of the Ghats.

The soils of the State can be classified into 7 types, namely, (1) the hill and forest soil seen all along the eastern portion of the State, (2) the sandy soil seen all along the coastal belt, (3) the laterite soil seen all along the midland portion, (4) black soil which occur as a patch on the eastern border of the Palghat district, (5) peat or kari soil in Alleppey district, (6) the alluvial soil which occurs along the eastern and southern parts of the Vembanad lake in Ernakulam, Kottayam, and Alleppey districts and also as a small patch in Trichur district and (7) the red soil found at the extreme tip of the Trivandrum taluk.

The geological formations met with in Kerala are of the following three types, viz., (*i*) recent deposits generally found along with the coastal areas, (*ii*) old alluvium and laterite found in the interior and (*iii*) unclassified crystalline geneisses. Major portions of the State are of unclassified crystalline geneiss formations. Map shows the geographical distribution of these soil types.

Diversity in crops and hetrogenity in cultivation are the key notes of agriculture in the State. While the Highland is mainly under plantation crops and the lowland is virtually monopolised by paddy and coconut, the midland is under a host of both major and minor crops, often cultivated intermixed with one another. The more important crops in the region are pepper, rubber, coconut, arecanut, tapioca, ginger, etc.

The population of the State according to the 1951 Census was 135·52 lakhs with a density of 904 persons per sq. mile. Kerala is thus the most densely populated State in India. The population of the State has been increasing steadily for the last few decades. It has increased by about 110 or more during the course of the last 50 years. The rate of growth is considered to be one of the highest in the world. During the decade 1941 to 1951 alone the population increased by more than 20 per cent.

The more important aspects of the State are discussed in detail in the following pages.

## 2. Population

According to the last Census the population of the State was 13,551,529. It is growing at a rapid rate. The variation in population over the last 5 decades is given in the table below.

| Year | Area in sq. miles | Population in lakhs | | | Number of women per 1,000 males | Density per sq. mile | Per cap. land (Acres) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Male | Female | | | |
| 1901 | 15,002 | 63·38 | 31·66 | 31·72 | 1,002 | 422 | 1·51 |
| 1911 | 15,002 | 70·15 | 35·48 | 35·67 | 1,005 | 468 | 1·37 |
| 1921 | 15,002 | 78·13 | 38·91 | 39·22 | 1,008 | 521 | 1·23 |
| 1931 | 15,002 | 95·02 | 47·06 | 47·96 | 1,009 | 633 | 1·01 |
| 1941 | 15,002 | 110·37 | 54·53 | 55·84 | 1,024 | 736 | 0·87 |
| 1951 | 15,002 | 135·52 | 66·83 | 68·69 | 1,028 | 903 | 0·71 |

The State is the most thickly populated in India, with more than 900 persons per sq. mile on an average. The population has been steadily increasing for the last 50 years as is seen from the above table. It has more than doubled during this period. In the period 1941 to 1951 alone the percentage growth was about 23. The latest district-wise density of population is given in the following table.—

| *District* | *Area in *sq. miles* | *Density of population (1959)* |
|---|---|---|
| Trivandrum .. | 844 | 1,815 |
| Quilon .. | 1,827 | 862 |
| Alleppey .. | 708 | 2,499 |
| Kottayam .. | 2,456 | 768 |
| Ernakulam .. | 1,289 | 1,136 |
| Trichur .. | 1,137 | 1,374 |
| Palghat .. | 1,980 | 898 |
| Kozhikode .. | 2,570 | 905 |
| Cannanore .. | 2,191 | 691 |
| State .. | 15,002 | 1,033 |

*Latest figures furnished by the Director of Survey and Land Records, Trivandrum.

Alleppey is the most thickly populated district with about 2,500 persons per sq. mile. Cannanore on the other hand comes last in this respect with only about 691 persons per sq. mile. Females outstrip males in number. The number of females to 1,000 males in the State is 1,028.

Among the 27 municipal towns (1958-59) in the State, Trivandrum, Kozhikode and Cannanore have a population of more than a lakh, 5 others are in the group 50,000 to 100,000 ; 7 in the group 20,000 to 50,000 ; 10 others in the group 10,000 to 20,000 and only two come in the group 5,000 to 10,000 (1951 Census figures).

The rural population of the State according to the 1951 Census is 117·22 lakhs and forms 86·5 per cent of the total population. The remaining 13·5 per cent, *i.e.*, 18·30 lakhs only live in the urban areas. Urbanisation is highest in Trivandrum district and is lowest in Cannanore district (23·1 per cent and 9·1 per cent respectively). According to the 1951 Census 39·5 per cent of the population is under the age of 15, 53·3 per cent is in the age group 15-54 and the remaining 8·2 per cent in the age group 55 and above. The following table gives the detailed break-up :—

| *Age group* | *No. of persons in lakhs* | *Percentage to the total* |
|---|---|---|
| All ages .. | 135·52 | 100·00 |
| Below 5 years .. | 19·27 | 14·20 |
| 5-14 .. | 32·88 | 24·30 |
| 15-24 .. | 27·80 | 20·50 |
| 25-34 .. | 19·13 | 14·10 |
| 35-54 .. | 25·36 | 18·70 |
| 55 and above .. | 11·08 | 8·20 |

The State leads India in literacy. The percentage of literates is 40·5 as per the 1951 Census.

According to means of livelihood, the population can be divided into two main classes, namely, the agricultural population and the non-agricultural population. 53·65 per cent belong to the former category and the rest to the latter. Among the agricultural population the most numerous class is the agricultural labourers forming 39·3 per cent. Even among the non-agricultural population a considerable portion (17·2 per cent) have agricultural pursuits as subsidiary occupations. The percentage among agricultural population is 82·5. The remaining 17·5 per cent have non-agricultural pursuits as subsidiary source of income.

By and large agriculture is the mainstay of the people. The fact that a substantial portion of the population depend on non-agricultural occupation for their living may give the impression that the State is industrialised. But this is not so. The non-agricultural operations mainly relate to handicrafts, trade, small-scale business and industry which require only low investment and the returns are also poor. The number of large scale industries is few and they accommodate only one per cent of the population. The number of persons engaged in small-scale and cottage industries has been roughly estimated at 2·5 lakhs.

The average per capita income of the agricultural labourer is very low. It is Rs. 68·50 per mensem according to the results of a survey conducted by this Department in 1955 in the Travancore-Cochin area. It may in this context be remembered that more than about 20 per cent of the population are agricultural labourers.

The pressure of population on land is very heavy as can be seen from the high density of population. The per capita land is only 0·71 cents. This includes forests and other uncultivable areas also. The net area available for cultivation (excluding the above) was 6,030,688 acres in 1957-58 and 6,037,998 acres in 1958-59. The per capita land available for cultivation in these years was 4·5 cents. This is the lowest in India and is comparable to Jammu and Kashmir only.

This extreme pressure on agricultural land has resulted in excessive fragmentation of holdings. This is borne out by the fact that 67 per cent of the cultivated holdings in Travancore-Cochin area are below one acre. Nearly one-third of the holdings are between 1 and 5 acres. Only 5 per cent are above 5 acres. In the Malabar portion also conditions similar to this prevail (vide Report on Census of Land Holdings and Cultivation conducted in Travancore-Cochin area in 1955).

The average monthly income of about 85 per cent of the families in the State is below Rs. 100. The burden of dependency on the earners in the family is very heavy. Among the population 28 per cent only are self-supporting, 6 are partial earners and the remaining 66 per cent are dependents. Majority of the female population are dependents, but among males it is not so keen. Among females only 13 per cent are self-supporting 7 per cent are partial earners and 8 per cent are non-earning dependents. But among males 43 per cent are self-supporting, 5 per cent are earning dependents and only 52 per cent are non-earning dependents. On an average the size of an average household is 6.

## 3. Rainfall

Agriculture depends largely on the soil and climatic conditions. As stated earlier the State receives heavy rainfall from both the monsoons. It is heaviest during the south-west monsoon. Two-third of the annual rainfall occur during the period from May to September.

The rainfall increases progressively from the south to the north. A similar increase is noted from stations on the coast to those at the foot of the ghats.

Even though the State receives rain from both the monsoons this does not rule out the possibility of the seasonal distribution of rainfall being unfavourable to agriculturists. Heavy floods which occur frequently also cause substantial damage to crops in the basins and banks of rivers.

Table 1·2 of the summary tables gives the average rainfall in each district for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59. The normal rainfall for seven districts are given in table 1·1.

## 4. Soil

The classification of soils in the State is given in Appendix 7.

*Trivandrum District.*—The soil types in the three natural regions in this district are different. In the highland, the soil is clay loam and rests on a bed of rocks. It is rich in organic matter nitrogen and potash. It is slightly acidic and is black in colour. The soil in the midland is also clay loam, but of laterite, origin with an admixture of gravel and sand. The soil in the valleys is also clay loam, but has high sand content. The coastal strip is sandy with a laterite foundation.

*Quilon District.*—Pure crystalline sand is seen all along the coastal tract. The swamp paddy lands of some taluks in this district contain clay soils of different depths mixed with varying proportions of organic matter at different stages of decay. In the valleys and deltas the soil is alluvial in nature and consists of mainly of silt. In the hills, loamy soil with a great admixture of humus is found.

The soils in this district are deficient in nitrogen and phosphorus while the coastal tract is deficient in potash also. Lime deficiency is a general defect in this district.

*Alleppey District.*—The soil types in this district are generally the same as in Quilon District. Peaty marsh soil occurs in parts of two taluks in this district.

*Kottayam District.*—The soils in the hills are loamy with a great admixture of humus. Swamp paddy lands occur in two taluks patches of peaty marsh soil are found in another taluk. The soils in this district are generally deficient in nitrogen, phosphorus and lime.

*Ernakulam District.*—Generally the soil types in the high land and midland are more or less the same as in Kottayam District. In the coastal tract the soil is sandy. Swamp paddy lands occur in the low land region.

*Trichur District.*—The soils in this district is a red ferrugenous loam. In several places on the slopes of the ghats is found an overlaying layer of black mould formed of decayed vegetable matter. In the midlands the soil is

laterite, varying in quantity from rich loam to uncultivable laterite. In the low land region the soil is arenacious consisting mainly of recent deposits of sand and mud due to river alluvium.

*Malabar Region (Palghat, Kozhikode and Cannanore Districts).*—A narrow belt of arenacious soil is found on the shores of the coastal taluks. The soils in the plains belong to the red ferruginous series composed of a mixture of clay and river sand. They are classified further as red clay, red loam and red sand. Red loam is the common soil type in all taluks except in Ponnani and Chittur, clay is found only in those areas inundated by monsoons and in shallow lakes and lagoons of Ponnani taluk. Black cotton soil is found in some parts of Chittur taluk. In Wyanad the soil are of red ferruginous series with rijar soils in the north of the taluks. The black and blackish soil derived from the forest washes are highly fertile.

## 5. Communication facilities

The State is more advanced than other Indian States in the matter of communication facilities. There is a good system of roads which connects the State with other States and also interlinks the districts. This net work of roads connects the remote parts of the State with each other. The average length of roads in the State is 0·56 miles per sq. mile. There is also a rail link from Trivandrum in the South to Kasargod and Hosdurg in the north. This connects the important centres in the State and also the State with the neighbouring Madras and Mysore States. The backwaters along the coast also afford cheap transportation facilities from Trivandrum in the south to Tirur in the north. The backwaters are interconnected with a system of canals to facilitate this. The State is linked to the other States by airways also. There are daily air services from Trivandrum and Ernakulam to Madras, Bombay, etc.

*Trivandrum District.*—The main southern road from Trivandrum the capital of the State and the headquarters of the district connects this district with Kanyakumari District of the neighbouring Madras State. A net work of subsidiary and feeder roads are linked to this road within the district. The main Central Road, and the National Highway connect the district with the neighbouring Quilon District.

The backwaters and the system of canals that interlink them afford facilities of cheap water transport within the district.

The Southern Railway has its southern terminus at Trivandrum. The length of road within the district is about 30 miles.

Trivandrum has got an air port. Regular services operate from here to Cochin, Madras, Bombay, etc.

*Quilon District.*—The National Highway and the main central road pass through this district. A number of subsidiary and feeder roads linked to them afford communication facilities to every corner of the State.

Quilon, the headquarters of the district is connected by rail road to the neighbouring districts of Trivandrum and Kottayam in the State and also with neighbouring Thirunelveli District of Madras State. The rail link from Trivandrum branches off at Quilon, one line going to Kottayam and the other to Madras.

The backwaters and canals afford in the case of this district also facilities for cheap water transport.

*Alleppey District.*—The main Central Road on the eastern part and the National Highway on the west link this district with Ernakulam and Kottayam District. These two highways are connected within the district by the Alleppey-Changanacherry road and the-Ambalapuzha-Thiruvalla road. Rivers also afford cheap water transportation facilities between the eastern and western portions of the district. On the western part water transport is the most common form of inland transport.

*Kottayam District.*—The main Central Road passes through this district on its westesn portion and connects it with the other districts in the State. The Cochin-Munnar road connects the high ranges in this district with the Cochin Port.

Rail roads connect the district with the neighbouring districts.

The Vembanad lake affords cheap water transporation facilities in the western portion of the district.

*Ernakulam District.*—The district has got ample facilities for road transport. A net work of roads connect almost all parts of the district with Ernakulam, the headquarters of the district.

The western portion of the district has got a system of backwaters which extends south-wards to Alleppey and beyond. A large volume of traffic is carried on through these natural water ways.

The port of Cochin, the most important in South India is near Ernakulam. It is connected by road, rail and water to the rest of the country. There is also a Naval Base at Cochin.

*Trichur District.*—Trichur, the headquarters of the district is connected by road, and rail to the neighbouring districts. A net work subsidiary and feeder roads connect the distant parts of this district.

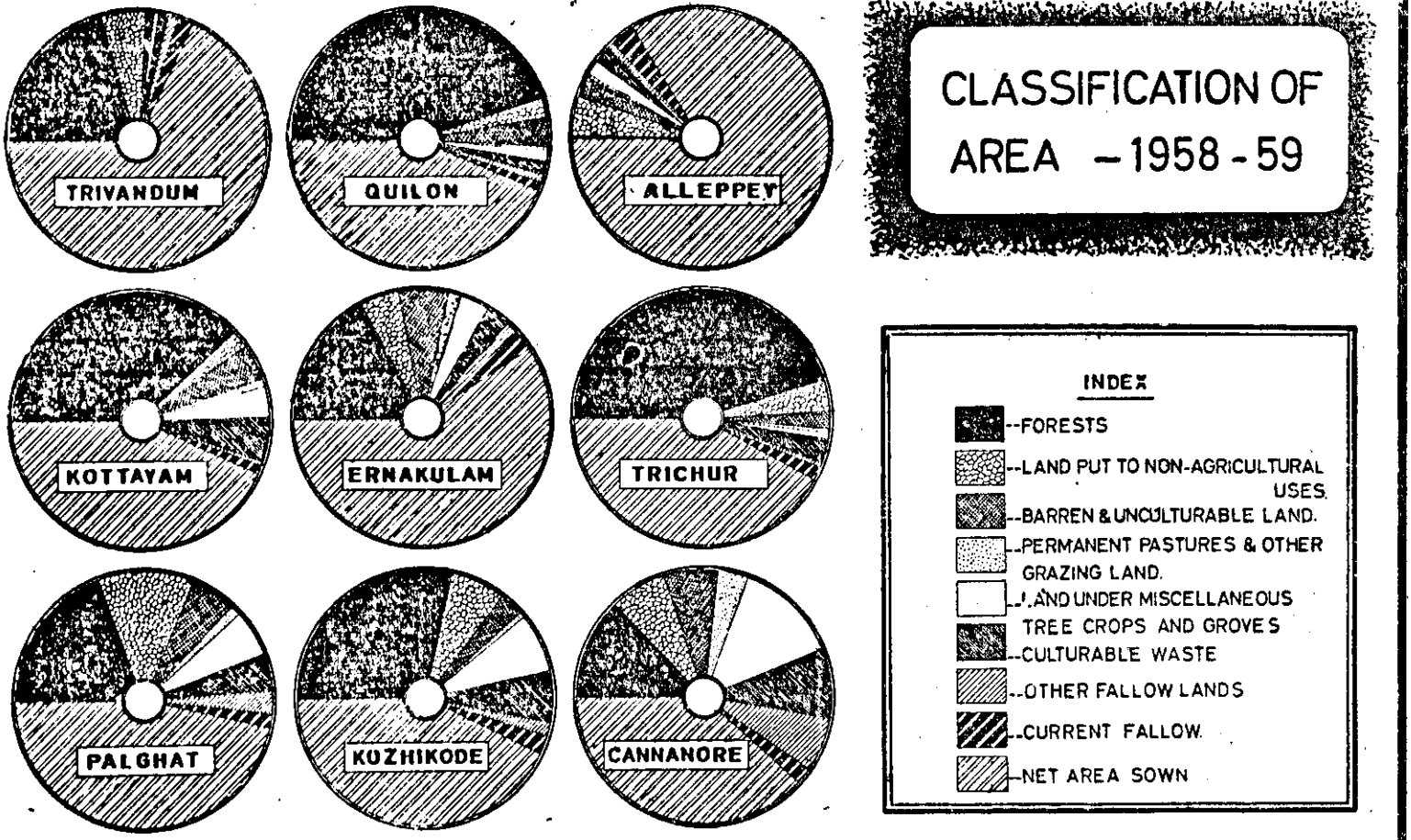
The railway line connecting Ernakulam in the south to Trichur extends to Shorannur. From here it branches off, one line going to Madras and the other via Kozhikode and Cannanore to Mangalore.

*The Malabar Region (Palghat, Kozhikode and Cannanore Districts).*—Communication facilities are poor over this region compared to the other parts of the State. There is only ·38 miles of road per sq. mile. The condition is still poorer in the interior parts.

There are trunk roads which connect the main centres in this region to the Mysore State, the Nilgiris and Coimbatore Districts in the Madras State and to Trichur District in the State.

Many of the rivers flow into backwaters along the coast. These backwaters are inter-connected by artificial canals to facilitate water transport along the coast. There is an uninterrupted waterway from Tirur in the Kozhikode District to Trichur in the south.

The broadguage main line from Madras to Mangalore traverses the taluks of Palghat and Ponnani and proceeds north along the coast.


TRIVANDUM
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## 6. Classification of Area

The classification of area of the State for the years 1952-53 to 1958-59 is given in Table A of summary tables and the district-wise figures for the 2 years under report are given in Table 2·1 (Detailed tables).

(1) *Total area.*—The total area of the State according to professional survey is 15,002 sq. miles (9,601,299 acres). The area according to village papers was 95,34,611 acres. It thus accounted for 99·3 per cent of the area according to professional survey.

The following table gives the area according to village papers in each district as percentage to the professional survey area :—

| *District* | *Percentage* |
|---|---|
| Trivandrm | 98·9 |
| Quilon | 99·1 |
| Alleppey | 101·8 |
| Kottayam | 98·5 |
| Ernakulam | 95·1 |
| Trichur | 99·9 |
| Palghat | 99·5 |
| Kozhikode | 99·4 |
| Cannanore | 101·6 |
| State | 99·3 |

The district-wise area and the percentage to the total area are given below :—

| District | Professional survey | | Village papers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area (acres) | Percentage | Area (acres) | Percentage |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Trivandrum .. | 540,147 | 5·6 | 533,983 | 5·6 |
| Quilon .. | 1,169,421 | 12·2 | 1,159,049 | 12·2 |
| Alleppey .. | 453,171 | 4·7 | 461,568 | 4·8 |
| Kottayam .. | 1,571,546 | 16·4 | 1,547,434 | 16·2 |
| Ernakulam .. | 8,25,210 | 8·6 | 784,381 | 8·2 |
| Trichur .. | 727,654 | 7·6 | 727,137 | 7·6 |
| Palghat .. | 1,266,867 | 13·2 | 1,261,285 | 13·2 |
| Kozhikode .. | 1,644,883 | 17·1 | 1,634,814 | 17·2 |
| Cannanore .. | 1,402,400 | 14·6 | 1,424,960 | 15·0 |
| State .. | 9,601,299 | 100·0 | 9,534,611 | 100·0 |

Kozhikode is the largest district and it covers about 17 per cent of the area of the State. It is followed by Kottayam, Cannanore, Palghat and Quilon in that order. The smallest district is Alleppey (4·8 per cent).

(2) *Forests.*—The area under forests was 25,15,388 acres in 1957-58 and 2,589,105 acres in the next year. This formed 26·38 and 27·15 per cent

of the corresponding total area of the State. The distribution of the area under forests among the various districts is given below :—

| District | 1957-58 | | 1958-59 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area (acres) | Percentage | Area (acres) | Percentage |
| Trivandrum .. | 1,10,352 | 4·4 | 1,10,241 | 4·3 |
| Quilon .. | 5,23,321 | 20·8 | 5,20,766 | 20·1 |
| Alleppey .. | 1,268 | × | 1,268 | × |
| Kottayam .. | 5,91,643 | 23·5 | 5,91,643 | 22·8 |
| Ernakulam .. | 1,36,556 | 5·4 | 1,36,551 | 5·3 |
| Trichur .. | 3,28,483 | 13·1 | 3,28,483 | 12·7 |
| Palghat .. | 2,46,328 | 9·8 | 2,46,275 | 9·5 |
| Kozhikode .. | 3,92,172 | 15·6 | 4,68,613 | 18·1 |
| Cannanore .. | 1,85,265 | 7·4 | 1,85,265 | 7·2 |
| State .. | 25,15,388 | 100·0 | 25,89,105 | 100·0 |

×=Less than 0·1

During the 2 years under report, there was no large change in the distribution of forest area among the districts. The difference of 76,441 acres between the two years is accountable to a wrong grouping of so much forest area in Wyanad taluk under barren and unculturable land for 1957-58.

Kottayam, containing about 23 per cent of the total forest area, is the leading district in this respect. It is followed by Quilon. The area under forest in Alleppey district is negligibly small. Private forests exist only in the Malabar region. The estimated area under them is about 3 lakhs of acres.

(3) *Land put to non-agricultural uses.*—The estimated area under non-agricultural uses in 1957-58 was 496,914 acres. It was about 5 per cent of the total area of the State. In 1958-59 this area decreased to 492,328 acres. A similar decrease is noted in the case of earlier years also. The area under non-agricultural uses in each district and the corresponding percentages to the area for the State are given below :—

| District | 1957-58 | | 1958-59 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area (acres) | Percentage | Area (acres) | Percentage |
| Trivandrum .. | 31,031 | 6·2 | 30,665 | 6·2 |
| Quilon .. | 28,873 | 5·8 | 26,797 | 5·4 |
| Alleppey .. | 25,502 | 5·1 | 21,893 | 4·4 |
| Kottayam .. | 31,537 | 6·3 | 31,537 | 6·4 |
| Ernakulam .. | 36,198 | 7·3 | 37,537 | 7·6 |
| Trichur .. | 29,614 | 6·0 | 27,956 | 5·7 |
| Palghat .. | 1,51,460 | 30·5 | 1,51,460 | 30·8 |
| Kozhikode .. | 64,883 | 13·1 | 64,883 | 13·2 |
| Cannanore .. | 97,816 | 19·7 | 99,600 | 20·3 |
| State .. | 4,96,914 | 100·0 | 4,92,328 | 100·0 |

The extent of land put to non-agricultural uses was largest in Palghat District. It contained nearly one-third of the area in the State. Next comes Cannanore with about 20 per cent. It was followed by Kozhikode(13 per cent). Thus it can be seen that the area of land put to non-agricultural uses was larger in the Malabar region, as compared to districts in the T-C region. In the districts in T-C area the percentage was about '6'.

(4) *Barren and unculturable land* accounted for 491,621 acres in 1957-58 and 415,180 in the next year. This sudden decrease is accounted for by the fact that 76,441 acres of land in South Wyanad under 'Forests' was wrongly included under this head in 1957-58. Excepting this there was no large change in area between the two years. The district-wise distribution for 1958-59 is given below :

| *District* | | *Area (acres)* | *Percentage* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Trivandrum | .. | 5,614 | 1·4 |
| Quilon | .. | 42,247 | 10·1 |
| Alleppey | .. | 11,978 | 2·9 |
| Kottayam | .. | 70,236 | 17·0 |
| Ernakulam | .. | 49,390 | 11·9 |
| Trichur | .. | 16,456 | 4·0 |
| Palghat | .. | 71,383 | 17·2 |
| Kozhikode | .. | 49,041 | 11·8 |
| Cannanore | .. | 98,835 | 23·7 |
| State | .. | 4,15,180 | 100·0 |

In this case also the extent of area is comparatively larger in Malabar region. It contained more than half of the barren and unculturable land in the State. Trivandrum district with only 1·4 per cent of the total stood last in this respect.

(5) *Land not available for cultivation.*—The total area under the above three groups, viz., forests, non-agricultural uses and barren and unculturable land was 3,496,613 acres in 1958-59. This is nearly 37 per cent of the total area of the State according to village papers. It represents an area not easily available for cultivation. The corresponding figure for each district in 1958-59 are furnished in the following table.—

| District | | Land not available for cultivation (1958-59) | | Percentage to the total area |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acres | Percentage | |
| Trivandrum | .. | 146,520 | 4·2 | 27 |
| Quilon | .. | 589,810 | 16·9 | 51 |
| Alleppey | .. | 35,139 | 1·0 | 8 |
| Kottayam | .. | 693,416 | 19·8 | 45 |
| Ernakulam | .. | 223,478 | 6·4 | 29 |
| Trichur | .. | 372,895 | 10·7 | 51 |
| Palghat | .. | 469,118 | 13·4 | 37 |
| Kozhikode | .. | 582,537 | 16·6 | 35 |
| Cannanore | .. | 383,700 | 11·0 | 27 |
| State | .. | 3,496,613 | 100·0 | 37 |

In Quilon and Trichur districts nearly half the area was not available for cultivation. The area was least in Alleppey District where only 8 per cent of the area came under the group. Considering the extent of land not available for cultivation, Kottayam District having nearly 20 per cent of the area in the State, stood first. Then came Quilon, Kozhikode, Palghat, Cannanore and Trichur districts. Alleppey district came last preceded by Ernakulam and Trivandrum in that order.

(6) *Permanent pastures and grazing lands.*—During both the years the area under permanent pastures and grazing lands was only about 1 per cent of the total area of the State. In Trivandrum district no area was reported under this classification during both the years. In Alleppey the area was negligibly small. In all the other districts, with the exception of Cannanore, the percentage stood around 1. In Cannanore it was about 4 and the subjoined table gives the distribution among the districts.

| District | 1957-58 | | 1958-59 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area (acres) | Percentage | Area (acres) | Percentage |
| Trivandrum .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Quilon .. | 7,415 | 6·2 | 4,162 | 3·8 |
| Alleppey .. | 2,103 | 1·8 | 1,180 | 1·1 |
| Kottayam .. | 12,676 | 10·6 | 12,676 | 11·4 |
| Ernakulam .. | 11,082 | 9·3 | 11,082 | 10·0 |
| Trichur .. | 6,858 | 5·8 | 3,463 | 3·1 |
| Palghat .. | 15,742 | 13·2 | 15,742 | 14·2 |
| Kozhikode .. | 8,570 | 7·2 | 8,554 | 7·7 |
| Cannanore .. | 54,704 | 45·9 | 53,903 | 48·7 |
| State .. | 119,150 | 100·0 | 110,762 | 100·0 |

(7) *Land under miscellaneous tree crops not included in net area sown.*—The area under miscellaneous tree crops was 540,847 acres in 1957-58. This decreased to 493,595 acres in the next year. (5·7 and 5·2 per cent respectively of the total area). The district-wise figures are given below :—

| District | 1957-58 | | 1958-59 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area (acres) | Percentage | Area (acres) | Percentage |
| Trivandrum .. | 1,880 | 0·3 | 1,880 | 0·3 |
| Quilon .. | 14,378 | 2·7 | 13,903 | 2·8 |
| Alleppey .. | 12,337 | 2·3 | 8,426 | 1·7 |
| Kottayam .. | 54,014 | 10·0 | 55,065 | 11·2 |
| Ernakulam .. | 26,459 | 4·9 | 28,908 | 5·9 |
| Trichur .. | 4,120 | 0·8 | 4,120 | 0·8 |
| Palghat .. | 107,765 | 19·8 | 72,316 | 14·7 |
| Kozhikode .. | 117,868 | 21·8 | 121,927 | 24·7 |
| Cannanore .. | 202,026 | 37·4 | 187,056 | 37·9 |
| State .. | 540,847 | 100·0 | 493,595 | 100·0 |

One remarkable feature is that the area under this group is comparatively larger in the districts of Malabar than in other districts. Together they contained about 80 per cent of the total area under this group. Cannanore led the other districts in this respect covering nearly 38 per cent of the area in the State. Then came Kozhikode, Palghat and Kottayam in that order.

The area was least in Trivandrum District (0·3%), preceded by Trichur (8%).

(8) *Cultivable waste.*—The area of cultivable waste land in each district, during the two years is furnished below:

| District | 1957-58 | | 1958-59 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area (acres) | Percentage | Area (acres) | Percentage |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Trivandrum .. | 6,983 | 1 | 6,556 | 1 |
| Quilon .. | 19,041 | 4 | 19,041 | 4 |
| Alleppey .. | 10,320 | 2 | 10,320 | 2 |
| Kottayam .. | 92,981 | 20 | 89,737 | 19 |
| Ernakulam .. | 30,972 | 7 | 24,012 | 6 |
| Trichur .. | 13,488 | 83 | 22,034 | 5 |
| Palghat .. | 59,877 | 13 | 59,877 | 13 |
| Kozhikode .. | 1,09,728 | 23 | 1,09,316 | 23 |
| Cannanore .. | 1,27,843 | 27 | 1,27,075 | 27 |
| State .. | 4,71,233 | 100 | 4,67,968 | 100 |

Total area under cultivable waste land decreased to 4,67,968 acres in 1958-59, *i.e.*, 3265 acres less than that in 1957-58. This was nearly 5 per cent of the total area of the State. More than one-fourth of the total cultivable waste land was in Cannanore district. It was followed by Kozhikode (23 per cent), Kottayam district with about 20 per cent ranked third. Then came Palghat, Ernakulam, Trichur, Quilon, Alleppey and Trivandrum in that order. Trivandrum accounted for only 1 per cent of the total.

(9) *Curent fallow.*—During the year 1957-58, one lakh forty-eight thousand six hundred and thirty acres of land were left fallow and this increased to 1,78,142 acres during 1958-59. This was nearly 2 per cent of the

total area of the State. The district-wise break-up of this area and the percentage variation on 1958-59 over the previous year is given below :—

| District | 1957-58 | | 1958-59 | | Percentage variation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area (acres) | Percentage | Area (acres) | Percentage | |
| Trivandrum .. | 6,704 | 4·5 | 9,935 | 5·6 | +48 |
| Quilon .. | 6,210 | 4·2 | 11,176 | 6·3 | +80 |
| Alleppey .. | 3,724 | 2·5 | 14,666 | 8·2 | +294 |
| Kottayam .. | 12,318 | 8·3 | 17,400 | 9·8 | +41 |
| Ernakulam .. | 21,765 | 14·6 | 21,765 | 12·2 | 0 |
| Trichur .. | 5,690 | 3·8 | 13,135 | 7·4 | +131 |
| Palghat .. | 22,386 | 15·1 | 21,773 | 12·2 | —3 |
| Kozhikode .. | 42,458 | 28·6 | 39,658 | 22·2 | —7 |
| Cannanore .. | 27,375 | 18·4 | 28,634 | 16·1 | +5 |
| State .. | 148,630 | 100·0 | 1,78,142 | 100·0 | +20 |

Except in the case of Ernakulam district, the area under current fallow showed much variation beween 1957-58 and 1958-59. The districts, which showed an increase were Alleppey, Trichur, Quilon, Trivandrum, Kottayam and Cannanore in that order, there being an increase of 29·4 per cent in Alleppey District. The area in the districts of Kozhikode and Palghat decreased by 7 and 3 per cent respectively. However, in both the years, Kozhikode district led the others in regard to the extent of fallow land.

(10) *Other fallows* .—Other fallow lands accounted for 2,05,769 acres, *i.e.*, 1957-58, i.e., 2 per cent of the total area of the State. During the next year this area decreased to 2,00,617 acres. The sub-joined table gives the distribution of this area among the districts.

| District | 1957-58 | | 1958-59 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area (acres) | Percentage | Area (acres) | Percentage |
| Trivandrum .. | 7,526 | 3·6 | 6,567 | 3·3 |
| Quilon .. | 9,009 | 4·4 | 9,820 | 4·9 |
| Alleppey .. | 4,057 | 2·0 | 3,757 | 1·9 |
| Kottayam .. | 4,544 | 2·2 | 5,788 | 2·9 |
| Ernakulam .. | 8,130 | 3·9 | 10,406 | 5·2 |
| Trichur .. | 3,441 | 1·7 | 3,132 | 1·6 |
| Palghat .. | 36,000 | 17·5 | 36,000 | 17·8 |
| Kozhikode .. | 31,248 | 15·2 | 27,605 | 13·8 |
| Cannanore .. | 1,01,814 | 49·5 | 97,542 | 48·6 |
| State .. | 2,05,769 | 100·0 | 2,00,617 | 100·00 |

Compared to the T-C region, the extent of other fallow lands was larger in the Malabar region. It contained about 80 per cent of the land under this head in the State, Cannanore District alone containing about 50 per cent.

The total area under the three classification current fallow, other fallows and cultivable waste represents an area easily cultivable. The total area under these 3 groups was 2,53,251 acres in 1958-59. The net area sown during this period was 45,86,914 acres. Thus for every 100 acres of cultivated land, nearly 20 acres of easily cultivable land was lying as waste or as fallow. A half of this comes under the group 'Cultivable waste'. The total area under those 3 groups in each district, expressed as percentage to the net area sown in the district is given below :—

| District | Percentage to net area sown | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1957-58 | 1958-59 |
| Trivandrum .. | 6 | 7 |
| Quilon .. | 7 | 8 |
| Alleppey .. | 5 | 8 |
| Kottayam .. | 17 | 16 |
| Ernakulam .. | 13 | 12 |
| Trichur .. | 7 | 12 |
| Palghat .. | 22 | 20 |
| Kozhikode .. | 25 | 24 |
| Cannanore .. | 49 | 46 |
| State .. | 18 | 19 |

The percentages for the districts in the Malabar region show that there is much land left in this region which can be brought under the plough. This is particularly so in Cannanore District where for every 100 acres of cultivated land nearly 50 acres are left as current fallow, other fallows or cultivable waste.

(11) *Net area sown.*—The net area sown in the State was 45,45,059 acres in 1957-58 and 45,86,954 acres in the next year. Thus the area brought under the plough in 1958-59 over that in the previous year was only 41,895 acres (*i.e.*, a 1 per cent increase). Roughly the net area sown was nearly half the area of the State in the two years. The net area sown in each district is given below: The percentages to the total for the State is also given alongside.

| District | 1957-58 | | 1958-59 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area (acres) | Percentage | Area (acres) | Percentage |
| Trivandrum .. | 3,63,893 | 8 | 3,62,525 | 8 |
| Quilon .. | 5,08,555 | 11 | 5,11,137 | 11 |
| Alleppey .. | 3,90,279 | 9 | 3,88,080 | 8 |
| Kottayam .. | 6,77,485 | 15 | 6,73,352 | 15 |
| Ernakulam .. | 4,63,829 | 10 | 4,64,730 | 10 |
| Trichur .. | 3,18,987 | 7 | 3,08,358 | 7 |
| Palghat .. | 5,50,344 | 12 | 5,86,459 | 13 |
| Kozhikode .. | 7,42,405 | 16 | 7,45,219 | 16 |
| Cannanore .. | 5,29,282 | 12 | 5,47,056 | 12 |
| State ... | 45,45,059 | 100 | 45,86,914 | 100 |

The percentage distribution of the cultivated area among the districts did not show much variation in the 2 years under report. Kozhikode, the largest district, containing 16 per cent of the area sown in the State led others in this respect. It was followed by Kottayam (15 per cent). Trivandrum came last with only 8 per cent of the net sown area in the State.

(12) *Area sown more than once.*—The area sown more than once in 1957-58 was 9,18,129 acres and in the next year there was an increase of 31,670 acres (3·4 per cent). Thus on an average about 1/5 of the sown area was cropped more than once in both the years. The percentage of area sown more than once to the net area sown in each district is given below:

| Year | State | Trivandrum | Quilon | Alleppey | Kottayam | Ernakulam | Trichur | Palghat | Kozhikode | Cannanore |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1957-58 | 20 | 32 | 16 | 25 | 6 | 14 | 45 | 34 | 13 | 17 |
| 1958-59 | 21 | 35 | 17 | 31 | 6 | 12 | 50 | 33 | 11 | 17 |

The percentage was largest in Trichur district followed by Palghat, Trivandrum and Alleppey in that order. It was a minimum in Kottayam.

(13) *Total cropped area.*—The total cropped area in the State was 54,63,188 acres in 1957-58 and it increased by 73,524 acres in the next year. A similar increase is noted in the earlier year also. Between 1952-53 and 1958-59 the total cropped area increased by 7 per cent, The per capita cropped area is 36 cents in 1958-59. The sub-joined table gives the percentage of total cropped area to the total area (village papers) in each district, the per capita cropped area in each district and also the distribution of the cropped area among the districts.

(*Area in acres*)

| District | 1957-58 | | | | 1958-59 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total cropped area | Percentage to total area | Percentage to area according to village papers | Per capita cropped area | Total cropped area | Percentage to total area | Percentage to area according to village papers | Per capita cropped area |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Trivandrum .. | 4,81:951 | 8·82 | 90 | 0·32 | 4,87,801 | 8·8 | 91 | 0·32 |
| Quilon .. | 5,87,671 | 10·76 | 51 | 0·35 | 5,98,444 | 10·8 | 52 | 0·35 |
| Alleppey .. | 4,86,946 | 8·91 | 105 | 0·28 | 5,08,139 | 9·2 | 110 | 0·29 |
| Kottayam .. | 7,19,804 | 13·18 | 47 | 0·48 | 7,13,782 | 12·9 | 46 | 0·46 |
| Ernakulam .. | 5,27,908 | 9·66 | 67 | 0·30 | 5,22,052 | 9·4 | 67 | 0·29 |
| Trichur .. | 4,62,538 | 8·47 | 64 | 0·30 | 4,63,726 | 8·4 | 64 | 0·29 |
| Palghat .. | 7,38,731 | 13·52 | 59 | 0·43 | 7,79,109 | 14·0 | 62 | 0·44 |
| Kozhikode .. | 8,36,448 | 15·31 | 51 | 0·37 | 8,24,109 | 14·9 | 50 | 0·36 |
| Cannanore .. | 6,21,191 | 11·37 | 44 | 0·41 | 6,39,551 | 11·6 | 45 | 0·42 |
| State .. | 54 63,188 | 100·00 | 57 | 0·36 | 55,36,713 | 100·0 | 58 | 0·36 |

The total cropped area in the State was 57 per cent of the area according to village papers in 1957-58 and this increased to 58 per cent in the next year. In Alleppey district it was 105 in 1957-58 and 110 in 1958-59. It was followed by Trivandrum 90 per cent. Cannanore district stood last in this regard. The total cropped area in 1957-58 was only 44 per cent in this district while in 1958-59 it was 45 per cent.

The per capita cropped area in the State was 36 cents for both the years. Among the districts, Kottayam led others with 48 cents of cropped area per head, in 1957-58 and 46 cents in the next year. It was followed by Palghat, Cannanore, Kozhikode and Quilon in that order. The per capita cropped area

was least in Alleppey district, *viz.*, 28 cents in 1957-58. In the next year this increased to 29 cents.

## 7. Irrigation

The area irrigated from various sources and the area under crops irrigated are given in Tables $B_1$ and $B_2$ (Summary tables). In 1957-58 an area of 8,50,608 acres was under irrigation. In the next year it increased by 28,220 acres. The net area irrigated was 18·7 per cent of the net area sown in 1957-58 and in 1958-59, it was 19·2 per cent. The distribution of the net area irrigated among the districts is given below. The percentage of net area irrigated to the net sown area is also given alongside.

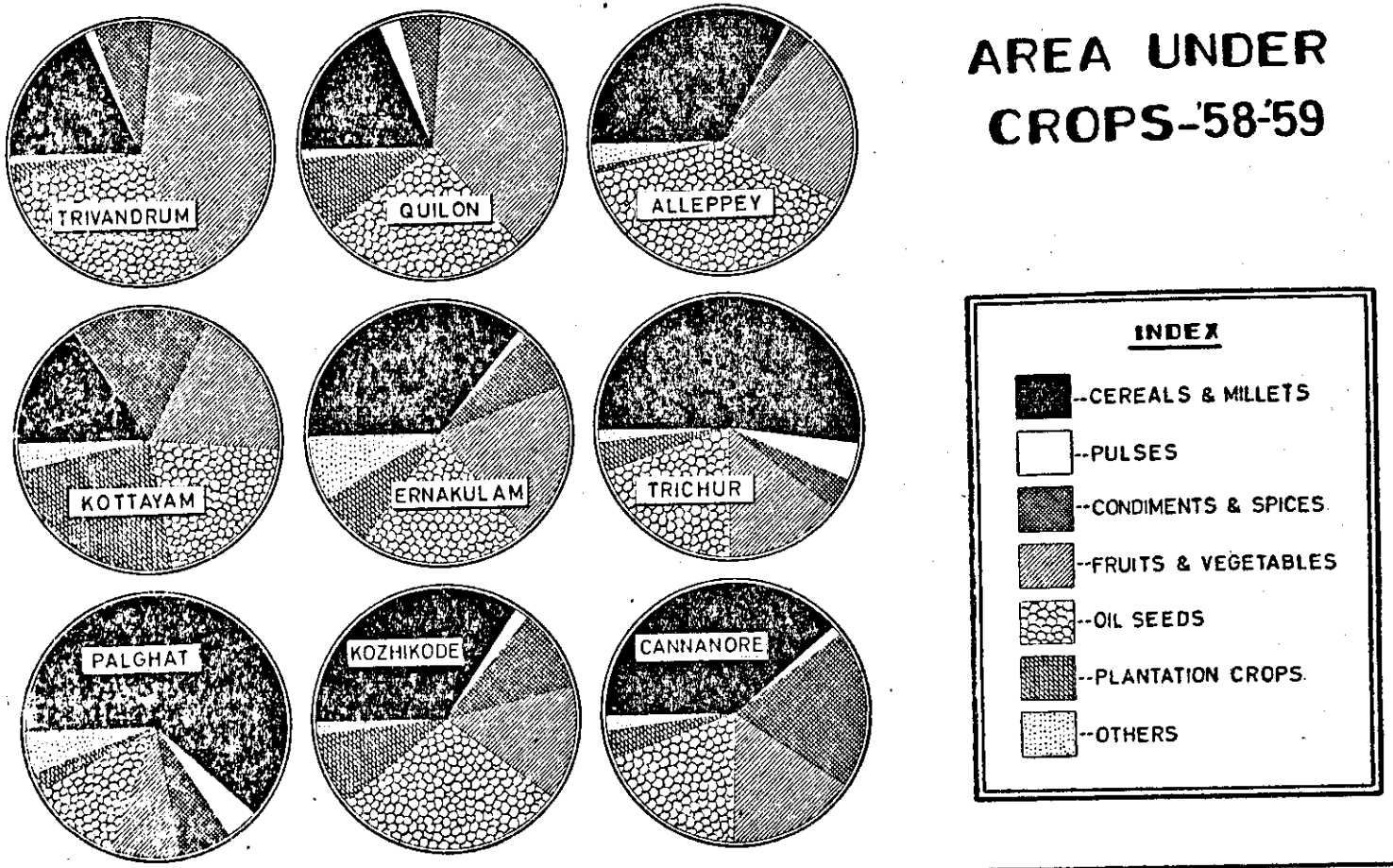
(*Area in acres*)

| District | 1957-58 | | | 1958-59 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Net area irrigated | Percentage | Percentage of net area sown | Net area irrigated | Percentage | Percentage of net area sown |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Trivandrum .. | 1,44,217 | 16·95 | 39·6 | 1,44,423 | 16·43 | 39·8 |
| Quilon .. | 1,20,471 | 14·16 | 23·7 | 1,20,471 | 13·71 | 23·6 |
| Alleppey .. | 99,061 | 11·65 | 25·4 | 99,061 | 11·27 | 25·5 |
| Kottayam .. | 96,427 | 11·34 | 14·2 | 96,777 | 11·01 | 14·4 |
| Ernakulam .. | 1,66,813 | 19·61 | 36·0 | 1,67,584 | 19·07 | 36·1 |
| Trichur .. | 1,39,038 | 16·35 | 43·6 | 1,53,528 | 17·47 | 49·8 |
| Palghat .. | 74,064 | 8·71 | 13·5 | 80,394 | 9·15 | 13·7 |
| Kozhikode .. | 9,214 | 1·08 | 1·2 | 14,147 | 1·61 | 1·9 |
| Cannanore .. | 1,303 | 0·15 | 0·2 | 2,443 | 0·28 | 0·4 |
| State .. | 8,50,608 | 100·00 | 18·7 | 8,78,828 | 100·00 | 19·2 |

The area irrigated was largest in Ernakulam district in both the years. the percentage to the total irrigated area in tha State being about 20 and 19 respectively in the 2 years. It was followed by Trivandrum district in 1957-58 and by Trichur district in 1958-59. In the three districts in Malabar region the area irrigated was less when compared to the districts in T-C region. Among them Cannanore came last with only about 1 per cent of the total irrigated area in the State.

Only 19 per cent of the net area sown received irrigation in the State. The percentage is highest in Trichur district, where 44 per cent of the net area sown was irrigated in 1957-58. In the next year, the percentage further

# AREA UNDER CROPS-'58-'59



increased to 50. In the Malabar region especially in Kozhikode and Cannanore the percentage was very low. In 1957-58, only 20 cents out of every 100 acres sown received irrigation in Cannanore District. In 1958-59 it was 40 cents to every 100 acres sown (net).

The gross area irrigated under all crops was 1,219,525 acres in 1957-58. This was 22 per cent of the total cropped area in that year. In 1958-59, there was a 4 per cent increase in the gross area irrigated as compared to the previous year the increase being 48,959 acres. Thus in this year, 23 per cent of the total cropped area was irrigated. Of the total area irrigated under all crops, rice alone accounted for 68 per cent in 1957-58 and 69 per cent in the next year. Non-food crops accounted for only 10 per cent of the irrigated area.

The table below gives the percentage of irrigated area to the total area cropped under each crop.—

| *Name of crop* | *1957-58* | *1958-59* |
|---|---|---|
| Rice | 43·7 | 46·0 |
| Jowar | 82·2 | 87·3 |
| Ragi | 16·3 | 16·1 |
| Other cereals and millets | 48·9 | 50·1 |
| Pulses | 31·3 | 35·7 |
| Sugarcane | 54·3 | 53·8 |
| Other food crops | 12·6 | 12·3 |
| Total food crops | 29·7 | 30·7 |
| Total non-food crops | 7·2 | 7·0 |
| All crops | 23·6 | 22·9 |

Thus in 1957-58, 43·7 per cent of the area under paddy was irrigated while in the next year 46 per cent of the area received irrigation. As for Jowar more than 80 per cent of the cropped area was irrigated. Another crop, important in this respect is sugar-cane. 54 per cent of the area under this crop received irrigation. In the case of food crops only 30 per cent of the cropped area received irrigation. 24 per cent of the cropped area in the State was irrigated in 1957-58 and 23 per cent in the next year.

At this stage, one word about the concept of 'irrigation' is required to avoid confusion among those who may use these figures. Usually irrigation statistics furnished by the Public Works Department authorities give the area irrigated from the various types of irrigation projects only, *viz.*, Major, Minor, Medium, Special Minor and Lift Irrigation. But in addition to this, many acres of land are being irrigated by the cultivators from sources other than these irrigation projects. Irrigation is therefore defined as supply of water by artificial means for raising crops. The figures in this report are based on this definition and may therefore be different from the figures of the Public Works Department.

## 8. Area under crops

Details of area under the various crops are given in Table No. C (Summary tables).

## Food crops

The total area under food crops was 3,674,691 acres in 1957-58 and in the next year this increased by 34,366 acres, *i.e.*, by nearly 1 per cent. A similar increase was noticed in the earlier years also. Between 1952-53 and 1958-59 the area under food crops increased by 188,959 acres, *i.e.*, a 5 per cent increase. Food crops formed 67 per cent of the total cropped area in both the years. The percentage distribution of the area under food crops among the districts did not show any marked variation between the years.

The figures for 1957-58 are given below :

| State | Trivandrum | Quilon | Alleppey | Kottayam | Ernakulam | Trichur | Palghat | Kozhikode | Cannanore |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 17 | 14 | 13 |

The districts in the Malabar region alone contain among them about 44 per cent of the area under food crops. Palghat alone accounted for 17 per cent of the total area. Alleppey came last with only 8 per cent of the area under food crops.

(*a*) *Paddy.*—The most important crop in the State is paddy, as far as area is concerned. There are three seasons for its cultivation and the crops after them are known as autumn crop, winter crop and summer crop. The autumn crop is sown during April-June and is harvested from August to October. The second crop (winter) is sown during August-October and the harvesting period is December to February. A major part of the summer crop is sown during the months of November and December, and is harvested in February and March. In certain localities, however, this crop is sown during the period January-March. It in turn is harvested from April to May.

In 1957-58 paddy was cropped in 1,894,701 acres which was 35 per cent of the total cropped area in that year. In the next year the area increased by 4,103 acres but the percentage to the cropped area fell by about 1 per cent. Among the three paddy crops, autumn crop alone accounted for more than half of the total area under paddy. The percentage area covered by this crop during the 2 years were 51 and 52 respectively. About 39 per cent of the area under paddy was under winter crop in 1957-58. In the next year this was only 38 per cent. The summer crop of paddy accounted only for 10 per cent the total area in both the years.

The district-wise distribution of the area under paddy and the percentage area under paddy to the total cropped area in each district are given below :—

| District | 1957-58 | | | 1958-59 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area (Acres) | Percentage to total | Percentage to the total cropped area in the District | Area (Acres) | Percentage to total | Percentage to the total cropped area in the District |
| Trivandrum .. | 92,125 | 4·9 | 19 | 89,026 | 4·7 | 18 |
| Quilon .. | 116,056 | 6·1 | 20 | 110,327 | 5·8 | 18 |
| Alleppey .. | 156,613 | 8·3 | 32 | 170,760 | 9·0 | 34 |
| Kottayam .. | 114,573 | 6·0 | 16 | 112,349 | 5·9 | 16 |
| Ernakulam .. | 183,860 | 9·7 | 35 | 185,282 | 9·8 | 35 |
| Trichur .. | 244,428 | 12·9 | 53 | 239,364 | 12·6 | 52 |
| Palghat .. | 465,804 | 24·6 | 63 | 467,544 | 24·6 | 60 |
| Kozhikode .. | 276,573 | 14·6 | 33 | 277,923 | 14·6 | 34 |
| Cannanore .. | 244,669 | 12·9 | 39 | 246·229 | 13·0 | 39 |
| State .. | 1,894,701 | 100·0 | 35 | 1,898,804 | 100·0 | 34 |

Palghat district contained nearly one-fourth of the total area under paddy in the State. It was followed by the Kozhikode, Cannanore and Trichur. Kottayam district came last in this regard. 60 per cent of the cropped area in Palghat district was under paddy. The corresponding figure for Trichur was 50. The order of prudence among the districts in this respect was as follows: Palghat, Trichur, Cannanore, Ernakulam, Kozhikode, Alleppey, Quilon, Trivandrum and Kottayam.

The Malabar region along with Trichur district were the predominantly paddy cultivating areas in the State. Nearly two-third of the total area under paddy fell in this region. The percentage of the area devoted for paddy cultivation to the total cropped area was comparatively less in the districts of Travancore except in Alleppey.

(*b*) *Other cereals and millets.*—This includes jowar, ragi, varagu, kambu, etc. The total area under them was 31,037 acres in 1957-58 and 30,584 acres in the next year. Palghat district accounted for a major part of the area followed by Kozhikode district.

(*c*) *Pulses.*—Gram, tur and other pulses like green-gram, black-gram, horse-gram, peas, and beans, etc., come under this group. In 1957-58, the total area under them was 111,444 acres. This decreased to 109,676 acres in the next year. The crop accounted for only 2 per cent of the total cropped area. About 30 per cent of the area under pulses was in Palghat

district and 20 per cent in Trichur district. The remaining districts together thus covered only half the area. Among them Quilon and Kozhikode were the more important districts.

(*d*) *Sugar crops.*—This includes only two crops, viz., sugarcane and palmyrah. Sugarcane was cultivated in 21,570 acres in 1957-58. It increased to 21,759 acres in the next year. The most important sugarcane growing district is Alleppey. It contained nearly 57 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in the State. The total area under sugar crops was less than 1 per cent of the total cropped area in the State.

(*e*) *Condiments and spices.*—The State is famous for its spices. The most important among them are black pepper, ginger, turmeric, cardamom and betelnuts (arecanut). The foreign exchange earned through the export of these spices is considerable.

About 5 lakhs of acres forming nearly 9 per cent of the total cropped area were under condiments and spices during the year under report. The leading districts in regard to the cultivation of these crops were Cannanore, Kottayam and Kozhikode. The area covered by these three districts together was about 64 per cent of the total area in the State under these crops.

Kerala's black pepper is famous and it has attracted foreigners to this land from very ancient times. This State produces more than 98 per cent of the total production of black pepper in India. The area under pepper in 1957-58 was 224,658 acres. This was 4 per cent of the total cropped area in the State. There was no large change in the area during the next year. Pepper was grown in all districts in the State, the more important districts being Cannanore, Kottayam and Kozhikode in that order. The percentage distribution of the area under pepper among the various districts is given in the sub-joined table.

| *District* | | *1957-58* | *1958-59* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Trivandrum | .. | 8·9 | 8·9 |
| Quilon | .. | 6·0 | 5·8 |
| Alleppey | .. | 2·0 | 1·9 |
| Kottayam | .. | 14·4 | 14·4 |
| Ernakulam | .. | 7·3 | 7·3 |
| Trichur | .. | 0·6 | 0·6 |
| Palghat | .. | 3·7 | 3·8 |
| Kozhikode | .. | 13·9 | 14·1 |
| Cannanore | .. | 43·2 | 43·2 |
| State | .. | 100·0 | 100·0 |

Between 1952-53 and 1958-59, the area under pepper in the State increased by 29,183 acres. This is 15 per cent of the area in 1952-53.

Ginger is another important spices crop though the area under the crop is small. It does not even form 1 per cent of the total cropped area, the area under the crop being 22,907 acres in 1957-58 and 22,034 acres in 1958-59. The bulk of this area was in the districts of Kottayam, Kozhikode, Palghat and Ernakulam. The area under the crop in the remaining districts was negligibly small.

Another important spices crop is turmeric. Palghat, Kozhikode, Kottayam and Ernakulam were the leading districts in its cultivation. The

area under turmeric during 1957-58 was 15,093 acres and in the next year the area decreased to 10,597 acres.

Cardamom is cultivated in the High Ranges in Kottayam district. The area under the crop was 69,658 acres in 1957-58. In the next year it increased by 4,098 acres. Kottayam district covered nearly 90 per cent of the area under this crop.

Betelnut (arecanut) is grown in a sizable area in the State. The area under this crop in the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 was 122,827 acres and 123,833 acres respectively. This was more than 2 per cent of the total cropped area. Though this was cultivated in all the districts, more than 50 per cent of the area under the crop fell in the three districts of Palghat, Kozhikode and Cannanore. Among them Kozhikode district led the rest. The distribution of the area among the districts for 1957-58 and 1958-59 is given below :—

| *District* | *1957-58* | *1958-59* |
|---|---|---|
| Trivandrum .. | 6·4 | 5·7 |
| Quilon .. | 6·7 | 6·9 |
| Alleppey .. | 4·3 | 4·2 |
| Kottayam .. | 7·0 | 8·0 |
| Ernakulam .. | 7·8 | 8·1 |
| Trichur .. | 7·9 | 7·9 |
| Palghat .. | 15·1 | 14·0 |
| Kozhikode .. | 31·8 | 28·4 |
| Cannanore .. | 13·0 | 16·8 |
| State .. | 100·0 | 100·0 |

Chillies (Dry).—Were grown mainly in the Malabar region. The area under the crop was 8,340 acres in 1957-58 and 8,202 acres in 1958-59.

(*f*) *Fruits.*—The fruit trees and plantain were grown in 9 per cent of the total cropped area.

(*i*) Fresh fruits.—Mangoes and Bananas are the most important of the fresh fruits as far as area is concerned. Bananas include other plantains also. They are seen in almost all the orchards and are fairly well distributed in all the districts. Other fresh fruits include jack, tamarind, pappaya, pineapple, etc. Fresh fruits accounted for 7 per cent of the total cropped areas, the area during the two years under reference being 3,80,560 and 3,84,986 acres respectively.

(*ii*) Dried fruits.—Cashewnut is the most important crop under this group. In 1957-58 the area under cashewnut was 1,08,815 acres. It increased by 5,374 acres during the next year. This formed only 2 per cent of the total cropped area. The largest cashew growing district was Trichur, followed by Ernakulam, Quilon and Cannanore in that order. The cultivation of the crop, however, is distributed in all the districts of the State.

(*g*) *Vegetables.*—This includes tapioca, sweet potatoes, onions and other vegetables including tubers.

Tapioca is a tuber crop with a high starch content. It is second only to rice among the food crops of the State. It is used as a subsidiary food by a vast section of the people in this State. The duration of the crop is about 6 to 12 months and is raised in almost all types of land. In 1957-58 tapioca was cultivated in 5,28,708 acres and in 1958-59 it increased to 5,33,207

acres. This was nearly 10 per cent of the total cropped area. The sub-joined table gives the percentage of the area under the crop to the total cropped area in each district and also the percentage distribution of the area among the districts.

| District | 1957-58 | | | 1958-59 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area (acres) | Percentage to the total area | percentage of area to the total cropped area | Area (acres) | Percentage to total area | Percentage of area to the total cropped area |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Trivandrum .. | 137,669 | 26 | 29 | 144,553 | 26 | 30 |
| Quilon .. | 140,679 | 27 | 23 | 147,994 | 27 | 25 |
| Alleppey .. | 60,067 | 11 | 12 | 67,953 | 12 | 13 |
| Kottayam .. | 79,236 | 15 | 11 | 74,405 | 13 | 10 |
| Ernakulam .. | 40,814 | 7 | 8 | 38,481 | 7 | 7 |
| Trichur .. | 15,828 | 3 | 3 | 16,408 | 3 | 3 |
| Palghat .. | 8,260 | 2 | 2 | 8,455 | 2 | 1 |
| Kozhikode .. | 30,703 | 6 | 6 | 40,134 | 7 | 5 |
| Cannanore .. | 15,452 | 3 | 3 | 14,824 | 3 | 2 |
| State .. | 528,708 | 100 | 10 | 553,207 | 100 | 10 |

The intensity of cultivation was highest in both the years in Trivandrum and Quilon districts. Mpre than half of the total area under tapioca was covered by those two districts. The intensity is seen to be decreasing from the south to north. Palghat district stood last in this regard. It is accounted for only two per cent of the area under tapioca.

Sweet potatoes was grown in 20,905 acres in 1957-58. In 1958-59, the area under the crop was 22,100 acres.

(*h*) *Oil seeds.*—The important oil seeds in the State are cocoanut, sesamum and groundnut. Among them cocoanut is the most important.

Kerala is a land of palms. The State owes its name to the cocoanut crop, the word Kerala meaning 'The land of Cocoanut Palms'. There was 11,44,766 acres under cocoanut during 1957-58. In 1958-59 the area was 11,75,425 acres. The large difference observed in the acreage for the two years was mainly due to the revision made in the figures for Palghat district in 1958-59 on the basis of diagnostic studies carried out.

Cocoanuts covered more than 20 per cent of the total cropped area in the State. It is grown in all the districts. The percentage of the area under the crop to the total cropped area in each district and the percentage distribution of the total area under the crop among the districts are given below. (Details are given for the year 1958-59 only).

| *District* | *Area (acres)* | *Percentage to the total area in the State* | *Percentage to the total cropped area* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Trivandrum .. | 139,720 | 12 | 29 |
| Quilon .. | 140,256 | 12 | 23 |
| Alleppey .. | 169,172 | 14 | 33 |
| Kottayam .. | 139,195 | 12 | 20 |
| Ernakulam .. | 100,393 | 9 | 19 |
| Trichur .. | 85,931 | 7 | 19 |
| Palghat .. | 45,449 | 4 | 6 |
| Kozhikode .. | 236,295 | 20 | 29 |
| Cannanore .. | 119,014 | 10 | 19 |
| State .. | 1,175,425 | 100 | 21 |

The intensity of cultivation was highest in Alleppey district where 33 per cent of the total cropped area of the district was under cocoanut. It was followed by the districts, of Kozhikode, Trivandrum and Quilon. The other districts, excepting Palghat, had about 20 per cent of the total cropped area under this crop. In Palghat district, however, coconut was grown only in 6 per cent of the total cropped area. The most important cocoanut growing district was Kozhikode, which accounted for one-fifth of the total area under the crop. Next in importance, based on the acreage under the crop were the districts of Alleppey, Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam and Cannanore. Ernakulam district covered 9 per cent of the area, while Trichur accounted for 7 per cent. Palghat district stood last with only 4 per cent of the total area under cocoanut.

Another important oil seed is sesamum, which was grown in 50,300 acres in 1957-58. The acreage decreased to 48,560 acres during the next year. The major portion of the cultivation, (about 75 per cent) was confined to Quilon and Alleppey districts alone.

Groundnut is yet another important oil seed. It was cultivated almost solely in Palghat district. The area under the crop in 1957-58 was 33,800 acres and 35,468 acres in 1958-59. This formed only less than 1 per cent of the total cropped area.

## Cotton

The chief cotton growing district was Palghat. During 1957-58 the crop was raised on an area of 21,490 acres, of which 21,360 acres was in Palghat district. In 1958-59 the area under the crop decreased to 19650 acres. The area under other fibre crops was very small.

## Plantation crops

There are three major plantation crops in this State and they are (1) Rubber, (2) Tea and (3) Coffee.

(1) *Rubber.*—Kerala holds a monopoly for Rubber cultivation in India. Rubber was cultivated in 246,793 acres in 1957-58. In the next year it

increased to 270,626 acres, *i.e.*, the area increased by more than 9 per cent. Rubber was thus cultivated in 5 per cent of the total cropped area. The distribution of the area under rubber among the districts is given below:—

| District | 1957-58 | | 1958-59 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area (acres) | Percentage | Area (acres) | Percentage |
| Trivandrum .. | 6,405 | 2·6 | 7,466 | 2·8 |
| Quilon .. | 45,458 | 18·4 | 49,087 | 18·1 |
| Alleppey .. | 3,462 | 1·4 | 3,738 | 1·4 |
| Kottayam .. | 96,644 | 39·2 | 100,469 | 37·1 |
| Ernakulam .. | 32,032 | 13·0 | 34,367 | 12·7 |
| Trichur .. | 11,518 | 4·7 | 15,576 | 5·8 |
| Palghat .. | 8,645 | 3·5 | 10,104 | 3·7 |
| Kozhikode .. | 30,462 | 12·3 | 35,600 | 13·2 |
| Cannanore .. | 12,167 | 4·9 | 14,219 | 5·2 |
| State .. | 246,793 | 100·0 | 270,626 | 100·0 |

During both the years under report the major rubber cultivating district was Kottayam. It covered 39 per cent of the area in 1957-58 and 37 per cent in 1958-59. Quilon with 18 per cent of the area came second followed by Ernakulam, Kozhikode, Trichur, Cannanore and Palghat. The area under rubber was least in Alleppey district, which accounted for 1·4 per cent of the total acreage.

(2) *Tea.*—Tea is mostly grown in the High Ranges. During 1957-58 the area under tea was 98,640 acres and in the next year it decreased to 92,988 acres. It is thus grown in only 2 per cent of the total cropped area. Among the districts Kottayam led others, with about 70,000 acres under tea, which was more than 60 per cent of the total area under tea.

(3) *Coffee.*—It was grown in 41,123 acres in 1957-58 and in 40,060 acres in the next year. 65 per cent of the area was in Kozhikode district. Compared to the total cropped area, the area under this crop was very small in both the years under review.

## 9. Weather and Crop Conditions

### 1957-58

*Trivandrum district.*—The south-west monsoon set in by the middle of May 1957 a little earlier this year. Towards the middle of June there was heavy downpour causing flood in certain places in Trivandrum taluk. But no serious damage was reported. The north-east monsoon was normal and was favourable to the standing crops. The sowing of Kanni crop of paddy was started in May 1957, in all taluks. The common pests to the paddy crop, like army worm, stem borer, grass hopper, etc., were prevalent in Trivandrum and Chirayinkil taluks. Since preventive measures were taken by the Agriculture Department in time and no serious damage was done to the crop. But plantains were seriously attacked by 'bunchy top' disease in Trivandrum. The affected plantain were destroyed to prevent the spreading of the disease.

This caused an estimated loss of 500 tons of plantains. The cocoanut palms were attacked by leaf and root diseases and no estimate of the loss is available.

*Quilon district.*—All over the district, the south-west monsoon started towards the middle of May, but in Pathanapuram taluk, the rains, started in February. The rainfall was heavy during June in all the taluks. Floods occurred in the taluks of Pathanamthitta, Pathanapuram and Kottarakkara. Seasonal crops like sugarcane, paddy and tapioca were badly affected by the flood, while the rain was favourable to perennial crops. The north-east monsoon, on the other hand was late during the year, but was favourable to the cultivators. In Pathanamthitta taluk the rain was not sufficient during November and drought was experienced in certain parts.

The kharif crops were adversely affected by the excessive south-west monsoon. In certain places the sowing operations were delayed due to the heavy rains. The loss is estimated at 200 tons of paddy. In Pathanamthitta the winter crop of paddy (1958) suffered from drought due to the late arrival of the north-east monsoon, causing a loss of about 280 tons of paddy. The attack of pests was not serious even though the common types of pests prevailed in many parts. Leaf and root diseases were common among cocoanut palms.

*Alleppey district.*—The south-west monsoon began by the beginning of June 1957 in this district with the exception of Karthigappally taluk, where the rains set in only towards the second week of July. Heavy rainfall occurred all over the district during July and August leading to floods especially in the Kuttanad region. On the whole the rainfall was not quite favourable to the agriculturists. The north-east monsoon set in towards the end of September. It was not heavy. In Tiruvalla taluk the weather was dry in January and drought conditions prevailed; but no serious damage was reported.

The sowing of autumn crop of paddy started towards the close of April. The onset of the monsoon when the crop was in earheeds affected it adversely. It is estimated that about 2,500 tons of paddy were lost due to floods in the district. Attacks from pests were noticed in some parts in Mavelikara taluk. The winter crop of paddy was free from any serious damage in Karthigappally taluk. 400 acres of paddy fields were damaged by floods in Mavelikara. The cocoanut palms in the coastal area were very seriously affected by diseases.

*Kottayam district.*—The rainfall from the south-west monsoon was sufficient all over the district. However, slight flood was experienced in Kottayam taluk, but the damage was not serious. The north-east monsoon was also normal in this district. The autumn crop of paddy in Vaikom taluk had an attack from pests. In regard to rabi crop the conditions were not satisfactory. It is reported that about 3,400 tons of paddy was lost owing to the attack of pests. The cardamom plants in Munnar taluk were, to some extent, affected by 'root diseases'.

*Ernakulam district.*—The south-west monsoon brought heavy rain during the months of June and July 1957 causing floods. It lasted only for a few days. The rain lasted till the end of July. The north-east monsoon set in towards the beginning of October only. This was quite favourable to the paddy crop. There was only occasional drizzling in the months of December and January and in certain places drought conditions prevailed. In Parur taluk the rainfall was not sufficient throughout the season.

The excessive rain from the former monsoon damaged the autumn crop of paddy in Muvattupuzha and Parur taluks, the estimated loss being about 375 tons of paddy. In Cochin taluk, also the autumn crop was affected by flood, but only to a very small extent. Except for the drought in Parur taluk the conditions of winter crop was normal in the district. The bananas and plantains were attacked by 'bunchy top' disease and this caused very heavy damage. The estimated loss came to about 90,000 plants in the district.

Fungus disease caused damage to ginger crop in an area of 255 acres in the taluks of Kunnathunad and Alwaye. Leaf and root diseases were prevalent among the cocoanut trees in the coastal area of the district.

*Trichur district.*—The rains from south-west monsoon, were sufficient for the autumn crop of paddy. It started in May 1957. By the beginning of June there was a sudden outburst of heavy rain, causing floods in the low lying areas. The downpour continued intermittently till the end of August. It was only towards the middle of October that the north-east monsoon set in. October and November witnessed light and moderate showers. The conditions were favourable to the seasonal crops.

Since conditions were favourable the sowing of autumn crop of paddy was completed in time. But the onset of the heavy monsoon rain and the consequent floods caused terrible havoc to the crop. However the average yield was greater this year when compared to that of the autumn crop in the previous year. The crop condition was satisfactory for the winter crop. The ginger crop was greatly damaged due to the attack of pests, and due to inadequate rainfall in September.

*Palghat district.*—The rainfall during both kharif and rabi seasons was moderate and sufficient, throughout the district. In Ponnani taluk it was reported that floods washed away the autumn crop of paddy in about 2,000 acres of land. No damage due to flood was reported in any other taluk. The condition of the winter crop was also normal. In Perinthalmanna and Ottappalam, taluks, the winter crop of paddy was largely affected by pests, but no significant loss was reported, as necessary preventive measures were taken by the Agriculture Department in time. The conditions in this district were generally favourable to the cultivators.

*Kozhikode district.*—In general, there was adequate rainfall in both kharif and rabi reasons. No serious flood was reported in this district. Attacks by pests and diseases on the paddy crop and cocoanut trees were reported but the loss was not significant. In Tirur taluk, though Japanese method of cultivation of paddy was tried, the same was not successful, owing to lack of irrigation facilities.

*Cannanore district.*—The south-west monsoon set in by the middle of May (1957). It was moderate in this district. The months of June and July came with heavy rains, causing floods in Hosdurg and Kasargode taluks. In August there were only intermittent showers. The north-east monsoon commenced in October, lasting till the end of November. The rainfall, though nct sufficient, was not unfavourable to the cultivators.

The sowing operations of kharif season were carried out in the proper time. The heavy rainfall in July damaged the paddy crop in Hosdurg and Kasargode. About 800 acres of land under paddy was damaged by flood. But replanting was done immediately in these fields and hence there was no

serious loss in yield. In Kasargode attacks from pests like stem-borer, paddy blast, etc., were noticed but were brought under control by the effective measures taken in consultation with the Agriculture Department. In this district usually three crop of paddy are cultivated; kharif, late kharif and rabi. The rabi crops was not wholly dependent on the rains. About 120 acres in Kasargode was affected by drought in the years. In Wynad taluk where only one crop is raised, a second crop was tried during the year, but it was not successful owing to lack of irrigation facilities.

**1958-59**

*Trivandrum district.*—The monsoons were timely. The rainfall was sufficient during both kharif and rabi seasons. The rainfall in August was heavier compared to the previous year. The condition of crop was generally good and no damage due to floods was reported. The yield of paddy was better in Nedumangad and Chirayinkil taluks chiefly due to the introduction of improved methods of cultivation. Though pest attacks and diseases prevailed among the paddy crop in Nedumangad and Chirayinkil taluks, the timely help rendered by the Agriculture Department saved the crop. Plantains in about 50 acres in Nedumangad had to be destroyed to prevent the spread of 'bunchy top' disease. During the latter half of the year tapioca and pepper suffered from drought in Neyyattinkara taluk. About 1,500 tons of tapioca and 2,500 tons of pepper were lost by drought. Leaf and root diseases, prevalent among the cocoanut palms did much harm.

*Quilon district.*—Heavy downpour from the south-west monsoon caused damage to the autumn crop of paddy in Quilon taluk. As a result, the harvesting was delayed. In Pathanamthitta taluk the fields had to be resown. Here also the average rainfall during August 1958 was more than twice the same in August 1957. The untimely rain combined with drought affected the crops mainly in Karunagappally taluk. Other crops damaged were cocoanut, arecanut, pepper, and tapioca. During the rabi season the conditions were more or less normal. However, in Karunagappally taluk paddy crop ready for harvest was to a small extent destroyed by floods. Nearly 400 tons of paddy and 70 tons of tapioca were lost during the year due to floods. The heavy rains and bunchy top disease destroyed about 500 banana plants.

*Alleppey district.*—In many parts of the district the south-west monsoon was excessive. There was heavy and continuous downpour during the month of May, June, July and August 1958. The average rainfall in the District during June 1958 was 909 mms. The rivers, Pampa and Achencoil. were in spate. But the north-east monsoon brought in very moderate showers.

The excessive rain adversely affected the crops of paddy and sugarcane, in the taluks of Karthigappally, Mavelikkara and Thiruvalla. But during rabi season, drought conditions prevailed in Karthigappally and Thiruvalla taluks. The condition of summer crop of paddy (punja) was favourable. Ginger crop in Karthigapally was affected by disease. About 1,500 acres under sugarcane was washed away by floods. Nearly 4,000 tons of paddy is estimated to have been lost in the district.

*Kottayam district.*—Heavy rainfall was experienced during kharif season in the Vaikom and Changanacherry taluks. The rain was sufficient and moderate in the rabi season in all the taluks.

The weather conditions were favourable to the cultivators. Floods and landslidings, however, damaged the autumn crop of paddy in Vaikom and Changanacherry, the estimated loss due to the same being about 3,000 tons of paddy. Though floods occurred in Meenachil taluk, during August, the damage to crops was not significant. Excepting the attack of virus diseases in the cardamom plantations in Munnar the conditions of other crops were satisfactory.

*Ernakulam district.*—Most of the taluks experienced heavy rain from the south-west monsoon. The rainfall was excessive in June 1957 in Muvattupuzha. The north-east monsoon brought in moderate rainfall in October. It decreased in the next month. It was poor in January, February and March 1958, In Parur taluk the rainfall was generally inadequate and the crops had to face drought.

The autumn paddy in the district was good. Floods washed away the crop in Muvattupuzha taluk, causing a loss of about 180 tons of paddy. Among the rabi crops, damage was done to sesamum, owing to lack of rains in the post-flowering season. Cocoanut trees were attacked intensively by diseases and about 70,000 nuts were lost during the year. The cardamom plants in about 50 acres in Thodupuzha taluk were also attacked by root diseases and loss in yield was about 2,000 lb.

*Trichur district.*—Sufficient rainfall from both the monsoons was reported in all the taluks. During June and July 1958, the rainfall was heavy in Trichur and Chowghat taluks. Except for the floods in Chowghat taluk the condition of crops was normal during both kharif and rabi seasons. The autumn crop of paddy was better during this year, when compared to the previous year. The damage due to floods is estimated at about 12,300 tons of pady in this district.

*Palghat district.*—Both kharif and rabi crops got moderate rains. But in Ponnani taluk excessive rainfall was experienced from the south-west monsoon. But the rabi crop had to face drought in the taluks of Chittur, Ottappalam and Ponnani. The loss is estimated at about 6,000 tons of paddy. The conditions were satisfactory in the other taluks.

*Kozhikode district.*—Rainfall was normal during the kharif season in almost all taluks. It was not sufficient during the rabi season. In Tirur taluk, attack of budrot was noticed among the cocoanuts.

*Cannanore district.*—The south-west monsoon brought plently of rain all over the district. The kharif crop was good except in Tellicherry where floods caused some damage to the paddy crop. The rabi crop did not get adequate rain. The damage from drought was severe in Kasargode taluk. It is estimated that 9,560 tons of paddy was lost in this district due to these causes.

## 10. Production of Important Crops

The total production figures of important crops during the period from 1952-53 to 1958-59 are given in Table 'D' (summary tables). The district-wise production during the two years under report is given in Table 5·1 (detailed tables).

*Rice.*—The average yield of paddy estimated from the crop-cutting survey are used to calculate the production of paddy. The quantity of rice

produced from 1 lb. of paddy is nearly 0·657 lb. The total production of rice in 1957-58 was 910,900 tons. This increased to 939,400 tons in 1958-59 the increase being 3 per cent. The average yield of dry paddy in each district is given below :—

| District | Average yield lb./acres | | Percentage variation |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1957-58 | 1958-59 | |
| Trivandrum .. | 1,980 | 2,015 | + 1·8 |
| Quilon .. | 1,904 | 2,129 | +11·8 |
| Alleppey .. | 1,583 | 1,852 | +17·0 |
| Kottayam .. | 1,717 | 1,795 | + 4·5 |
| Ernakulam .. | 1,519 | 1,569 | + 3·3 |
| Trichur .. | 1,691 | 1,487 | − 12·1 |
| Palghat .. | 1,921 | 2,002 | + 4·2 |
| Kozhikode .. | 1,281 | 1,290 | + 0·7 |
| Cannanore .. | 1,293 | 1,339 | + 3·6 |
| State .. | 1,639 | 1,687 | + 2·9 |

The yield rate was higher in 1958-59 than that in 1957-58 in all the districts excepting Trichur. The average yield of paddy was 1,687 lb. per acre for the State during 1958-59. It was 3 per cent higher than that during the previous year. In 1957-58, the highest yield was in Trivandrum district (1,980 lb.) while in the next year, Quilon district occupied the first place (2,129 lb.) per acre.

In the case of other crops conventional estimates of average yield collected through local enquiries, were used to calculate the production. The average yield during the years under report is given in Table E (summary tables).

## 11. Farm Prices

The farm prices of certain agricultural commodities are furnished in Table F (summary tables) and Table 6·1 (detailed tables). In general the price level was higher in 1958-59, when compared to the previous year. Poddy, ginger, turmeric, cashewnut, pepper, cocoanut, arecanut and tamarind are the crops for which the prices were increasing. The increase in the price of pepper was high, it increased from Rs. 58·24 in 1957-58 to Rs. 70·49 in 1958-59 per maund. The price of sugarcane and other plantains remained stationary, while the price of banana showed a slight decline.

The value of production of the commodities is also given in the table.

## 12. Agricultural Wages

Table 7·1 (detailed table) gives the agricultural wages in each district during 1958-59.

## 13. Livestock

Livestock plays an important role in the economy of the State, which is predominantly agricultural. Statistics of livestock are collected through the

Quinquennial Livestock Census conducted. The last Census was taken in 1956. The figures are not available for the present districts and the districts refer to those existed at the time of the Census. Under livostock the following were enumerated :—

1. Cattle
2. Buffaloes
3. Sheep
4. Goats
5. Horses and Ponies
6. Donkeys
7. Pigs

Fowls and ducks were enumerated under poultry.

The figures collected through the 1951 and 1956 Censuses are given in Table G (summary tables) and Table 8·1 (detailed tables).

According to the 1956 Census the total number of livestock in the State was 41·68 lakhs, this being nearly 117 per cent of the number in 1951. As regards the distribution of the livestock, cattle formed the largest number, being of the order of 25·10 lakhs. Goats numbering about 9·56 lakhs followed them and buffaloes ranked third in this respect (4·88 lakhs). The position of pigs was fourth and sheep fifth, their numbers being 1·14 lakhs and 0·98 lakhs respectively.

**A. Bovine Stock**

(*i*) *Cattle.*—The cattle population in the State was about 1·6 per cent of the cattle population in India according to the 1956 Census. The percentage of males over three years, females over three years and young stock in the total number of cattle was 240·, 39·7 and 36·3 respectively. The distribution of the cattle among the districts (as existed is March 1956) in given below :

| District | 1951 | | 1956 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Numcer | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Trivandrum .. | 100,878 | 4·7 | 116,174 | 4·6 |
| Quilon .. | 448,615 | 20·8 | 586,314 | 23·3 |
| Kottayam .. | 346,405 | 16·1 | 450,853 | 18·0 |
| Trichur .. | 285,920 | 13·3 | 357,943 | 14·3 |
| Malabar (including Kasargod) .. | 969,704 | 45·1 | 999,092 | 39·8 |
| State .. | 2,151,522 | 100·0 | 2,510,376 | 100·00 |

Of the bulls over 3 years in the State, 91·9 per cent were working bulls and only 1·8 per cent were breeding bulls. The percentage of bulls found in the rural areas was 94·3, while among cows the percentage in rural areas was 91·1.

(*ii*) *Buffaloes.*—There were about 4·88 lakhs of buffaloes in the State according to the 1956 Census. This was roughly 1·1 per cent of the All-India

population of buffaloes. He buffaloes formed 32·8 per cent of the total and she buffaloes 28·4 per cent. The remaning 18·8 per cent were young stock. In the case of buffaloes, the number of males was nearly twice that of females, while, among cattle the number of females was one and a half times the number of males. This is probably because male buffaloes are preferred as draught animals on account of their greater capacity for work. 92·6 per cent of the male buffaloes (over 3 years) was concentrated in the rural parts. The rural population of female buffaloes was 84·2 per cent. The number of buffaloes in each district is given below :

| District | 1951 | | 1956 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| Trivandrum .. | 38,771 | 8·7 | 45,033 | 9·2 |
| Quilon .. | 32,032 | 7·2 | 39,097 | 8·0 |
| Kottayam .. | 14,575 | 3·3 | 18,828 | 3·9 |
| Trichur .. | 73,171 | 16·5 | 91,433 | 18·8 |
| Malabar (including Kasargode) .. | 285,819 | 64·3 | 293,262 | 60·1 |
| State .. | 444,368 | 100·0 | ,487,653 | 100·0 |

Thus more than 60 per cent of the buffaloes is in the Malabar area. During the quinquennium 1951-56, the buffalo population has increased by about 10 per cent.

**B. Ovine stock**

(*i*) *Sheep.*—The total sheep population of the State in 1956 was 97,820. Among the sheep of age more than one year, 18 per cent was males and 82 per cent females. 90·4 per cent of the sheep population was in the rural area. The number of sheep in each district is given below :

| District | 1951 | | 1956 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| Trivandrum .. | 59,128 | 16·3 | 20,560 | 21·0 |
| Quilon .. | 120,156 | 28·4 | 42,708 | 43·7 |
| Kottayam .. | 118,403 | 28·0 | 8,801 | 8·3 |
| Trichur .. | 113,706 | 26·8 | 16,264 | 16·6 |
| Malabar .. | 2,120 | 0·5 | 10,187 | 10·4 |
| State .. | 423,513 | 100·0 | 97,820 | 100·0 |

(*ii*) *Goats.*—The total number of goats was 9·56 lakhs ; which was 1·7 per cent of the goat population of India. The male-female ratio among goats aged over one year was 10 :46. Apparently the reason for the predominance of females is that a large number of males are butchered for meat, while the

females are reared for milk. Eighty-nine out of every 100 goats came from the rural area. The district-war figures are given below:

| District | 1951 | | 1956 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| Trivandrum .. | 1,026 | 0·2 | 111,106 | 11·6 |
| Quilon .. | 2,755 | 0·7 | 169,645 | 17·8 |
| Kottayam .. | 7,734 | 1·8 | 138,903 | 14·5 |
| Trichur .. | 61,714 | 14·6 | 188,834 | 19·8 |
| Malabar .. | 350,116 | 82·7 | 347,082 | 36·3 |
| State .. | 423,345 | 100·0 | 955,570 | 100·0 |

It is clear from the above tables that in the Travancore-Cochin area, a good number of goats were wrongly enumerated as sheep or vice versa in the 1951 Census. Considering the goats and sheep together, the population has increased by 24·4 per cent during the period 1951-56.

### C. Horses and Ponies

The number of horses and ponies in the State was 1,690 of which 1,291 (76 per cent) were from the rural parts. The percentage of males was 43. According to the 1951 Census, the number of horses and ponies was only 518.

### D. Donkeys

There were 1,415 donkeys in 1956, of which 762 were males and 653 females. As per the 1951 Census the number of donkeys was 689.

### E. Pigs

According to the 1956 Census, the pig population of the State was 113,711, about 98 per cent of them being in the rural parts. Compared to the 1951 Census the number of pigs showed a decrease in 1956, the number in 1951 being 117,932.

### F. Poultry

The total number of poultry in 1956 was 67·95 lakhs, of which 64·63 lakhs (95 per cent nearly) were fowls. This comes to about 7 per cent of the all-India poultry population. The rural parts account for 98 per cent of the total. The district figures are given below:

| District | Fowls | | Ducks | | Total | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 1951 | | 1956 | |
| | 1951 | 1956 | 1951 | 1956 | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| Trivandrum .. | 309,969 | 620,825 | 4,092 | 4,731 | 314,061 | 7·6 | 625,556 | 9·2 |
| Quilon .. | 651,174 | 1,459,666 | 67,757 | 134,610 | 718,931 | 17·5 | 1,594,276 | 23·5 |
| Kottayam .. | 773,927 | 1,236,177 | 37,365 | 114,750 | 811,292 | 19·7 | 1,350,927 | 19·9 |
| Trichur .. | 546,876 | 1,224,509 | 148,672 | 69,268 | 695,548 | 16·9 | 12,93,777 | 19·0 |
| Malabar .. | 1,572,373 | 1,921,622 | 5,261 | 8,726 | 1,577,634 | 38·3 | 1,930,348 | 28·4 |
| State .. | 3,854,319 | 6,462,799 | 263,147 | 332,085 | 4,117,466 | 100·0 | 6,794,884 | 100·0 |

The poultry population showed a 65 per cent increase during the quinquennium 1951-1956.

## G. Agricultural implements and machinery

There were about 5·7 lakhs of wooden ploughs and 10,225 iron ploughs in 1956. Compared to the figures in 1951, there was no appreciable increase in 1956, in the total number of ploughs. The number of sugarcane crushers worked by power remained almost the same during the period, while the number of crushers worked by bullocks has come down to half that in 1951. This seems to be indicative of the unpopularity of outmoded machines. The number of Oil engines (with pumps for irrigation purposes) was 1,158 in 1951 and this has more than doubled in 1956. Simultaneously a marked decrease was noticed in 1956 in the number of electric pumps, mainly owing to the decrease in Trichur district from 1516 to 367. The number of tractors rose from 59 to 187 in 1956.

*Certain rates and ratios* :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of cattle available for 1,000 acres of cultivated area (excluding buffaloes) | .. | 547 |
| Number of cattle available for 1,000 acres of cultivated area (including buffaloes) | .. | 654 |
| Number of cows and buffaloes per 1,000 | .. | 31 |
| Number of working cattle and buffaloes together per 100 ploughs | .. | 141 |
| Number of working cattle and buffaloes together per 1,000 acres of cultivated area | .. | 178 |
| Number of ploughs available for 100 acres of cultivated area | .. | 13 |
| Number of poultry per 1,000 persons | .. | 460 |

*Livestock diseases.*—Infectious diseases usually occur to livestock in the State, their power of resistance being very low.

Some common diseases are:

(*a*) Anthrax.
(*b*) Black Quarter.
(*c*) Haemorrhagic septicaemia.
(*d*) Proplasmosis.
(*e*) Trypanosmiasis.
(*f*) Rinderpest.
(*g*) Fowl cholera.
(*h*) Johnes disease.
(*i*) Variola.
(*j*) Surra.

*Veterinary Institutions.*—At the end of 1958-59 there were 45 Veterinary Hospitals, 69 Dispensaries, 4 Stockman's Stations and 11 Inspector's Stations in the State.

## PART II—SUMMARY TABLES

### TABLE A

**Classification of area—(Area in acres)**

| Head of classification | 1952-53 | | 1953-54 | | 1954-55 | | 1955-56 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area | Percentage of total area | Area | Percentage | Area | Percentage | Area |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Total area by professional survey .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total area by village papers .. | 9,411,892 | 100·00 | 9,411,892 | 100·00 | 9,411,892 | 100·00 | 9,411,892 |
| Forests .. | 2,340,707 | 24·87 | 2,341,213 | 24·87 | 2,397,052 | 25·47 | 2,489,891 |
| Land put to non-agricultural uses .. | 506,592 | 5·38 | 509,159 | 5·41 | 508,300 | 5·40 | 506,494 |
| Barren and un-culturable land .. | 530,902 | 5·64 | 519,870 | 5·52 | 507,904 | 5·40 | 504,903 |
| Permanent pastures and grazing lands .. | 137,691 | 1·46 | 119,337 | 1·27 | 118,711 | 1·26 | 116,337 |
| Land under miscellaneous tree crops .. | 460,412 | 4·89 | 459,843 | 4·89 | 473,622 | 5·03 | 486,824 |
| Culturable waste .. | 448,690 | 4·77 | 429,976 | 4·57 | 430,639 | 4·57 | 374,617 |
| Current fallow .. | 108,752 | 1·16 | 102,874 | 1·09 | 99,734 | 1·06 | 139,744 |
| Other fallows .. | 487,436 | 5·18 | 463,695 | 4·93 | 365,080 | 3·88 | 268,168 |
| Net area sown .. | 4,390,710 | 46·65 | 4,465,925 | 47·45 | 4,510,850 | 47·93 | 4,524,914 |
| Total cropped area .. | 5,162,294 | 54·85 | 5,334,084 | 56·67 | 5,362,697 | 56·98 | 5,382,717 |
| Area sown more than once .. | 771,584 | 8·20 | 868,159 | 9·22 | 851,847 | 9·05 | 857,803 |

TABLE A—(*cont.*)

| Head of classification | 1955-56 | 1956-57 | | 1957-58 | | 1958-59 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage | Area | Percentage | Area | Percentage | Area | Percentage |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Total area by professional survey .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total area by village papers .. | 100·00 | 9,411,892 | 100·00 | 9,534,611 | 100·00 | 9,534,611 | 100·00 |
| Forests .. | 26·46 | 2,515,670 | 26·73 | 2,515,388 | 26·38 | 2,589,105 | 27·15 |
| Land put to non-agricultural uses .. | 5·38 | 503,064 | 5·35 | 496,914 | 5·21 | 492,328 | 5·16 |
| Barren and un-culturable land .. | 5·36 | 497,306 | 5·28 | 491,621 | 5·16 | 415,180 | 4·35 |
| Permanent pastures and grazing lands .. | 1·24 | 120,589 | 1·28 | 119,150 | 1·25 | 110,762 | 1·16 |
| Land under miscellaneous tree crops .. | 5·17 | 508,372 | 5·40 | 540,847 | 5·67 | 493,595 | 5·18 |
| Culturable waste .. | 3·98 | 437,198 | 4·65 | 471,233 | 4·94 | 467,968 | 4·91 |
| Current fallow .. | 1·48 | 154,734 | 1·64 | 148,630 | 1·56 | 178,142 | 1·87 |
| Other fallows .. | 2·85 | 207,144 | 2·20 | 205,769 | 2·16 | 200,617 | 2·10 |
| Net area sown .. | 48·08 | 4,467,815 | 47·47 | 4,545,059 | 47·67 | 4,586,914 | 48·11 |
| Total cropped area .. | 57·19 | 5,382,408 | 57·19 | 5,463,188 | 57·30 | 5,536,713 | 58·07 |
| Area sown more than once .. | 9·11 | 914,593 | 9·72 | 918,129 | 9·63 | 949,799 | 9·96 |

TABLE B-1

**Sources of Water Supply and net area Irrigated therefrom—(Area in acres)**

| Sources | 1952-53 | 1953-54 | 1954-55 | 1955-56 | 1956-57 | 1957-58 | 1958-59 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Net area irrigated by: Government canals .. | 295,933 | 297,183 | 322,361 | 327,671 | 342,955 | 358,885 | 376,848 |
| Private Canals .. | 68,094 | 68,094 | 68,113 | 68,113 | 70,849 | 71,823 | 73,043 |
| Tanks .. | 70,406 | 75,749 | 75,968 | 77,400 | 77,477 | 78,751 | 79,032 |
| Wells .. | 25,637 | 31,988 | 26,341 | 28,499 | 28,696 | 29,571 | 34,882 |
| Other sources .. | 334,507 | 338,602 | 312,959 | 309,380 | 309,481 | 311,578 | 315,023 |
| Total .. | 794,577 | 811,616 | 805,742 | 811,063 | 829,458 | 850,608 | 878,828 |
| Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown .. | 18·1 | 18·2 | 17·9 | 17·9 | 18·6 | 18·7 | 19·2 |
| Area irrigated more than once in an year .. | 70,155 | 242,492 | 286,370 | 319,967 | 321,269 | 368,917 | 389,656 |
| Total irrigated area .. | 864,732 | 1,054,108 | 1,092,112 | 1,131,030 | 1,150,727 | 1,219,525 | 1,268,484 |
| Percentage of total irrigated area to total cropped area .. | 16·8 | 20·7 | 20·4 | 21·0 | 21·4 | 22·3 | 22·9 |

TABLE B-2

**Area under Crops Irrigated—(Area in acres)**

| Name of crop | 1952-53 | | 1953-54 | | 1954-55 | | 1955-56 | | 1956-57 | | 1957-58 | | 1958-59 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area | Percentage | Area | Percentage | Area | Percentage | Area | Percentage | Area | Percentage | Area | Percentage | Area | Percentage |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Rice .. | 630,741 | 72·9 | 686,006 | 65·1 | 720,380 | 66·0 | 766,092 | 67·7 | 781,398 | 67·9 | 828,558 | 67·9 | 873,871 | 68·9 |
| Jowar .. | 534 | 0·1 | 534 | 0·1 | 534 | * | 534 | * | 534 | * | 3,302 | 0·3 | 3,302 | 0·3 |
| Ragi .. | 42 | * | 42 | * | 46 | * | 46 | * | 100 | * | 2,024 | 0·2 | 2,024 | 0·1 |
| Other cereals & millets .. | 147 | * | 147 | * | 165 | * | 35 | * | 702 | 0·1 | 7,146 | 0·6 | 7,146 | 0·6 |
| Pulses .. | 19,431 | 2·2 | 21,421 | 2·0 | 21,496 | 2·0 | 21,466 | 1·9 | 21,558 | 1·9 | 35,459 | 2·9 | 39,105 | 3·1 |
| Sugarcane .. | 12,885 | 1·5 | 10,491 | 1·0 | 10,464 | 0·9 | 9,423 | 0·8 | 10,302 | 0·9 | 11,703 | 1·0 | 11,703 | 0·9 |
| Other food crops .. | 157,994 | 18·3 | 207,983 | 19·7 | 211,543 | 19·4 | 205,950 | 18·2 | 203,625 | 17·7 | 202,841 | 16·6 | 202,841 | 16·0 |
| Total food crops .. | 821,774 | 95·0 | 926,624 | 87·9 | 964,628 | 88·3 | 1,003,546 | 88·7 | 1,018,219 | 88·5 | 1,091,033 | 89·5 | 1,139,992 | 89·9 |
| Total non-food crops .. | 42,958 | 5·0 | 127,484 | 12·1 | 127,484 | 11·7 | 127,484 | 11·3 | 132,508 | 11·5 | 128,492 | 10·5 | 128,492 | 10·1 |
| ALL CROPS .. | 864,732 | 100·0 | 1,054,108 | 100·0 | 1,092,112 | 100·0 | 1,131,030 | 100·0 | 1,150,727 | 100·0 | 1,219,525 | 100·0 | 12,68,484 | 100·0 |

* Negligibly small.

TABLE C

**Area under crops in Kerala for the years 1952-53 to 1958-59**

(Area in acres)

| Name of crop | 1952-53 | 1953-54 | 1954-55 | 1955-56 | 1956-57 | 1957-58 | 1958-59 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Paddy .. | 1,833,916 | 1,880,095 | 1,885,920 | 1,876,400 | 1,883,000 | 1,894,701 | 1,898,804 |
| Jowar .. | 3,051 | 3,202 | 3,590 | 4,601 | 4,847 | 4,019 | 3,783 |
| Ragi .. | 11,345 | 11,783 | 11,392 | 11,618 | 12,300 | 12,418 | 12,539 |
| Other cereals and millets .. | 13,467 | 14,204 | 14,614 | 13,400 | 14,107 | 14,600 | 14,262 |
| Total cereals and millets .. | 1,861,779 | 1,909,284 | 1,915,516 | 1,906,019 | 1,914,254 | 1,925,738 | 1,929,388 |
| Tur .. | 11,220 | 29,471 | 31,116 | 30,790 | 28,058 | 21,620 | 21,793 |
| Other pulses .. | 74,683 | 76,413 | 79,207 | 79,793 | 90,691 | 89,824 | 87,883 |
| Total pulses .. | 85,903 | 105,884 | 110,323 | 110,583 | 118,749 | 111,444 | 109,676 |
| Sugarcane .. | 16,055 | 17,890 | 17,867 | 18,022 | 19,150 | 21,570 | 21,759 |
| Palmyrah .. | 9,730 | 13,526 | 13,127 | 13,483 | 10,789 | 12,406 | 12,380 |
| Total sugar crops .. | 25,785 | 31,416 | 30,994 | 31,505 | 29,939 | 33,976 | 34,139 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pepper | 194,733 | 200,843 | 205,750 | 213,715 | 214,900 | 224,658 | 223,916 |
| Chillies (dry) | 10,227 | 10,539 | 11,165 | 9,999 | 7,412 | 8,340 | 8,202 |
| Ginger | 34,772 | 22,135 | 24,700 | 25,838 | 25,038 | 22,907 | 22,034 |
| Turmeric | 11,148 | 10,739 | 11,296 | 11,247 | 11,560 | 15,093 | 10,597 |
| Cardamom | 63,111 | 68,001 | 69,361 | 69,361 | 69,572 | 69,658 | 73,756 |
| Arecanut | 148,253 | 130,182 | 144,517 | 143,563 | 121,409 | 122,827 | 123,833 |
| Other condiments and spices | 39,579 | 39,539 | 39,539 | 39,539 | 45,002 | 43,033 | 42,521 |
| Total condiments and spices | 501,823 | 481,978 | 506,328 | 513,262 | 494,893 | 506,516 | 504,859 |
| Mangoes | 125,984 | 125,984 | 128,462 | 141,113 | 138,173 | 140,645 | 145,357 |
| Citrus fruits | 8,185 | 6,315 | 5,713 | 5,713 | 5,713 | 1,593 | 4,603 |
| Banana | 76,637 | 98,922 | 106,501 | 116,305 | 24,212 | 25,641 | 24,641 |
| Other plantains | .. | .. | .. | .. | 75,257 | 74,604 | 73,695 |
| Other fresh fruits | 86,685 | 90,975 | 111,425 | 125,876 | 125,871 | 138,077 | 136,690 |
| Cashewnut | 87,497 | 89,221 | 81,035 | 92,576 | 92,395 | 108,815 | 114,189 |
| Other dried fruits | 40,504 | 36,904 | 26,951 | 14,951 | 6,991 | 965 | 60 |
| Total fruits | 425,502 | 448,321 | 460,087 | 496,534 | 469,412 | 490,340 | 499,235 |
| Tapioca | 505,880 | 599,104 | 557,673 | 548,900 | 515,233 | 528,708 | 553,207 |
| Sweet potatoes | 15,115 | 20,321 | 31,908 | 20,760 | 18,576 | 20,905 | 22,100 |
| Other vegetables | 98,311 | 98,311 | 98,311 | 98,311 | 98,897 | 57,064 | 56,453 |
| Total vegetables | 619,306 | 717,736 | 687,892 | 667,971 | 632,706 | 606,677 | 631,760 |
| Total food crops | 3,520,098 | 3,694,619 | 3,711,140 | 3,725,874 | 3,659,953 | 3,674,691 | 3,709,057 |

TABLE C—(*cont.*)

| Name of crop | 1952-53 | 1953-54 | 1954-55 | 1955-56 | 1956-57 | 1957-58 | 1958-59 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Groundnut .. | 27,312 | 32,873 | 34,041 | 32,610 | 33,000 | 33,800 | 35,468 |
| Castor .. | 1,660 | 1,688 | 1,744 | 1,738 | 1,511 | 223 | 387 |
| Sesamum .. | 45,867 | 51,075 | 52,406 | 49,729 | 48,910 | 50,300 | 48,560 |
| Coconut .. | 1,063,544 | 1,086,330 | 1,098,440 | 1,106,895 | 1,136,284 | 1,144,766 | 1,175,425 |
| Other oil seeds .. | 26,690 | 26,390 | 27,690 | 27,690 | 29,101 | 21,825 | 21,813 |
| Total oil seeds .. | 1,165,073 | 1,198,356 | 1,214,321 | 1,218,662 | 1,248,806 | 1,250,914 | 1,281,653 |
| Cotton .. | 15,830 | 18,244 | 21,935 | 21,663 | 22,450 | 21,490 | 19,650 |
| Other fibres .. | .. | .. | .. | 167 | 344 | 159 | 90 |
| Total fibres .. | 15,830 | 18,244 | 21,935 | 21,830 | 22,794 | 21,649 | 19,740 |
| Tobacco .. | 1,293 | 1,332 | 1,383 | 1,412 | 1,230 | 1,293 | 1,320 |
| Tea .. | 111,162 | 111,221 | 97,624 | 98,553 | 98,556 | 98,640 | 92,988 |
| Coffee .. | 31,132 | 34,542 | 36,388 | 35,324 | 36,902 | 41,123 | 40,060 |
| Rubber .. | 154,653 | 157,087 | 160,146 | 159,896 | 203,282 | 246,793 | 270,626 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other drugs, plantation crops, etc. .. | 5,041 | 5,041 | 5,041 | 248 | 4,071 | 3,899 | 3,475 |
| Total drugs, plantation crops, etc. .. | 303,281 | 309,223 | 300,582 | 295,433 | 344,041 | 391,748 | 408,469 |
| Fodder .. | 1,495 | 1,495 | 1,495 | 1,495 | 504 | 1,702 | 1,128 |
| Green manure crops .. | 3,578 | 3,578 | 3,578 | 3,578 | 1,265 | 2,589 | 2,425 |
| Lemongrass .. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 34,805 | 41,000 | 52,520 | 53,130 |
| Other non-food crops .. | 152,939 | 108,569 | 109,646 | 81,040 | 64,045 | 67,375 | 61,111 |
| Total Non-food crops .. | 1,642,196 | 1,639,465 | 1,651,557 | 1,656,843 | 1,722,455 | 1,788,497 | 1,827,656 |
| Total area under all crops .. | 5,162,294 | 5,334,084 | 5,362,697 | 5,382,717 | 5,382,408 | 5,463,188 | 5,536,713 |
| Area sown more than once .. | 771,584 | 868,159 | 851,847 | 857,803 | 914,593 | 918,129 | 949,799 |
| Net area sown .. | 4,390,710 | 4,465,925 | 4,510,850 | 4,524,914 | 4,467,815 | 4,545,059 | 4,586,914 |

TABLE D

**Production of Important Crops in Kerala during 1952-53 to 1958-59**

| Serial number | Name of crop | Unit | Production | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1952-53 | 1953-54 | 1954-55 | 1955-56 | 1956-57 | 1957-58 | 1958-59 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 | Paddy .. | '00Tons | 1,082 | 1,124 | 1,226 | 1,324 | 1,329 | 1,386 | 1,430 |
| 2 | Jowar .. | ,, | 488 | 665 | 595 | 820 | 866 | 730 | 654 |
| 3 | Ragi .. | ,, | 5,460 | 6,094 | 6,043 | 6,115 | 6,700 | 7,107 | 7,225 |
| 4 | Pulses .. | ,, | 13,422 | 16,545 | 17,238 | 17,279 | 18,362 | 17,509 | 17,383 |
| 5 | Sugarcane (Gur) .. | ,, | 29,000 | 33,000 | 36,000 | 33,447 | 35,250 | 34,840 | 35,021 |
| 6 | Pepper (Black) .. | ,, | 22,271 | 23,311 | 25,955 | 27,236 | 26,800 | 26,020 | 25,030 |
| 7 | Ginger (Dry) .. | ,, | 10,015 | 9,497 | 10,409 | 10,936 | 10,700 | 9,198 | 7,662 |
| 8 | Turmeric (Dry) .. | ,, | 4,976 | 4,794 | 5,043 | 5,021 | 4,129 | 5,391 | 3,785 |
| 9 | Cardamon .. | ,, | 1,212 | 1,184 | 1,208 | 1,239 | 1,242 | 1,242 | 1,316 |
| 10 | Arecanut .. | Million Nuts | 4,448 | 5,207 | 5,781 | 6,460 | 6,617 | 6,754 | 6,795 |
| 11 | Chillies (Dry) .. | Tons | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1,986 | 2,235 | 2,198 |
| 12 | Banana .. | ,, | 205,448 | 265,190 | 285,508 | 311,790 | 62,692 | 66,392 | 63,803 |
| 13 | Other plantain .. | ,, | | | | | 228,460 | 226,476 | 224,161 |
| 14 | Cashewnut .. | ,, | 53,889 | 59,734 | 50,509 | 57,860 | 57,747 | 68,010 | 71,368 |
| 15 | Tapioca (Raw) .. | '00Tons | 14,905 | 17,975 | 15,685 | 15,690 | 14,260 | 14,871 | 15,273 |
| 16 | Groundnut .. | ,, | 13,718 | 16,693 | 18,576 | 14,240 | 15,650 | 10,930 | 15,647 |
| 17 | Sesamum .. | ,, | 5,384 | 6,619 | 6,779 | 6,358 | 6,348 | 6,419 | 5,720 |
| 18 | Cocoanut .. | Million Nuts | 2,978 | 3,042 | 3,076 | 3,099 | 3,182 | 3,199 | 3,248 |
| 19 | Tea .. | Tons | 29,744 | 29,762 | 29,635 | 29,917 | 34,175 | 34,175 | 39,737 |
| 20 | Coffee .. | ,, | 5,030 | 5,585 | 5,884 | 6,155 | 6,610 | 7,101 | 6,961 |
| 21 | Rubber .. | ,, | 18,958 | 20,177 | 20,874 | 20,841 | 21,319 | 21,496 | 22,158 |
| 22 | Cotton .. | Bales | 7,019 | 8,089 | 9,726 | 9,560 | 10,000 | 9,630 | 7,860 |
| 23 | Tobacco .. | Tons | NA | NA | NA | 689 | 689 | 689 | 700 |
| 24 | Lemongrass oil .. | ,, | NA | NA | NA | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,050 | 1,321 |

N.A. Not Available.

TABLE E

**Average yield per acre of certain crops**

| Serial number | Name of crop | Unit | Average yield | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1957-58 | 1958-59 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Paddy .. | Lb. | 1,639 | 1,687 |
| 2 | Jowar .. | ,, | 407 | 387 |
| 3 | Ragi .. | ,, | 1,282 | 1,290 |
| 4 | Sugarcane (Gur) .. | ,, | 3,618 | 3,605 |
| 5 | Papper (Black) .. | ,, | 260 | 250 |
| 6 | Ginger (Dry) .. | ,, | 899 | 779 |
| 7 | Turmeric (Dry) .. | ,, | 800 | 800 |
| 8 | Cardamom .. | ,, | 40 | 40 |
| 9 | Arecanut .. | Nuts | 54,990 | 54,870 |
| 10 | Banana .. | Lb. | 5,800 | 5,800 |
| 11 | Other plantains .. | ,, | 6,800 | 6,800 |
| 12 | Cashewnut .. | ,, | 1,400 | 1,400 |
| 13 | Tapioca .. | ,, | 6,300 | 6,200 |
| 14 | Groundnut .. | ,, | 778 | 988 |
| 15 | Sesamum .. | ,, | 286 | 264 |
| 16 | Coconut .. | Nuts | 2,800 | 2,763 |
| 17 | Cotton .. | Lb. | 176 | 157 |
| 18 | Tea .. | ,, | 776 | 957 |
| 19 | Coffee .. | ,, | 387 | 389 |
| 20 | Rubber .. | ,, | 195 | 183 |

TABLE F

**Average price and total value of production of important crops**

| Serial No. | Name of crops | Unit | Average price (Rs.) | | Value of production (Rs. in lakhs) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1957-58 | 1958-59 | 1957-58 | 1958-59* |
| 1 | Paddy .. | Tons | 351·71 | 371·59 | 4,875 | 5,313 |
| 2 | Jowar .. | ,, | 319·83 | 319·83 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | Ragi .. | ,, | 645·00 | 645·00 | 46 | 47 |
| 4 | Pepper (black) .. | ,, | 1,585·84 | 1,918·89 | 413 | 480 |
| 5 | Ginger (dry) .. | ,, | 769·74 | 925·08 | 67 | 71 |
| 6 | Turmeric (dry) .. | ,, | 1,278·98 | 1,460·58 | 69 | 55 |
| 7 | Cardamom .. | ,, | 19,690·00 | 20,774·00 | 245 | 273 |
| 8 | Sugarcane (cane) .. | ,, | 39·20 | 39·20 | 137 | 137 |
| 9 | Coconut (with husk) .. | Thousand nuts | 181·90 | 194·20 | 5,819 | 6,307 |
| 10 | Arecanut .. | ,, | 24·70 | 24·05 | 1,668 | 1,634 |
| 11 | Groundnut .. | Tons | 426·41 | 617·40 | 58 | 97 |
| 12 | Sesamum .. | ,, | 1,029·54 | 939·71 | 66 | 54 |
| 13 | Tapioca .. | ,, | 86·00 | 66·05 | 1,279 | 1,009 |
| 14 | Banana .. | 100 | 6·53 | 6·31 | 242 | 226 |
| 15 | Other plantains .. | ,, | 1·23 | 1·23 | 624 | 616 |
| 16 | Cashewnut .. | Tons | 472·27 | 561·18 | 321 | 401 |
| 17 | Cotton .. | Bales of 392 lb. | 607·78 | 607·78 | 59 | 48 |
| 18 | Lemongrass Oil . | Bottles of 22 oz. | 5·12 | 3·86 | 88 | 8·3 |
| 19 | Tobacco .. | Tons | 4,699·56 | 4,700·00 | 32 | 33 |
| 20 | Tea .. | ,, | 4,637·00 | 4,838·00 | 1,585 | 1,922 |
| 21 | Coffee .. | ,, | 4,525·00 | 4,525·00 | 321 | 315 |
| 22 | Rubber .. | ,, | 3,368·00 | 3,375·56 | 724 | 748 |

* Provisional

TABLE G

**Number of livestock poultry and agricultural machinery**

| Serial No. | | | 1951 Census | 1956 Census |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Cattle: | Males over 3 years | | |
| | | (*a*) Breeding | 7,793 | 11,026 |
| | | (*b*) Working | 551,750 | 553,155 |
| | | (*c*) Others | 36,599 | 37,718 |
| | | Total | 596,142 | 601,899 |
| | | Females over 3 years | | |
| | | (*a*) Breeding (1) In Milk | 313,253 | 396,375 |
| | | (2) Dry | 424,030 | 454,233 |
| | | (3) Not calved | 141,889 | 120,976 |
| | | (*b*) Working | 3,936 | 7,083 |
| | | (*c*) Others | 13,485 | 19,223 |
| | | Total | 896,653 | 997,950 |
| | | Young stock | 658,727 | 910,527 |
| | | Total Cattle | 2,151,522 | 2,510,376 |
| 2 | Buffaloes: | Males over 3 years | | |
| | | (*a*) Breeding | 3,154 | 4,046 |
| | | (*b*) Working | 234,636 | 247,313 |
| | | (*c*) Others | 11,228 | 5,895 |
| | | Total | 249,018 | 257,254 |
| | | Females over 3 years | | |
| | | (*a*) Breeding (1) In Milk | 51,794 | 61,336 |
| | | (2) Dry | 45,203 | 52,128 |
| | | (3) Not calved | 13,870 | 11,624 |

TABLE G—(*cont.*)

| Serial No. | | 1951 Census | 1956 Census |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | Buffaloes—(*cont.*) | | |
| | Females over 3 years—(*cont.*) | | |
| | (*b*) Working | 9,196 | 10,109 |
| | (*c*) Others | 3,382 | 3,288 |
| | Total | 123,445 | 138,485 |
| | Young stock | 71,905 | 91,914 |
| | Total Buffaloes | 444,368 | 487,653 |
| 3 | Sheep : | | |
| | (*a*) One year and above | 109,891 | 39,143 |
| | (*b*) Below one year | 313,622 | 58,677 |
| | Total | 423,513 | 97,820 |
| 4 | Goats: | | |
| | (*a*) One year and above | 93,352 | 363,135 |
| | (*b*) Below one year | 329,993 | 592,435 |
| | Total | 423,345 | 955,570 |
| 5 | Horse and ponies : | | |
| | (*a*) Three years and above | 439 | 1,008 |
| | (*b*) Below three years | 79 | 682 |
| | Total | 518 | 1,690 |

TABLE G—(*cont.*)

| Serial No. | | 1951 Census | 1956 Census |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 6 | Mules | 14 | 2 |
| 7 | Donkeys | 689 | 1,415 |
| 8 | Camels | .. | .. |
| 9 | Pigs | 117,932 | 113,711 |
| | Total Livestock | 3,561,901 | 4,168,237 |
| 10 | Poultry: | | |
| | (*a*) Fowls | 3,854,319 | 6,462,799 |
| | (*b*) Ducks | 263,147 | 332,085 |
| | (*c*) Others | .. | .. |
| | Total | 4,117,466 | 6,795,045 |
| 11 | Ploughs: | | |
| | (*a*) Wooden | 510,908 | 570,327 |
| | (*b*) Iron | 13,126 | 10,225 |
| 12 | Carts: | 26,378 | 27,283 |
| 13 | Sugarcane crushers: | | |
| | (*a*) Power | 269 | 230 |
| | (*b*) Bullocks | 2,023 | 1,155 |
| | | 1,158 | 2,504 |
| 14 | Oil engines | 1,630 | 723 |
| 15 | Electric pumps | 59 | 187 |
| 16 | Tractors | | |
| 17 | Ghanis: | | |
| | (*a*) More than five seers | N.A. | 1,858 |
| | (*b*) Less than 5 seers | N.A. | 2,366 |

TABLE H

**Sowing, Harvesting and Peak marketing seasons of principal Crops in the Kerala State**

| Crop | | Sowing | Harvesting | Peak marketing |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Rice | Autumn | April-June | Aug.-Oct. | Sept.-Oct. |
| | Winter | Aug.-Oct. | Dec.-Feb. | Jan.-Feb. |
| | Summer | Nov.-Dec. | Feb.-March | March-April |
| | | Jan.-March | April-May | May-June |
| 2. Ragi | 1st crop | April-July | Aug.-Oct. | Sept.-Oct. |
| | 2nd crop | Sept.-Oct. | Dec.-Jan. | Dec.-Jan. |
| 3. Small millets (Samai) | Kharif | May | Auguest | August |
| | Rabi | September | December | December |
| 4. Red gram | 1st crop | May-June | Aug.-Sep. | Sept.-Oct. |
| | 2nd crop | Aug.-Oct. | Nov.-Jan. | January |
| | 3rd crop | Feb. | April | April |
| 5. Horse gram | 1st crop | Aug.-Oct. | Nov.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. |
| | 2nd crop | Feb.-March | April-May | May-June |
| 6. Green gram | .. | May-June | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. |
| 7. Black gram | 1st crop | May-June | Aug.-Oct. | October |
| | 2nd crop | Oct.-Nov. | Jan.-Feb. | February |
| 8. Other Pulses | .. | May-June | Aug.-Sept. | Aug.-Sept. |
| | | October | Dec.-Jan. | January |
| 9. Sugarcane | 1st crop | Nov.-Feb. | Oct.-Dec. | Nov.-Dec. |
| | 2nd crop | Jan.-March | Dec.-Feb. | February |
| 10. Ginger (raw) | .. | April-May | Nov.-Jan. | Dec.-Jan. |
| 11. Pepper | .. | .. | Nov.-Jan. | Dec.-Feb. |
| 12. Sesamum | 1st crop | Feb.-March | June-July | July-Aug. |
| | 2nd crop | Aug.-Oct. | Dec.-Jan. | Dec.-Jan. |
| | 3rd crop | Dec.-Jan. | March-April | April-May |
| 13. Cotton | .. | Aug.-Sept. | Feb.-March | Feb.-March |
| 14. Sweet Potatoes | 1st crop | June-July | Sept.-Oct. | Sept.-Oct. |
| | 2nd crop | Sept.-Oct. | Dec.-Jan. | Dec.-Jan. |
| | 3rd crop | Nov.-Dec. | Feb. March | Feb.-March |
| 15. Turmeric | .. | April-May | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. |
| 16. Lemon-grass | .. | .. | June-Sept. | September |
| 17. Tapioca | 1st crop | Oct.-Nov. | Aug.-Sept. | Aug.-Sept. |
| | 2nd crop | March-May | Nov.-Jan. | Dec.-Jan. |
| | 3rd crop | July-Sept. | May-July | June-July |

PART III—DETAILED TABLES

TABLE 1.1

**Normal Rainfall (in millimetres)**

| Serial number | District | July | August | September | October | November | December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | Trivandrum .. | 217·1 | 129·4 | 123·9 | 286·0 | 205·1 | 59·3 |
| 2 | Quilon .. | 450·4 | 301·3 | 224·0 | 333·7 | 238·1 | 58·2 |
| 3 | Alleppey .. | 536·4 | 334·5 | 243·2 | 337·2 | 211·0 | 58·1 |
| 4 | Kottayam .. | 654·8 | 426·3 | 260·1 | 334·0 | 210·8 | 65·8 |
| 5 | Ernakulam .. | 789·0 | 513·7 | 286·9 | 380·7 | 210·0 | 45·0 |
| 6 | Trichur .. | 759·2 | 463·6 | 247·9 | 325·5 | 158·5 | 23·5 |
| 7 | Kozhikode .. | 980·1 | 519·1 | 225·5 | 281·3 | 143·7 | 27·7 |

TABLE 1.1—*(cont.)*

| Serial number | District | January | February | March | April | May | June | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1 | Trivandrum .. | 21·9 | 20·7 | 40·9 | 120·8 | 200·7 | 347·7 | 1,773·4 |
| 2 | Quilon .. | 24·9 | 36·6 | 79·3 | 168·5 | 260·7 | 538·7 | 2,714·4 |
| 3 | Alleppey .. | 29·6 | 27·1 | 54·3 | 130·5 | 284·4 | 648·4 | 2,894·7 |
| 4 | Kottayam .. | 29·4 | 26·1 | 60·3 | 137·8 | 233·0 | 604·6 | 3,043·0 |
| 5 | Ernakulam .. | 13·5 | 22·1 | 52·3 | 146·2 | 298·9 | 760·5 | 3,518·7 |
| 6 | Trichur .. | 7·4 | 9·0 | 27·3 | 82·8 | 266·8 | 789·4 | 3,160·9 |
| 7 | Kozhikode .. | 7·4 | 6·4 | 17·3 | 87·3 | 220·1 | 878·5 | 3,394·3 |

Normals for Palghat and Cannanore Districts are not avilable.

TABLE 1.2

**Average Monthly Rainfall in Kerala during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 (millimetres)**

| Serial No. | District | July 1957 | August 1957 | September 1957 | October 1957 | November 1957 | December 1957 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | Trivandrum .. | 297·7 | 155·2 | 41·1 | 319·5 | 243·6 | 92·5 |
| 2 | Quilon .. | 480·8 | 213·6 | 42·2 | 262·1 | 172·0 | 62·7 |
| 3 | Alleppey .. | 664·7 | 316·2 | 74·7 | 362·7 | 187·7 | 52·6 |
| 4 | Kottayam .. | 721·9 | 347·2 | 53·3 | 333·5 | 241·1 | 43·2 |
| 5 | Ernakulam .. | 769·9 | 421·9 | 49·5 | 405·1 | 196·3 | 19·6 |
| 6 | Trichur .. | 836·7 | 412·0 | 28·5 | 318·6 | 197·6 | 15·5 |
| 7 | Palghat .. | 692·1 | 229·4 | 11·2 | 214·6 | 224·5 | .. |
| 8 | Kozhikode .. | 1,146·8 | 420·1 | 26·4 | 283·2 | 159·8 | 2·8 |
| 9 | Cannanore .. | 1,316·7 | 579·6 | 56·4 | 178·3 | 134·6 | 27·4 |
| | State .. | 758·6 | 340·6 | 44·4 | 301·0 | 198·2 | 36·2 |

TABLE 1.2—(*cont.*)

| Serial No. | District | January 1958 | February 1958 | March 1958 | April 1958 | May 1958 | June 1958 | Total 1957-58 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1 | Trivandrum .. | 16·9 | 31·6 | 89·0 | 154·7 | 333·0 | 711·2 | 2,486·0 |
| 2 | Quilon .. | 13.4 | 26·8 | 129·4 | 183·9 | 371·0 | 576·1 | 2,534·0 |
| 3 | Alleppey .. | 4·6 | 23·0 | 39·2 | 149·6 | 458·8 | 909·4 | 3,243·2 |
| 4 | Kottayam .. | 8·8 | 26·2 | 80·6 | 117·1 | 292·8 | 514·0 | 2,779·7 |
| 5 | Ernakulam .. | 1·7 | 50·5 | 74·3 | 220·5 | 479·3 | 696·1 | 3,384·7 |
| 6 | Trichur .. | .. | 29·7 | 28·3 | 90·7 | 618·9 | 810·9 | 3,387·4 |
| 7 | Palghat .. | 0·4 | 9·2 | 57·3 | 151·9 | 361·5 | 497·8 | 2,449·9 |
| 8 | Kozhikode .. | 0·8 | 10·3 | 33·8 | 105·4 | 242·0 | 848·9 | 3,280·3 |
| 9 | Cannanore .. | 7·1 | .. | 8·3 | 59·7 | 253·7 | 1,169·1 | 3,790·9 |
| | State .. | 6·4 | 23·5 | 64·9 | 141·0 | 363·1 | 718·3 | .. |

TABLE 1.2—(*cont.*)

| Serial No. | District | July 1958 | August 1958 | September 1958 | October 1958 | November 1958 | December 1958 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | Trivandrum .. | 232·2 | 486·5 | 55·8 | 289·3 | 235·9 | 13·9 |
| 2 | Quilon .. | 199·9 | 513·7 | 54·8 | 239·7 | 198·6 | 5·9 |
| 3 | Alleppey .. | 315·6 | 407·3 | 93·8 | 234·3 | 203·8 | 20·9 |
| 4 | Kottayam .. | 513·8 | 601·2 | 135·0 | 257·4 | 243·2 | 15·5 |
| 5 | Ernakulam .. | 525 2 | 640·6 | 75·1 | 247·5 | 230·0 | 18·9 |
| 6 | Trichur .. | 523·6 | 458·7 | 38·9 | 176·8 | 239·5 | 1·9 |
| 7 | Palghat .. | 658·7 | 385·1 | 96·6 | 156·4 | 203·1 | 0·8 |
| 8 | Kozhikode .. | 982·4 | 515·5 | 96·9 | 122·8 | 170·2 | 4·8 |
| 9 | Cannanore .. | 942·3 | 595·9 | 109·8 | 105·6 | 143·4 | .. |
| | State .. | 535·6 | 522·8 | 90·5 | 210·1 | 208·9 | 10·3 |

TABLE 1.2—(*cont.*)

| Serial No. | District | January 1959 | February 1959 | March 1959 | April 1959 | May 1959 | June 1959 | Total 1958-59 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1 | Trivandrum .. | 2·5 | 46·0 | 12·7 | 122·3 | 448·3 | 513·6 | 2,459·0 |
| 2 | Quilon .. | 2·2 | 59·7 | 21·6 | 216·9 | 414·2 | 689·9 | 2,617·1 |
| 3 | Alleppey .. | 1·7 | 57·5 | 28·0 | 171·0 | 523·6 | 893·4 | 2,950·0 |
| 4 | Kottayam .. | 11·7 | 42·7 | 2·9 | 178·2 | 345·2 | 792·4 | 3,139·2 |
| 5 | Ernakulam .. | 0·2 | 10·8 | 10·6 | 163·0 | 424·5 | 939·9 | 3,286·3 |
| 6 | Trichur .. | .. | .. | .. | 94·1 | 330·6 | 947·1 | 2,811·2 |
| 7 | Palghat .. | .. | 1·0 | .. | 141·6 | 161·4 | 725·8 | 2,530·5 |
| 8 | Kozhikode .. | .. | 0·9 | .. | 127·4 | 382·1 | 1,123·1 | 3,526·1 |
| 9 | Cannanore .. | .. | .. | .. | 86·8 | 319·7 | 967·6 | 3,271·1 |
| | State .. | 2·9 | 27·2 | 8·7 | 152·9 | 373·5 | 842·2 | .. |

TABLE 2.1

**Classification of area in each District of Kerala**

(Area in acres)

| Year | District | Geographical area by professional survey | Reporting area by village papers | Classification | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Forests | Land put to non-agricultural uses | Barren and uncultivated land | Permanent pastures and other grazing lands |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1957-58 | Trivandrum .. | 540115 | 533983 | 110352 | 31031 | 5614 | .. |
| | Quilon .. | 1163155 | 1159049 | 523321 | 28873 | 42247 | 7415 |
| | Alleppey .. | 452813 | 461568 | 1268 | 25502 | 11978 | 2103 |
| | Kottayam .. | 1582784 | 1547434 | 591643 | 31537 | 70236 | 12676 |
| | Ernakulam .. | 808026 | 784381 | 136556 | 36198 | 49390 | 11082 |
| | Trichur .. | 727699 | 727137 | 328483 | 29614 | 16456 | 6858 |
| | Palghat .. | 1261510 | 1261285 | 246328 | 151460 | 71383 | 15742 |
| | Kozhikode .. | 1638483 | 1634814 | 392172 | 64883 | 125482 | 8570 |
| | Cannanore .. | 1425306 | 1424960 | 185265 | 97816 | 98835 | 54704 |
| | State .. | 9599891 | 9534011 | 2515388 | 496914 | 491621 | 119150 |
| 1958-59 | Trivandrum .. | 540147 | 533983 | 110241 | 30665 | 5614 | .. |
| | Quilon .. | 1169421 | 1159049 | 520766 | 26797 | 42247 | 4162 |
| | Alleppey .. | 453171 | 461568 | 1268 | 21893 | 11978 | 1180 |
| | Kottayam .. | 1571546 | 1547434 | 591643 | 31537 | 70236 | 12676 |
| | Ernakulam .. | 825210 | 784381 | 136551 | 37537 | 49390 | 11082 |
| | Trichur .. | 727654 | 727137 | 328483 | 27956 | 16456 | 3463 |
| | Palghat .. | 1266867 | 1261285 | 246275 | 151460 | 71383 | 15742 |
| | Kozhikode .. | 1644883 | 1634814 | 468613 | 64883 | 49041 | 8554 |
| | Cannanore .. | 1402400 | 1424960 | 185265 | 99600 | 98835 | 53903 |
| | State .. | 9601299 | 9534611 | 2589105 | 492328 | 415180 | 110762 |

TABLE 2.1—(*cont.*)

| Year | District | Classification | | | | | Total cropped area | Area sown more than once |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in area sown | Culturable wastes | Other fallow land | Current fallows | Net area sown | | |
| | | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1957-58 | Trivandrum .. | 1880 | 6983 | 7526 | 6704 | 363893 | 481951 | 118058 |
| | Quilon .. | 14378 | 19041 | 9009 | 6210 | 508555 | 587671 | 79116 |
| | Alleppey .. | 12337 | 10320 | 4059 | 3724 | 390279 | 486946 | 96667 |
| | Kottayam .. | 54014 | 92981 | 4544 | 12318 | 677485 | 719804 | 42319 |
| | Ernakulam .. | 26459 | 30972 | 8130 | 21765 | 463829 | 527908 | 64079 |
| | Trichur .. | 4120 | 13488 | 3441 | 5690 | 318987 | 462538 | 143551 |
| | Palghat .. | 107765 | 59877 | 36000 | 22386 | 550344 | 738731 | 188387 |
| | Kozhikode .. | 117868 | 109728 | 31248 | 42458 | 742405 | 836448 | 94043 |
| | Cannanore .. | 202026 | 127843 | 101814 | 27375 | 529282 | 621191 | 91909 |
| | State .. | 540847 | 471233 | 205769 | 148630 | 4545059 | 5463188 | 918129 |
| 1958-59 | Trivandrum .. | 1880 | 6556 | 6567 | 9935 | 362525 | 487801 | 125276 |
| | Quilon .. | 13903 | 19041 | 9820 | 11176 | 511137 | 598444 | 87307 |
| | Alleppey .. | 8426 | 10320 | 3757 | 14666 | 388080 | 508139 | 120059 |
| | Kottayam .. | 55065 | 89737 | 5788 | 17400 | 673352 | 713782 | 40430 |
| | Ernakulam .. | 28908 | 24012 | 10406 | 21765 | 464730 | 522052 | 57322 |
| | Trichur .. | 4120 | 22034 | 3132 | 13135 | 308358 | 463726 | 155368 |
| | Palghat .. | 72316 | 59877 | 36000 | 21773 | 586459 | 779109 | 192650 |
| | Kozhikode .. | 121927 | 109316 | 27605 | 39658 | 745217 | 824109 | 78892 |
| | Cannanore .. | 187050 | 127075 | 97542 | 28634 | 547056 | 639551 | 92495 |
| | State .. | 493595 | 467968 | 200617 | 178142 | 4586914 | 5536713 | 949799 |

TABLE 2.2

**Classification of area—Percentage to the total area according to village papers** (Area in acres)

| Year | District | Area according to village papers | Classification | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Forests | Land put to non-agricultural uses | Barren and unculturable land | Permanent pastures and other grazing lands | Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves | Culturable waste |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1957-58 | Trivandrum .. | 100·00 | 20·67 | 5·81 | 1·05 | .. | 0·35 | 1·31 |
| | Quilon .. | 100·00 | 45·15 | 2·49 | 3·64 | 0·64 | 1·24 | 1·64 |
| | Alleppey .. | 100·00 | 0·27 | 5·53 | 2·59 | 0·45 | 2·67 | 2·24 |
| | Kottayam .. | 100·00 | 38·23 | 2·04 | 4·54 | 0·82 | 3·49 | 6·01 |
| | Ernakulam .. | 100·00 | 17·41 | 4·61 | 6·30 | 1·41 | 3·37 | 3·95 |
| | Trichur .. | 100·00 | 45·18 | 4·07 | 2·26 | 0·94 | 0·57 | 1·85 |
| | Palghat .. | 100·00 | 19·53 | 12·01 | 5·66 | 1·25 | 8·54 | 4·75 |
| | Kozhikode .. | 100·00 | 23·99 | 3·97 | 7·68 | 0·52 | 7·21 | 6·71 |
| | Cannanore .. | 100·00 | 13·00 | 6·86 | 6·94 | 3·84 | 14·18 | 8·97 |
| | State .. | 100·00 | 26·38 | 5·21 | 5·16 | 1·25 | 5·67 | 4·94 |
| 1958-59 | Trivandrum .. | 100·00 | 20·65 | 5·74 | 1·05 | .. | 0·35 | 1·23 |
| | Quilon .. | 100·00 | 44·93 | 2·31 | 3·65 | 0·36 | 1·20 | 1·64 |
| | Alleppey .. | 100·00 | 0·27 | 4·74 | 2·60 | 0·26 | 1·82 | 2·24 |
| | Kottayam .. | 100·00 | 38·23 | 2·04 | 4·54 | 0·82 | 3·56 | 5·80 |
| | Ernakulam .. | 100·00 | 17·41 | 4·79 | 6·29 | 1·41 | 3·69 | 3·06 |
| | Trichur .. | 100·00 | 45·17 | 3·84 | 2·26 | 0·48 | 0·57 | 3·03 |
| | Palghat .. | 100·00 | 19·53 | 12·01 | 5·66 | 1 25 | 5·73 | 4·75 |
| | Kozhikode .. | 100·00 | 28·66 | 3·97 | 3·00 | 0·52 | 7·46 | 6·69 |
| | Cannanore .. | 100·00 | 13·00 | 6·99 | 6·94 | 3·78 | 13·13 | 8·92 |
| | State .. | 100·00 | 27·15 | 5·16 | 4·35 | 1·16 | 5·18 | 4·91 |

TABLE 2.2—(*cont.*)

| Year | District | Classification | | Net area sown | Total cropped area | | Total | Area sown more than once |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Other fallow lands | Current fallow | | Food crops | Non-food crops | | |
| | | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 1957-58 | Trivandrum .. | 1·41 | 1·25 | 68·15 | 61·34 | 28·92 | 90·26 | 22·11 |
| | Quilon .. | 0·78 | 0·54 | 43·88 | 33·19 | 17·51 | 50·70 | 6·82 |
| | Alleppey .. | 0·88 | 0·81 | 84·56 | 61·07 | 44·43 | 105·50 | 20·94 |
| | Kottayam .. | 0·29 | 0·80 | 43·78 | 24·31 | 22·20 | 46·51 | 2·73 |
| | Ernakulam .. | 1·04 | 2·78 | 59·13 | 43·30 | 24·00 | 67·30 | 8·17 |
| | Trichur .. | 0·47 | 0·78 | 43·87 | 49·09 | 14·52 | 93·61 | 19·74 |
| | Palghat .. | 2·85 | 1·78 | 43·63 | 50·57 | 18·00 | 58·57 | 14·94 |
| | Kozhikode .. | 1·91 | 2·60 | 45·41 | 30·46 | 20·70 | 51·16 | 5·75 |
| | Cannanore .. | 7·15 | 1·92 | 37·14 | 33·11 | 10·48 | 43·59 | 6·45 |
| | State .. | 2·16 | 1·56 | 47·67 | 38·54 | 18·76 | 57·30 | 9·63 |
| 1958-59 | Trivandrum .. | 1·23 | 1·86 | 67·89 | 62·04 | 29·31 | 91·35 | 23·46 |
| | Quilon .. | 0·85 | 0·96 | 44·10 | 32·98 | 18·65 | 51·63 | 7·53 |
| | Alleppey .. | 0·81 | 3·18 | 84·08 | 66·95 | 43·14 | 110·09 | 26·01 |
| | Kottayam .. | 0·37 | 1·12 | 43·52 | 23·97 | 22·16 | 46·13 | 2·61 |
| | Ernakulam .. | 1·33 | 2·77 | 59·25 | 43·14 | 23·42 | 66·56 | 7·31 |
| | Trichnr .. | 0·43 | 1·81 | 42·41 | 48·02 | 15·76 | 63·78 | 21·37 |
| | Palghat .. | 2·85 | 1·72 | 46·50 | 51·03 | 10·74 | 61·77 | 15·27 |
| | Kozhikode .. | 1·69 | 2·43 | 45·58 | 30·63 | 19·78 | 50·41 | 4·83 |
| | Cannanore .. | 6·84 | 2·01 | 38·39 | 33·94 | 10·94 | 44·88 | 6·49 |
| | State .. | 2·10 | 1·87 | 48·11 | 38·90 | 19·17 | 58·07 | 9·96 |

TABLE 3.1.

**Net area irrigated from the different sources** (Area in acres)

| Year | District | Area irrigated from | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cannals | | | Tanks | Wells | Other sources | Total |
| | | Government | Private | Total | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1957-58 | Trivandrum .. | 57,182 | .. | 57,182 | 34,650 | 138 | 52,247 | 144 217 |
| | Quilon .. | 17,436 | 1,292 | 18,728 | 2,890 | 160 | 98,693 | 120,471 |
| | Alleppey .. | 12,665 | 7,545 | 20,210 | 3,610 | 135 | 75,106 | 99,061 |
| | Kottayam .. | 49,644 | 15,078 | 64,722 | 769 | 1,180 | 29,756 | 96,427 |
| | Ernakulam .. | 69,506 | 28,171 | 97,677 | 14,275 | 16,280 | 38,581 | 166,813 |
| | Trichur .. | 92,103 | 14,171 | 106,274 | 13,172 | 8,434 | 11,158 | 139,038 |
| | Palghat .. | 56,169 | 3,440 | 5,9609 | 7,372 | 1,444 | 5,639 | 74,064 |
| | Kozhikode .. | 3,368 | 2,126 | 5,494 | 1,816 | 1,506 | 398 | 9,214 |
| | Cannanore .. | 812 | .. | 812 | 197 | 294 | .. | 1,303 |
| | State .. | 358,885 | 71,823 | 430,708 | 78.751 | 29,571 | 311,578 | 850,608 |
| 1958-59 | Trivandrum .. | 57,182 | .. | 57,182 | 34 856 | 138 | 52,247 | 144,423 |
| | Quilon .. | 17,436 | 1,292 | 18,728 | 2,890 | 160 | 98,693 | 120,471 |
| | Alleppey .. | 12,665 | 7,545 | 20,210 | 3,610 | 135 | 75,106 | 99,061 |
| | Kottayam .. | 49,644 | 15,428 | 65,072 | 769 | 1,180 | 29,756 | 96,777 |
| | Ernakulam .. | 70,170 | 28,171 | 98-341 | 14,350 | 16,307 | 38,586 | 167,584 |
| | Trichur .. | 103,153 | 14,171 | 117,324 | 13,172 | 8,434 | 14,598 | 153,528 |
| | Palghat .. | 62,499 | 3,440 | 65,939 | 7,372 | 1,444 | 5,639 | 80,394 |
| | Kozhikode .. | 3,368 | 2,131 | 5,499 | 1,816 | 6,434 | 398 | 14,147 |
| | Cannanore .. | 731 | 865 | 1,596 | 197 | 650 | .. | 2,443 |
| | State .. | 376,848 | 73,043 | 449,891 | 79,032 | 34,882 | 315,023 | 878,828 |

TABLE 3.2.

**Cross area irrigated under various crops** (Area in acres)

| Year | District | Crops irrigated | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Food crops | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Cereals and pulses | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Rice | | | | Jowar | Ragi | Other cereals and millets | Total cereals and millets | Total pulses | Total grains |
| | | Autumn | Winter | Summer | Total | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1957-58 | Trivandrum .. | 46080 | 37873 | .. | 83953 | .. | .. | .. | 83953 | 3719 | 87672 |
| | Quilon .. | 45206 | 49030 | .. | 94236 | .. | .. | .. | 94236 | 5385 | 99621 |
| | Alleppey .. | 19170 | 13068 | 32860 | 65098 | .. | .. | .. | 65098 | 879 | 65977 |
| | Kottayam .. | 11386 | 38381 | 53994 | 103761 | .. | .. | .. | 103761 | 470 | 104231 |
| | Ernakulam .. | 72598 | 75089 | 7988 | 155675 | .. | 45 | 35 | 155757 | 2218 | 157975 |
| | Trichur .. | 72072 | 122614 | 15032 | 209718 | .. | .. | .. | 209718 | 8840 | 218558 |
| | Palghat .. | 11637 | 78530 | 7756 | 97923 | 3302 | 1923 | 6410 | 109558 | 13597 | 123155 |
| | Kozhikode .. | 6617 | 5368 | 4157 | 16142 | .. | 54 | 701 | 16897 | 351 | 17248 |
| | Cannanore .. | .. | 1442 | 610 | 2052 | .. | .. | .. | 2052 | .. | 2052 |
| | State .. | 284766 | 421395 | 122397 | 828558 | 3302 | 2022 | 7146 | 841030 | 35459 | 876489 |
| 1958-59 | Trivandrum .. | 43236 | 37873 | .. | 81109 | .. | .. | .. | 81109 | 3925 | 85034 |
| | Quilon .. | 45206 | 49030 | .. | 94236 | .. | .. | .. | 94236 | 5385 | 99621 |
| | Alleppey .. | 19170 | 13068 | 32860 | 65098 | .. | .. | .. | 65098 | 879 | 65977 |
| | Kottayam .. | 11386 | 38381 | 53994 | 103761 | .. | .. | .. | 103761 | 470 | 104231 |
| | Ernakualm .. | 72598 | 75753 | 7988 | 156339 | .. | 47 | 35 | 156421 | 2218 | 158639 |
| | Trichur .. | 78522 | 127214 | 15032 | 220768 | .. | .. | .. | 220768 | 12280 | 233048 |
| | Palghat .. | 17967 | 96497 | 7756 | 122220 | 3302 | 1923 | 6410 | 133855 | 13597 | 147452 |
| | Kozhikode .. | 11550 | 10301 | 4157 | 26008 | .. | 54 | 701 | 26763 | 351 | 27114 |
| | Cannanore .. | 1140 | 2582 | 610 | 4332 | .. | .. | .. | 4332 | .. | 4332 |
| | State .. | 300775 | 450699 | 122397 | 873871 | 3302 | 2024 | 7146 | 886343 | 39105 | 925448 |

TABLE 3.2.—(*cont.*)

| Year | District | Crops irrigated | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Food crops | | | Non-food crops | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Oil seeds | | | | | | | |
| | | Sugar cane | Other food crops | Total food crops | Sesamum | Others | Total | Cotton | Fodder crops | Other non-food crops * | Total non-food crops | Total under all crops |
| | | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| 1957-58 | Trivandrum .. | .. | 54802 | 142474 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80026 | 80026 | 222500 |
| | Quilon .. | 1140 | 34366 | 135127 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 135127 |
| | Alleppey .. | 7060 | 28259 | 101296 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 101296 |
| | Kottayam .. | 1629 | 19519 | 125379 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19034 | 19034 | 144413 |
| | Ernakulam .. | 838 | 33766 | 192579 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10302 | 10302 | 202881 |
| | Trichur .. | .. | 28144 | 246702 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17220 | 17220 | 263922 |
| | Palghat .. | 981 | 319 | 124455 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 964 | 964 | 125419 |
| | Kozhikode .. | 55 | 3666 | 20969 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 946 | 946 | 21915 |
| | Cannanore .. | .. | .. | 2052 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2052 |
| | State .. | 11703 | 202841 | 1091033 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 128492 | 128492 | 1219525 |
| 1958-59 | Trivandrum .. | .. | 54802 | 139836 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80026 | 80026 | 219862 |
| | Quilon .. | 1140 | 34366 | 134127 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 135127 |
| | Alleppey .. | 7060 | 28259 | 101296 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 101296 |
| | Kottayam .. | 1629 | 19519 | 125379 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19034 | 19034 | 144413 |
| | Ernakulam .. | 838 | 33766 | 193243 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10302 | 10302 | 203545 |
| | Trichur .. | .. | 28144 | 261192 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17220 | 17220 | 278412 |
| | Palghat .. | 981 | 319 | 148752 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 964 | 964 | 149716 |
| | Kozhikode .. | 55 | 3666 | 30835 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 946 | 946 | 31781 |
| | Cannanore .. | .. | .. | 4332 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4332 |
| | State .. | 11703 | 202841 | 1139992 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 128492 | 128492 | 1268484 |

* Condiments and spices, fruits and vegetable—Crops-wise distribution not available.

TABLE No. 3.3

**Percentage of area irrigated under each crop to the total area under the crop** (Area in acres)

| Year | District | Paddy | | | | Jowar | Ragi | Other cereals and millets | Pulses | Sugar-cane | Other food crops | Total food crops | Non-food crops | All crops |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Autumn | Winter | Summer | Total | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1957-58 | Trivandrum .. | 96·4 | 85·5 | .. | 91·1 | .. | .. | .. | 55·9 | .. | .. | 43·5 | 51·8 | 46·2 |
| | Quilon .. | 84·4 | 78·9 | .. | 81·2 | .. | .. | .. | 30·9 | 57·1 | .. | 35·1 | .. | 23·0 |
| | Alleppey .. | 43·2 | 41·0 | 40·8 | 41·6 | .. | .. | .. | 31·3 | 57·1 | .. | 35·9 | .. | 20·8 |
| | Kottayam .. | 80·3 | 88·3 | 94·8 | 90·6 | .. | .. | .. | 25·6 | 44·8 | .. | 33·3 | 5·5 | 20·1 |
| | Ernakulam .. | 80·3 | 88·3 | 94·8 | 84·7 | .. | 20·1 | 3·6 | 42·3 | 54·0 | .. | 56·7 | 5·2 | 38·4 |
| | Trichur .. | 80·3 | 88·3 | 94·8 | 85·8 | .. | .. | .. | 39·3 | .. | .. | 69·1 | 16·3 | 57·1 |
| | Palghat .. | 4·1 | 46·6 | 49.0 | 21·0 | 87·2 | 89·5 | 63·7 | 64·7 | 66·6 | .. | 19·5 | 0·9 | 17·0 |
| | Kozhikode .. | 3·8 | 5·6 | 85·4 | 5·8 | .. | 1·8 | 23·2 | 2·5 | 76·4 | .. | 4·2 | 0·3 | 2·6 |
| | Cannanore .. | .. | 2·2 | 8·6 | 0·8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·4 | .. | 0·3 |
| | State .. | 29·3 | 57·4 | 64·5 | 43·7 | 82·0 | 16·3 | 48·9 | 31·8 | 54 3 | .. | 29·7 | 7 2 | 22·3 |
| 1958-59 | Trivandrum .. | 96·4 | 85·8 | .. | 91·1 | .. | .. | .. | 60·3 | .. | .. | 42·2 | 51·1 | 45·1 |
| | Quilon .. | 94·1 | 79·2 | .. | 85·4 | .. | .. | .. | 32·0 | 57·7 | .. | 35·1 | .. | 22·6 |
| | Alleppey .. | 32·6 | 41·2 | 41·0 | 38·1 | .. | .. | .. | 32·0 | 56·0 | .. | 32·8 | .. | 19·9 |
| | Kottayam .. | 86·3 | 89·4 | 96·0 | 92·4 | .. | .. | .. | 26·1 | 45·2 | .. | 33·8 | 5·6 | 20·2 |
| | Ernakulam .. | 78·8 | 89·4 | 95·2 | 84·4 | .. | 4·9 | 3·6 | 43·4 | 71·3 | .. | 57·1 | 5·6 | 39·0 |
| | Trichur .. | 92·1 | 92·0 | 95·1 | 92·2 | .. | .. | .. | 55 8 | .. | .. | 74·8 | 15·0 | 60·0 |
| | Palghat .. | 6·3 | 58·1 | 49·7 | 26·1 | 92·2 | 90·7 | 65·3 | 41·3 | 69·3 | .. | 23·1 | 0·7 | 19·2 |
| | Kozhikode .. | 6·5 | 10·9 | 86·6 | 9·4 | .. | 1·8 | 23·4 | 2·5 | 76·4 | .. | 6·2 | 0·3 | 3·9 |
| | Cannanore .. | 0·6 | 4·1 | 8·7 | 1·8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·7 |
| | State .. | 30·6 | 61·9 | 65·0 | 46·0 | 87·3 | 16·1 | 50·1 | 35·6 | 53·8 | .. | 30·7 | 7·0 | 22·9 |

TABLE 4.1—Area under crops in each district of Kerala (Area in acres)

| District | Food crops | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cereals | | | | | | | | | | Pulses | | | | | |
| | Rice | | | | Jowar | | | Ragi | Other cereals | Total cereals and millets | Tur | Other pulses | | | Total pulses | Total food grains |
| | Autumn | Winter | Summer | Total | Kharif | Rabi | Total | | | | | Kharif | Rabi | Total | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 1957-58 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trivandrum | 47812 | 44313 | .. | 92125 | .. | .. | .. | 253 | 9 | 92397 | 40 | 3117 | 3498 | 6615 | 6655 | 99052 |
| Quilon | 53554 | 62131 | 371 | 116056 | .. | .. | .. | 1495 | 4 | 117555 | 501 | 10795 | 6116 | 16911 | 17412 | 134967 |
| Alleppey | 44326 | 31837 | 80450 | 156613 | .. | .. | .. | 148 | 4 | 156765 | 29 | 1349 | 1428 | 2777 | 2806 | 159571 |
| Kottayam | 14184 | 43445 | 56944 | 114573 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 19 | 114595 | 766 | 590 | 478 | 1068 | 1834 | 116429 |
| Ernakulam | 90440 | 84996 | 8424 | 183860 | .. | .. | .. | 224 | 969 | 185053 | 190 | 1956 | 3095 | 5051 | 5241 | 190294 |
| Trichur | 89784 | 138791 | 15853 | 244428 | .. | .. | .. | 2994 | 355 | 247777 | 2364 | 6444 | 13687 | 20131 | 22495 | 270272 |
| Palghat | 281500 | 168487 | 15817 | 465804 | .. | .. | 3787 | 2148 | 10070 | 481809 | 12010 | 8671 | 12327 | 20998 | 33008 | 514817 |
| Kozhikode | 175900 | 95806 | 4867 | 276573 | .. | .. | 141 | 2922 | 3020 | 282656 | 5300 | 664 | 8127 | 8791 | 14091 | 296747 |
| Cannanore | 172900 | 64625 | 7144 | 244669 | .. | .. | 91 | 2221 | 150 | 247131 | 420 | 4583 | 2899 | 7482 | 7902 | 255033 |
| State | 970400 | 734431 | 189870 | 1894701 | .. | .. | 4019 | 12418 | 14600 | 1925738 | 21620 | 38169 | 51655 | 89824 | 111444 | 2037182 |
| 1958-59 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trivandrum | 44861 | 44165 | .. | 89026 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 89029 | 40 | 2965 | 3500 | 6465 | 6505 | 95534 |
| Quilon | 48034 | 61923 | 370 | 110327 | .. | .. | .. | 929 | .. | 111256 | 501 | 10259 | 6086 | 16345 | 16846 | 128102 |
| Alleppey | 58848 | 31731 | 80181 | 170760 | .. | .. | .. | 95 | .. | 170855 | 29 | 1292 | 1422 | 2714 | 2743 | 173598 |
| Kottyam | 13195 | 42911 | 56243 | 112349 | .. | .. | .. | 51 | .. | 112400 | 766 | 562 | 475 | 1037 | 1803 | 114203 |
| Ernakulam | 92180 | 84707 | 8395 | 185282 | .. | .. | .. | 960 | 976 | 187218 | 190 | 1843 | 3078 | 4921 | 5111 | 192329 |
| Trichur | 85230 | 138334 | 15800 | 239364 | .. | .. | .. | 3014 | 349 | 242727 | 2364 | 6024 | 13617 | 19641 | 22005 | 264732 |
| Palghat | 285772 | 166172 | 15600 | 467544 | .. | .. | 3582 | 2121 | 9814 | 483061 | 12130 | 8507 | 12253 | 20760 | 32890 | 515951 |
| Kozhikode | 178633 | 94490 | 4800 | 277923 | .. | .. | 110 | 3083 | 2996 | 284112 | 5341 | 641 | 7844 | 8485 | 13826 | 297938 |
| Cannanore | 175446 | 63737 | 7046 | 246229 | .. | .. | 91 | 2283 | 127 | 248730 | 432 | 4380 | 3135 | 7515 | 7947 | 256677 |
| State | 982199 | 728170 | 188435 | 1898804 | .. | .. | 3783 | 12539 | 14262 | 1929388 | 21793 | 36473 | 51410 | 38883 | 109676 | 2039064 |

TABLE 4.1—(*cont.*)

| District | Food crops—(*cont.*) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sugar | | | Condiments and spices | | | | | | | |
| | Sugarcane | Others | Total | Pepper | Chillies | Ginger | Turmeric | Cardamom | Betelnuts | Others | Total |
| | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 1957-58 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trivandrum | .. | 896 | 896 | 20040 | 64 | 85 | 1292 | .. | 7860 | 7672 | 37013 |
| Quilon | 1995 | 47 | 2042 | 13422 | 90 | 86 | 427 | .. | 8188 | 7832 | 30045 |
| Alleppey | 12355 | 47 | 12402 | 4398 | .. | 41 | 186 | .. | 5251 | 2457 | 12333 |
| Kottayam | 3640 | 288 | 3928 | 32268 | 135 | 7340 | 4396 | 61500 | 8633 | 2745 | 117017 |
| Ernakulam | 1552 | 333 | 1485 | 16329 | .. | 3980 | 1733 | 2922 | 9586 | 5420 | 39970 |
| Trichur | .. | 695 | 695 | 1347 | .. | 170 | 230 | .. | 9723 | 6882 | 18352 |
| Palghat | 1474 | 8191 | 9665 | 8367 | 2123 | 4630 | 3937 | 2555 | 18622 | 7267 | 47501 |
| Kozhikode | 72 | 1881 | 1953 | 31353 | 1686 | 6360 | 2550 | 1781 | 39010 | 2401 | 85141 |
| Cannanore | 882 | 28 | 910 | 97134 | 4242 | 215 | 342 | 900 | 15954 | 357 | 119144 |
| State | 21570 | 12406 | 33976 | 224658 | 8340 | 22907 | 15093 | 69658 | 122827 | 43033 | 506516 |
| 1958-59 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trivandrum | .. | 1290 | 1290 | 19930 | .. | .. | 79 | .. | 7110 | 7065 | 34184 |
| Quilon | 1975 | 13 | 1988 | 13035 | .. | 86 | 178 | .. | 8519 | 7285 | 29103 |
| Alleppey | 12610 | 11 | 12621 | 4225 | .. | 39 | 74 | .. | 5229 | 2833 | 12398 |
| Kottayam | 3604 | 280 | 3884 | 32268 | .. | 7649 | 1780 | 63620 | 9852 | 3071 | 118240 |
| Ernakulam | 1175 | 264 | 1439 | 16411 | .. | 3158 | 1483 | 2259 | 10048 | 5520 | 38879 |
| Trichur | .. | 620 | 620 | 1347 | .. | 170 | 98 | .. | 9778 | 5885 | 17278 |
| Palghat | 1415 | 8191 | 9606 | 8449 | 1969 | 4332 | 4034 | 4284 | 17292 | 8248 | 48608 |
| Kozhikode | 72 | 1683 | 1755 | 31585 | 1892 | 6388 | 2393 | 2600 | 35236 | 2250 | 82344 |
| Cannanore | 908 | 28 | 936 | 96666 | 4341 | 212 | 478 | 993 | 20771 | 364 | 123825 |
| State | 21759 | 12380 | 34139 | 223916 | 8202 | 22034 | 10597 | 73756 | 123833 | 42521 | 504857 |

TABLE 4.1—(*cont.*)

| District | Food crops—(*cont.*) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fruits and Vegetables | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Fruits | | | | | | | | | Vegetables | | | | | | | |
| | Mangoes | Citrus fruits | Bana-nas | Others | Total | Cashew nuts (Dried) | Others (Dried) | Total (Dried) | Total fruits (Dried) | Tapioca | Sweet potatoe | Onions | Others | Total vegetables | Total fruits and vegetables | Total Food Crops |
| | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 |
| 1957-58 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trivandrum | 14207 | NA | 6163 | 17200 | 37570 | 10569 | NA | 10662 | 48239 | 137669 | 1207 | 70 | 3400 | 142346 | 190585 | 327546 |
| Quilon | 23089 | " | 6434 | 20545 | 50068 | 16895 | " | 16895 | 66963 | 140679 | 621 | 839 | 8599 | 150738 | 217701 | 384755 |
| Alleppey | 11855 | " | 4152 | 10710 | 26717 | 5762 | " | 5762 | 32479 | 60067 | 129 | 29 | 4885 | 65110 | 97589 | 281895 |
| Kottayam | 19492 | " | 5384 | 24000 | 48876 | 4369 | " | 4369 | 53245 | 79236 | 490 | 11 | 5939 | 85676 | 138921 | 376295 |
| Ernakulam | 18860 | " | 5168 | 20233 | 44261 | 17749 | " | 17749 | 62010 | 40814 | 685 | 244 | 4147 | 45890 | 107900 | 339649 |
| Trichur | 10450 | " | 7299 | 8629 | 26378 | 22037 | " | 22037 | 48415 | 15828 | 345 | .. | 3048 | 19221 | 67636 | 356955 |
| Palghat | 8065 | 30 | 21133 | 7973 | 37201 | 4724 | " | 4724 | 41925 | 8260 | 2619 | 98 | 12926 | 23903 | 65828 | 637811 |
| Kozhikode | 21406 | 1043 | 19904 | 14741 | 57094 | 11674 | 935 | 12609 | 69703 | 30703 | 3832 | 4 | 9852 | 44391 | 114094 | 497935 |
| Cannanore | 13221 | 520 | 24608 | 14046 | 52395 | 14936 | 30 | 14966 | 67361 | 15452 | 10977 | ... | 2973 | 29402 | 96763 | 471850 |
| State | 140645 | 1593 | 100245 | 138077 | 380560 | 108815 | 965 | 109780 | 490340 | 528708 | 20905 | 1295 | 55769 | 606677 | 1097017 | 3674691 |
| 1958-59 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trivandrum | 16019 | NA | 5382 | 15308 | 36709 | 13351 | NA | 13351 | 50060 | 144553 | 590 | 70 | 5024 | 150237 | 200297 | 331305 |
| Quilon | 24335 | " | 6466 | 20312 | 51113 | 16680 | " | 16680 | 67793 | 147994 | 3 | 839 | 6476 | 155312 | 223105 | 382298 |
| Alleppey | 13460 | " | 5107 | 12475 | 31042 | 6675 | " | 6675 | 37717 | 67953 | 260 | 29 | 4440 | 72682 | 110399 | 309016 |
| Kottayam | 20419 | " | 4756 | 22673 | 47848 | 5024 | " | 5024 | 52872 | 74405 | 51 | 11 | 7162 | 81629 | 134501 | 370828 |
| Ernakulam | 16591 | " | 5677 | 19666 | 41934 | 17144 | " | 17144 | 59078 | 38481 | 3619 | 244 | 4302 | 46646 | 105724 | 338371 |
| Trichur | 10954 | " | 6440 | 6340 | 23734 | 21572 | " | 21572 | 45306 | 16408 | 76 | .. | 4724 | 21208 | 66514 | 349144 |
| Palghat | 9965 | " | 21101 | 8750 | 39816 | 5504 | " | 5504 | 45320 | 8455 | 2692 | 98 | 12926 | 24171 | 69491 | 643656 |
| Kozhikode | 19702 | " | 18710 | 17020 | 55432 | 12375 | 30 | 12405 | 67837 | 40134 | 3875 | 4 | 6891 | 50904 | 118741 | 300778 |
| Cannanore | 13912 | 4603 | 24697 | 14146 | 57388 | 15864 | 60 | 15894 | 73252 | 14924 | 10933 | ... | 3213 | 28971 | 102223 | 483661 |
| State | 145357 | 4603 | 98336 | 136690 | 384986 | 114189 | 60 | 114249 | 499235 | 553207 | 22100 | 1295 | 55158 | 631760 | 1130995 | 3709057 |

TABLE 4.1—(*cont.*)

| District | Non-food crops | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oil seeds | | | | | | | | Fibres | | | | |
| | Ground nut | Castor | Sesamum | Rape and mustard | Linseed | Coconut | Others | Total | Cotton | Jute | Sunn-hemp | Others | Total |
| | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 |
| 1957-58 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trivandrum | .. | 7 | 650 | .. | .. | 138193 | 2096 | 140946 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Quilon | .. | 9 | 6487 | .. | .. | 138921 | 348 | 145765 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Alleppey | .. | 5 | 30813 | .. | .. | 168626 | 389 | 199833 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kottayam | .. | 15 | 110 | .. | .. | 141600 | 9749 | 151474 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ernakulam | .. | 16 | 2866 | .. | .. | 100730 | 6272 | 109884 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Trichur | .. | 4 | 1634 | .. | .. | 81771 | 1887 | 85296 | .. | .. | 25 | .. | 25 |
| Palghat | 33800 | 131 | 2720 | .. | .. | 11556 | 881 | 49088 | 21360 | 29 | .. | .. | 21389 |
| Kozhikode | .. | .. | 3823 | .. | .. | 250884 | 31 | 254738 | 40 | 20 | .. | .. | 60 |
| Cannanore | .. | 36 | 1197 | .. | .. | 112485 | 172 | 113890 | 90 | .. | .. | 85 | 175 |
| State | 33800 | 223 | 50300 | .. | .. | 1144766 | 21852 | 1250914 | 21490 | 49 | 25 | 85 | 21649 |
| 1958-59 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trivandrum | .. | 7 | 13 | .. | .. | 139720 | 2420 | 142160 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Quilon | .. | 6 | 13423 | .. | .. | 140256 | 341 | 154026 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Alleppey | .. | 10 | 23307 | .. | .. | 169172 | 525 | 193014 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kottayam | .. | 13 | 27 | .. | .. | 139195 | 10884 | 150119 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ernakulam | .. | 17 | 2186 | .. | .. | 100393 | 4689 | 107285 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Trichur | .. | 6 | 2874 | .. | .. | 85931 | 1848 | 90559 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Palghat | 35468 | 227 | 3948 | 51 | .. | 45449 | 881 | 86024 | 19300 | .. | .. | .. | 19300 |
| Kozhikode | .. | .. | 1699 | .. | .. | 236295 | .. | 237994 | 350 | .. | .. | .. | 350 |
| Cannanore | .. | 101 | 1083 | 20 | 86 | 119014 | 68 | 120372 | .. | .. | .. | 90 | 90 |
| State | 35468 | 387 | 48560 | 71 | 86 | 1175425 | 21656 | 1281653 | 19650 | .. | .. | 90 | 19740 |

TABLE 4.1—(*cont.*)

| District | Non-food crops—(*cont.*) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Drugs, narcotics and plantation crops | | | | | | Fodder crops | Green manure crops | Other non-food crops | Total non-food crops | Total area sown (under all crops) | Area sown more than once | Net area sown |
| | Tobacco | Tea | Coffee | Rubber | Others | Total | | | | | | | |
| | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 |
| 1957-58 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trivandrum .. | .. | 2904 | .. | 6405 | .. | 9309 | 9 | .. | 4141 | 154405 | 481951 | 118058 | 363893 |
| Quilon .. | .. | 8290 | 575 | 46458 | .. | 54323 | 17 | .. | 2811 | 202916 | 587671 | 79116 | 508555 |
| Alleppey .. | .. | .. | .. | 3452 | .. | 3462 | .. | .. | 1756 | 205051 | 486946 | 96667 | 390279 |
| Kottayam .. | .. | 67797 | 3909 | 96644 | .. | 170350 | 1352 | .. | 20333 | 343509 | 719804 | 42319 | 677485 |
| Ernakulam .. | .. | 350 | 160 | 32032 | .. | 32542 | 282 | .. | 45551 | 188259 | 527908 | 64079 | 463829 |
| Trichur .. | .. | 1041 | .. | 11518 | .. | 12559 | 17 | .. | 7686 | 105583 | 462538 | 143551 | 318987 |
| Palghat .. | .. | 3207 | 7135 | 8645 | 919 | 19906 | .. | .. | 10537 | 100920 | 738731 | 188382 | 550344 |
| Kozhikode .. | 67 | 9351 | 26440 | 30462 | 2781 | 69101 | 25 | 615 | 13974 | 338513 | 836448 | 94043 | 742405 |
| Cannanore .. | 1226 | 3700 | 2904 | 12167 | 199 | 20196 | .. | 1974 | 13106 | 149341 | 621191 | 91909 | 529282 |
| State .. | 1293 | 98640 | 41123 | 246793 | 3749 | 391748 | 1702 | 2589 | 119895 | 1788497 | 5463188 | 918129 | 4545059 |
| 1958-59 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trivandrum .. | .. | 2791 | .. | 7466 | .. | 10257 | 21 | .. | 4058 | 136496 | 487801 | 125276 | 362525 |
| Quilon .. | .. | 7472 | 575 | 49087 | .. | 57134 | 11 | .. | 4975 | 216146 | 598444 | 87307 | 511137 |
| Alleppey .. | .. | .. | .. | 3738 | .. | 3738 | 7 | .. | 2364 | 199123 | 508139 | 120059 | 388080 |
| Kottayam .. | .. | 66456 | 4453 | 100469 | .. | 1171378 | 909 | .. | 20548 | 342954 | 713782 | 40430 | 673352 |
| Ernakulam .. | .. | 333 | 170 | 34367 | .. | 34870 | 145 | .. | 41381 | 183681 | 522052 | 57322 | 464730 |
| Trichur .. | .. | 991 | .. | 15576 | .. | 16567 | 16 | .. | 7340 | 114582 | 463726 | 155368 | 308358 |
| Palghat .. | .. | 1459 | 4909 | 10104 | 919 | 17391 | .. | .. | 12738 | 135453 | 779109 | 192650 | 586459 |
| Kozhikode .. | .. | 9801 | 26787 | 35600 | 2556 | 74834 | 19 | 314 | 9820 | 323331 | 824109 | 78892 | 745217 |
| Cannanore .. | 90 | 3685 | 3166 | 14219 | .. | 22300 | .. | 2111 | 11017 | 155890 | 639551 | 92495 | 547056 |
| State .. | 1230 | 92988 | 40060 | 270676 | 3475 | 408469 | 1128 | 2425 | 114241 | 1827656 | 5536713 | 949799 | 4586914 |
| | 1320 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE 4.2

**Percentage of area under crops to total cropped area in each district of Kerala**

| District | Total cropped area | Total food crops | Total non-food crops | Net area sown | Area sown more than once | Food crops | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Cereals and Millets | | | Total pulses | Total food grains |
| | | | | | | Rice | Others | Total | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1957-58 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trivandrum .. | 100·00 | 67·96 | 32·04 | 75·50 | 24·50 | 19·12 | 0·05 | 19·17 | 1·38 | 20·55 |
| Quilon .. | 100·00 | 65·47 | 34·53 | 86·54 | 13·46 | 19·75 | 0·25 | 20·00 | 2·97 | 22·97 |
| Alleppey .. | 100·00 | 57·89 | 42·11 | 80·15 | 19·85 | 32·16 | 0·03 | 32·19 | 0 58 | 32·77 |
| Kottayam .. | 100·00 | 52·28 | 47·72 | 94·12 | 5·88 | 15·92 | .. | 15·92 | 0·26 | 16·18 |
| Ernakulam .. | 100·00 | 64·34 | 55·56 | 87·86 | 12·14 | 34·83 | 0·22 | 35·05 | 1·00 | 36·05 |
| Trichur .. | 100·00 | 77·17 | 22·83 | 68·96 | 31·04 | 52·84 | 0·73 | 53·57 | 4·86 | 58·43 |
| Palghat .. | 100·00 | 86·34 | 13·66 | 74·50 | 25·50 | 63·05 | 2·17 | 65·22 | 4·47 | 69·69 |
| Kozhikode .. | 100·00 | 59·53 | 40·47 | 88·76 | 11·24 | 33·06 | 0·73 | 33·79 | 1·69 | 35·48 |
| Cannanore .. | 100·00 | 75·96 | 24·04 | 85·20 | 14·80 | 39·39 | 0·39 | 39·78 | 1·28 | 41·06 |
| State .. | 100·00 | 67·26 | 32·74 | 83·19 | 16·81 | 34·68 | 0·57 | 35·25 | 2·04 | 37·29 |
| 1958-59 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trivandrum .. | 100·00 | 67·92 | 32·08 | 74·32 | 25·68 | 18·25 | .. | 18·25 | 1·33 | 19·58 |
| Quilon .. | 100·00 | 63·88 | 36·12 | 85·41 | 14·59 | 18·44 | 0·15 | 18·59 | 2·82 | 21·41 |
| Alleppey .. | 100·00 | 60·81 | 39·19 | 76·37 | 23·63 | 33·60 | 0·02 | 33·62 | 0·54 | 34·16 |
| Kottayam .. | 100·00 | 51·95 | 48·05 | 94·34 | 5·66 | 15·74 | 0·01 | 15·75 | 0·25 | 16·00 |
| Ernakulam .. | 100·00 | 64·82 | 35·18 | 89·02 | 10·98 | 35·49 | 0·37 | 35·86 | 0·98 | 36·84 |
| Trichur .. | 100·00 | 75·29 | 24·71 | 66·50 | 33·50 | 51·62 | 0·72 | 52·34 | 4·75 | 57·09 |
| Palghat .. | 100·00 | 82·61 | 17·39 | 75·27 | 24·73 | 60·01 | 1·99 | 62·00 | 4·22 | 66·22 |
| Kozhikode .. | 100·00 | 60·77 | 39·24 | 90·43 | 9·57 | 33·73 | 0·76 | 34·49 | 1·67 | 36·16 |
| Cannanore .. | 100·00 | 75·63 | 24·37 | 85·54 | 14·46 | 38·50 | 0·39 | 38·89 | 1·24 | 40·13 |
| State .. | 100·00 | 66·99 | 33·01 | 82·85 | 17·15 | 34·29 | 0·56 | 34·85 | 1·98 | 36·83 |

TABLE 4.2—(*cont.*)

| District | Food crops | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Condiments and spices | | | | | | Fresh fruits | | | | Dry fruits (Cashew nuts) | Total fruits |
| | Sugar | Pepper | Cardamom | Betelnuts | Others | Total | Mangoes | Bananas | Others | Total | | |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| **1957-58** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trivandrum .. | 0·19 | 4·16 | .. | 1·63 | 1·89 | 7·68 | 2·95 | 1·28 | 3·57 | 7·80 | 2·20 | 10·00 |
| Quilon .. | 0·35 | 2·28 | .. | 1·39 | 1·44 | 5·11 | 3·93 | 1·09 | 3·50 | 8·52 | 2·87 | 11·39 |
| Alleppey .. | 2·55 | 0·90 | .. | 1·08 | 0·55 | 2·53 | 2·43 | 0·85 | 2·21 | 5·49 | 1·18 | 6·67 |
| Kottayam .. | 0·55 | 4·48 | 8·54 | 1·20 | 2·03 | 16·25 | 2·71 | 0·75 | 3·33 | 6·79 | 0·61 | 7·40 |
| Ernakulam .. | 0·28 | 3·09 | 0·55 | 1·82 | 2·11 | 7·57 | 3·57 | 0·98 | 3·84 | 8·39 | 3·36 | 11·75 |
| Trichur .. | 0·15 | 0·29 | .. | 2·10 | 1·43 | 3·97 | 2·26 | 1·58 | 1·86 | 5·70 | 4·76 | 10·46 |
| Palghat .. | 1·31 | 1·13 | 0·35 | 2·52 | 2·43 | 6·43 | 1·09 | 2·86 | 1·09 | 5·04 | 0·64 | 5·68 |
| Kozhikode .. | 0·23 | 3·75 | 0·21 | 4·66 | 1·56 | 10·18 | 2·55 | 2·38 | 1·90 | 6·83 | 1·50 | 8·33 |
| Cannanore .. | 0·15 | 15·64 | 0·14 | 2·57 | 0·83 | 19·18 | 2·13 | 3·96 | 2·34 | 8·43 | 2·41 | 10·84 |
| State .. | 0·62 | 4·11 | 1·28 | 2·25 | 1·63 | 9·27 | 2·57 | 1·83 | 2·57 | 6·97 | 2·01 | 8·98 |
| **1958-59** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trivandrum .. | 0·26 | 4·09 | .. | 1·46 | 1·46 | 7·01 | 3·28 | 1·10 | 3·15 | 7·53 | 2·74 | 10·27 |
| Quilon .. | 0·33 | 2·18 | .. | 1·42 | 1·26 | 4·86 | 4·07 | 1·08 | 3·39 | 8·54 | 2·79 | 11·33 |
| Alleppey .. | 2·48 | 0·83 | .. | 1·04 | 0·57 | 2·44 | 2·65 | 1·01 | 2·45 | 6·11 | 1·31 | 7·42 |
| Kottayam .. | 0·54 | 4·52 | 8·91 | 1·38 | 1·76 | 16·57 | 2·86 | 0·67 | 3·17 | 6·70 | 0·70 | 7·40 |
| Ernakulam .. | 0·28 | 3·14 | 0·43 | 1·92 | 1·96 | 7·45 | 3·18 | 1·09 | 3·76 | 8·03 | 3·28 | 11·31 |
| Trichur .. | 0·13 | 0·29 | .. | 2·11 | 1·33 | 3·73 | 2·36 | 1·39 | 1·37 | 5·12 | 4·65 | 9·77 |
| Palghat .. | 1·23 | 1·08 | 0·55 | 2·22 | 2·39 | 6·24 | 1·28 | 2·71 | 1·12 | 5·11 | 0·71 | 5·82 |
| Kozhikode .. | 0·21 | 3·83 | 0·32 | 4·28 | 1·56 | 9·99 | 2·39 | 2·27 | 2·07 | 6·73 | 1·50 | 8·23 |
| Cannanore .. | 0·15 | 15·12 | 0·16 | 3·25 | 0·84 | 19·37 | 3·08 | 3·86 | 2·03 | 8·97 | 2·48 | 11·45 |
| State .. | 0·62 | 4·04 | 1·33 | 2·23 | 1·51 | 9·11 | 2·62 | 1·78 | 2·55 | 6·95 | 2·06 | 9·02 |

TABLE 4-2—(*cont.*)

| District | Food crops | | | | | Non-food crops | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vegetables | | | | | Oil-seeds | | | | |
| | Tapioca | Others | Total | Total fruits and vegetable | Total food crops | Sesamum | Coconut | Groundnut | Others | Total |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 |
| 1957-58 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trivandrum .. | 28·56 | 0·98 | 29·54 | 39·54 | 67·96 | 0·13 | 28 67 | .. | 0·41 | 29·24 |
| Quilon .. | 23.94 | 1·71 | 25·65 | 37·04 | 65·47 | 1·10 | 23·64 | .. | 0·06 | 24·80 |
| Alleppey .. | 12·34 | 1·03 | 13·37 | 20·04 | 57 89 | 6·33 | 34·63 | .. | 0·08 | 41·04 |
| Kottayam .. | 11·01 | 0·89 | 11·90 | 19·30 | 52·28 | 0·02 | 19 67 | .. | 1·35 | 21·04 |
| Ernakulam .. | 7·73 | 0·96 | 8·69 | 20·44 | 64·34 | 0·54 | 19·08 | .. | 1·19 | 20·81 |
| Trichur .. | 3·42 | 0·74 | 4·16 | 14·62 | 77·17 | 0·35 | 17·68 | .. | 0·41 | 18·44 |
| Palghat .. | 1·12 | 2·11 | 3·23 | 8·91 | 86·34 | 0 37 | 1·56 | 4·56 | 0·15 | 6·64 |
| Kozhikode .. | 3·67 | 1·64 | 5·31 | 13·64 | 59·53 | 0·45 | 30·00 | .. | .. | 30·46 |
| Cannanore .. | 2·49 | 2·24 | 4·73 | 15·57 | 75·96 | 0·19 | 18·11 | .. | 0·03 | 18·33 |
| State .. | 9·68 | 1·42 | 11·10 | 20·08 | 67·26 | 0·92 | 20·95 | 0 62 | 0·41 | 22·90 |
| 1958-59 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trivandrum .. | 29·63 | 1·17 | 30·80 | 41·07 | 67·92 | Neg. | 28 64 | .. | 0·50 | 29·14 |
| Quilon .. | 24·73 | 1·22 | 25·95 | 37·28 | 63·88 | 2·24 | 23·44 | .. | 0·06 | 25·74 |
| Alleppey .. | 13·38 | 0 93 | 14·31 | 21·73 | 60·81 | 4·59 | 33·29 | .. | 0·11 | 37·99 |
| Kottayam .. | 10·42 | 1·02 | 11·44 | 18·84 | 51·95 | Neg. | 19·50 | .. | 1·53 | 21·03 |
| Eranakulam .. | 7·37 | 1·57 | 8·94 | 20·25 | 64·82 | 0·42 | 19·23 | .. | 0·90 | 20·55 |
| Trichur .. | 3·54 | 1·03 | 4·57 | 14·34 | 75·29 | 0·62 | 18·53 | .. | 0·40 | 19·55 |
| Palghat .. | 1·08 | 2·02 | 3·10 | 8·92 | 82·61 | 0·51 | 5·83 | 4·55 | 0·15 | 11·04 |
| Kozhikode .. | 4·87 | 1·31 | 6·18 | 14·41 | 60·77 | 0·21 | 28·67 | .. | .. | 28·88 |
| Cannanore .. | 2·32 | 2·21 | 4·53 | 15·98 | 75·63 | 0·17 | 18·61 | .. | 0·04 | 18·82 |
| State .. | 9·99 | 1·42 | 11·41 | 20·43 | 66·99 | 0·88 | 21·23 | 0·64 | 0·40 | 23·15 |

TABLE 4.2—(*cont.*)

| District | Non-food crops | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fibres | | | Drugs, narcotics and plantation crops | | | | | Other non-food crops | Total non-food crops |
| | Cotton | Others | Total | Tea | Coffee | Rubber | Others | Total | | |
| | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 |
| 1957-58 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trivandrum .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·60 | .. | 1·33 | .. | 1·93 | 0·87 | 32·04 |
| Quilon .. | .. | .. | .. | 1·41 | 0·10 | 7·73 | .. | 9·24 | 0·49 | 34·53 |
| Alleppey .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·71 | .. | 0·71 | 0·36 | 42·11 |
| Kottayam .. | .. | .. | .. | 9·70 | 0·54 | 13·43 | .. | 23·67 | 3·01 | 47·72 |
| Ernakulam .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·07 | 0·03 | 6·06 | .. | 6·16 | 8·69 | 35·66 |
| Trichur .. | .. | .. | Neg. | 0·23 | .. | 2·49 | .. | 2·72 | 1·67 | 22·83 |
| Palghat .. | 2·89 | 0·01 | 2·90 | 0·42 | 0·96 | 1·17 | 0·13 | 2·69 | 1 43 | 13·66 |
| Kozhikode .. | 0·01 | .. | 0·01 | 1·12 | 3·16 | 3·64 | 0·26 | 8·26 | 1·74 | 40·47 |
| Cannanore .. | 0·02 | 0·01 | 0·03 | 0·59 | 0·47 | 1·95 | 0·24 | 3·25 | 2·43 | 24·04 |
| State .. | 0·39 | 0·01 | 0·40 | 1·81 | 0·75 | 4·52 | 0·19 | 7·17 | 2·27 | 32·74 |
| 1958-59 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trivandrum .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·57 | .. | 1·53 | .. | 2·10 | 0·84 | 32·08 |
| Quilon .. | .. | .. | .. | 1·25 | 0·10 | 8·20 | .. | 9·55 | 0·83 | 36·12 |
| Alleppey .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·74 | .. | 0·74 | 0·46 | 39·19 |
| Kottayam .. | .. | .. | .. | 9·31 | 0·62 | 14·08 | .. | 24·01 | 3·01 | 48·05 |
| Ernakulam .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·06 | 0·03 | 6·59 | .. | 6·68 | 7·95 | 35·18 |
| Trichur .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·21 | .. | 3·36 | .. | 3·57 | 1·59 | 24·71 |
| Palghat .. | 2·48 | .. | 2·48 | 0·19 | 0·63 | 1·30 | 0 11 | 2·23 | 1·64 | 17·39 |
| Kozhikode .. | 0·04 | .. | 0·04 | 1·19 | 3·25 | 4·32 | 0·32 | 9·08 | 1·23 | 39·23 |
| Cannanore .. | .. | 0·01 | 0·01 | 0·58 | 0·34 | 2·22 | 0·35 | 3·49 | 2·05 | 24·37 |
| State .. | 0·36 | Neg. | 0·36 | 1·68 | 0·72 | 4·89 | 0·09 | 7·38 | 2·12 | 33·01 |

TABLE 5.1

**Total out-turn of important commodities in each District**

| Year | District | Rice (Tons) | Jowar (Tons) | Ragi (Tons) | Other cereals and millets (Tons) | Pulses (Tons) | Sugarcane (Tons) | Pepper (Tons) | Ginger dry (Tons) | Turmeric dry (Tons) | Cardamom (Tons) | Arecanut (Million nuts) | Banana (Tons) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1957-58 | Trivandrum | 53,500 | .. | 105 | 2 | 1,046 | .. | 3,400 | 44 | 461 | .. | 457 | 3,014 |
| | Quilon | 64,800 | .. | 599 | 1 | 2,736 | 3,323 | 2,410 | 44 | 153 | .. | 512 | 6,375 |
| | Alleppey | 72,700 | .. | 59 | 1 | 441 | 20,577 | 790 | 21 | 66 | .. | 328 | 4,112 |
| | Kottayam | 57,700 | .. | 1 | 5 | 288 | 5,045 | 5,400 | 3,210 | 1,570 | 1,096 | 374 | 6,963 |
| | Ernakulam | 81,900 | .. | 90 | 194 | 823 | 1'660 | 2,780 | 1,760 | 620 | 52 | 349 | 5,746 |
| | Trichur | 121,200 | .. | 1,363 | 71 | 3,534 | .. | 230 | 88 | 82 | .. | 524 | 7,486 |
| | Palghat | 262,400 | 680 | 1,330 | 1,995 | 5,186 | 2,396 | 670 | 1,650 | 1,406 | 46 | 1,015 | 9,715 |
| | Kozhikode | 103,900 | 30 | 2,020 | 600 | 2,214 | 139 | 2,520 | 2,270 | 911 | 32 | 2,126 | 12,678 |
| | Cannanore | 92,800 | 20 | 1,540 | 26 | 1,241 | 1,700 | 7,820 | 111 | 122 | 16 | 869 | 10,403 |
| | State | 910,900 | 730 | 7,107 | 2,895 | 17,509 | 34,840 | 26,020 | 9,198 | 5,391 | 1,242 | 6,754 | 66,392 |
| 1958-59 | Trivandrum | 52,615 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3,400 | .. | 28 | .. | 413 | 2,996 |
| | Quilon | 68,886 | .. | 378 | .. | .. | 3,323 | 2,291 | 51 | 64 | .. | 533 | 8,040 |
| | Alleppey | 92,752 | .. | 38 | .. | .. | 20,569 | 715 | 20 | 26 | .. | 326 | 5,339 |
| | Kottayam | 59,161 | .. | 20 | .. | .. | 5,273 | 5,276 | 2,274 | 636 | 1,136 | 427 | 5,275 |
| | Ernakulam | 85,247 | .. | 387 | 193 | .. | 1,666 | 2,746 | 1,299 | 530 | 40 | 575 | 5,966 |
| | Trichur | 104,427 | .. | 1,375 | 69 | .. | .. | 232 | 102 | 35 | .. | 527 | 6,512 |
| | Palghat | 274,479 | 618 | 1,313 | 1,949 | .. | 2,393 | 680 | 1,549 | 1,441 | 76 | 943 | 9,700 |
| | Kozhikode | 105,119 | 20 | 2,136 | 595 | .. | 139 | 2,496 | 2,293 | 855 | 46 | 1,920 | 9,317 |
| | Cannanore | 96,734 | 16 | 1,577 | 24 | .. | 1,658 | 7,194 | 74 | 170 | 18 | 1,131 | 10,658 |
| | State | 939,420 | 654 | 7,225 | 2,830 | .. | 35,021 | 25,030 | 7,662 | 3,785 | 1,316 | 6,795 | 63,803 |

TABLE 5.1.—(*cont.*)

| Year | District | Other plantains (Tons) | Cashewnut (Tons) | Groundnut (Tons) | Sesamum (Tons) | Coconut (Million nuts) | Cotton (Bales of 392 lb. each) | Tobacco (Tons) | Tea (Tons) | Coffee (Tons) | Rubber (Tons) | Lemon grass oil (Bottles of 22 oz.) | Dry chillies (Tons) | Tapioca (Tons) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| 1957-58 | Trivandrum | 15,176 | 6,670 | .. | 84 | 370 | .. | .. | 547 | .. | 725 | 1,629 | .. | 387,200 |
| | Quilon | 12,058 | 10,560 | .. | 851 | 424 | .. | .. | 2,079 | 2 | 5,066 | 3,258 | .. | 395,700 |
| | Alleppey | 7,784 | 3,600 | .. | 4,045 | 503 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 386 | .. | .. | 168,900 |
| | Kottayam | 8,181 | 2,730 | .. | 14 | 339 | .. | .. | 21,815 | 423 | 7,596 | 112,046 | .. | 222,900 |
| | Ernakulam | 8,952 | 11,090 | .. | 379 | 294 | .. | .. | 103 | 31 | 2,820 | 961,953 | .. | 114,800 |
| | Trichur | 13,381 | 13,770 | .. | 216 | 220 | .. | .. | 486 | .. | 1,328 | 26,400 | .. | 44,500 |
| | Palghat | 52,764 | 2,950 | 10,980 | 292 | 32 | 9,620 | .. | 500 | 1,288 | 603 | 31,960 | .. | 23,200 |
| | Kozhikode | 45,675 | 7,300 | .. | 410 | 702 | 10 | 34 | 7,378 | 4,986 | 2,124 | 92,437 | .. | 86,400 |
| | Cannanore | 62,505 | 9,340 | .. | 128 | 315 | .. | 655 | 1,267 | 371 | 848 | 488,820 | .. | 43,500 |
| | State | 226,476 | 68,010 | 10,980 | 6,419 | 3,199 | 9,630 | 689 | 34,175 | 7,101 | 21,496 | 1,718,503 | .. | 1,487,100 |
| 1958-59 | Trivandrum | 12,826 | 8,347 | .. | 2 | 374 | .. | .. | 1,005 | .. | 723 | .. | .. | 406,555 |
| | Quilon | 10,203 | 10,426 | .. | 1,614 | 393 | .. | .. | 2,207 | 2 | 5,059 | .. | .. | 416,233 |
| | Alleppey | 9,244 | 4,170 | .. | 2,803 | 504 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 385 | .. | .. | 191,118 |
| | Kottayam | 8,254 | 3,139 | .. | 3 | 333 | .. | .. | 29,106 | 482 | 7,344 | .. | .. | 209,264 |
| | Ernakulam | 10,239 | 10,712 | .. | 248 | 293 | .. | .. | 69 | 33 | 2,764 | .. | .. | 108,228 |
| | Trichur | 12,360 | 13,479 | .. | 326 | 231 | .. | .. | 673 | .. | 1,838 | .. | .. | 46,148 |
| | Palghat | 52,685 | 3,437 | 15,648 | 424 | 126 | 7,770 | .. | 698 | 1,427 | 682 | .. | 527 | 23,780 |
| | Kozhikode | 45,875 | 7,738 | .. | 183 | 661 | 90 | 50 | 4,842 | 4,445 | 2,403 | .. | 508 | 84,279 |
| | Cannanore | 62,475 | 9,920 | .. | 117 | 333 | .. | 650 | 1,137 | 572 | 960 | .. | 1,163 | 41,693 |
| | State | 224,161 | 71,368 | 15,648 | 5,720 | 3,248 | 7,860 | 700 | 39,737 | 6,961 | 22,158 | .. | 2,198 | 1,527,298 |

TABLE 6.1

**Average farm (harvest) prices of certain commodities for the year 1957-58 and 1958-59**

(Price in rupees)

| Serial number | Name of crop | Unit | 1957-58 | | | | | | 1958-59 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Trivandrum | Quilon | Alleppey | Kottayam | Ernakulam | Trichur | Trivandrum | Quilon |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | Paddy .. | Maund | 14·66 | 13·66 | 12·27 | 12·32 | 12·47 | 11·92 | 15·06 | 15·71 |
| 2 | Tapioca .. | ,, | 2·80 | 2·66 | 3·08 | 3·39 | 3·67 | 3·35 | 2·29 | 2·36 |
| 3 | Ginger .. | ,, | NQ | 25·22 | 25·91 | 26·60 | NQ | NQ | NQ | 26·77 |
| 4 | Turmeric .. | ,, | NQ | NQ | NQ | 16·12 | 14·49 | NQ | .. | .. |
| 5 | Sugarcane .. | ,, | NQ | NQ | 1·44 | NQ | NQ | NQ | NQ | NQ |
| 6 | Cashewnut .. | ,, | 17·93 | 18·57 | 16·28 | NQ | 20·00 | 17·45 | 19·48 | 21·10 |
| 7 | Pepper .. | ,, | 53·45 | 57·85 | 56·40 | 56·63 | 53·91 | NQ | 59·27 | 69·06 |
| 8 | Coconut (with husk) .. | 1,000 | 164·80 | 188·08 | 186·66 | 189·48 | 185·45 | 167·86 | 178·56 | 188·41 |
| 9 | Arecanut .. | ,, | 22·53 | 25·20 | 23·67 | 21·61 | 22·12 | 25·49 | 24·38 | 28·07 |
| 10 | Banana .. | 100 | 6·35 | 6·50 | 6·65 | 6·94 | 6·69 | 6·12 | 6·89 | 6 81 |
| 11 | Other plantains .. | 100 | 1·27 | 1·25 | 1·31 | 1·20 | 1·16 | 1·07 | 1·37 | 1·40 |
| 12 | Tamerind .. | Maund | 11·63 | 13·67 | NQ | NQ | NQ | 13·57 | 10·44 | 15·72 |

TABLE 6.1—(*cont.*)

| Serial number | Name of crop | Unit | 1958-59 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Alleppey | Kottayam | Ernakulam | Trichur | Palghat | Kozhikode | Cannanore | State |
| | | | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 1 | Paddy .. | Maund | 14·86 | 13·32 | 13·71 | 13·02 | 11·92 | 14·51 | 15·06 | 13·65 |
| 2 | Tapioca .. | ,, | 2·58 | 2·57 | 2·48 | 2·47 | 2·35 | 2·58 | 2·54 | 2·43 |
| 3 | Ginger .. | ,, | 26·77 | 33·79 | 35·44 | 35·44 | 33·70 | 33·70 | 33·70 | 33·98 |
| 4 | Turmeric .. | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 53·65 |
| 5 | Sugarcane .. | ,, | 1·44 | NQ | NQ | NQ | NQ | NQ | NQ | 1·44 |
| 6 | Cashewnut .. | ,, | 17·86 | 19·93 | 2·12 | 21·23 | 20·10 | 19·60 | 22·02 | 20·61 |
| 7 | Pepper .. | ,, | 60·23 | 64·16 | 71·01 | 71·01 | 109·90 | 69·79 | 78·23 | 70·49 |
| 8 | Coconut (with husk) .. | 1,000 | 210·75 | 207·00 | 209·96 | 206·14 | 88·40 | 177·71 | 193·49 | 194·20 |
| 9 | Arecanut .. | ,, | 26·61 | 22·46 | 22·92 | 26·13 | 28·01 | 19·63 | 25·63 | 24·05 |
| 10 | Banana .. | 100 | 7·14 | 6·46 | 5·78 | 6·53 | 6·58 | 6·19 | 5·31 | 6·31 |
| 11 | Other plantains .. | 100 | 1·39 | 1·38 | 1·34 | 1·42 | 1·47 | 1·12 | 0·94 | 1·23 |
| 12 | Tamerind .. | Maund | 15·83 | 15·04 | NQ | NQ | 10·40 | 10·07 | 22·02 | .. |

TABLE 7. 1.—The average daily wages for different districts of Kerala (Wages in rupees)

| Districts | July 1958 | August 1958 | Sept. 1958 | October 1958 | Nov. 1958 | Dec. 1958 | January 1959 | February 1959 | March 1959 | April 1959 | May 1959 | June 1959 | Average 1958-59 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Carpenter** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trivandrum .. | 2·28 | 2·28 | 2·28 | 2·28 | 2·28 | 2·28 | 2·40 | 2·64 | 2·48 | 2·49 | 2·22 | 2·22 | 2·34 |
| Quilon .. | 2·79 | 2·67 | 2·30 | 3·03 | 3·03 | 3·03 | 2·96 | 2·96 | 2·88 | 2·86 | 2·86 | 2·86 | 2·85 |
| Alleppey .. | 2·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2·64 | 2·64 | 2·61 | 2·21 | 2·81 | 2·47 |
| Kottayam .. | 2·70 | 2·70 | 2·73 | 2·73 | 2·48 | 2·48 | 2·48 | 2·48 | 2·48 | 2·48 | 2·48 | 2·48 | 2·56 |
| Ernakulam .. | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Trichur .. | 2·28 | 2·28 | 2·28 | 2·28 | 2·28 | 2·28 | 2·32 | 2·32 | 2·38 | 2·55 | 2·30 | 2·30 | 2·32 |
| Palghat .. | 2·00 | 2·50 | 3·00 | 3·00 | 3·00 | 3·00 | .. | 2·56 | 2·48 | 2·46 | 2·41 | 2·41 | 2·62 |
| Kozhikode .. | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | .. | 3·06 | 3·06 | 3·12 | 3·12 | 3·12 | 3·10 |
| Cannanore .. | „ | „ | „ | „ | „ | „ | .. | 3·20 | 3·20 | 3·23 | 3·23 | 3·14 | 3·20 |
| **Mason** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trivandrum .. | 2·11 | 2·11 | 2·11 | 2·41 | 2·41 | 2·41 | 2·40 | NA | 2·64 | 2·22 | .. | .. | 2·34 |
| Quilon .. | 3·15 | 2·79 | 2·79 | 3·15 | 3·15 | 3·15 | 2·88 | 2·88 | 2·96 | 2·77 | 2·77 | 2·86 | 2·94 |
| Alleppey .. | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 3·12 | 3·12 | 3·11 | 2·89 | 2·89 | 3·03 |
| Kottayam .. | 2·35 | 2·35 | 2·66 | 2·66 | 2·48 | 2·48 | 2·48 | 2·48 | 2·48 | 2·48 | 2·48 | 2·48 | 2·49 |
| Ernakulam .. | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Trichur .. | 2·24 | 2·24 | 2·24 | 2·24 | 2·24 | 2·24 | 2·24 | 2·24 | 2·24 | 2·25 | 2·25 | 2·25 | 2·24 |
| Palghat .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2·32 | 2·40 | 2·33 | 2·26 | 2·26 | 2·31 |
| Kozhikode .. | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | .. | 3·37 | 3·37 | 3·29 | 3·29 | 3·29 | 3·32 |
| Cannanore .. | „ | „ | „ | „ | „ | „ | .. | 3·28 | 3·28 | 3·33 | 3·33 | 3·25 | 3·29 |
| **Field Labour** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trivandrum .. | 1·11 | 1·53 | 1·41 | 1·22 | 1·22 | .. | 2·00 | 1·60 | 1·52 | 1·33 | 1·54 | 1·56 | 1·46 |
| Quilon .. | 1·48 | 1·49 | 1·49 | 1·54 | 1·54 | 1·54 | 1·68 | 1·68 | 1·68 | 1·69 | 1·69 | 1·66 | 1·60 |
| Alleppey .. | 1·75 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1·75 | 1·75 | 1·88 | 1·48 | 1·48 | 1·68 |
| Kottayam .. | 1·31 | 1·37 | 1·45 | 1·49 | 1·48 | 1·54 | 1·44 | 1·52 | 1·52 | 1·48 | 1·49 | 1·51 | 1·47 |
| Ernakulam .. | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Trichur .. | 1·41 | 1·41 | 1·52 | 1·52 | 1·66 | 1·86 | 1·44 | 1·44 | 1·44 | 1·53 | 1·53 | 1·54 | 1·53 |
| Palghat .. | 1·00 | 1·25 | 1·60 | 1·43 | 1·42 | 1·25 | NA | 1·20 | 1·20 | 1·17 | 1·23 | 1·19 | 1·27 |
| Kozhikode .. | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | „ | 1·86 | 1·85 | 1·79 | 1·95 | 1·82 | 1·85 |
| Cannanore .. | „ | „ | „ | „ | „ | „ | „ | 1·84 | 1·92 | 2·02 | 2·11 | 2·16 | 2·01 |

NA : Not Available

TABLE 8.1.

**Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Kerala**
**(1956 census)**

| Districts | Cattle | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males over three years | | | | Females over three years (Breeding) | | |
| | Breeding | Working | Others | Total | In milk | Dry | Not calved |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| State | 11,026 | 553,155 | 37,718 | 601,899 | 396,375 | 454,293 | 120,976 |
| Trivandrum | 864 | 19,002 | 1,001 | 20,867 | 21,883 | 19,711 | 4,765 |
| Quilon | 3,082 | 73,339 | 3,616 | 80,037 | 91,482 | 123,507 | 26,709 |
| Kottayam | 2,166 | 82,656 | 2,966 | 87,788 | 73,532 | 85,442 | 14,902 |
| Trichur | 1,099 | 120,317 | 2,140 | 123,556 | 51,276 | 50,093 | 9,892 |
| Malabar and Kasargod | 3,815 | 257,841 | 27,995 | 289,651 | 158,202 | 175,540 | 64,707 |

TABLE 8.1.—(*cont.*)

| Districts | Cattle | | | | | Buffaloes | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Females over three years | | | Young stock | Total | Males over three years | | | |
| | Working | Others | Total | | | Breeding | Working | Others | Total |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| State | 7,083 | 19,223 | 997,950 | 910,527 | 2,510,376 | 4,046 | 247,313 | 5,895 | 257,254 |
| Trivandrum | 185 | 1,079 | 47,623 | 7,684 | 116,174 | 507 | 21,185 | 350 | 22,042 |
| Quilon | 903 | 6,664 | 249,265 | 257,012 | 586,314 | 620 | 16,293 | 410 | 17,323 |
| Kottayam | 1,196 | 4,464 | 179,536 | 183,529 | 450,853 | 311 | 7,086 | 245 | 7,642 |
| Trichur | 1,216 | 2,035 | 114,513 | 119,874 | 357,943 | 838 | 46,096 | 729 | 47,663 |
| Malabar and Kasargod | 3,583 | 4,981 | 407,013 | 302,428 | 999,092 | 1,770 | 156,653 | 4,161 | 162,584 |

TABLE 8. 1—(*cont.*)

| Districts | Buffaloes | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Female over three years | | | | | | Young stock | Total |
| | Breeding | | | Working | Others | Total | | |
| | In milk | Dry | Not calved | | | | | |
| | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| State .. | 61,336 | 52,128 | 11,624 | 10,109 | 3,288 | 138,485 | 91,914 | 487,653 |
| Trivandrum .. | 7,294 | 5,119 | 1,179 | 913 | 327 | 14,832 | 8,159 | 45,033 |
| Quilon .. | 5,685 | 5,167 | 1,008 | 409 | 344 | 12,613 | 9,161 | 39,097 |
| Kottayam .. | 3,203 | 2,614 | 358 | 317 | 116 | 6,608 | 4,578 | 18,828 |
| Trichur .. | 12,157 | 13,176 | 861 | 1,396 | 370 | 27,960 | 15,810 | 91,433 |
| Malabar and Kasargod .. | 32,997 | 26,052 | 8,218 | 7,074 | 2,131 | 76,472 | 54,206 | 293,262 |

TABLE 8. 1—(*cont.*)

| Districts | Sheep | | | Goats | | | Horses and Ponies | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | One year and above | Below one year | Total | One year and above | Below one year | Total | 3 years and above | Below 3 years | Total |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 |
| State .. | 58,677 | 39,143 | 97,820 | 592,435 | 363,135 | 955,570 | 1,008 | 682 | 1,690 |
| Trivandrum .. | 11,682 | 8,878 | 20,560 | 65,382 | 45,724 | 111,106 | 283 | 165 | 448 |
| Quilon .. | 24,838 | 17,870 | 42,708 | 100,431 | 69,214 | 169,645 | 159 | 148 | 307 |
| Kottayam .. | 4,697 | 3,404 | 8,101 | 85,437 | 53,466 | 138,903 | 160 | 77 | 237 |
| Trichur .. | 10,828 | 5,436 | 16,264 | 110,213 | 78,621 | 188,834 | 269 | 142 | 411 |
| Malabar and Kasargod .. | 6,632 | 3,555 | 10,187 | 230,972 | 116,110 | 347,082 | 137 | 150 | 287 |

TABLE 8. 1—(*cont.*)

| Districts | Mules | Donkeys | Camels | Pigs | Total livestock | Poultry | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Fowls | Ducks | Others | |
| | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 |
| State .. | 2 | 1,415 | .. | 113,711 | 4,168,237 | 6,462,799 | 332,085 | 161 | 6,795,045 |
| Trivandrum .. | .. | 36 | .. | 5,567 | 298,924 | 620,825 | 4,731 | .. | 625,556 |
| Quilon .. | .. | 88 | .. | 1,882 | 840,041 | 1,459,666 | 134,610 | .. | 1,594,276 |
| Kottayam .. | .. | 225 | .. | 93,358 | 710,505 | 1,236,177 | 114,750 | .. | 1,350,927 |
| Trichur .. | .. | 198 | 10,472 | 665,555 | 665,555 | 1,224,509 | 69,268 | .. | 1,293,777 |
| Malabar and Kasargod .. | 2 | 868 | .. | 2,432 | 1,653,212 | 1,921,622 | 8,726 | 161 | 1,930,509 |

TABLE 8. I—(*cont.*)

| Districts | Ploughs | | Carts | Sugarcane crushers | | Oil engines | Electric pumps | Tractors | Ghanis | | Persian wheels |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wooden | Iron | | Power | Bullocks | | | | More than 5 seers | Less than 5 seers | |
| | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 |
| State .. | 570,327 | 10,225 | 27,283 | 230 | 1,155 | 2,504 | 723 | 187 | 1,858 | 2,366 | .. |
| Trivandrum .. | 25,408 | 288 | 2,360 | 3 | 86 | 34 | 2 | 1 | 105 | 525 | .. |
| Quilon .. | 71,960 | 4,738 | 4,803 | 69 | 399 | 622 | 175 | 42 | 847 | 866 | .. |
| Kottayam .. | 69,567 | 477 | 2,391 | 27 | 189 | 381 | 139 | 73 | 249 | 297 | .. |
| Trichur .. | 98,318 | 3,379 | 6,562 | 79 | 232 | 763 | 367 | 3 | 548 | 404 | .. |
| Malabar and Kasargod .. | 305,074 | 1,343 | 11,167 | 52 | 249 | 704 | 40 | 68 | 109 | 274 | .. |

## PART IV—APPENDICES

This part deals with the other important items of information like indices relating to agricultural economy, notes on certain crops, common pests attacking paddy and their remedies, etc. A glossary giving the English, Botanical and Vernacular names of some crops is also appended.

### 1. Index of agricultural production

The index numbers of agricultural production for the State, from 1952-53 to 1958-59 are given in Table I.

*Coverage.*—This series of index numbers covers twenty important crops, namely :—

(*a*) Food grains—

(*i*) Cereals—(1) Paddy, (2) Ragi, (3) Jowar.

(*ii*) Pulses.

(*b*) Non-food grains—

(*i*) Oil seeds—(1) Coconut, (2) Groundnut, (3) Sesamum.

(*ii*) Fibres—(1) Cotton.

(*iii*) Plantation Crops—(1) Tea, (2) Rubber, (3) Coffee.

(*iv*) Miscellaneous Crops—(1) Pepper, (2) Tapioca, (3) Arecanut (4) Banana, (5) Cashewnut, (6) Cardamom, (7) Ginger, (8) Sugarcane, (9) Turmeric.

These crops account for about 93 per cent of the total value of agricultural production of the State. Hence the coverage may be considered to be adequate for all practical purposes.

*Base year.*—The year 1952-53 is chosen as the base year for this series. Reliable figures of productions are available from that year onwards.

*Method of calculation.*—This series has been compiled by the chain base method adopted for the series constructed by the Government of India. The production for each crop during an year is expressed as the percentage of the production in the previous year. These production relatives are then linked to the production in the base year through the intervening chain relatives to give the production index of the crop. The weighted arithmetic mean of the production indices of the crop under each group (or sub-group) is taken as the production index of that group (or sub-group).

*Weights.*—Weights have been assigned to various crops in proportion to the total value of productions of the crop during the base year (1952-53). The average harvest price during the harvest season of each crop in the base year is used to calculate the value of production. In the case of cotton the harvest price was not available so the export price is used. The weights assigned to each crop/sub-group/group are given in column (2) of the table.

*Concept of production.*—The concept of production adopted in the compilation of this series is that of gross production. No allowances are made for seed or wastage.

*Variation in production.*—The production indices of food grains, non-food grains and all crops are given in the sub-joined table. The overall agricultural production has registered a steady increase over the period. The production in 1958-59 was 19·7 percent

more than that in 1952-53. This increasing trend in production is noticed for both food grains and non-food grains. The production of food grains increased by 32·1 per cent during the period between 1952-53 and 1958-59. The increase in the production of non-food grains was only 16·4 per cent. The production of paddy in 1953-59 was 132·2 per cent of the production in 1952-53. Among other crops, the highest increase was noticed in the production of arecanut and bananas (including other plantains). Production of arecanut increased by about 53 per cent and that of bananas by 40 per cent in the period. In the case of cotton the production increased steadily till 1956-57. The index for this year was 142·5, but it decreased to 137·2 in 1957-58 and again fell down to 112·0 in the next year. In the case of ginger also a decreasing trend is noted from 1956-57. Though the index went up to 109·2 in 1955-56, it came down to 76·5 in 1958-59, which was even less than the index in 1953-54. Coming to tapioca there was a sudden decline in the production of tapioca during 1954-55; this was chiefly due to the decrease in the area under the crop. There was a marked decline in the area under the crop ever since 1953-54. The price of tapioca soared high during 1952-53 and it was reflected in the abnormal increase in the area under the crop during the next year. With the decline in the price level, the area and consequently the production of tapioca also decreased. The production of cocoanuts showed a gradual increase over the years, the production in 1958-59 being 9·1 per cent more than that in the base period. Among the plantain crops, the highest increase in production was registered by coffee; there being an increase of 38·4 per cent over the period of 7 years.

| *Year/Crop* | *Food grains* | *Non-food grains* | *All crops* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1952-53 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |
| 1953-54 | 104·4 | 107·2 | 106·6 |
| 1954-55 | 113·6 | 108·9 | 109·9 |
| 1955-56 | 122·5 | 112·1 | 114·3 |
| 1956-57 | 123·2 | 113·3 | 115·3 |
| 1957-58 | 128·1 | 114·0 | 117·0 |
| 1958-59 | 132·1 | 116·4 | 119·7 |

*Per capita variation in production.*—It will be interesting at this stage to compare the increase in production of food grains with the increase in the population of the State during the same period. The estimated population of the State in 1958-59 was about 10·6 per cent more than that in 1952-53. Thus the addition of 32·1 per cent in the production of food grains has brought in only an increase of 19·5 per cent in the per capita availability of foodgrains. (Imports are excluded here).

TABLE I

**Index numbers of Agricultural Production in Kerala**

| Commodities | Indices of production | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Weight | 1953-54 | 1954-55 | 1955-56 | 1956-57 | 1957-58 | 1958-59 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| All Crops .. | 100·00 | 106·6 | 109·9 | 114·3 | 115·3 | 117·0 | 119·7 |
| (a) Food grains .. | 20·95 | 104·4 | 113·6 | 122·5 | 123·2 | 128·1 | 132·1 |
| (i) Cereals .. | 20·52 | 104·0 | 113·3 | 122·4 | 122·9 | 128·0 | 132·2 |
| 1. Paddy .. | 20·37 | 103·9 | 113·3 | 122·4 | 122·9 | 128·0 | 132·2 |
| 2. Jowar .. | 0·01 | 136·3 | 121·9 | 168·0 | 177·5 | 149 6 | 134·0 |
| 3. Ragi .. | 0·14 | 111·6 | 110·7 | 112·0 | 122·7 | 130·0 | 132·3 |
| (ii) Pulses .. | 0·43 | 123·7 | 128·4 | 128·8 | 138·8 | 132·3 | 129·5 |
| b) Non-food grains .. | 79·05 | 107·2 | 108·9 | 112·1 | 113·3 | 114·0 | 116·4 |
| (i) Oil seeds .. | 30·99 | 102·6 | 104·0 | 104·1 | 107·0 | 107·1 | 109·1 |
| 1. Coconut .. | 30·12 | 102·1 | 103·3 | 104·1 | 106·9 | 107·5 | 109·1 |
| 2. Sesamum .. | 0·34 | 113·5 | 116·2 | 109·0 | 108·8 | 110·0 | 98·0 |
| 3. Groundnut .. | 0·53 | 121·7 | 135·4 | 103·8 | 114·1 | 80·1 | 114·1 |
| (ii) Fibres—Cotton .. | 0·07 | 115·2 | 138·6 | 136·2 | 142·5 | 137·2 | 112·0 |
| (iii) Plantation Crops .. | 13·45 | 103·1 | 104·4 | 105·6 | 116·2 | 117 6 | 129·7 |
| 1. Tea .. | 8·32 | 100·2 | 99·6 | 100·6 | 114·9 | 114·9 | 133·6 |
| 2. Coffee .. | 1·57 | 111·0 | 117·0 | 122·4 | 131·4 | 141·2 | 138·4 |
| 3. Rubber .. | 3·56 | 106·4 | 110·1 | 109·9 | 112·4 | 113·4 | 116·9 |
| (iv) Miscellaneous Crops .. | 34·54 | 112·9 | 115·1 | 121·7 | 117·7 | 118·8 | 117·8 |
| 1. Sugarcane .. | 0·06 | 113·8 | 124·1 | 113·8 | 120·7 | 120·7 | 120·7 |
| 2. Pepper .. | 13·18 | 104·7 | 116·5 | 122·3 | 120·3 | 116·8 | 112·4 |
| 3. Cardamom .. | 1·17 | 97·7 | 99·7 | 102·2 | 102·5 | 102·5 | 108·6 |
| 4. Ginger .. | 0·87 | 94·8 | 103·9 | 109·2 | 106·8 | 91·8 | 76·5 |
| 5. Turmeric .. | 0·06 | 96·3 | 101·3 | 100·9 | 83·0 | 108·4 | 76·1 |
| 6. Arecanut .. | 4·17 | 117·1 | 130·0 | 145·3 | 148·8 | 151·9 | 152·8 |
| 7. Bananas .. | 3·66 | 129·1 | 139·0 | 151·8 | 141·7 | 142·5 | 140·2 |
| 8. Tapioca .. | 9·12 | 120·6 | 105·2 | 105·3 | 95·7 | 99·8 | 102·5 |
| 9. Cashewnut .. | 2·25 | 110·9 | 93·7 | 107·4 | 107·2 | 126·2 | 132·4 |

Base 1952-53 = 100.

## 2. Cost of Living Index Numbers

Monthly cost of living index numbers for selected centres in the State for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 are given in Table II. These centres are:—

(1) Trivandrum
(2) Quilon
(3) Punalur
(4) Alleppey
(5) Changanacherry
(6) Kottayam
(7) Alwaye
(8) Ernakulam
(9) Trichur
(10) Chalakudy
(11) Munnar
(12) Kozhikode

The base period for the centres in Travancore-Cochin area is August 1939, while for Kozhikode the average for July 1935 to June 1936 is taken as the base. The cost of living index numbers showed a decreasing trend during the year 1957-58, while it rose rapidly in the next year in all centres the steepest rise being at Alwaye where the index number increased by 94 points during the 2 year period from July 1957 to June 1959. The average index numbers for each year and the percentage increase during 1958-59 in each centre are given below :—

TABLE II

**Cost of Living Index Number for selected centres**

| Serial number | Centre | Average | | Percentage increase |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1957-58 | 1958-59 | |
| 1 | Trivandrum .. | 403 | 417 | 3·5 |
| 2 | Quilon .. | 405 | 437 | 7·9 |
| 3 | Punalur .. | 424 | 442 | 4·2 |
| 4 | Alleppey .. | 405 | 419 | 3·5 |
| 5 | Changanacherry .. | 408 | 425 | 4·2 |
| 6 | Kottayam .. | 400 | 423 | 5·8 |
| 7 | Alwaye .. | 397 | 444 | 11·8 |
| 8 | Ernakulam .. | 409 | 439 | 7·3 |
| 9 | Trichur .. | 408 | 446 | 9·3 |
| 10 | Chalakudy .. | 417 | 452 | 8·4 |
| 11 | Munnar .. | 385 | 424 | 10·1 |
| 12 | Kozhikode .. | 425 | 457 | 7·5 |

TABLE II—Working class Cost of Living Index Numbers for selected centres—(*cont.*)

| Year/Month | Trivandrum | Quilon | Punalur | Alleppey | Changanacherry | Kottayam | Alwaye | Ernakulam | Trichur | Chalakudy | Munnar | Kozhikode |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1957 July .. | 413 | 412 | 427 | 410 | 424 | 398 | 409 | 414 | 412 | 426 | 385 | 444 |
| August .. | 408 | 407 | 421 | 408 | 418 | 405 | 401 | 411 | 406 | 420 | 389 | 434 |
| September .. | 396 | 396 | 427 | 400 | 410 | 395 | 393 | 406 | 406 | 408 | 390 | 423 |
| October .. | 404 | 390 | 417 | 395 | 401 | 386 | 383 | 409 | 397 | 408 | 387 | 418 |
| November .. | 400 | 396 | 423 | 400 | 407 | 393 | 391 | 405 | 400 | 407 | 384 | 421 |
| December .. | 404 | 401 | 428 | 406 | 409 | 401 | 394 | 411 | 407 | 414 | 381 | 429 |
| 1958 January .. | 409 | 407 | 432 | 412 | 412 | 403 | 400 | 413 | 411 | 421 | 381 | 429 |
| February .. | 406 | 404 | 427 | 409 | 407 | 401 | 398 | 409 | 410 | 420 | 381 | 423 |
| March .. | 399 | 403 | 425 | 404 | 403 | 400 | 395 | 405 | 407 | 419 | 381 | 417 |
| April .. | 397 | 408 | 421 | 404 | 400 | 404 | 398 | 407 | 411 | 420 | 382 | 418 |
| May .. | 399 | 414 | 417 | 406 | 402 | 405 | 401 | 410 | 414 | 423 | 387 | 421 |
| June .. | 396 | 416 | 420 | 404 | 399 | 407 | 403 | 412 | 418 | 422 | 392 | 426 |
| July .. | 400 | 423 | 424 | 408 | 403 | 411 | 409 | 420 | 423 | 425 | 399 | 432 |
| August .. | 409 | 429 | 427 | 410 | 407 | 414 | 414 | 424 | 430 | 427 | 404 | 435 |
| September .. | 412 | 432 | 429 | 414 | 410 | 418 | 420 | 429 | 438 | 434 | 411 | 442 |
| October .. | 418 | 438 | 433 | 419 | 414 | 422 | 428 | 436 | 445 | 441 | 416 | 451 |
| November .. | 420 | 444 | 438 | 424 | 421 | 429 | 436 | 441 | 452 | 447 | 422 | 460 |
| December .. | 423 | 447 | 443 | 432 | 427 | 434 | 446 | 447 | 457 | 455 | 429 | 468 |
| 1959 January .. | 420 | 439 | 441 | 425 | 425 | 424 | 446 | 439 | 446 | 454 | 428 | 456 |
| February .. | 418 | 431 | 434 | 418 | 420 | 418 | 443 | 435 | 441 | 452 | 425 | 451 |
| March .. | 406 | 424 | 433 | 407 | 420 | 418 | 444 | 440 | 440 | 455 | 419 | 446 |
| April .. | 416 | 443 | 449 | 418 | 438 | 426 | 462 | 446 | 447 | 469 | 429 | 460 |
| May .. | 424 | 438 | 462 | 420 | 447 | 428 | 475 | 454 | 453 | 472 | 450 | 480 |
| June .. | 432 | 456 | 487 | 432 | 462 | 439 | 503 | 457 | 481 | 488 | 450 | 505 |

*Note.*—Base for Kozhikode—Average price from July 1935 to June 1936=100.
Base for other centres — August 1939 = 100.

### 3. Index of parity between prices received and prices paid by farmers

The Index measures the variation in the economic prosperity of the farmer in relation to changing farm prices, farm cultivation cost and domestic expenditure as compared to the position in the base period. This is defined as the ratio of the index of prices received and the index of prices paid by farmers, expressed as a percentage.

*Index number of prices received by farmer.*—This index measures the relative changes in receipts of the farmer from the important agricultural products as a result of the changes in the farm prices. The changes are measured based on the prices prevailing in base year which is taken as the Agricultural year 1952-53. The weighted average of the price relatives of the current farm prices to those in the base year (1952-53) is defined as the index of prices received. For the construction of this index, the following important crops are considered.

(1) Paddy
(2) Coconut
(3) Arecanut
(4) Cashewnut
(5) Tapioca
(6) Ginger
(7) Pepper
(8) Bananas
(9) Sugarcane

*The index numbers of prices paid.*—The index of prices paid by farmer is a measure of the relative changes in the expenditure incurred by the farmer for farm cultivation and domestic expenditure, as a result of the changes in wage, rates, cost of implements, cost of manure, cost of maintenance of livestock and the prices of consumer goods as compared to the situation in the base year. This is calculated as the geometric mean of two indices, *viz.*, the index of farm cultivation cost and the index of domestic expenditure.

Here the index of farm cultivation cost is again a weighted geometric mean of the relatives of wages paid, cost of implements, cost of manure and cost of maintenance of a pair of bullocks. The average cost of living index for the different centres with the base year changed to 1952-53, is taken as a measure of the index of domestic expenditure.

The indices of prices received, the indices of cultivation cost and the indices of parity, for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 are given in the table attached. All the three indices showed an increasing trend during the period under report. The trend in the index of parity was more or less similar to that of the index of prices received, though the rice in the latter index was more rapid. Through the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 the indices of prices received showed an increase of 12 points, from 81 in July 1957 to 93 in June 1959 while the index of parity which was 80 in July 1957, increased to 85 in June 1959. The index of farm cultivation cost stood at 97 in July 1957 and and at the end of 1958-59, it reached 103.

TABLE III

**Index numbers of parity between prices received and prices paid by farmers**

(Base 1952-53=100)

| Year and month | Index of prices received | Index of farm cultivation cost | Index of parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1957 July .. | 81 | 97 | 80 |
| August .. | 81 | 96 | 81 |
| September .. | 80 | 100 | 80 |
| October .. | 80 | 99 | 80 |
| November .. | 82 | 98 | 82 |
| December .. | 85 | 97 | 86 |
| 1958 January .. | 82 | 99 | 81 |
| February .. | 81 | 99 | 80 |
| March .. | 84 | 98 | 84 |
| April .. | 85 | 99 | 84 |
| May .. | 85 | 100 | 83 |
| June .. | 84 | 101 | 82 |
| July .. | 86 | 101 | 83 |
| August .. | 82 | 99 | 80 |
| September .. | 83 | 99 | 81 |
| October .. | 84 | 99 | 81 |
| November .. | 86 | 98 | 83 |
| December .. | 87 | 97 | 83 |
| 1959 January .. | 87 | 103 | 81 |
| February .. | 91 | 104 | 85 |
| March .. | 90 | 102 | 85 |
| April .. | 90 | 101 | 84 |
| May .. | 93 | 103 | 85 |
| June .. | 93 | 103 | 85 |

## 4. Quarterly Retail Prices of Certain Commodities in each District

The quarterly prices for the following commodities are given in Table IV.

1. Coconut (without husk)
2. Coconut oil
3. Rice
4. Blackgram
5. Gingelly oil
6. Tapioca
7. Sugar
8. Chillies
9. Coffee seeds
10. Tea
11. Tobacco (Jaffna)
12. Tobacco (Ordinary)

The prices in the three districts in Malabar area are not available for the year 1957-58.

*Coconut.*—The prices in the first three quarters in 1958-59 were generally higher when compared to 1957-58. (The prices in the last quarter for the two years were nearly the same). The price varied from 16·02 to 24·25 during the year 1958-59; the average price during the year being Rs. 21·31 for hundred nuts. The prices during the 2nd quarter (October-December) were uniformly higher, in all the districts, with the only exception of Kozhikode.

*Coconut oil.*—The rising trend in prices of coconuts is reflected in the case of coconut oil also in the first two quarters for 1957-58 and 1958-59. But variation in prices between the two quarters for 1957-58 and 1958-59 is not so marked. The minimum price in 1958-59 was Rs. 2·84 per Edangazhi in Trichur District during the fourth quarter, while the price was a maximum (Rs. 3·43 per Edangazhi) during the second quarter in Trivandrum District. The minimum price in 1957-58 was Rs. 2·35 in Trichur in the first quarter and the maximum price was Rs. 3·11 in Alleppey in the third quarter.

*Rice.*—During 1958-59 the price of rice per Edangazhi rose from 58 naye paise in the previous years to 77 naye paise. The prices were higher in the Travancore-Cochin area when compared to the Malabar region. However, in all the districts the price level in the last quarter was higher than that in the beginning of the year 1958-59.

The average price of rice in each district is given below :—

| *District* | | *Price in 1958-59* |
|---|---|---|
| | | *Rs.* |
| Trivandrum | .. | 0·70 |
| Quilon | .. | 0·73 |
| Alleppey | .. | 0·71 |
| Kottayam | .. | 0·68 |
| Ernakulam | .. | 0·70 |
| Trichur | .. | 0·64 |
| Palghat | .. | 0·61 |
| Kozhikode | .. | 0·65 |
| Cannanore | .. | 0·63 |

Thus Quilon District recorded the highest price of Re. 0·73 per Edangazhi, while in Palghat the average price was only Re. 0·61.

*Blackgram.*—The price level was more or less steady in the two years. There was also no wide difference in price levels among the districts.

*Gingelly oil.*—The price of gingelly oil in Trichur and Ernakulam varied from the other districts. The average price in each district for 1958-59 is given below :—

| *District* | | *Price in 1958-59* |
|---|---|---|
| | | *Rs.* |
| Trivandrum | .. | 3·30 |
| Quilon | .. | 3·29 |

| *District* | | *Price in 1958-59* |
|---|---|---|
| | | *Rs.* |
| Alleppey | .. | 3·73 |
| Kottayam | .. | 3·43 |
| Ernakulam | .. | 3·14 |
| Trichur | .. | 2·90 |
| Palghat | .. | 3·19 |
| Kozhikode | .. | 3·55 |
| Cannanore | .. | 3·20 |

Thus when the price was Rs. 3·73 per Edangazhi in Alleppey District the same cost only Rs. 2·90 in Trichur District.

The difference was not so marked in 1957-58.

*Tapioca.*—In Alleppey, Kottayam and Palghat districts the price of tapioca, remained stationary in all the quarters during 1958-59, the price in the first two districts being 5 nP. per lb., while in Palghat the price was 6 nP. Cannanore district showed a decrease from 7 nP. during the first quarter to 5 nP. in the last quarter. In Kozhikode it decreased from 6 nP. to 5 nP. The other districts showed an increase in the price level towards the last quarters generally the price level was higher in 1957-58 compared to 1958-59. Between individual district also the variation is noticed.

*Sugar.*—During the year 1958-58, the price of sugar rose in all the districts. The lowest price registered was 52 nP. in Cannanore district during the second quarter while Trichur district showed the highest price of 59 nP. in the last quarter.

*Chillies.*—There was a sharp rise in the price of chillies during the year 1958-59. The price in the 3rd quarter (January—March 1959) was the highest; reaching Rs. 1·38 per pound in Quilon district. But in the first quarter the price was only 86 nP. in that district and was 83 nP. in Trivandrum this being lowest price during the year.

*Coffee seeds.*—The price of coffee seeds showed only slight variation between the years. The price per lb. varied from Rs. 2·27 in Kozhikode in the first quarter to Rs. 3·17 in the same quarter in Trivandrum during the year 1958-59.

*Tea.*—Generally the price was lower in 1958-59 compared to 1957-58. In 1957-58 the price in the first two quarters were generally higher than in the other two quarters, but in 1958-59 this trend is reversed in the case of almost all districts.

*Tobacco (Jaffna).*—The prices are not quoted for the districts of Trichur, Palghat, Kozhikode and Cannanore. Among the other districts the price in Quilon district was invariably less. Generally the prices were higher in 1957-58 than in 1958-59. There is uniform variation in price levels between the years in individual districts also.

*Tobacco (Ordinary).*—This costs only less than half the price of Jaffna tobacco, varying from Rs. 1·38 to Rs. 1·97 per pound.

TABLE IV

**Quarterly Retail Prices of certain commodities in each district**

| Serial number | Item | Unit | Quarter of the year | 1957-58 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Trivandrum | | Quilon | | Alleppey | | Kottayam | | Ernakulam | | Trichur | |
| | | | | Rs. | nP | Rs. | nP | Rs. | nP | Rs. | nP | Rs. | nP | Rs. | nP |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | 6 | | 7 | | 8 | | 9 | | 10 | |
| 1 | Coconut (without husk) | 100 Nos. | I | 14 | 50 | 16 | 26 | 17 | 02 | 20 | 35 | 19 | 74 | 15 | 54 |
| | | | II | 17 | 31 | 19 | 40 | 19 | 99 | 22 | 48 | 20 | 55 | 18 | 32 |
| | | | III | 17 | 00 | 19 | 78 | 21 | 80 | 22 | 66 | 21 | 76 | 20 | 85 |
| | | | IV | 16 | 75 | 19 | 90 | 21 | 17 | 23 | 35 | 23 | 03 | 21 | 79 |
| 2 | Coconut oil | Edangazhi | I | 2 | 54 | 2 | 47 | 2 | 60 | 2 | 43 | 2 | 39 | 2 | 35 |
| | | | II | 2 | 85 | 2 | 79 | 2 | 92 | 2 | 74 | 2 | 74 | 2 | 45 |
| | | | III | 3 | 03 | 2 | 94 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 05 | 2 | 92 | 2 | 77 |
| | | | IV | 3 | 10 | 3 | 06 | 3 | 09 | 3 | 06 | 2 | 98 | 2 | 80 |
| 3 | Rice | ,, | I | 0 | 63 | 0 | 65 | 0 | 63 | 0 | 63 | 0 | 59 | 0 | 55 |
| | | | II | 0 | 64 | 0 | 66 | 0 | 65 | 0 | 63 | 0 | 59 | 0 | 56 |
| | | | III | 0 | 63 | 0 | 64 | 0 | 64 | 0 | 63 | 0 | 57 | 0 | 57 |
| | | | IV | 0 | 64 | 0 | 64 | 0 | 64 | 0 | 65 | 0 | 58 | 0 | 57 |
| 4 | Blackgram | ,, | I | 0 | 33 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 35 |
| | | | II | 0 | 30 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 34 |
| | | | III | 0 | 28 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 33 |
| | | | IV | 0 | 29 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 32 |

TABLE IV—(*cont.*)

| Serial number | Item | Unit | Quarter of the year | 1958-59 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Trivandrum | Quilon | Alleppey | Kottayam | Ernakulam | Trichur | Palghat | Kozhikode | Cannanore |
| | | | | Rs. nP | Rs. nP | Rs. nP | Rs. nP | Rs. nP | Rs. nP | Rs. nP | Rs. nP | Rs. nP |
| | | | | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 1 | Coconut (without husk) | 100 Nos. | I | 17 63 | 19 25 | 21 00 | 23 12 | 23 80 | 21 98 | 20 13 | 19 21 | 21 89 |
| | | | II | 19 47 | 20 20 | 21 92 | 24 09 | 24 25 | 23 49 | 22 01 | 21 35 | 22 93 |
| | | | III | 17 82 | 19 74 | 21 58 | 24 25 | 23 73 | 21 99 | 20 22 | 21 47 | 21 87 |
| | | | IV | 16 02 | 19 13 | 20 98 | 23 72 | 23 10 | 21 07 | 20 00 | 21 78 | 21 48 |
| 2 | Coconut oil | Edangazhi | I | 3 21 | 3 08 | 3 22 | 3 12 | 2 97 | 2 95 | 3 07 | 3 28 | 3 08 |
| | | | II | 3 43 | 3 01 | 3 27 | 3 21 | 3 00 | 3 02 | 3 11 | 3 12 | 3 11 |
| | | | III | 3 24 | 3 05 | 3 09 | 3 14 | 2 94 | 2 92 | 2 89 | 3 02 | 2 97 |
| | | | IV | 3 01 | 3 09 | 3 10 | 2 97 | 2 91 | 2 84 | 2 90 | 3 09 | 2 91 |
| 3 | Rice | ,, | I | 0 67 | 0 71 | 0 68 | 0 65 | 0 67 | 0 62 | 0 59 | 0 61 | 0 60 |
| | | | II | 0 73 | 0 77 | 0 75 | 0 72 | 0 74 | 0 65 | 0 63 | 0 67 | 0 63 |
| | | | III | 0 68 | 0 69 | 0 67 | 0 64 | 0 66 | 0 61 | 0 58 | 0 61 | 0 60 |
| | | | IV | 0 72 | 0 74 | 0 73 | 0 71 | 0 71 | 0 67 | 0 65 | 0 70 | 0 68 |
| 4 | Blackgram | ,, | I | 0 31 | 0 31 | 0 30 | 0 31 | 0 34 | 0 34 | 0 31 | 0 31 | 0 29 |
| | | | II | 0 31 | 0 31 | 0 31 | 0 32 | 0 35 | 0 33 | 0 31 | 0 32 | 0 30 |
| | | | III | 0 31 | 0 31 | 0 30 | 0 32 | 0 32 | 0 33 | 0 32 | 0 32 | 0 29 |
| | | | IV | 0 31 | 0 32 | 0 30 | 0 32 | 0 32 | 0 33 | 0 32 | 0 35 | 0 30 |

TABLE IV—(*cont.*)

| Serial number | Item | Unit | Quarter of the year | 1957-58 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Trivandrum | Quilon | Alleppey | Koitayam | Ernakulam | Trichur |
| | | | | Rs. nP | Rs. nP | Rs. nP | Rs. P | Rs. nP | Rs. nP |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 5 | Gingelly oil | Edangazhi | I | 3 18 | 3 79 | 3 66 | 3 44 | 3 45 | 3 09 |
| | | | II | 3 25 | 3 48 | 3 93 | 3 46 | 3 37 | 3 07 |
| | | | III | 3 49 | 3 36 | 3 87 | 3 52 | 3 40 | 3 10 |
| | | | IV | 3 30 | 3 37 | 3 75 | 3 58 | 3 40 | 3 01 |
| 6 | Tapioca | lb. | I | 0 06 | 0 05 | 0 06 | 0 07 | 0 07 | 0 07 |
| | | | II | 0 06 | 0 05 | 0 06 | 0 06 | 0 06 | 0 07 |
| | | | III | 0 05 | 0 04 | 0 06 | 0 07 | 0 06 | 0 06 |
| | | | IV | 0 04 | 0 04 | 0 05 | 0 05 | 0 06 | 0 05 |
| 7 | Sugar | lb. | I | 0 53 | 0 53 | 0 53 | 0 54 | 0 54 | 0 56 |
| | | | II | 0 51 | 0 52 | 0 50 | 0 52 | 0 52 | 0 54 |
| | | | III | 0 52 | 0 52 | 0 53 | 0 53 | 0 54 | 0 56 |
| | | | IV | 0 52 | 0 53 | 0 53 | 0 53 | 0 53 | 0 56 |
| 8 | Chillies | lb. | I | 0 86 | 0 94 | 0 93 | 1 01 | 1 00 | 1 03 |
| | | | II | 0 94 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 03 | 1 09 | 1 14 |
| | | | III | 0 91 | 0 95 | 0 97 | 0 87 | 1 07 | 1 12 |
| | | | IV | 0 73 | 0 77 | 0 81 | 0 86 | 0 86 | 0 90 |

TABLE IV—(*cont.*)

| Serial number | Item | Unit | Quarter of the year | 1958-59 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Trivandrum | | Quilon | | Alleppey | | Kottayam | | Ernakulam | | Trichur | | Palghat | | Kozhikode | | Cannanore | |
| | | | | Rs. | nP | Rs. | nP | Rs. | nP | Rs. | nP | Rs. | nP | Rs. | nP | Rs. | nP | Rs. | nP | Rs. | nP |
| | | | | 11 | | 12 | | 13 | | 14 | | 15 | | 16 | | 17 | | 18 | | 19 | |
| 5 | Gingelly oil | Edangazhi | I | 3 | 26 | 3 | 28 | 3 | 77 | 3 | 59 | 3 | 16 | 2 | 89 | 3 | 20 | 3 | 70 | 3 | 20 |
| | | | II | 3 | 43 | 3 | 19 | 3 | 89 | 3 | 41 | 3 | 09 | 2 | 86 | 3 | 24 | 3 | 46 | 3 | 18 |
| | | | III | 3 | 42 | 3 | 24 | 3 | 64 | 3 | 40 | 3 | 08 | 2 | 89 | 3 | 19 | 3 | 44 | 3 | 21 |
| | | | IV | 3 | 08 | 3 | 45 | 3 | 60 | 3 | 32 | 3 | 21 | 2 | 96 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 58 | 3 | 19 |
| 6 | Tapioca | lb. | I | 0 | 03 | 0 | 03 | 0 | 05 | 0 | 05 | 0 | 05 | 0 | 04 | 0 | 06 | 0 | 06 | 0 | 07 |
| | | | II | 0 | 03 | 0 | 04 | 0 | 05 | 0 | 05 | 0 | 05 | 0 | 04 | 0 | 06 | 0 | 05 | 0 | 06 |
| | | | III | 0 | 04 | 0 | 04 | 0 | 05 | 0 | 05 | 0 | 05 | 0 | 05 | 0 | 06 | 0 | 05 | 0 | 06 |
| | | | IV | 0 | 05 | 0 | 04 | 0 | 05 | 0 | 05 | 0 | 06 | 0 | 06 | 0 | 06 | 0 | 05 | 0 | 05 |
| 7 | Sugar | lb. | I | 0 | 52 | 0 | 53 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 53 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 53 |
| | | | II | 0 | 52 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 53 | 0 | 53 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 52 |
| | | | III | 0 | 55 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 56 | 0 | 57 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 56 | 0 | 54 |
| | | | IV | 0 | 55 | 0 | 56 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 56 | 0 | 57 | 0 | 59 | 0 | 57 | 0 | 58 | 0 | 57 |
| 8 | Chillies | lb. | I | 0 | 83 | 0 | 86 | 0 | 87 | 0 | 88 | 0 | 98 | 0 | 94 | 0 | 93 | 0 | 95 | 0 | 87 |
| | | | II | 0 | 96 | 1 | 01 | 1 | 02 | 1 | 04 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 09 | 1 | 05 | 1 | 06 | 0 | 92 |
| | | | III | 1 | 14 | 1 | 38 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 21 | 1 | 26 | 1 | 25 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 22 |
| | | | IV | 1 | 01 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 13 |

TABLE IV—(*cont.*)

| Serial number | Item | Unit | Quarter of the year | 1957-58 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Trivandrum | Quilon | Alleppey | Kottayam | Ernakulam | Trichur |
| | | | | Rs. nP | Rs. nP | Rs. nP | Rs. nP | Rs. nP | Rs. nP |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 9 | Coffee seeds | lb. | I | 3 14 | 2 79 | 2 68 | 2 31 | 2 35 | 2 63 |
| | | | II | 2 99 | 2 82 | 2 79 | 2 36 | 2 42 | 2 67 |
| | | | III | 3 20 | 2 84 | 2 88 | 2 43 | 2 40 | 2 68 |
| | | | IV | 2 93 | 2 81 | 2 89 | 2 41 | 2 38 | 2 68 |
| 10 | Tea | lb. | I | 2 79 | 2 25 | 2 24 | 2 28 | 2 41 | 2 77 |
| | | | II | 2 79 | 2 24 | 2 38 | 2 31 | 2 39 | 2 76 |
| | | | III | 2 58 | 2 13 | 2 35 | 2 27 | 2 33 | 2 65 |
| | | | IV | 2 53 | 2 09 | 2 18 | 2 22 | 2 27 | 2 66 |
| 11 | Tobacco (Jaffna) | lb. | I | 4 19 | 3 81 | 4 26 | 4 90 | 5 11 | . |
| | | | II | 4 04 | 3 79 | 4 13 | 4 67 | 5 01 | .. |
| | | | III | 4 10 | 3 77 | 4 09 | 4 61 | 5 12 | .. |
| | | | IV | 4 22 | 3 75 | 4 05 | 4 53 | 5 06 | .. |
| 12 | Tobacco (ordinary) | lb. | I | 1 53 | 1 45 | 1 49 | 1 90 | 2 26 | 1 71 |
| | | | II | 1 61 | 1 40 | 1 46 | 1 79 | 2 19 | 1 77 |
| | | | III | 1 60 | 1 39 | 1 54 | 1 67 | 2 05 | 1 77 |
| | | | IV | 1 69 | 1 37 | 1 49 | 1 59 | 2 00 | 1 77 |

TABLE IV—(*cont.*)

| Serial number | Item | Unit | Quarter of the year | 1958-59 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Trivandrum | | Quilon | | Alleppey | | Kottayam | | Ernakulam | | Trichur | | Palghat | | Kozhikode | | Cannanore | |
| | | | | Rs. | nP | Rs. | nP | Rs. | nP | Rs. | nP | Rs. | nP | Rs. | nP | Rs. | nP | Rs. | nP | Rs. | nP |
| | | | | 11 | | 12 | | 13 | | 14 | | 15 | | 16 | | 17 | | 18 | | 19 | |
| 9 | Coffee seeds | lb. | I | 3 | 17 | 2 | 81 | 2 | 75 | 2 | 43 | 2 | 51 | 2 | 70 | 2 | 51 | 2 | 27 | 2 | 56 |
| | | | II | 3 | 03 | 2 | 85 | 2 | 83 | 2 | 45 | 2 | 69 | 2 | 78 | 2 | 62 | 2 | 32 | 2 | 56 |
| | | | III | 2 | 94 | 2 | 90 | 2 | 93 | 2 | 45 | 2 | 59 | 2 | 84 | 2 | 66 | 2 | 32 | 2 | 49 |
| | | | IV | 3 | 01 | 2 | 76 | 3 | 00 | 2 | 44 | 2 | 62 | 2 | 84 | 2 | 63 | 2 | 34 | 2 | 45 |
| 10 | Tea | lb. | I | 2 | 57 | 2 | 08 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 25 | 2 | 25 | 2 | 59 | 2 | 41 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 09 |
| | | | II | 2 | 74 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 27 | 2 | 36 | 2 | 24 | 2 | 69 | 2 | 54 | 2 | 36 | 2 | 14 |
| | | | III | 2 | 83 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 29 | 2 | 25 | 2 | 27 | 2 | 81 | 2 | 63 | 2 | 44 | 2 | 21 |
| | | | IV | 2 | 83 | 2 | 26 | 2 | 31 | 2 | 23 | 2 | 37 | 2 | 78 | 2 | 61 | 2 | 50 | 2 | 28 |
| 11 | Tobacco (Jaffna) | lb. | I | 4 | 12 | 3 | 58 | 4 | 02 | 4 | 56 | 4 | 63 | .. | | .. | | .. | | .. | |
| | | | II | 4 | 10 | 3 | 50 | 3 | 92 | 4 | 31 | 4 | 33 | .. | | .. | | .. | | .. | |
| | | | III | 3 | 70 | 3 | 46 | 3 | 96 | 4 | 18 | 4 | 67 | .. | | .. | | .. | | .. | |
| | | | IV | 3 | 70 | 3 | 60 | 3 | 84 | 4 | 23 | 4 | 67 | .. | | .. | | .. | | .. | |
| 12 | Tobacco (ordinary) | lb. | I | 1 | 56 | 1 | 40 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 70 | 1 | 80 | 1 | 61 | 1 | 65 | 1 | 78 | 1 | 62 |
| | | | II | 1 | 38 | 1 | 46 | 1 | 53 | 1 | 72 | 1 | 81 | 1 | 64 | 1 | 70 | 1 | 93 | 1 | 66 |
| | | | III | 1 | 43 | 1 | 47 | 1 | 51 | 1 | 83 | 1 | 88 | 1 | 69 | 1 | 74 | 1 | 82 | 1 | 66 |
| | | | IV | 1 | 47 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 57 | 1 | 67 | 1 | 87 | 1 | 67 | 1 | 79 | 1 | 97 | 1 | 67 |

## 5. Statistics of Export of Important Agricultural Commodities through the Ports of Kerala

Table V gives the quantity exported, total value and average export prices of some of the important commodities imported through the ports of Kerala.

*Betelnuts.*—There was an increase of 35 per cent in the quantity exported in 1958-59, over the previous year. The average export price also increased from Rs 189·73 to Rs. 226·08 per cwt. The total value of export in 1958-59 was Rs. 213·5 lakhs. In the previous year it was only Rs. 132·8 lakhs.

*Cardamom.*—During the year 1958-59 there was a decline in the quantity exported while the average export price was higher than that of the previous year. The total value was Rs. 59·9 lakhs in 1958-59, this being less by Rs. 1·5 lakhs than that in the year 1957-58.

*Cashew Kernels.*—The average export price of cwt. of cashew kernels was Rs. 235·21 in 1957-58 and this came down to Rs. 203·36 in 1958-59. However, the quantity exported increased from 33,338 cwts. to 34,312 cwts. During 1957-58, the export of Cashew Kernels fetched nearly Rs. 1,568 lakhs and about Rs. 1,395·5 lakhs in 1958-59.

*Coconuts.*—The export price of coconuts showed an increase of Rs. 46·62 per thousand nuts, in 1958-59 over the previous year the percentage increase being about 23. Though there was a decline (12 per cent) in the quantity exported, the total value of export was greater of owing to this increase in price. The total value of export was Rs. 261·7 lakhs in 1957-58 and in the next year it was Rs. 281·9 lakhs, an 8 per cent increase.

*Coconut oil.*—Both the quantity exported and the average export price of coconut oil increased in 1958-59 over the previous year. In 1957-58 14·8 lakhs of gallons of oil were exported. In 1958-59 it was 21·4 lakhs of gallons, the percentage increase being about 45 per cent over the previous year. The average price also increased from Rs. 7·72 to Rs. 10·25 per gallon. The total value of export in 1958-59 was Rs. 219·1 lakhs. It was 192 per cent of that in 1957-58.

*Copra.*—In the case of copra also, the quantity exported as well as the value of export showed an increase in 1958-59. The quantities exported during the two years 1957-58 and 1958-59 were 11,690 tons and 21,773 tons respectively. The value for the corresponding years were Rs. 197·0 lakhs and 393·5 lakhs. Thus an increase of about 86 per cent in the quantity exported nearly doubled the value of export. The percentage increase in the average price was about 7 per cent.

*Coffee.*—In 1958-59 the quantity of coffee exported was 102,461 cwts. about 165 per cent of the quantity exported in the previous year. Though the value also increased from Rs. 151·5 lakhs to 243·7 lakhs in 1958-59 the average price received in 1958-59 was less than that in the preceding year.

*Ginger.*—The export of ginger earned Rs 82·0 lakhs in 1957-58 and in the next year it decreased to Rs. 74·0 lakhs, though the quantity exported in 1958-59 showed an increase of 8 per cent over the last year. The average price of one cwt. of ginger came down to Rs. 43·93 from Rs. 52·56 in 1957-58.

*Lemongrass oil.*—The average quantity exported and the average price were less in 1958-59 than those in 1957-58. In 1957-58 320,854 gallons of

oil were exported. In 1958-59 only 292,883 gallons were exported; this being 91 per cent of the export in the earlier year. The value of export in 1958-59 was only Rs. 95·2 lakhs as compared to Rs. 138·4 lakhs in 1957-58, *i.e.*, 31 per cent decrease. The average price per gallon fell from Rs. 43·14 in 1957-58 to Rs. 32·51 in the next year.

*Pepper.*—During the year 1957-58 395,686 cwts., of pepper valued at Rs. 415·8 lakhs were exported. The next year the quantity decreased by about 19 per cent but the decrease in total value was only about 13 per cent, due to a spurt in the price in 1958-59.

*Rubber.*—The quantity exported and the value of export in 1958-59 were less when compared to the previous year. Though the quantity decreased by 3 per cent, the total value did not show a corresponding decrease.

*Tea.*—During 1958-59, the total quantity of tea exported was only 91 per cent of that exported in 1957-58. But a corresponding decrease in the value exported is not noticed. This is because the average price increased from Rs. 2·42 to Rs. 2·59 per lb. in 1958-59.

TABLE V—Statistics of Export of Important Agricultural Commodities through the Ports of Kerala

| Serial No. | Name of Commodity | Unit | Quantity exported | | Total value | | Average export price | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1957-58 | 1958-59 | 1957-58 | 1958-59 | 1957-58 | 1958-59 |
| | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | Betelnuts | Cwt. | 69,976 | 94,446 | 1,32,76,487 | 2,13,52,397 | 189·73 | 226·08 |
| 2 | Cardamom | .. | 5,821 | 5,384 | 61,34,263 | 59,86,036 | 1,053·82 | 1,111·82 |
| 3 | Cashew Kernels | .. | 33,338 | 34,312 | 15,68,30,797 | 13,95,53,693 | 235·21 | 203·36 |
| 4 | Cocoanuts | .. | 129,023,203 | 113,062,598 | 2,61,67,419 | 2,81,88,232 | 202·81* | 249·43* |
| 5 | Cocoanut oil | Gals. | 1,477,260 | 2,137,236 | 1,13,97,455 | 2,19,08,483 | 7·72 | 10·25 |
| 6 | Copra | Tons | 11,690 | 21,773 | 1,96,99,806 | 3,93,48,621 | 1,685·18 | 1,807·22 |
| 7 | Coffee | Cwt. | 61,938 | 102,461 | 1,51,54,837 | 2,43,69,134 | 244·68 | 237·84 |
| 8 | Ginger | .. | 155,980 | 168,445 | 81,97,873 | 74,00,035 | 52·56 | 43·93 |
| 9 | Lemongrass oil | Gals. | 320,854 | 292,883 | 1,38,40,709 | 95,22,589 | 43·14 | 32·51 |
| 10 | Pepper | Cwt. | 395,686 | 320,947 | 4,15,75,220 | 3,62,15,529 | 105·07 | 112·84 |
| 11 | Rubber (Raw) | Tons | 21,145 | 20,530 | 6,89,50,064 | 6,88,76,629 | 163·04 | 167·75 |
| 12 | Tea | Lb. | 100,598,926 | 91,634,008 | 24,34,88,434 | 23,73,93,483 | 2·42 | 2·59 |

*Per thousand nuts.

## 6. Notes on certain crops in Kerala

### 1. Tea

Today India is the largest producer of tea in the world. Tea is one of the principal foreign exchange earners. Tea industry also substantially contributes to the national exchequer and also provides employment to a large number of people. India accounts for about 46 per cent of the world production of tea.

*Climate.*—The best climate for the tea plantation is a hot moist climate the temperature varying from 55°F to 95°F and an annual rainfall ranging between 100 to 130 inches. These conditions are satisfied by the high ranges of Kerala State. Tea is usually cultivated at altitudes ranging from 3,000 feet to 5,000 feet above mean sea level.

*Soil.*—The best soil suitable for the successful cultivation of tea is a light friable soil of good depth through which water percolates freely.

*Planting.*—After removing the forest growth and after providing for roads, drains and building sites the planting is done. The actual spacing of the plants will depend upon the layout of the land, used for cultivation. They are usually planted in square, rectangular or triangular patterns suitably spaced so that when mature they cover the ground almost completely without overcrowding and providing for a coverage of about 3,000 plants per acre. 'Hedge planting', *i.e.*, planting in rows five feet apart with a spacing of 2 feet between the bushes in a row, is also done in new estates. Before planting is done, pits of 9 inches square and 18 inches deep are taken and the pits filled with the soil best suited for the cultivation of tea.

Planting will begin in June or July depending mainly upon the south-west monsoon. Water is essentially needed for the young plants for the first two or three months after planting. Young plants taken from the nursery are preferred to the seeds. Usually these plants are removed from the nursery after 6 to 18 months with great care, so that the tap root of the plant is not damaged and planted in the places fixed for the purpose.

*Pruning.*—When the plants are about two years old and five to six feet high, they are pruned to stimulate lateral growth and to develop them into a bush.

*Plucking.*—Plucking is usually done by women and children. The young and freshly sprouted leaves with "two leaves and a bud" are plucked. Plucking is done throughout the year in several rounds. The period of one round varies according to the altitude of the land. In the high ranges the plucking rounds cover a period up to fourteen days whereas in the plains the period is only seven or eight days.

*Manure.*—The important manures used are mixtures of nitrogen phosphorous and potash. In some estates ammonium sulphate is also widely used.

*Yield.*—The average yield of a good estate is about thousand pounds of prepared tea per acre.

*Diseases.*—There are many kinds of diseases and attacks on the tea-bush. Tea mosquito, the red spider and thrips are some of the important pests attacking the crops.

*Life of the Plant.*—The average life of a tea plant varies from sixty to eighty years. But it will depend upon various factors such as soil erosion due to heavy rains, climatic conditions, etc.

*From the Garden to the Market.*—The leaves plucked from the tea garden has to undergo a series of processes before it appears in the market for sale.

In the tea factory, the leaves are spread on a wire mesh or hessian cloth racks for a period of eighteen hours for eliminating moisture so that it can be rolled easily. The next stage is called rolling. A rolling machine specially made for this purpose with pressure adjustments is used to twist the leaves for breaking the leaf cells so that the leaf juices ooze out. Then the rolled leaves are taken from the roll breakers and put in the fermentation room. Fermentation is a process of oxidation where the leaves undergo a chemical change. The green colour of tea leaves changes into reddish hue of copper. The next process is known as drying. Hot air (200° to 230°) from the drier furnace is forced into the chamber where the leaves are dried.

The last two processes are grading and packing. There are two important classification of grades. They are leaf grades and broken grades. The former group are mainly divided into Orange Pekoe and Pekoe Souchong, Broken Orange Pekoe, Broken Pekoe, Broken Souchong. Fannings and Dust are important broken grades. They are then packed category-wise and sent to the market for sale.

Besides the black tea, the manufacture of which has been described above, green tea is also manufactured in India in a small quantity. In this process the fresh leaf is subject to heat treatment by steaming or roasting. The green leaf after the heat treatment is rolled and dried, the process being repeated till the desired degree of dryness is reached.

## 2. Coffee

Coffee was first discovered in Africa although the earliest cultivation was begun in southern Arabia. Coffee, an important plantation crop, was first introduced in India from Arabia. The production of coffee in India is only 1 per cent of the world production. There are two important species of coffee grown in India, namely, Arabica and Robusta. Robusta flourishes at lower levels and has more powers of resistance against extremes of climate and pests and diseases. It is easily distinguishable from Arabica by the size of its leaves and appearance of the berries.

*Climate.*—Coffee is a tropical plant. It is successfully cultivated in places where the altitude ranges from 1,500 to 6,000 feet above mean sea level. The most suitable altitude is between 2,500 feet to 4,500 feet. It needs a well distributed rainfall of about 60 to 80 inches per annum and a distinct rainy and dry season with a minimum average temperature of 70°F. A good dry spell from about December to March with a few intermittent showers in March and April and heavy rainfall in July and August constitute ideal condition for the growth of the coffee plant ('Report of the Pantation Enquiry Commission on Coffee, 1956, Government of India').

*Soil.*—Coffee requires sandy soils or clay loam soils with a good sub-soil drainage system.

*Planting.*—Coffee is grown from seed usually. It is also propagated from cuttings from mature trees or shoots. Propagation from seeds is usually done in January or February in well prepared nursery beds. It is essential that the nursery beds must have shades to protect the tender shoots. These plants are to be transplanted after four to six months in the nursery. When the plants are twenty inches in height they are finally transplanted. The spacing

between each plot is ordinarily eight to nine feet. The plots are manured well and watered frequently.

In the second method of propogation—lower branches of the trees are bent down under the earth for at least four months so as to enable new roots to sprout up from these branches.

Shade trees are provided in coffee plantation for protection of the trees from the full intensity of the sun and for soil conservation.

*Pruning.* Usually the coffee plants are pruned at a height of fifteen feet to enable easy plucking of the berries.

*Plucking.*—Coffee plants begin to bear fruit within 5 to 7 years of planting. The colour of the berries is green at first. The colour slowly changes to golden and then to bright red. These red cherries are plucked up by hand. Several pluckings are necessary before a crop is completely harvested.

*Manure.*—The important manures used for the coffee plants are superphosphate, ammonium sulphate, copper sulphate and urea.

*Yield.*—Under good climatic conditions a coffee plant yields ½ to 2 lb. of green coffee in a season. Good yields may be obtained from a plant for a period of 20 to 30 years. Excessive rains or want of rains in the blossoming season will adversely affect the yield.

*Diseases.*—The following diseases are prevalent in the coffee estates. They are (1) coffee stem borer, (2) shot hole borer, (3) leaf disease, (4) root-rot, (5) die-back, (6) chlorosis, and (7) green bug.

*From Garden to the Market.*—There are two processes by which raw coffee is cured. They are known as 'dry' and 'wash' methods.

By the first method the coffee cherries are washed and spread out on the cement floors in the open air for drying. When they are completely dried they are allowed to run through fanning and hulling machines.

The second process known as wash process is entirely different. The cherries are put in the pulping machine which breaks them. The pulpy skin of the cherries are automatically removed. Then these cherries are put into big tanks for about twenty-four hours. A jelly like substance known as 'Honey' will be formed by these cherries due to fermentation. This honey is removed by thorough washing (canals). Then these cherries are spread out to dry for two or three weeks. When these cherries are completely dried they are put through hulling and polishing machines. The coffee prepared by the wet method is called parchment. For preparing parchment coffee only ripe berries can be utilised.

Berries at different stages of maturity have to be converted into cherries.

They are then graded and packed. The important grades are arabica cherry, arabica parchment, robusta cherry and robusta parchment.

### 3. Rubber

In India attempts were first made to plant rubber in Belgaum and Ratnagiri in the Bombay State. Now in the Kerala State 97 per cent of India's rubber is cultivated. India's place in the world acreage under rubber is comparatively very low. India's production comes to less than 2 per cent of the total world out-put of rubber. Upto 1938 the raw rubber was exported

to foreign countries. In that year a tyre factory was established in India. Consumption of the rubber in India has been rising steadily and now the production has begun to lag behind the demand.

*Climate.*—Rubber usually grows in the tropical belt lying within 15°N. and 10°S. of the Equator and usually at an altitude of 1,000 feet above sea level. For the cultivation of rubber a warm and humid climate is necessary. The annual rainfall should be between 80—120 inches and should be well distributed.

*Soil.*—A stiff alluvial soil which is neither too steep nor too swampy is suited for cultivating rubber.

*Planting.*—Young plants or seeds are planted in pits of about 18" × 18". The planting season is from May to September. Usually 150 to 200 plants are planted in an acre.

*Tapping.*—Tapping of rubber will begin after seven or eight years after planting. The period of tapping is from September to January.

*Diseases.*—There are two serious leaf diseases of rubber now prevailing in India. They are 'Odium hevea' and 'Phytophtora meadii' which cause secondary leaf fall. These diseases affect the growth of the tree and the yield of the tree.

Another disease known as 'Brown Bast' is prevalent in the trees which are used for frequent tapping. The symptom of the disease is the cessation of latex production by the trees in the affected portions of the bark.

*From the Estate to the Market.*—The latex brought by the tappers is first of all freed from sand, bark and other impurities by straining at the coagulating shed constructed specially for the purpose. In the case of crepe rubber, coagulation is done by using acetic acid. For changing latex into sheet rubber the latex after being bulked and diluted is put into shallow pans. For removing water and for getting a definite shape the coagulam is pressed by hand. Then the sheets are allowed to pass two or three times between smooth rollers. The sheets are usually again passed through a machine for printing the trade mark of the estate. These sheets are washed. Then these sheets are placed in specially constructed houses, known as smoke houses, and hot air with a temperature of 115° to 120°F is allowed to circulate in the room. This is done for fifteen days. The colour of the sheet will change into black from white. There are three important types of rubber, smoked sheet, latex crepe and scrap rubber. Of these the most important one is smoked sheet.

## 4. Cardamom

The important cardamom producing countries are India, Ceylon and Indo-China. India is the largest producer of cardamom in the world. Cardamom is taken from the plant Ellettaria cardamom. This is better than the plants growing in other parts of the world. Cardamom possess an aromatic odour and it is commonly used for flavouring and medicines.

*Climate.*—The best climate suitable for the Cardamom cultivation is a warm and humid atmosphere with a temperature ranging between 50°—95°F. It is cultivated in the shades of huge forest trees. Cardamom plants require a fairly well-distributed annual rainfall of sixty to eighty inches. The best altitude for cardamom planting is between 2,500 to 5,000 feet.

*Soil.*—Cardamom is cultivated usually in high ranges which has a fairly deep rich loam soil and a place sheltered from strong winds and too much sunlight.

*Planting.*—During February-March the forest land chosen for planting the cardamom is cleared. But care is taken that big trees providing shades are not cut down. Small pits of two feet square and one foot deep are dug, the distance between one pit and the next varying from 8 to 10 feet, thus providing for about 700 pits in one acre of land. During the month of May or June when the South-West monsoon sets in the seeds are sown. Cardamom plants are usually prepared in specialised nurseries. The plants raised from seeds are usually free from any kind of diseases. When these plants attain one year of growth they are transplanted. Usually two plants are planted in one pit. In August-September the stagnant water is allowed to drain off.

*Plucking.*—The crop begins to yield from the third year onwards and annually thereafter. The harvest will begin in the month of August of the third year of growth and lasts for nine months. The fruits are gathered at intervals of 30 to 40 days.

*Yield.*—The first yield is low. The yield attains a normal stage by the fifth year.

*Life of the Plant.*—Nine years is the average life of the plant.

*Manure.*—The important manures used are well-rotten cattle manure sheep and fish manure, and leaves of phyllanthes emblica. A mixture of castorcake, bone meal and potassium chlorate is also considered to be a good manure.

*Diseases.*—The main disease is mosovic or marble disease or katte disease. The symptom of the disease is the mottling or curling of the leaves and degeneration of the clumps. The remedy lies in the roguing of affected plants. Another menace is that caused by Thrips, an insect pest. Dusting the plants with gammaxene is the remedy.

*From the Estate to the Market.*—The capsules of the cardamom are dried in the sun or in specially built dry houses by using artificial heat. Usually three to four days are taken for drying the cardamom in the sun-light but at the same time forty-eight hours is only needed for artificial drying. The sun dried produce retains the mucilaginous coating on the seeds and possesses a characteristic sweet aroma. The dried capsules are then cleaned. The final product of green cardamom is 20 to 28 per cent of the green harvested produce.

Sometimes bleaching is done by exposure to sulpher fumes. This changes the colour of the skin of the capsule to white and it helps to preserve it for longer periods.

Then they are graded. There are three important grades—(1) green cardamom, (2) white or bleached cardamom, and (3) seeds. The quality of cardamom varies according to place and variety of the seed.

Indian cardamom is mainly exported to Sweden and to Saudi Arabia.

## 5. Pepper

Kerala is famous for her pepper from time immemorial and is the chief producer of pepper in India. Black pepper which is one of the important

spices is produced mainly by India and Indonesia. During the post-war period India stands as the largest producer of pepper in the world.

*Climate.*—Pepper being a rain-fed crop, grows best in tropical regions where there is an average rainfall of about 80 inches. The lower and upper limits of temperature in which the crop can flourish are 50°F and 140°F. It grows in places with altitude less than 3,000 feet.

*Soil.*—The suitable soils for pepper cultivation are clay loam, red loan or sandy loam soils, the first being the most suitable.

*Planting.*—The crop is propagated vegetatively by means of cuttings. It is a wood climber and requires some support for growing. Jack and Mango trees are commonly used as supports for the vines. Elavu and Murukku trees are also used. On a plantation basis they are planted at a distance of ten feet apart. The vine is rarely allowed to grow beyond a height of twenty feet lest the picking of the pepper berries becomes difficult.

*Picking.*—The vines begin to bear after three years of planting. Flowering period is from June to July. The harvesting period is from December to March. When ripe the colour of the berries is orange. The berries are allowed to dry in the sun in mats for a week till the colour becomes black. Sometimes the skin of the ripe berries is removed before drying. This kind of pepper is known as white pepper and is produced only in limited quantities.

*Yield.*—The yield mainly depends upon the fertility of the soil and the locality. The yield at the first harvest is generally poor. Full yield can be expected from the seventh year. Usually in an acre there will be 300 to 400 standards where pepper is cultivated on a plantation scale. The average yield per standard varies between ¼ lb. to 2 lb. of dried produce.

*Life of the plant.*—The life of the plant ranges between 25 to 30 years. But it is to be pointed out that some of the vines have been found to live up to sixty years.

*Manure.*—The best manures to be used for the pepper gardens are powdered be an-cake, fish guano and dried prawn.

*Diseases.*—One of the major diseases that affects pepper is 'Pollu' by which the pepper berries are rendered hollow.

*From garden to the market.*—The dried black pepper is graded and packed. The pepper is generally packed in double gunny bags. Pepper is mainly exported to United States of America and United Kingdom.

## 6. Ginger (Dry)

The three important ginger growing regions are India, Jamaica and Sierra Leona. Of these ginger producing regions the best variety is seen in Jamaica and Sierra Leona. Indian Ginger contains more fibre-content.

*Climate.*—Ginger requires heavy rainfall. It needs a warm humid climate and considerable shade.

*Soil.*—The soils suitable for ginger cultivation are well-drained sandy clay loam, red loam or laterite soils.

*Planting.*—Planting usually begins by the end of May or beginning of June before the commencement of the heavy rains. Ginger rhizomes (underground stem) are planted. Before planting, the ground is ploughed and manured. The seeds are planted in these beds in small pits at a distance of

6-10 inches. After planting the beds are covered with leaves with a view to protect the young shoots from the onslaught of the rain and to serve as manure also. The crop takes nine to ten months to attain maturity. In July-August weeding and manuring is done.

*Harvesting.*—The Harvesting is done by digging out the rhizomes.

*Manure.*—Usually cattle manure is used.

*Yield.*—The yield is generally eight to ten times of the seed rate. Here in Kerala the average yield of ginger is about 1,000 lb. per acre.

*Pests and Diseases.*—Ginger crop is usually affected by a disease known as 'Soft-rot'. The colour of the green plants are changed into pale yellow and the production goes down. Use of mercuric chloride (5 per cent) for treating the rhizomes stored as seeds is advocated as a preventive measure. Another important disease is known as 'Varmi-cularia'. The leaves become covered with yellowish and brownish spots and gradually dry up. Spraying of Bordeaux mixture is suggested in such cases.

*From Garden to the Market.*—Dry ginger, as a market produce is prepared as follows: First the outer skin of the green rhizomes are removed. Then they are soaked in water and kept over-night. In the morning they are cleaned well. Then these rhizomes are allowed to dry for a week in the hot sun. They are again cleaned. This Ginger is known as the 'rough' or 'unbleached ginger' of commerce.

There is another variety of ginger known as 'lime ginger' or 'bleached ginger'. The process is a bit different from the above. The green ginger is put in shallow cisterns and they are cleaned by water repeatedly. When they are finally cleaned they are put in a solution containing milk of lime for some time after which they are dried in the sun. This process of dipping in lime and drying will be continued a number of times until the rhizomes get a uniform coating of lime.

Then they are graded. There are three important export grades—B.C. and D. B. quality ginger will have three fingers. The other two grades (C and D) have two fingers and one finger respectively.

The B. and C. grades of ginger are exported to foreign markets. The D. grade being small pieces of ginger are mostly consumed internally in India.

Indian ginger is mainly exported to Aden, Arabia and United Kingdom.

## 7. Lemongrass Oil

Lemongrass oil which is an important raw material for the perfumery soap and cosmetic industries is extracted by distilling the leaves of the grass 'cymbopogon flexrosus, stapf'. The important lemongrass growing areas are Ceylon, Java, West-Indies, Malaya, Guatemala and India. The last two countries are holding almost a monopoly in the world market. In India Kerala is the most important producer of this crop. The major lemongrass growing areas are Kuruppampadi, Odakkali, Thodupuzha, Muvattupuzha, Wynad, Taliparamba, etc. At Odakkali, there is a lemongrass oil research station.

*Climate.*—It grows on the fertile hill slopes. The grass grows when the monsoon begins.

*Soil.*—It flourishes in hard laterite soils.

*Cultivation.*—Fertile hill slopes with hard laterite soils are selected for the cultivation. During February-March the site selected is first cleared of all undergrowth of vegetation by burning them. In April-May the land is ploughed and is prepared into long narrow beds for cultivation of lemongrass. Usually in one acre 15 to 20 lb. of seeds are sown. The seeds are sown broad-cast. The crop is also grown by transplanting of seedlings raised in separate nurseries. The cost of cultivation of this crop is very low. Much care is not needed during the period of growth of the plant. There are two varieties of lemongrass, red seem and white stem. The former variety gives better quality of oil containing greater quantity of citral.

*Harvesting.*—Generally the harvesting will begin five months after sowing. The harvesting has to be done before the flowering season of the crop. Five cuttings are annually taken. After the first cutting, subsequent cutting are done at intervals of 30 to 45 days. Usually the harvesting season ends by the month of December.

*Life of the Plant.*—The Life of the lemongrass plant is five to eight years.

*Yield.*—The yield of the crop under different years are given below:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st year | —1½ | dozen bottles of 22 oz. each | |
| 2nd ,, | —2½ | ,, | ,, |
| 3rd ,, | —2 | ,, | ,, |
| 4th ,, | —2 | ,, | ,, |
| 5th ,, | —2 | ,, | ,, |

*From the Garden to the Market.*—Now in Kerala we are using an old country method for distilling the lemongrass oil. The old apparatus consists of copper boiler, condenser (coil) receiver and wooden tub.

The raw grass and water are put in the boiler specially made for this purpose. The shape of boiler is like a retort apparatus. Then the boiler is heated with firewood. After some time a mixture of water vapour and essential oil escapes through the copper spiral connected to the retort. This copper spiral is allowed to cool down by immersing it in a wooden bucket full of water. The wooden bucket has an opening near the bottom to let off the water as it becomes hot during the distillation time. The essential oil and water will be collected in the receiver tub. The specific gravity of the essential oil is lower than water. At 30°C specific gravity is 0·878. So naturally the lemongrass oil floats at the top of the receiver tub. Then it is separated from water.

Lemongrass oil is packed in steel drums which has a capacity of 40 to 45 gallons. Lemongrass oil is mainly exported to United States of America and United Kingdom.

## 7. Classification of soils in Kerala

| *District* | | *Type of soil* | *Details of distribution* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Trivandrum | 1 | Fairly rich brown loam of laterite origin | Middle part of the District |
| | 2 | Sandy loam | Western coastal region |
| | 3 | Richest dark brown loam of granite origin | Eastern hilly part of the District. |

| *District* | | *Type of soil* | *Details of distribution* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Quilon | 1 | Sandy loam | Karunagapally and part of Quilon Taluk. |
| | 2 | Laterite soil | Kottarakara, Kunnathoor and part of Quilon, Pathanapuram and Pathanamthitta Taluks. |
| | 3 | Hill and forest soil | Part of Pathanapuram and Pathanamthitta Taluks. |
| Alleppey | 1 | Sandy loam | Karthigapally and Mavelikara Taluks. |
| | 2 | Sandy soil | Shertallai and Ambalapuzha Taluk. |
| | 3 | Clay loam with much of acidity | Kuttanad |
| | 4 | Laterite soil | Chengannur and part of Mavelikara. |
| Kottayam | 1 | Laterite soil | Peermade and part of Meenachil' Changanacherry and Kottayam Taluks. |
| | 2 | Alluvial soil | Vaikom, parts of Changanacherry and Kottayam, Devicolam and Udumbanchola. |
| Ernakulam | 1 | Laterite | Thodupuzha and Muvattupuzha and part of Kunnathunad |
| | 2 | Sandy loam | Parur, Cochin, Kanayannur |
| | 3 | Alluvial | Part of Alwaye and Kunnathunad. |
| Trichur | 1 | Sandy loam | Part of Mukundapuram, Trichur and Chowghat Taluks |
| | 2 | Laterite | Eastern area of Trichur and Western portion of Talapilly. |
| | 3 | Granite | Northern part of Talappilly |
| | 4 | Clayey | Backwater area in Chowghat and part of Mukundapuram |
| | 5 | Alluvial soil | Portion of Chowghat and Kunnathunad Taluks. |
| Palghat | 1 | Laterite | Interior regions of the District |
| | 2 | Sandy | Along coastal and riverside areas |
| | 3 | Black soil | North-Eastern portion of Chittur Taluk |
| Kozhikode | 1 | Laterite | Major part on the District barring coastal area |
| | 2 | Sandy | Coastal strip |
| Cannanore | 1 | Laterite | Major part barring coastal area |
| | 2 | Sandy | Coastal area. |

## 8. Conversion ratios between the raw materials and the processed product

Rice—

Rice (cleaned) Production = 2/3 paddy production

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Cotton—** | | |
| Cotton lint production | = | 1/3 kapas production |
| Cotton seed production | = | 2/3 of kapas production |
| | = | 2 times of cotton lint production |
| **Groundnut—** | | |
| Kernel to nuts in shell | = | 70 per cent |
| Oils to nuts in shell | = | 28 per cent |
| Oils to kernels crushed | = | 40 per cent |
| Cake to kernels crushed | = | 60 per cent |
| **Sesamum—** | | |
| Oil to seeds crushed | = | 40 per cent |
| Cake to seeds crushed | = | 60 per cent |
| **Castor Seed—** | | |
| Oil to seeds crushed | = | 37 per cent |
| Cake to seeds crushed | = | 63 per cent |
| **Coconuts—** | | |
| Copra to nuts one ton copra | = | 6773 nuts |
| Oil to copra crushed | = | 62 per cent |
| Cake to copra crushed | = | 38 per cent |
| **Neem Seed—** | | |
| Oil to kernals crushed | = | 45 to 50 per cent |
| Cake to kernals crushed | = | 50 to 55 per cent |
| **Sugar—** | | |
| Gur from cane crushed | = | 10 per cent |
| Crystal sugar from gur refined | = | 62·4 per cent |
| Do. from cane crushed | = | 9·97 per cent |
| Khandassari sugar from gur refined | = | 37·5 per cent |
| Molasses from cane crushed | = | 3·5 per cent |
| **Cashewnuts—** | | |
| Cashew kernels | = | 25 per cent of cashewnuts |
| **Butter and Ghee—** | | |
| Butter from mixed milk | = | 6·3 percent |
| Ghee from mixed milk | = | 5·3 percent |

Source—"Fertiliser Statistics".

## 9. Average Analysis of Important Fertilisers

| Serial number | Name of Fertiliser | Percentage | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Nitrogen (N) | Phosphoric ($P_2O_5$) | Potash ($K_2O$) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Nitrate of Potash 70 per cent .. | 8—10 | .. | 30—33 |
| 2 | Ammonium Phosphate 60 per cent .. | 17—18 | 20—21 | .. |
| 3 | Urea .. | 46 | .. | .. |
| 4 | Nitrate of Soda .. | 15—16 | .. | .. |
| 5 | Sulphate of Ammonia .. | 20— 6 | .. | .. |
| 6 | Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate .. | 26 | .. | .. |
| 7 | Ammonium Nitrate .. | 32—33 | .. | .. |
| 8 | Calcium Cynamide .. | 18—20 | .. | .. |
| 9 | Nitroline .. | 20—21 | .. | .. |
| 10 | Super Phosphate (single) .. | .. | 16—20 | .. |
| 11 | Do. (double) .. | .. | 45—50 | .. |
| 12 | Hyper Phosphate .. | .. | 26 | .. |
| 13 | Basic Slag .. | .. | 14—18 | .. |
| 14 | Mineral Phosphate (various grades) .. | .. | 25—36 | .. |
| 15 | Muriate Potash .. | .. | .. | 60 |
| 16 | Sulphate of Potash .. | .. | .. | 48—52 |
| | *Organic Manures* | | | |
| 17 | Castor cake .. | 4·3 | 1·8 | 1·3 |
| 18 | Cotton Seed cake (undecorticated) .. | 3·9 | 1·8 | 1·6 |
| 19 | Neem cake .. | 5·2 | 1·0 | 1·4 |
| 20 | Safflower cake (undecorticated) .. | 4·9 | 1·4 | 1·2 |
| 21 | Do. (decorticated) | 7·9 | 2·2 | 1·9 |
| 22 | Coconut cake .. | 3·0 | 1·9 | 1·8 |
| 23 | Groundnut cake .. | 7·3 | 1·5 | 1·3 |
| 24 | Jambo cake .. | 4·9 | 1·6 | 1·9 |
| 25 | Linseed cake .. | 5·5 | 1·4 | 1·3 |
| 26 | Rape seed cake .. | 5·2 | 1·8 | 1·2 |
| 27 | Sesamum cake .. | 6·2 | 2·0 | 1·2 |
| | *Manures of Animal Origin* | | | |
| 28 | Dried blood .. | 10·0 | 1·5 | 1·0 |
| 29 | Fish manures .. | 4·0—10·0 | 3·0—3·0 | 0·3—1·5 |

## 9. Average Analysis of Important Fertilisers—(*cont.*)

| Serial number | Name of Fertiliser | Percentage | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Nitrogen (N) | Phosphoric (P205) | Potash (K20) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | *Manures of Animal Origin*—(cont.) | | | |
| 30 | Bone meal (Raw) .. | 3·0—4·0 | 20·0—25·0 | .. |
| 31 | Do. (Steamed) .. | 1·0—2·0 | 25·0—30·0 | .. |
| | *Bulky Organic Manures* | | | |
| 32 | Farm-yard manure .. | 0·5—1·5 | 0·4— 0·8 | 0·5—1·0 |
| 33 | Compost (Urban) .. | 1·0—2·0 | 1·0 | 1·5 |
| 34 | Do. (Rural) .. | 0·4—0·8 | 0·3— 0·6 | 0·7—1·0 |
| 35 | Green manure (various averages) .. | 0·5—0·7 | 0·1— 0·2 | 0·8—1·6 |

Source—Indian Council of Agricultural Research Bullettin.

**10. Insect pest affecting paddy crops, their distribution and some practical methods of control**

| Crop | Pest (Scientific name) | Distribution | Control |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Paddy | Paddy army worm or the swaming caterpillar (Spodopteramanritia boisd) | This is a sporadic pest. Attacks mostly Viruppu (Autumn) crop of paddy throughout the State | *i.* Apply 10 per cent B.H.C. dust at 15 to 20 lb. per acre.<br>*ii.* Spray D.D.T. suspension prepared at the rate of 1 lb. of 50 per cent wettable powder in 25 gallons of water (3 to 35 gallons required for an acre).<br>*iii.* Apply D.D.T. 50 per cent dust at 15 lb. per acre. In hardly affected fields give a top dressing of Ammonium Sulphate at 28 lb. per acre to promote rapid recuperation. |
| ,, | Paddy stem borer (Schoenobius incortellus W) | This pest is usually found in Mundakan (Winter) crop and often causes heavy damage. This also is commonly seen in all the districts of the State | *i.* Spray Folidol E 605 thrice as follows:— First spraying in the nursery when the plants are about 15 days old, second spraying about three weeks after transplanting and third spraying at the short blade stage. The rate is 2 CC per gallon of water (1 oz. in 14 gallons of water) 30 to 35 gallons are required per acre. The sprayings are to be done when a good number of moths or eggs are found in the field. |

**10. Insect pest affecting paddy crops, their distribution and some practical methods of control—(*cont.*)**

| Crop | Pest (Scientific name) | Distribution | Control |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Paddy—(*cont.*) | | | *ii.* Spray D.D.T. at the rate of 1 lb. of 50 per cent wettable powder in 25 gallons of water as follows:—One spraying in the nursery, dip the seedlings in the suspension of the same strength, one spraying 2 to 3 weeks after transblade stage (in the short blade stage 40 to 45 gallons of the spray liquid are required per acre in both cases).<br>*iii.* At the time of transplanting eliminate and destroy the dead heards if any.<br>*iv.* In hardly affected fields give a top dressing of Ammonium sulphate.<br>*v.* After harvest destroy the stumps by burning |
| | Rice bug (Lip to corisa actu T) | This is found throughout the State | *i.* In the early stage of attack collect the bugs by a hand net.<br>*ii.* Apply B.H.C. 10 per cent dust at the rate of 20 to 25 lb. per acre. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rice Hispa (Hispa Arinigera 01) (Nilaparvata Sp.) | Very common in Karunagapally, Haripad, Mavelikara, Kottarakara and Karthigappally of Quilon district and all parts of Alleppey and Trichur districts | *i.* Apply 10 per cent B.H.C. dust at 15 to 20 lb. per acre.<br>*ii.* Spray D.D.T. at the rate of 1 lb. of 50 per cent wettable powder in 25 gallons of water (30 to 35 gallons of spray liquid required per acre). |
| Paddy gall fly (Pachydiplosis oryal W) | Commonly found in viruppu crops in the districts of Quilon and Trichur | *i.* During seedling stage of the crops, if adultam are found in the fields set up light traps.<br>*ii.* Spray the seedlings with D.D.T. at the rate of 1 lb. of 50 per cent wettable powder in 25 gallons of water when adults are observed in the field (30 to 35 gallons of spray liquid required for an acre).<br>*iii.* Give a top dressing of ammonium sulphate in the affected fields. |
| Rice grass hopper (Hero glyphids) | Commonly found in the various parts of Palghat and Tellicherry districts though the damage done is of a minor form | Apply 10 per cent B.H.C. dust on field bunds soon after the nymphs appear and before they actually invade the crops. If the crop is already attacked apply B.H.C. 10 per cent dust at 20 to 25 lb. per acre or drive the hopper to a convenient field corner and give a heavy dusting with B.H.C. 10 per cent. |
| Leaf roller (Craphalocrocis medinalis G) | Commonly found in Viruppur crop in the districts of Quilon and Trichur | Spray D.D.T. suspension at the rate of 1 lb. of 50 per cent wettable powder in 25 gallons of water (30 to 35 gallons required per acre). |

**10. Insect pest affecting paddy crops, their distribution and some practical methods of control—(*cont.*)**

| Crop | Pest (Scientific name) | Distribution | Control |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Paddy—(*cont.*) | Paddy cockchaferbuttle (Phyllognathus dronysins F) | Found in Kottayam District | Prior to sowing plough into the soil 28 lb. of 5 per cent Aldrin dust or 56 lb. of 10 per cent B.H.C. dust per acre. |
| | The paddy jassid. (The green jassid Nephotettix sp. and the white jassid Tettigoniella spectra Dt.) | Found in Kottayam District | *i.* Collect the bugs by a hand net on the early stages of attack.<br>*ii.* Spray D.D.T. at the rate of 1 lb. of 50 per cent wettable powder in 25 gallons of water. 30 to 35 gallons of suspension required per acre;<br>*iii.* Dust D.D.T. 5 per cent at the rate of 15 to 20 lb. per acre. |
| | Paddy blue buttle (Lèptisan Pygameae) | Commonly noticed in Ottappalam and nearly places of the Palghat district, resulting in heavey damage to paddy crops. | *i.* Apply 10 per cent B.H.C. dust at 15 to 20 lb. per acre of spray D.D.T. at the rate of 1 lb. 50 per cent wettable powder. 30 to 35 gallons of the suspension required per acre. |

## 12. List of centres selected for Recording Meteorological Information—1957

*Trivandrum District*

1. Attingal
2. Nedumangad
3. Neyyattinkara
4. Parassala
5. Ponmudi
6. Trivandrum
7. Varkala

*Quilon District*

1. Adoor
2. Alleppey
3. Ambalapuzha
4. Arukutty
5. Aryankavu
6. Chengannur
7. Haripad
8. Karunagappally
9. Kayamkulam
10. Konni
11. Kottarakkara
12. Mavelikkara
13. Nilamel
14. Paravur
15. Pathanamthitta
16. Punalur
17. Quilon
18. Sherthalai
19. Thiruvalla

*Kottayam District*

1. Alwaye
2. Changancherry
3. Chinnar
4. Devicolam
5. Ettumannur
6. Kanjirappally
7. Karikode
8. Kottayam
9. Kumali
10. Malayattur
11. Marayur
12. Munnar
13. Muvattupuzha
14. Neriamangalam
15. Palai
16. Parur
17. Peermade Residency
18. Peermade Taluk
19. Perumbavoor
20. Vaikom
21. Vandanmettu
22. Veloor

*Trichur District*

1. Cochin
2. Cochin Port
3. Cranganore
4. Ernakulam
5. Mukundapuram
6. Thalapally
7. Trichur

*Palghat District*

1. Alathur
2. Cherplasseri
3. Chittur
4. Mannarghat
5. Ottappalam
6. Palghat
7. Parli
8. Perinthalmanna
9. Ponnani

*Kozhikode District*

1. Badagara
2. Kozhikode
3. Kuttiyadi
4. Manjeri
5. Nilambur
6. Quilandi
7. Tirurangadi
8. Vythiri

*Cannanore District*

1. Cannanore
2. Hosdurg
3. Irikkur
4. Kasargode
5. Manantoddy
6. Pyyannur
7. Taliparamba
8. Tellicherry

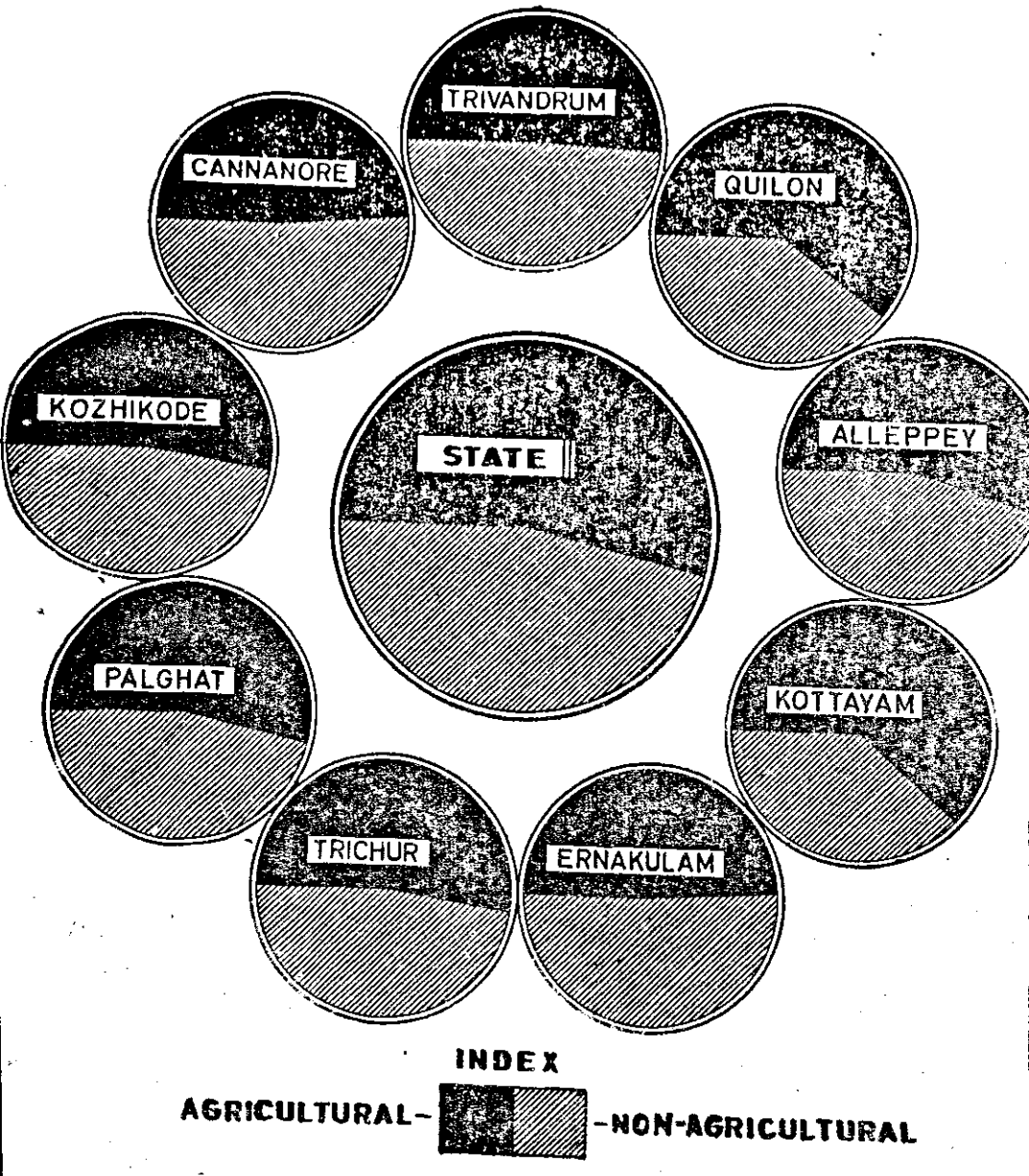
## 12. Glossary of English, Botanical and Malayalam names of crops

| Sl. No. | English | Botanical | Malayalam |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Alexandrian lamed | Calophyllum inophyllen | Punna |
| 2 | Amarenthus | .. | Keera or Cheera |
| 3 | Arrow root | Curcuma angustifolia | Kuva |
| 4 | Ash gourd | Baniancasa certifera | Kumbalanga |
| 5 | Bajra | Panniretam typhoideum | Kambu |
| 6 | Bambliamas | Citrus madima | Bamblimas |
| 7 | Barley | Hordeum Volgana | Barley |
| 8 | Bangalgram | Cicer arietenum | Kadala |
| 9 | Betel leaves | Piper betel | Vettila |
| 10 | Betel nut | Areca catecha | Adakka or Pakku |
| 11 | Bitter gourd | Mamordica charntia | Pavakka or Kaipakka |
| 12 | Blackgram | Phasedur radiatus | Uzhunnu |
| 13 | Breadfruit | Artocarpus communis | Simachakka or Kadachakka |
| 14 | Brinjal | Solanum malongena | Vazhuthananga |
| 15 | Bottle gourd | Lagenaria Vulgaris | Churakkai |
| 16 | Cabbage | Brassica olavacca | Mottakkose |
| 17 | Cardamom | Elettaria cardamum | Elakka |
| 18 | Carrot | Danceos carota | Mullanki |
| 19 | Cashewnut | Anacardium occidentale | Kasuandi or Parangi-andi |
| 20 | Castor | Ricinus communis | Avanakku |
| 21 | Chillies (dry) | Capsicum annum | Vattal mulaku or Kappal mulaku |
| 22 | Chillies (green) | do. | Pacha mulaku |
| 23 | Cinnamon | Cinnamomam zaylanicum | Karava or Vazhana |
| 24 | Cloves | Enginia ceryophylatte | Grampu |
| 25 | Cluster beans | Cyamopsis psoralioides | Kothavara |
| 26 | Coconut | Cocos nucipera | Nalikeram or Thenga |
| 27 | Colocasia | Colocasia Antiquoram | Chempu |
| 28 | Corriander | Corriandrum sativum | Kothamally |

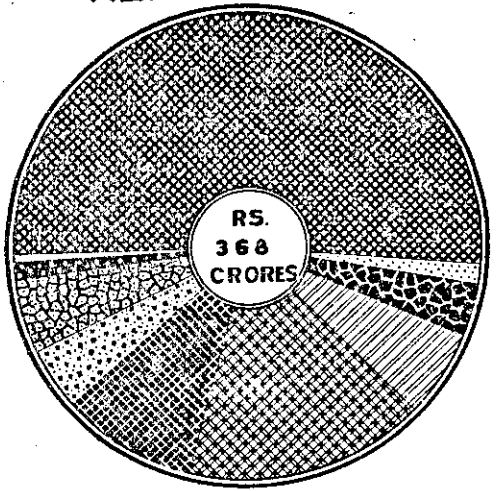
| Sl. No. | English | Botanical | Malayalam |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Cotton | Gossypium harbaccum | Paruthi |
| 30 | Cowgram | Vigna catiang | Karameni or Kottapayaru |
| 31 | Cucumbur | Cucumis sativas | Vellarikka |
| 32 | Cummur | Cumminum Yminum | Jeerakam |
| 33 | Drumstick | Moringa Oleifara | Muringakka |
| 34 | Elephant foot yam | Amorphaphallur Companalathur | Chena |
| 35 | Field beans | Dolichos Hablal | Mochakkota |
| 36 | Garlic | Allium Sativum | Veluthully |
| 37 | Ginger | Zingiber Officinalis | Inchi or Chucku |
| 38 | Grapes | Vitis vinifar | Munthiringa |
| 39 | Gre ngrrm | Phaseslus mango | Cherupayaru |
| 40 | Groundnut | Arachis hypogea | Nilakadala |
| 41 | Guava | Psidum guajava | Perakka |
| 42 | Horsegram | Dolichers Biflorous | Muthira or Kanam |
| 43 | Italian millet | Sataria italica | Thina |
| 44 | Jack fruit | Artocarpus intigrifoli | Chakka |
| 45 | Jowar | Sorghum Volgara | Cholam |
| 46 | Jute | Corchorous Capsularis | Chanam |
| 47 | Kari leaf | Murraya Kocnigari | Karivapila |
| 48 | Ladies finger | Habiscus esculentus | Vendakka |
| 49 | Lemongrass | Cymbopogon spicies | Ezhumpulla or Thailappullu |
| 50 | Lime fruits | Citrus aurantifolia | Cherunaranga |
| 51 | Do. | Citrus medica | Vadakappuli Naranga |
| 52 | Do. | Citrus senensis | Madhuranaranga |
| 53 | Long pepper | Piper longum | Tippali |
| 54 | Maiz | Fea mayas | Mokka cholam |
| 55 | Mango | Magnifera indica | Mambazham |
| 56 | Neem | Azhdirachta Indica | Veppu |
| 57 | Nut-mag | Myrstica for grus | Jathikka |
| 58 | Onion | Allium Cepa | Chevannully |
| 59 | Opium | Papayar Somniferum | Karuppu |
| 60 | Paddy | Dryza Sativa | Nellu |
| 61 | Palmyrah | Borassus flabellifar | Karimpanae |
| 62 | Pappaya | Cariota papaya | Omakka or Kappalanga |
| 63 | Pepper (Black) | Piper nigrum | Kurumulaku or Nallamulaku |
| 64 | Pine apple | Ananus comesus | Kaithachakka or Prithichakka |
| 65 | Plantain | Musa sepientun | Vazha |
| 66 | Pomegranate | Punicagranalum | Mathalam |
| 67 | Pumpkin | Cucurbitamaxima | Mathanga |
| 68 | Ragi | Eleusive Coracana | Panjappullu or Koovaraku |

| Sl. No. | English | Botanical | Malayalam |
|---|---|---|---|
| 69 | Red gram | Cajanus indi.us | Thuvara |
| 70 | Rose apple | Eng nia jamos | Jampa |
| 71 | Samai | Panicum miliara | Chama |
| 72 | Sesamum | Sesamum indicum | Ellu |
| 73 | Snake gourd | Trichosan thesanguim | Padavalanga |
| 74 | Sugarcane | Sachhuram officinarum | Karimbu |
| 75 | Sweet potato | Ipmoea batatas | Sarkaravalli or Madhura Kizhangu |
| 76 | Sword beams | Canavalia ensiforms | Valaringa |
| 77 | Tamarind | Tamarindur indica | Valampuli |
| 78 | Tapioca | Manikot utilissima | Marachini or Kappa |
| 79 | Tobacco | Nicotiana tabacum | Pukayila |
| 80 | Tomato | Hysopersicum | Thakkali |
| 81 | Turmeric | Curcuma longa | Manjal |
| 82 | Water melon | Citrullus vulgaris | Thannimathan |
| 83 | Wheat | Triticum valgara | Gothambu |
| 84 | Wing d beans | Psophocarpust bra gonolobus | Chathurapayaru |
| 85 | Yam | Dicwrea bulbiforia | Kachil |
| 86 | .. | Engenia cumim | Njarapazham |
| 87 | .. | Dioswrea acullota | Cheruvallikizhangu |
| 88 | .. | Col us parriplorus | Koorka or Cheevakizhangu |
| 89 | .. | Luffa acutangula | Pichanka |
| 90 | .. | Gareinia cambogia | Kodampuli or Pevaru |

# AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION 1951



# REGIONAL INCOME OF KERALA - '57-58

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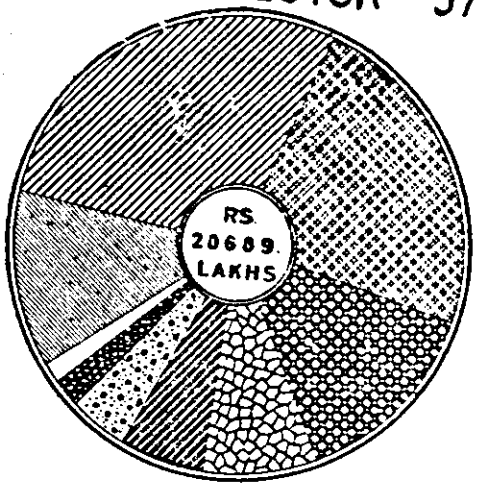
# GROSS INCOME FROM AGRICULTURAL SECTOR - 57-58

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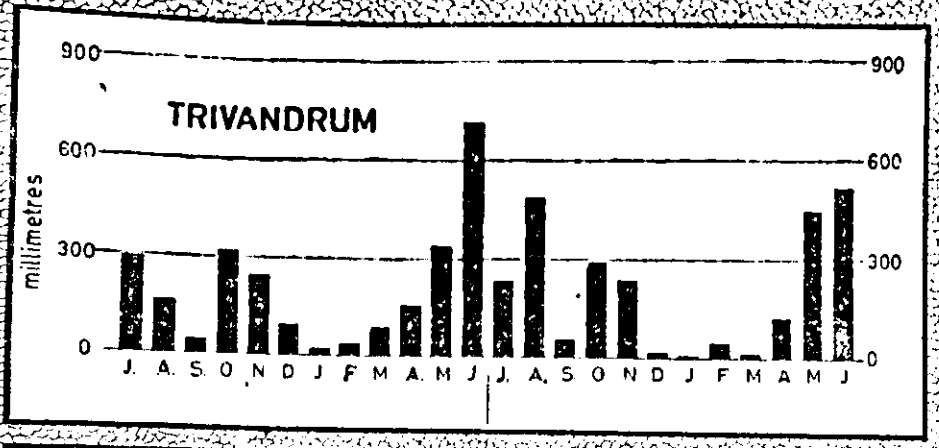
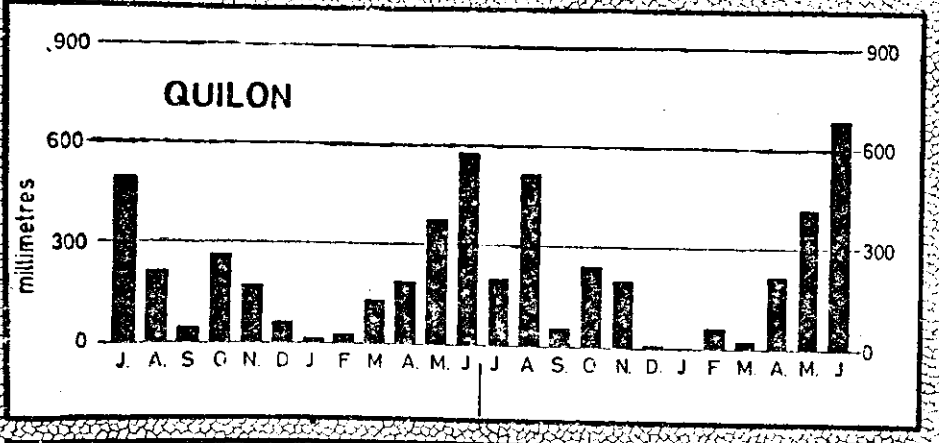
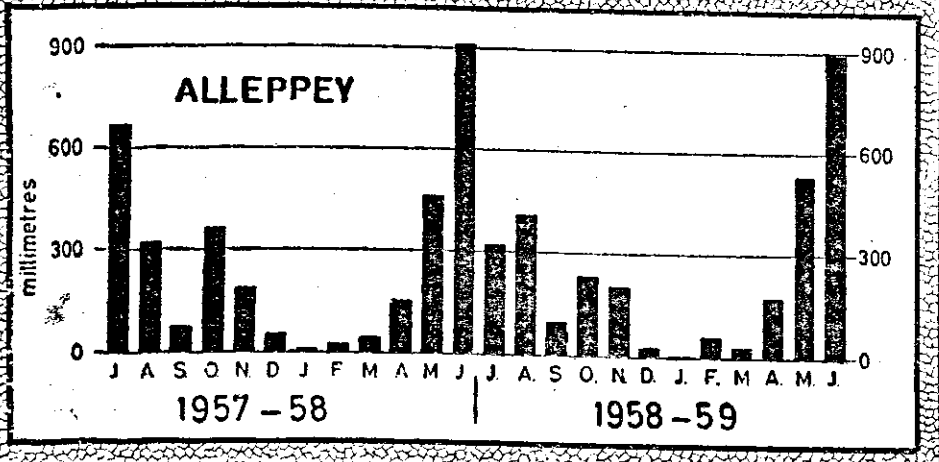
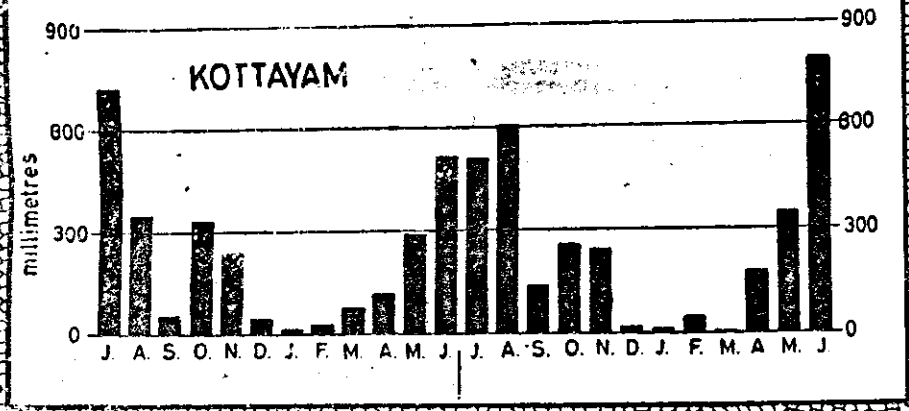
# AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL

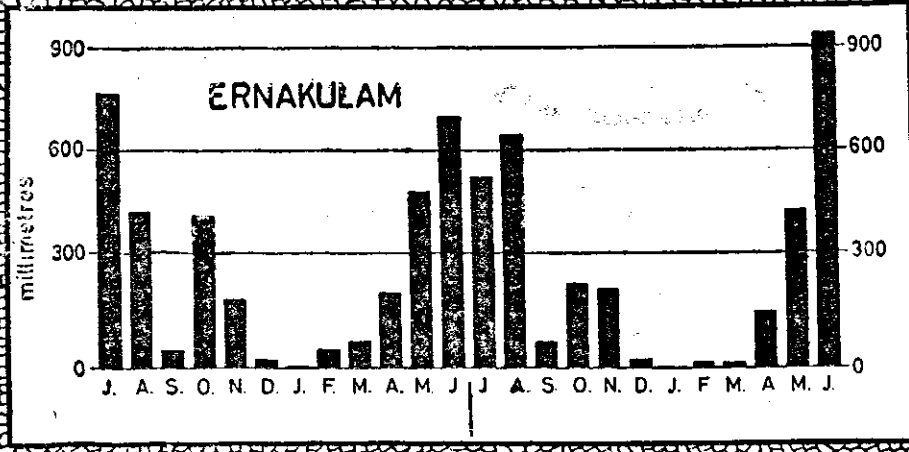


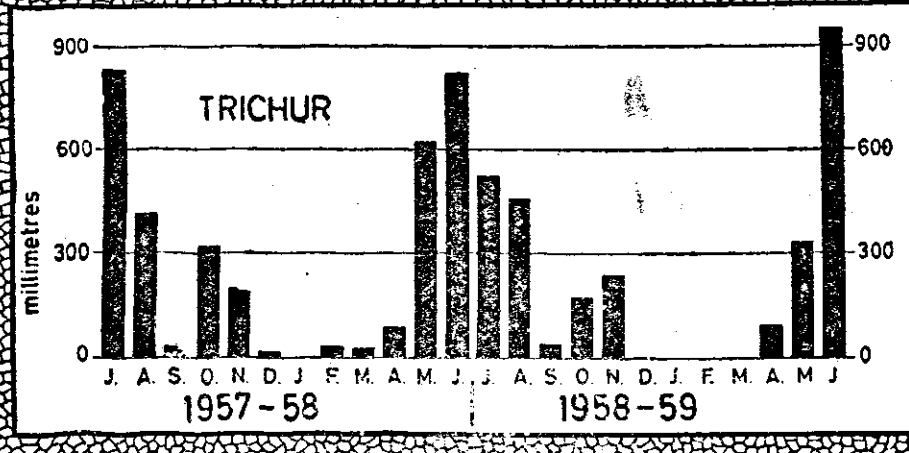



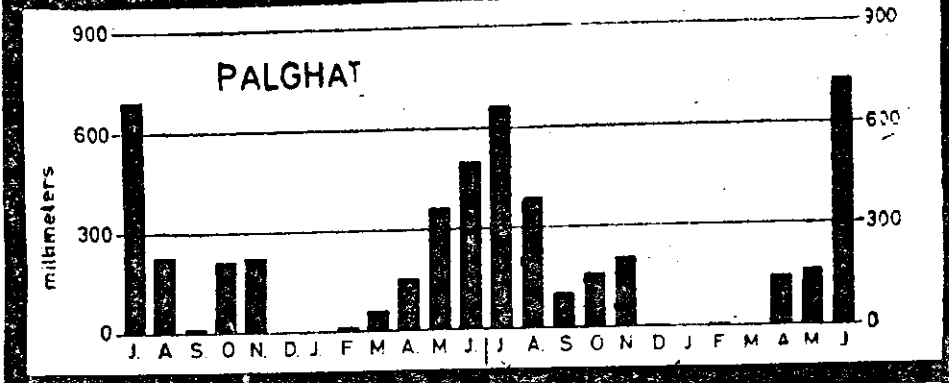
# AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL

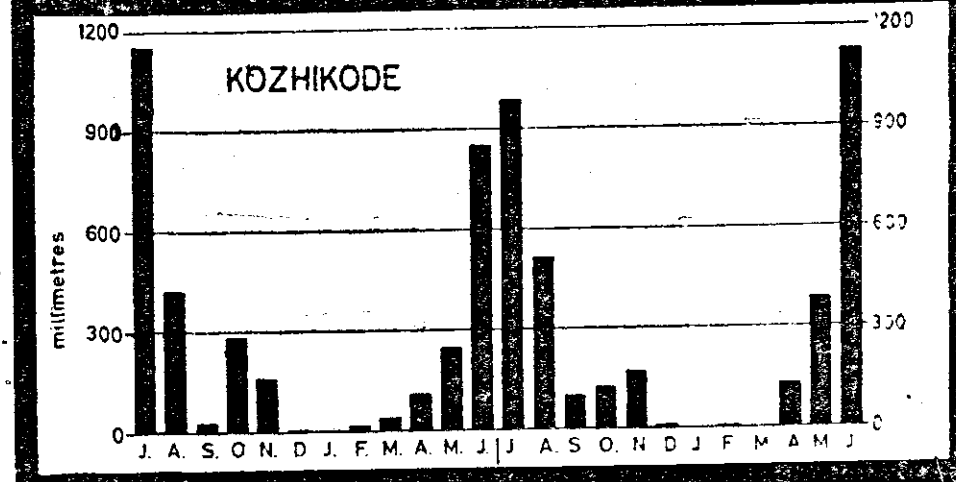


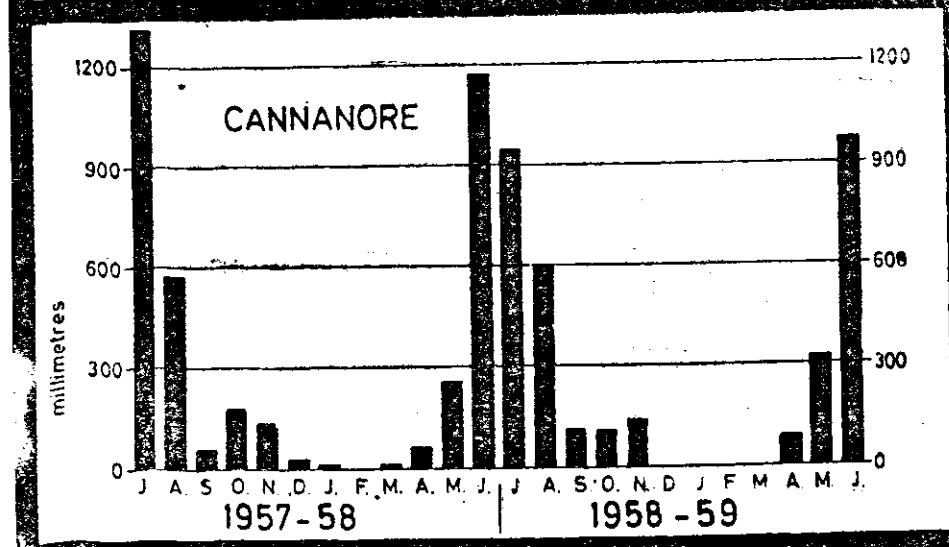



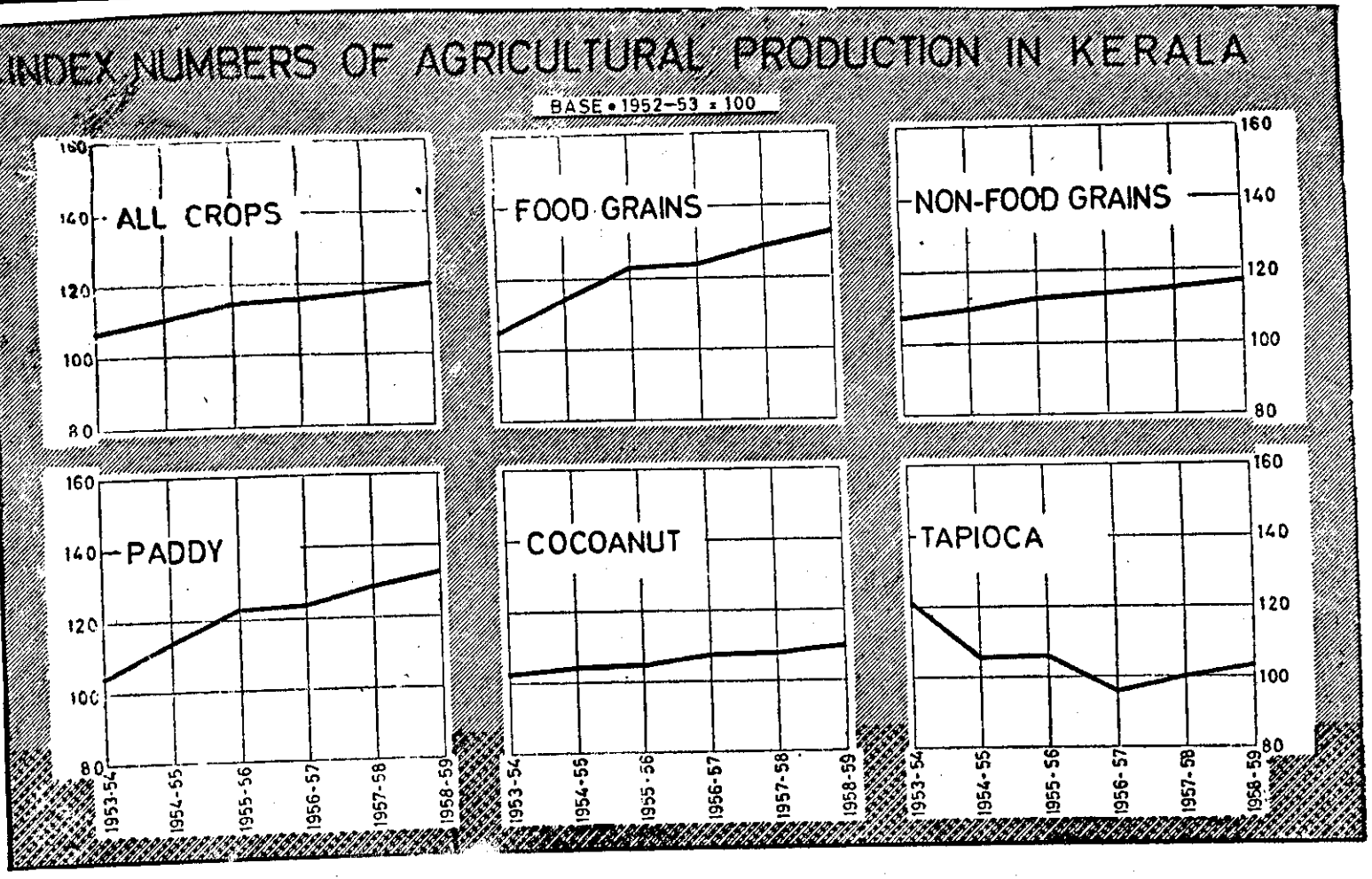



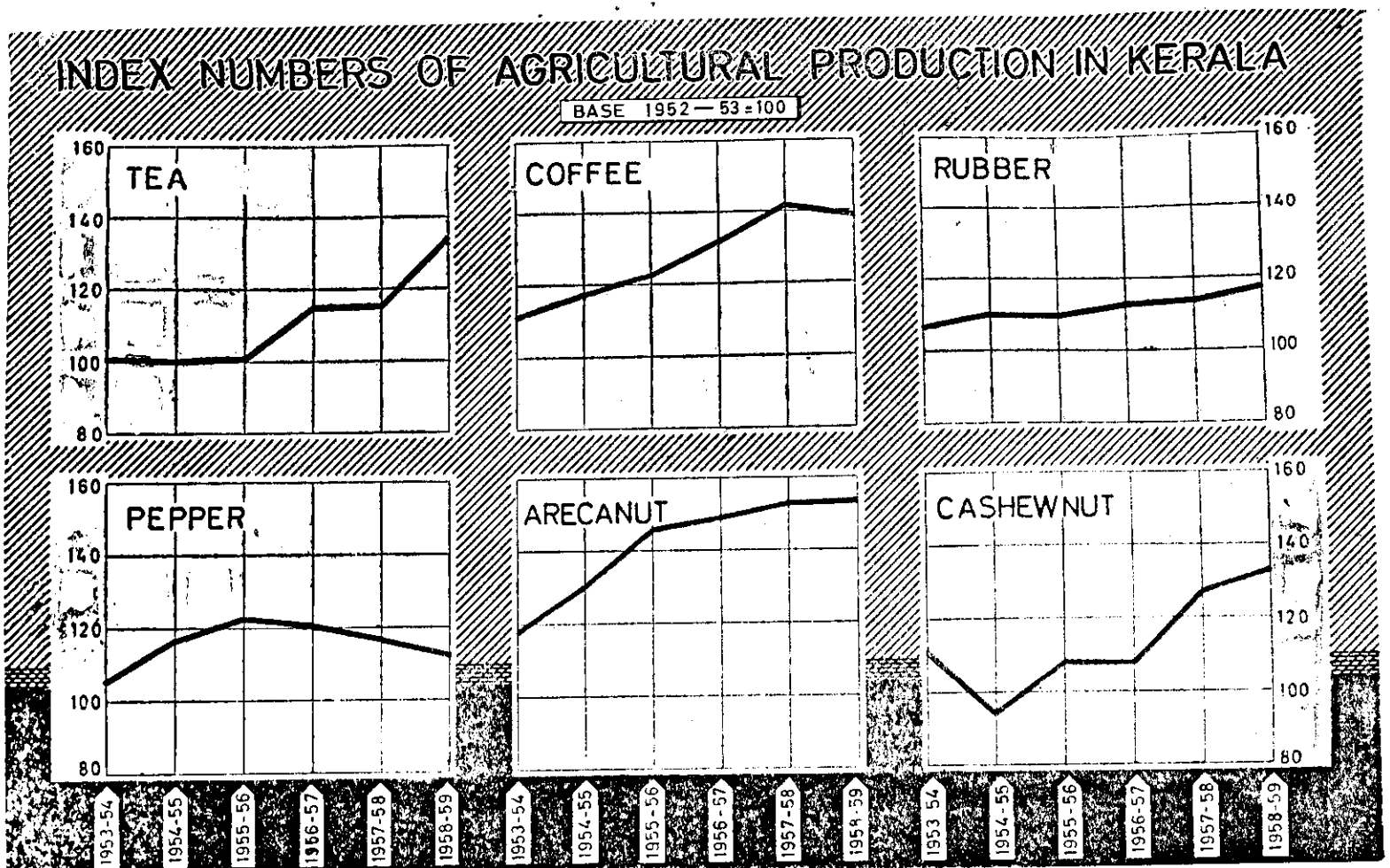
# AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL



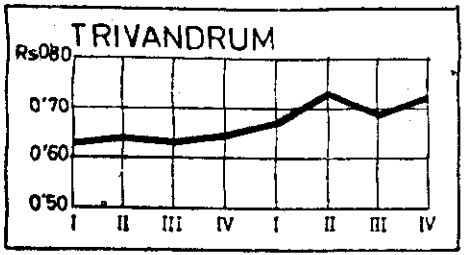



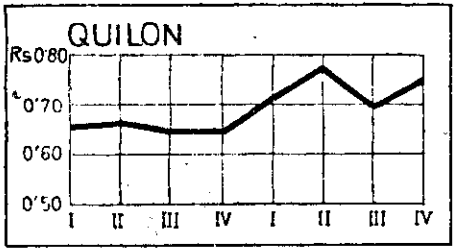



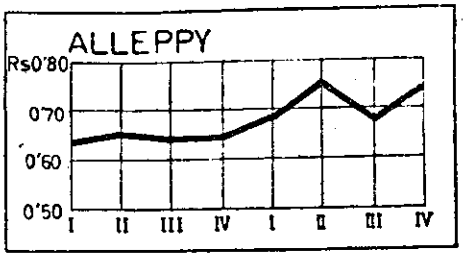

INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN KERALA
BASE • 1952–53 = 100
ALL CROPS
FOOD GRAINS
NON-FOOD GRAINS
PADDY
COCOANUT
TAPIOCA
160
140
120
100
80
1953-54
1954-55
1955-56
1956-57
1957-58
1958-59

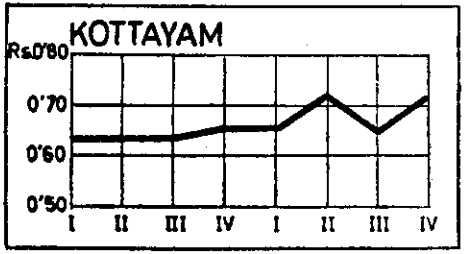

INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN KERALA
BASE 1952 — 53 = 100
TEA
COFFEE
RUBBER
PEPPER
ARECANUT
CASHEWNUT
160
140
120
100
80
1953-54
1954-55
1955-56
1956-57
1957-58
1958-59
1959-59

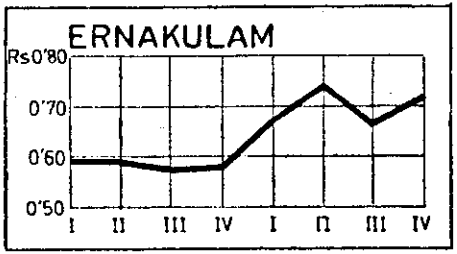
# QUARTERLY RETAIL PRICES OF RICE (EDANGAZI)

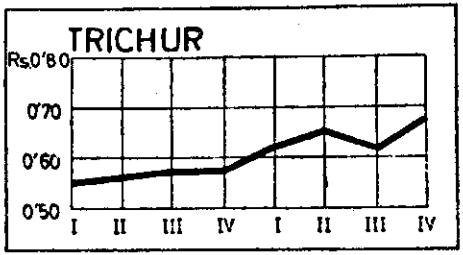


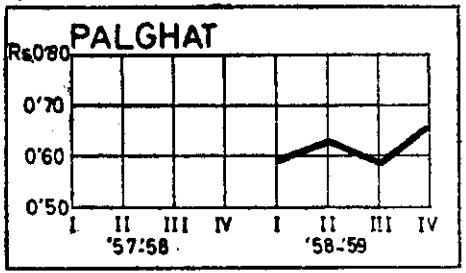



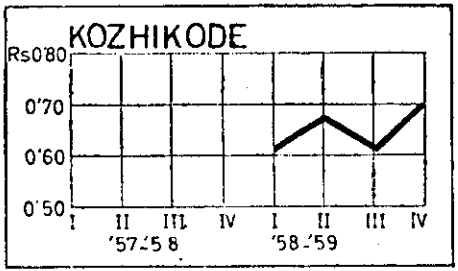



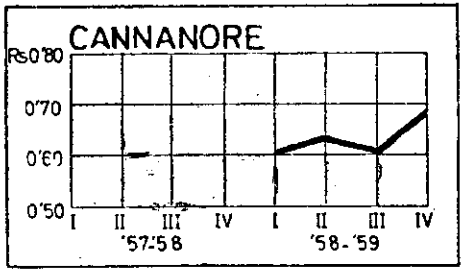



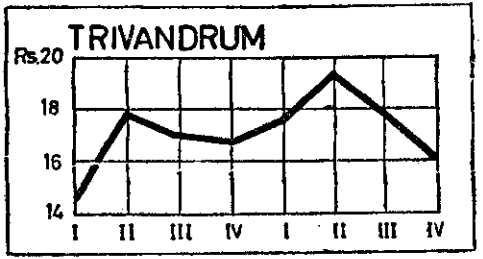



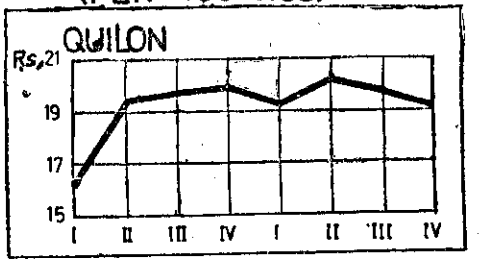



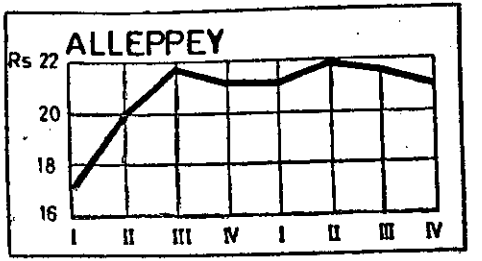



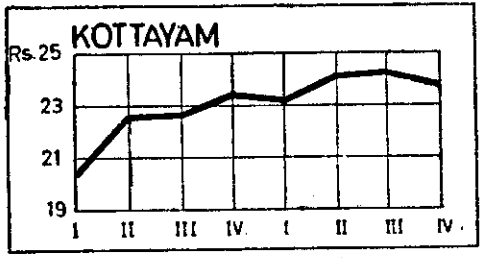
# QUARTERLY RETAIL PRICES OF COCONUT (WITH OUT HUSK)

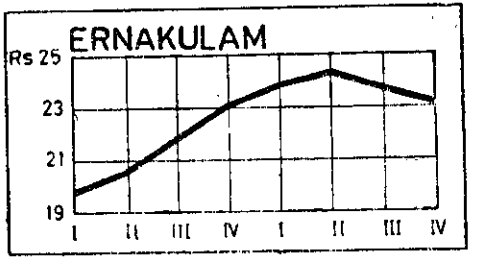
(PER 100 nos)

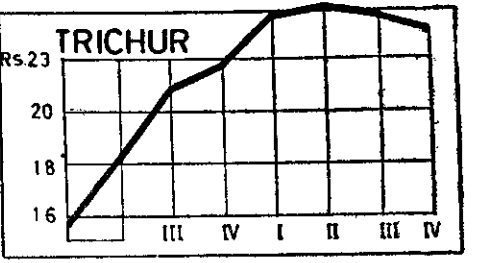


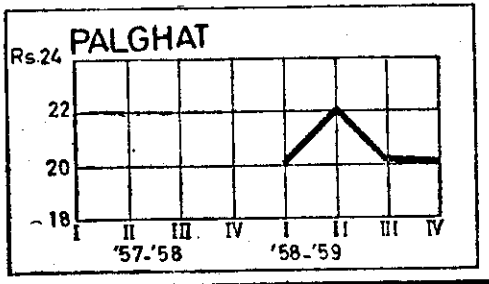



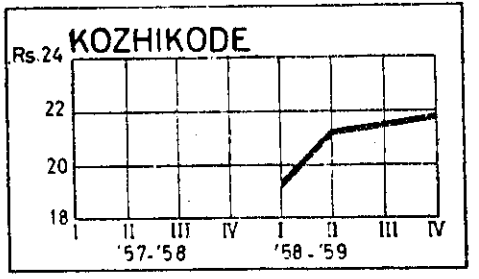



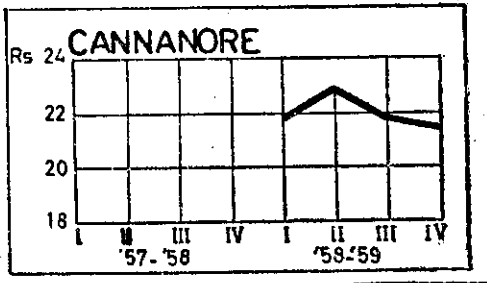



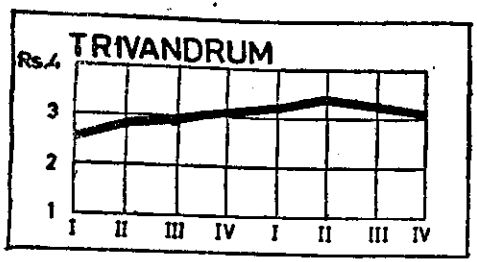



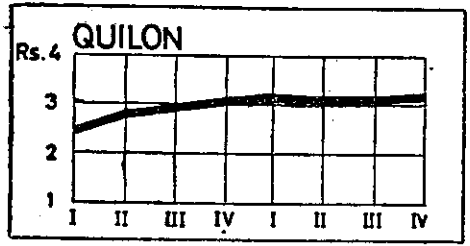



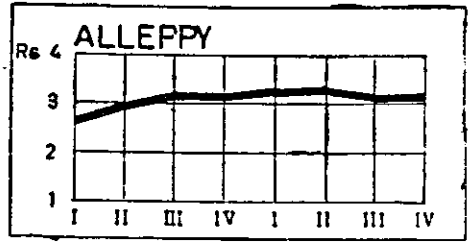



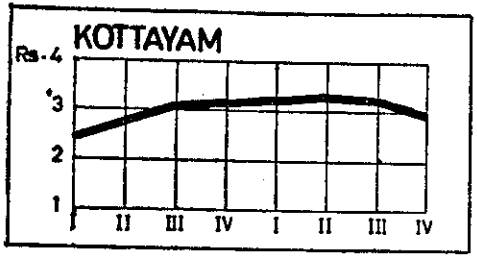



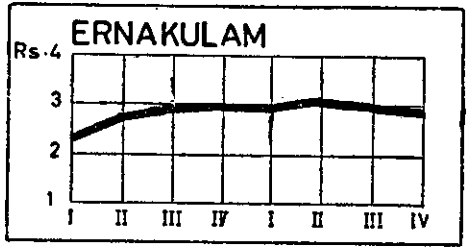
# QUARTERLY RETAIL PRICES OF COCONUT OIL (EDANGAZHI)

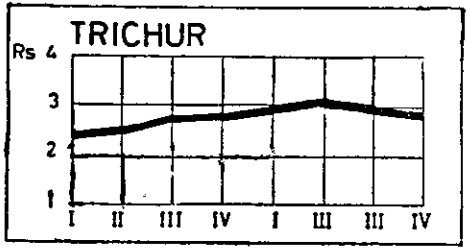


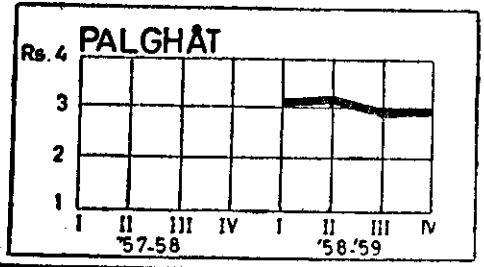



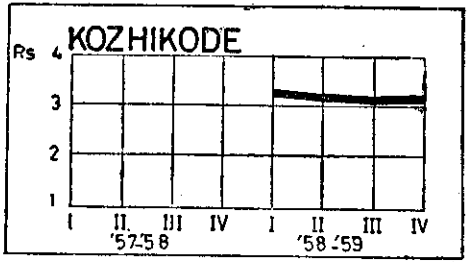



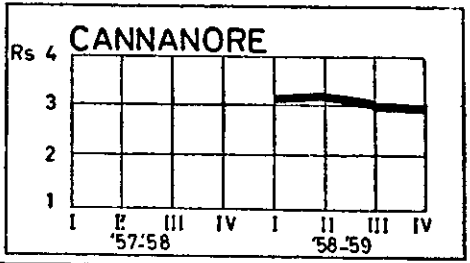



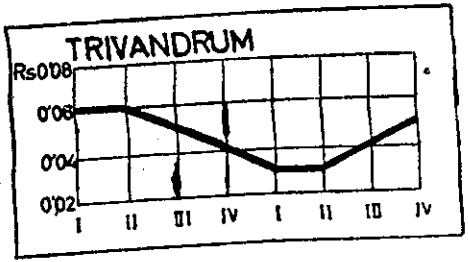



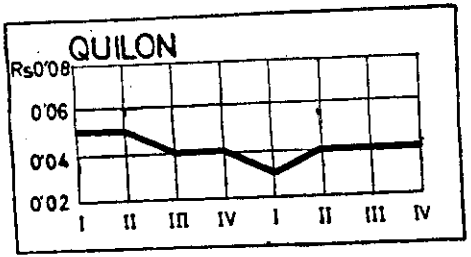



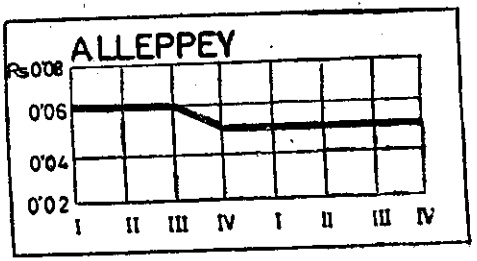



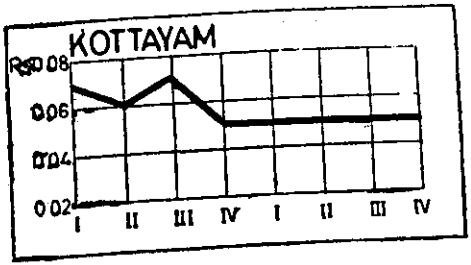



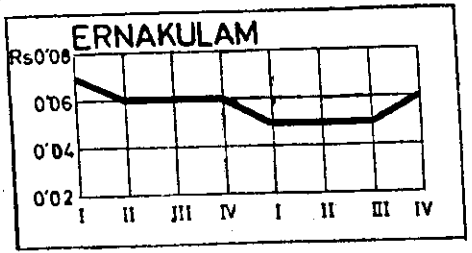
# QUARTERLY RETAIL PRICES OF TAPIOCA (lb)

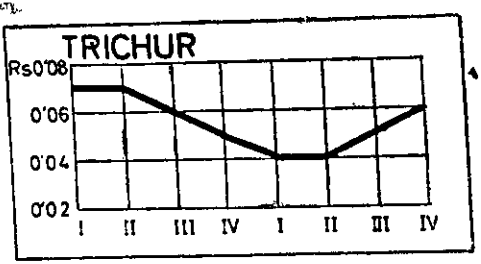


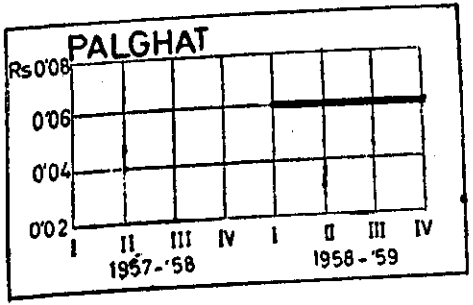



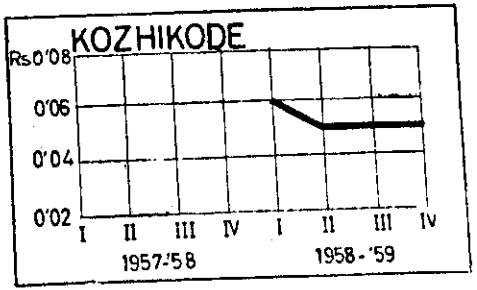



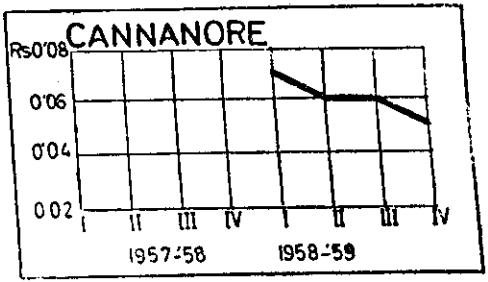



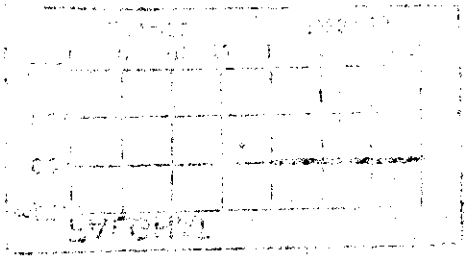



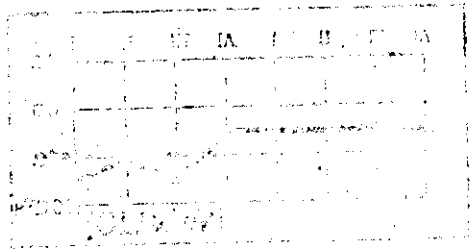



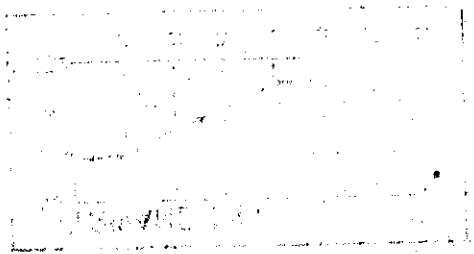



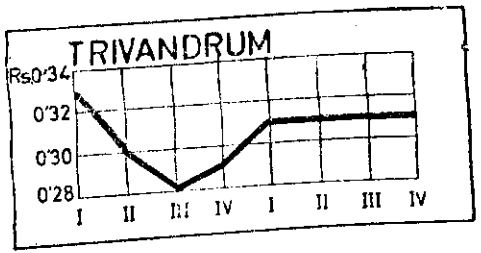



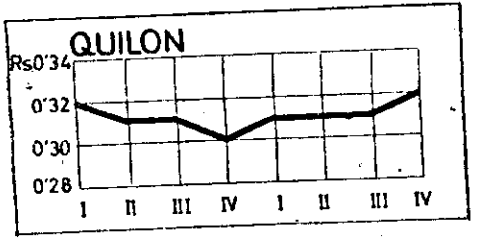


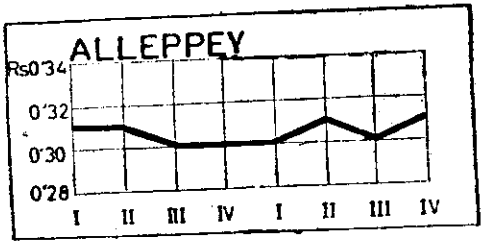


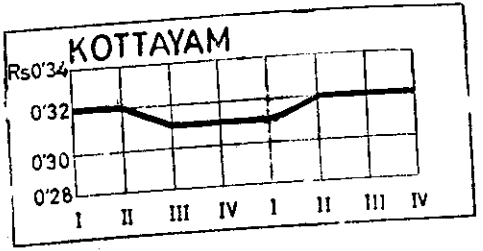


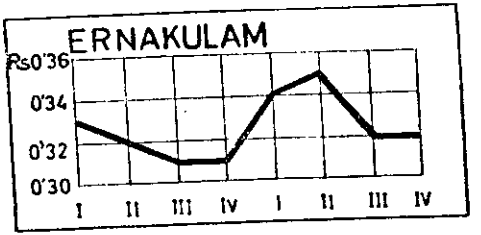
# QUARTERLY RETAIL PRICES OF BLACK GRAM,- (EDANGAZHI)

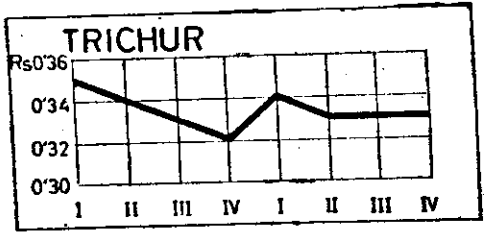


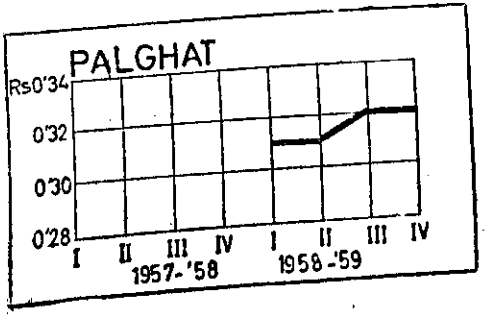



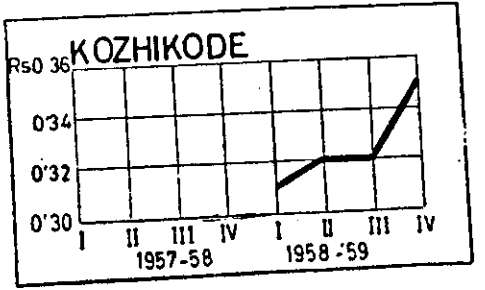



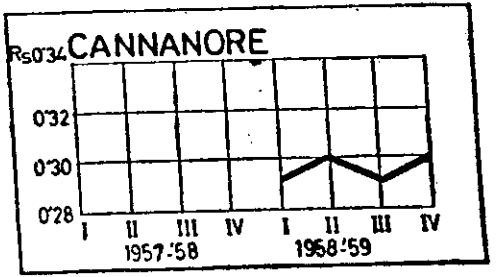



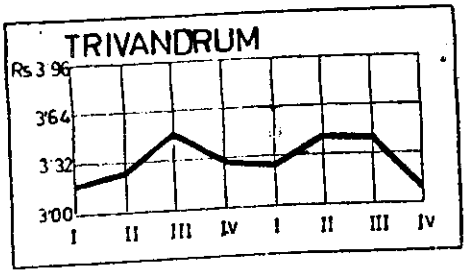



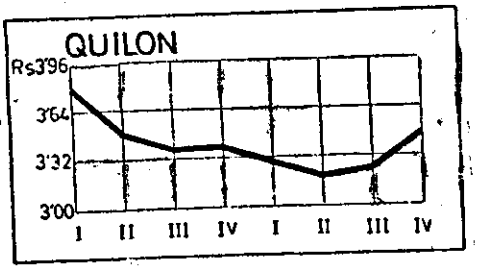



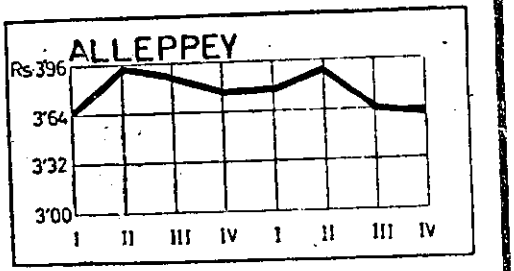



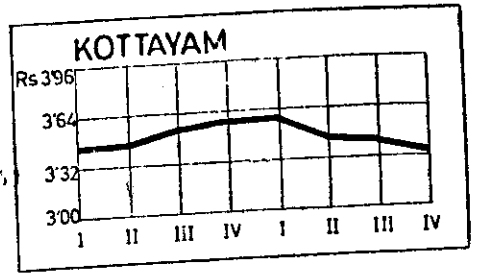



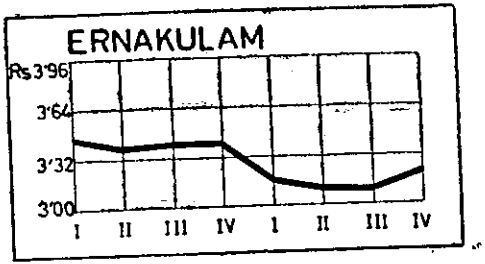
# QUARTERLY RETAIL PRICES OF GINGELLYOIL,-(EDA NGAZI)

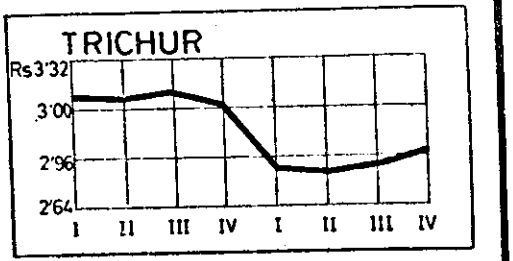


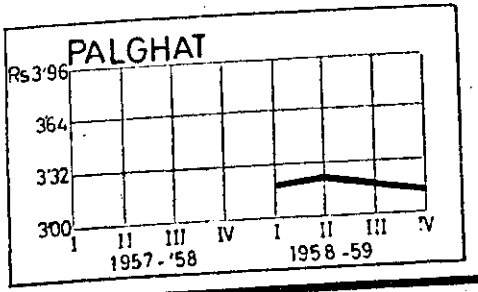



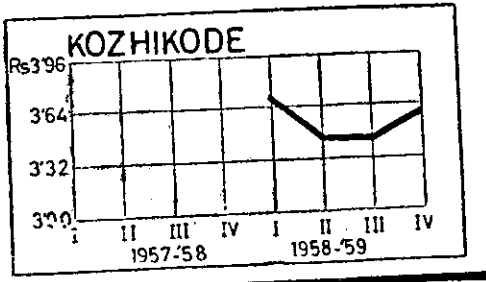



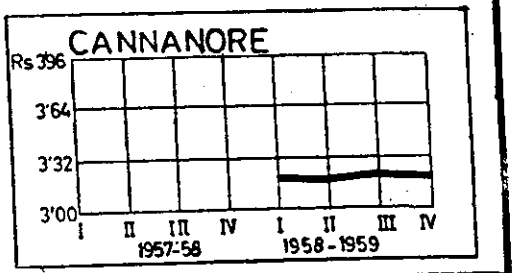



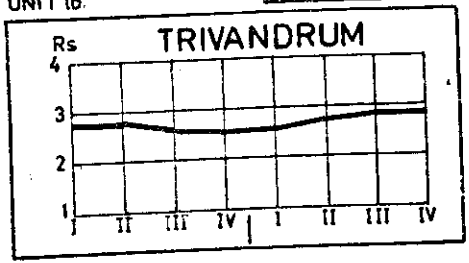



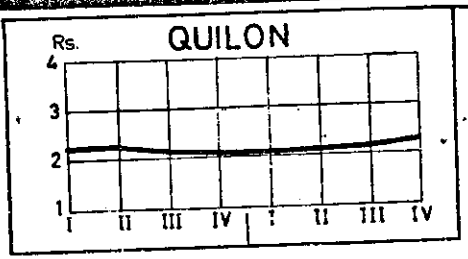



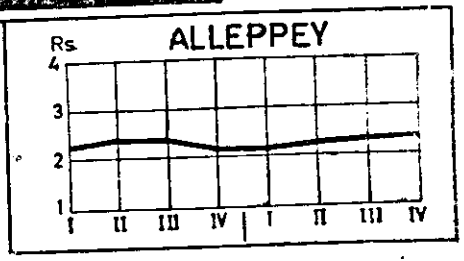



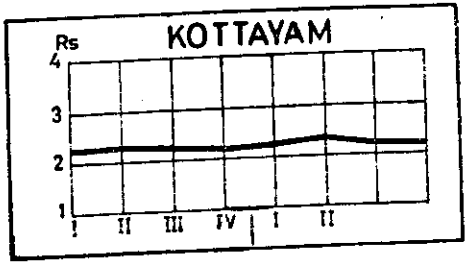
# QUARTERLY RETAIL PRICES OF TEA

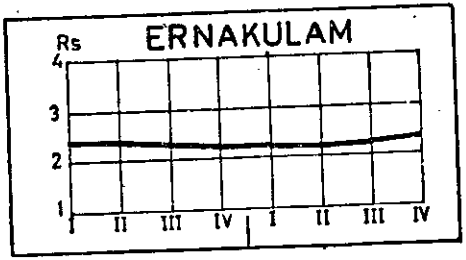
UNIT lb.

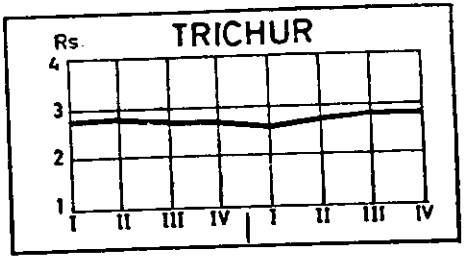


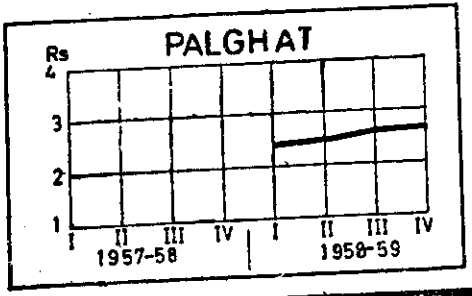



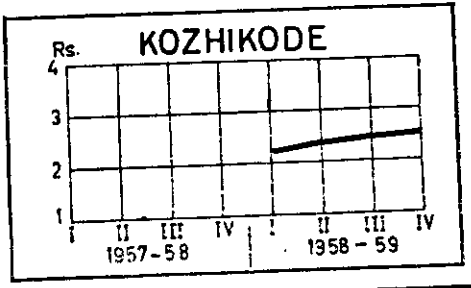



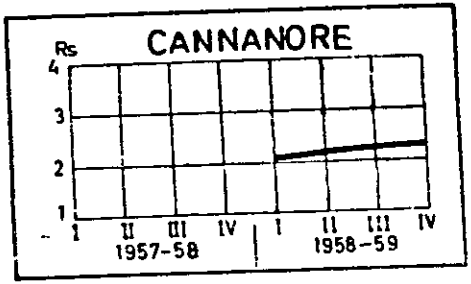



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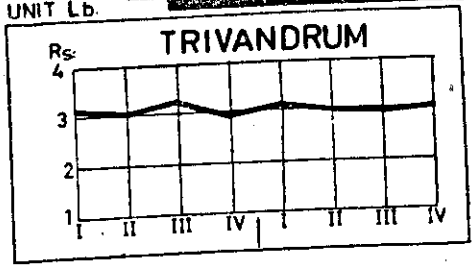
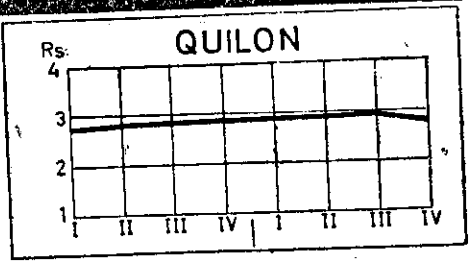
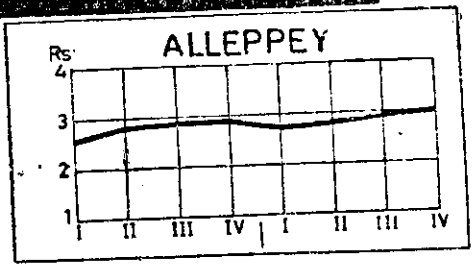
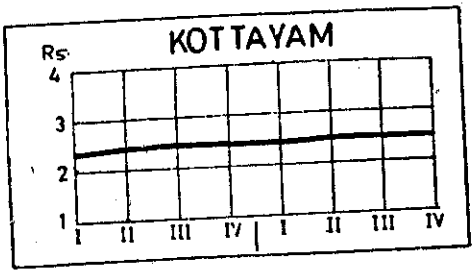
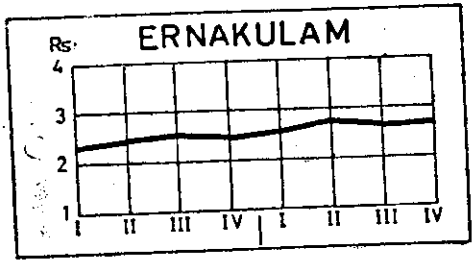
UNIT Lb.

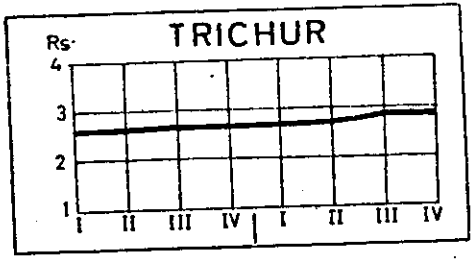


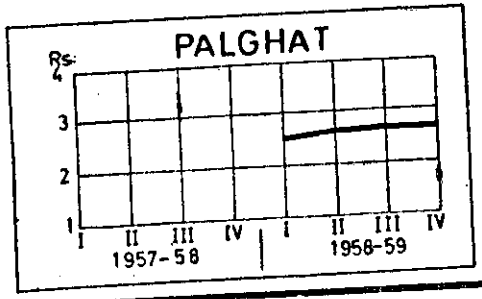



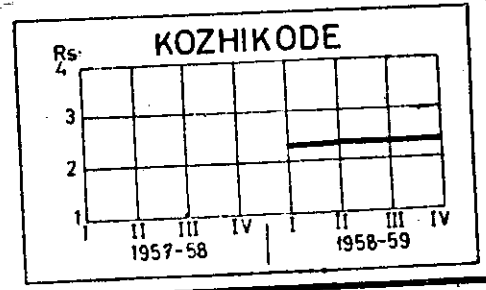



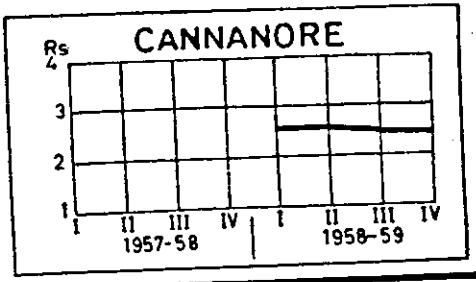



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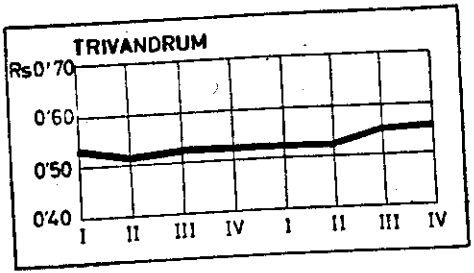


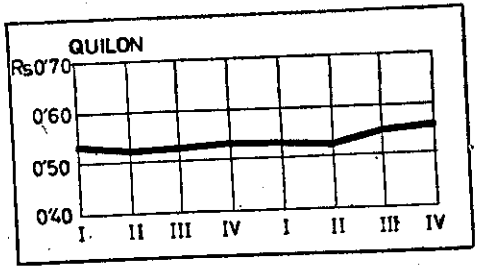


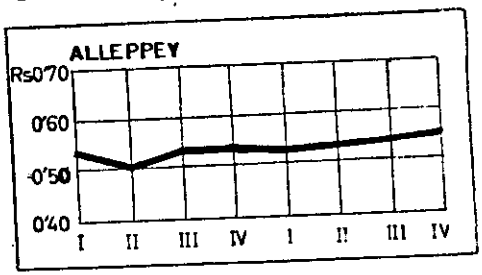


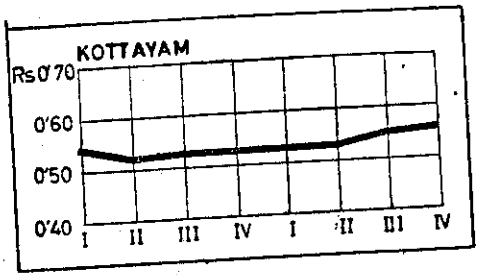


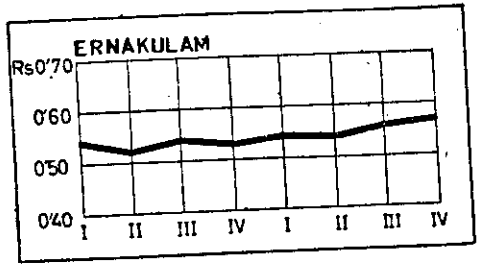


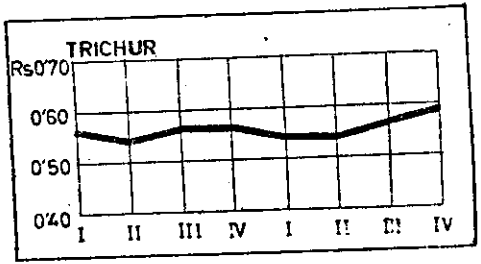


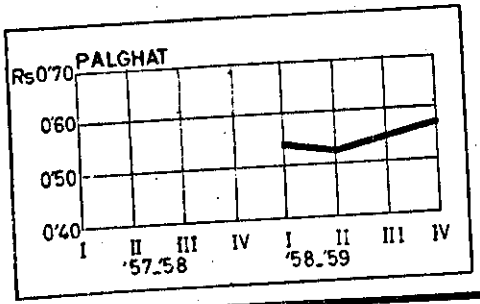


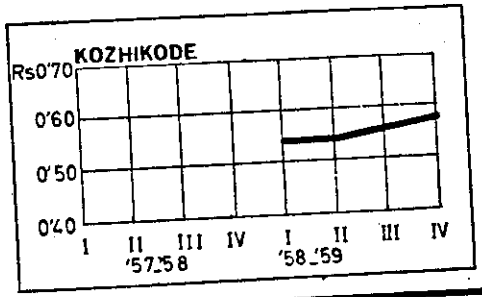


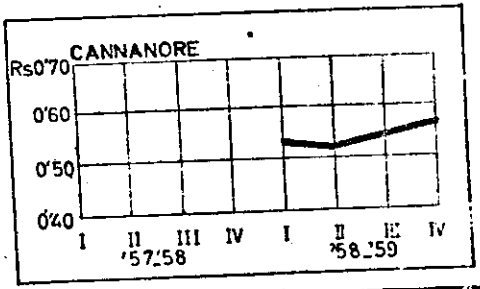

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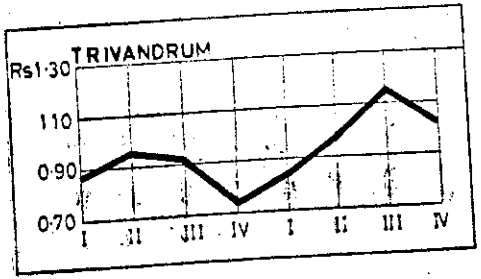
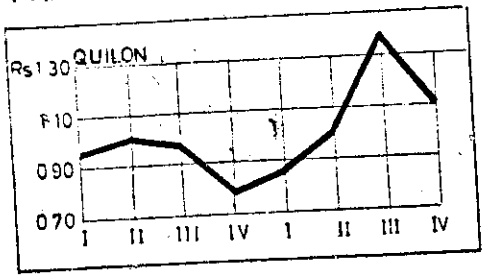
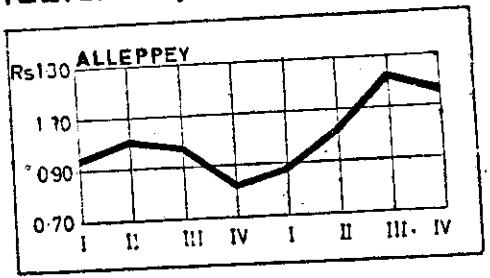
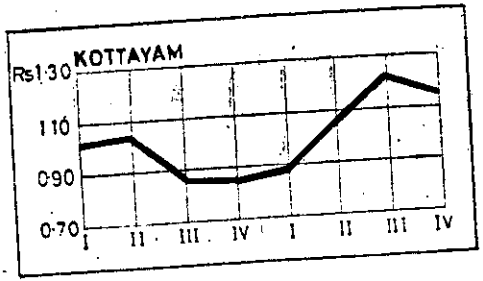
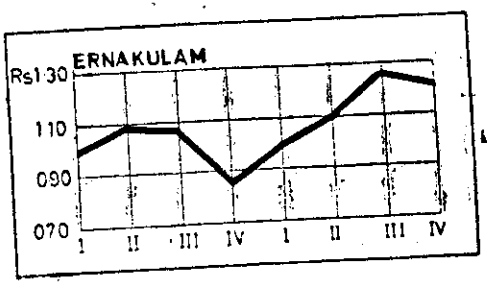
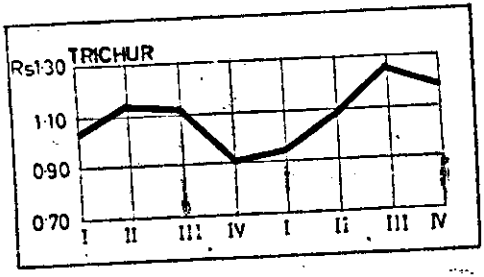


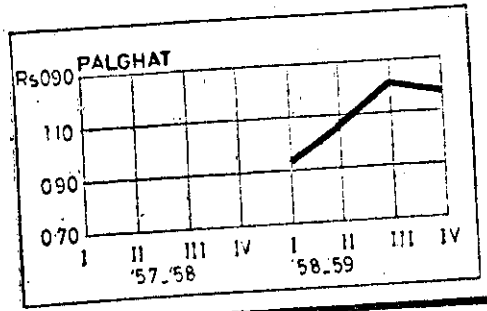



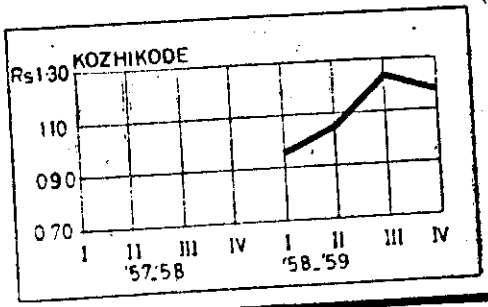



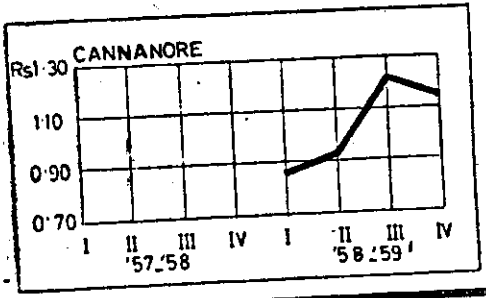



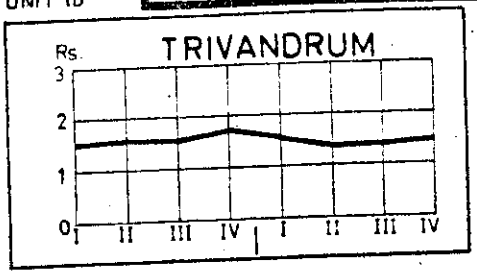



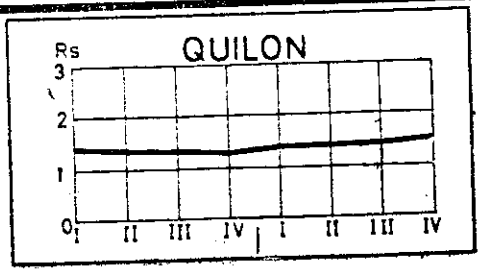



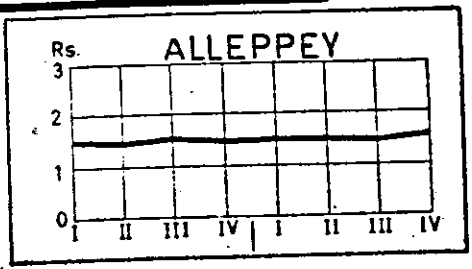



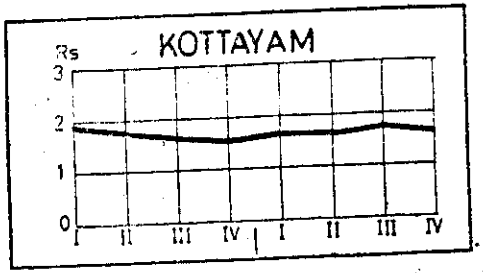
# QUARTERLY RETAIL PRICES OF TOBACCO (ORDINARY)

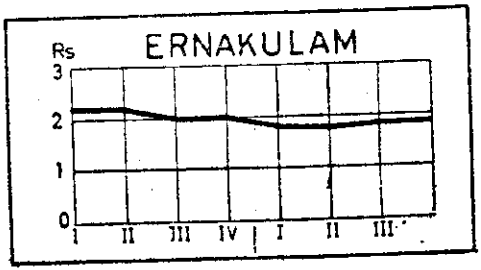
UNIT 1b

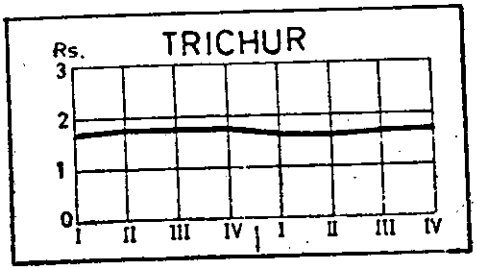


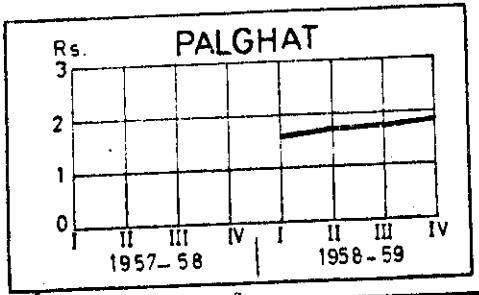



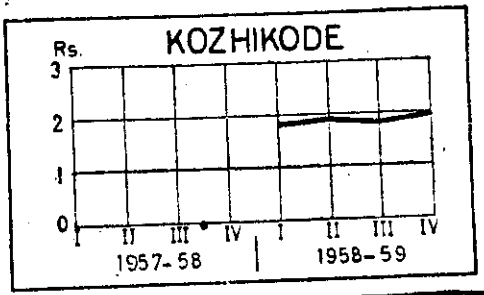



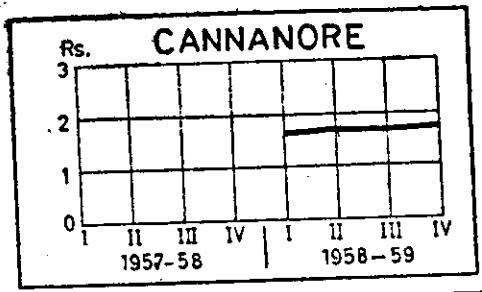



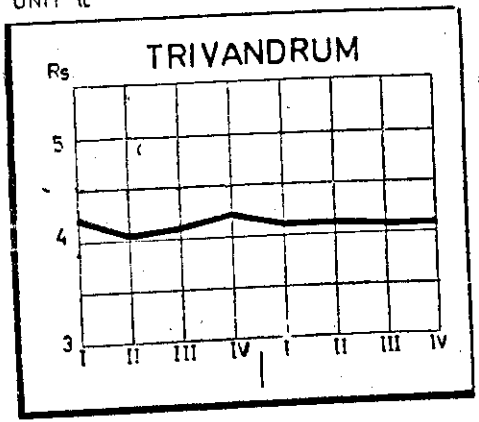



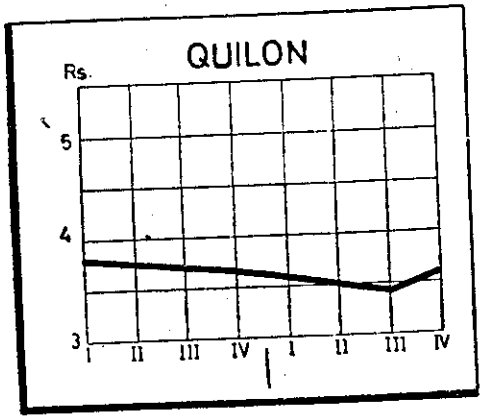



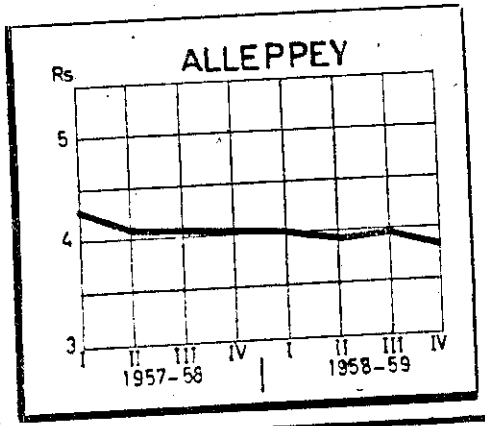



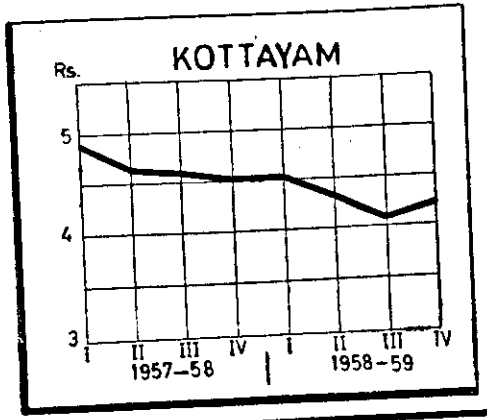
UNIT IC

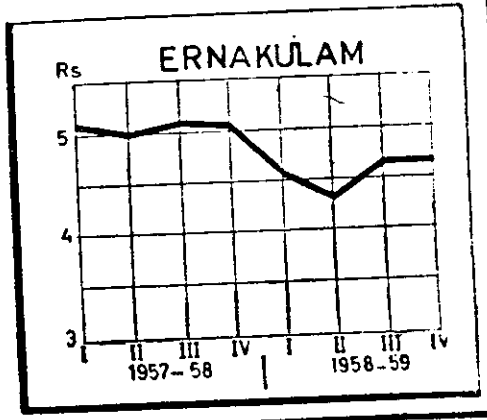
# QUARTERLY RETAIL PRICES OF TOBACCO (Jaffna)



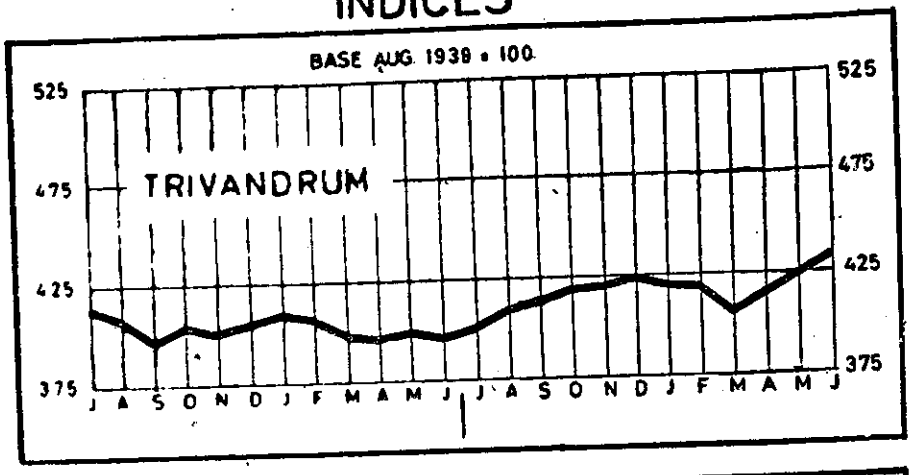



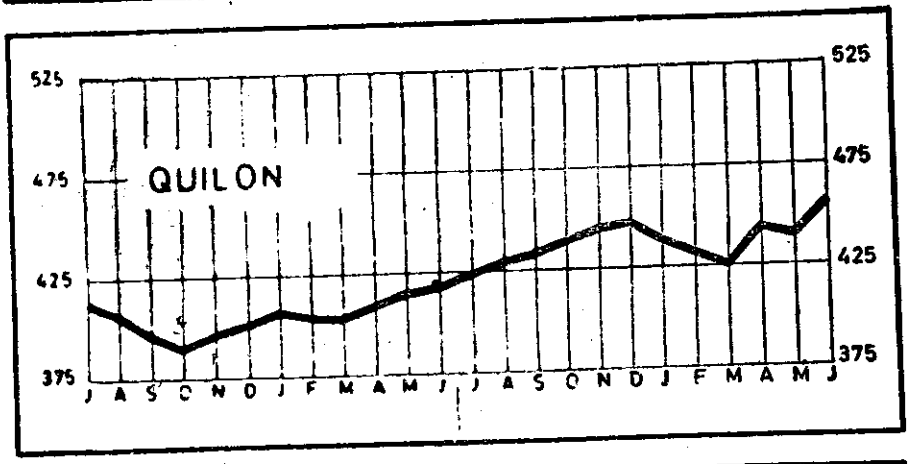



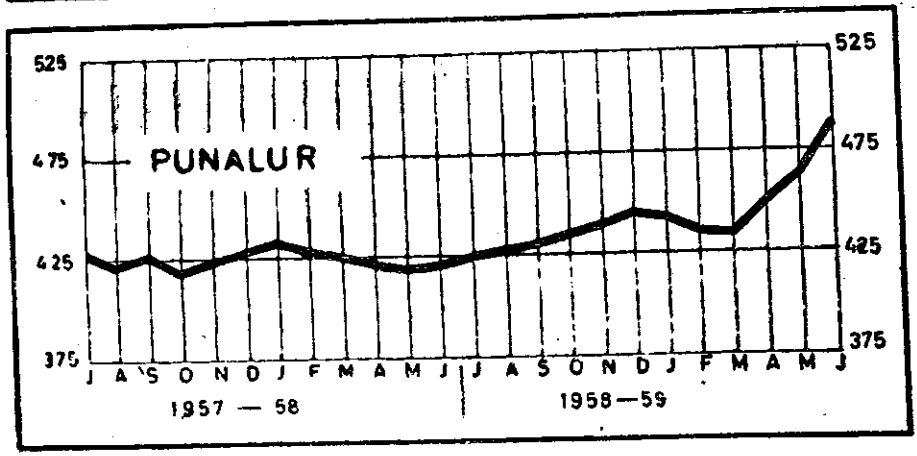



# WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDICES

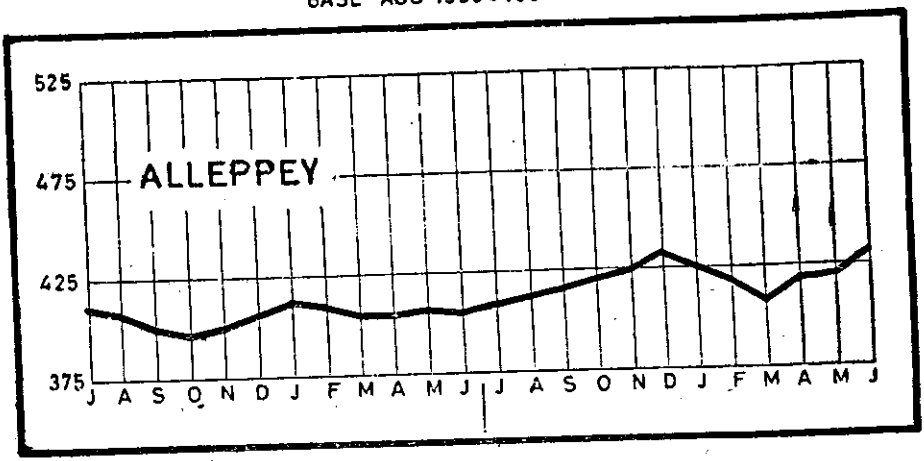


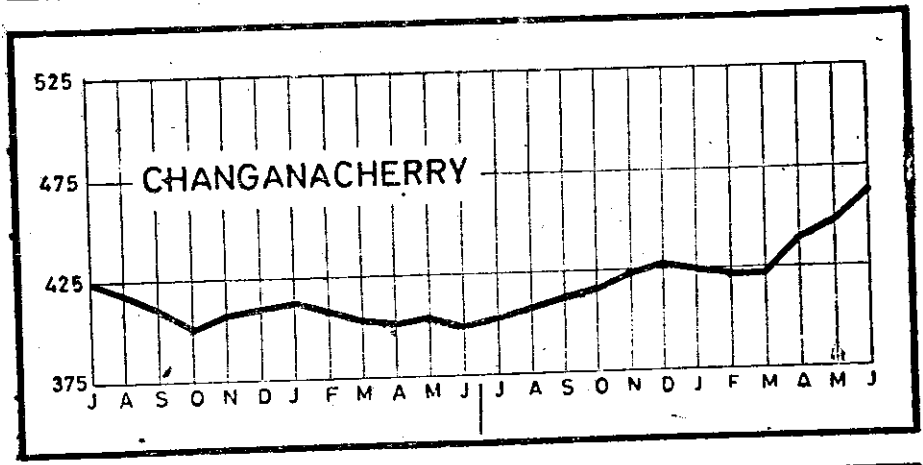



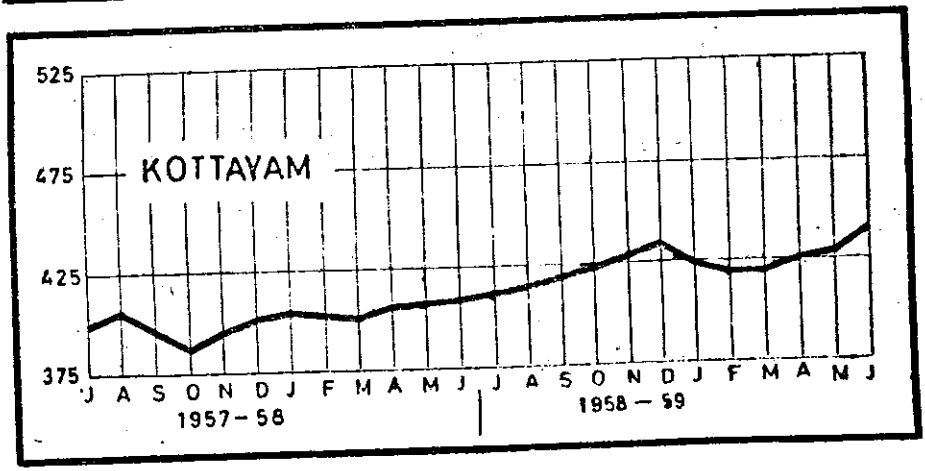



# WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDICES

BASE AUG 1939 = 100

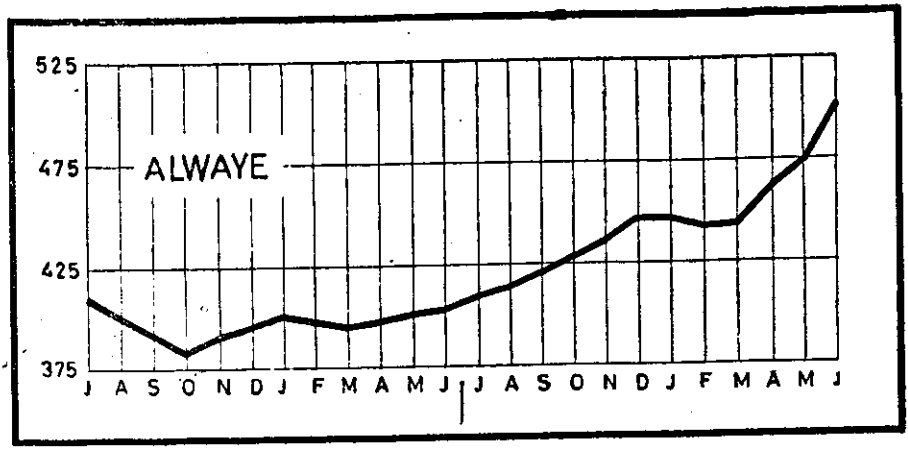


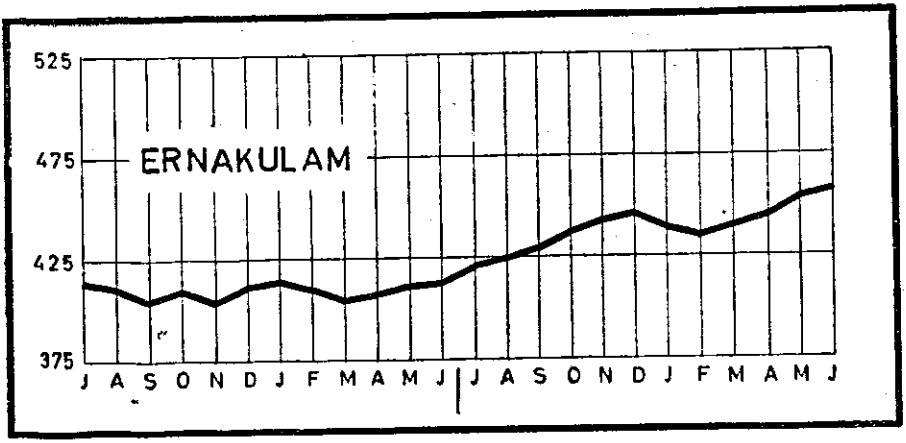



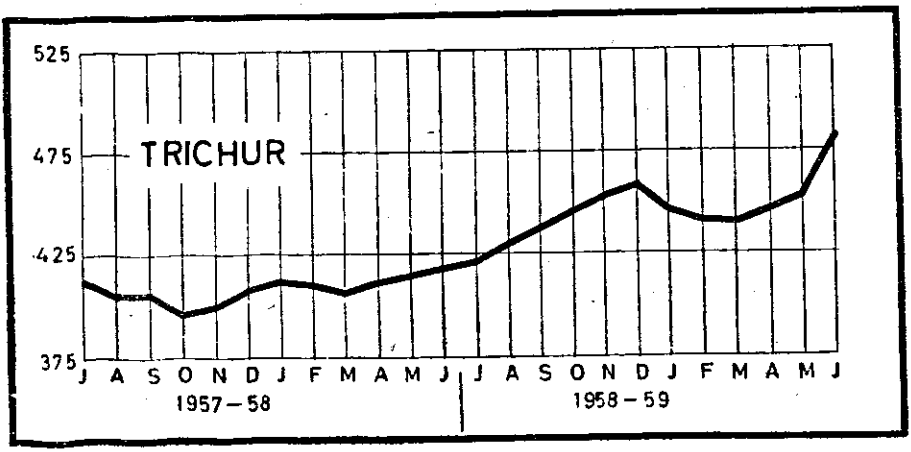



# WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDICES

BASE AUG. 1939 = 100.

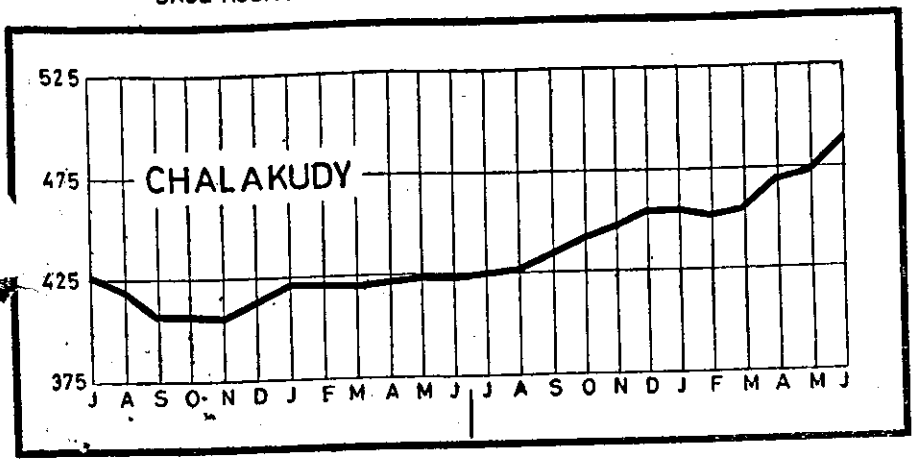


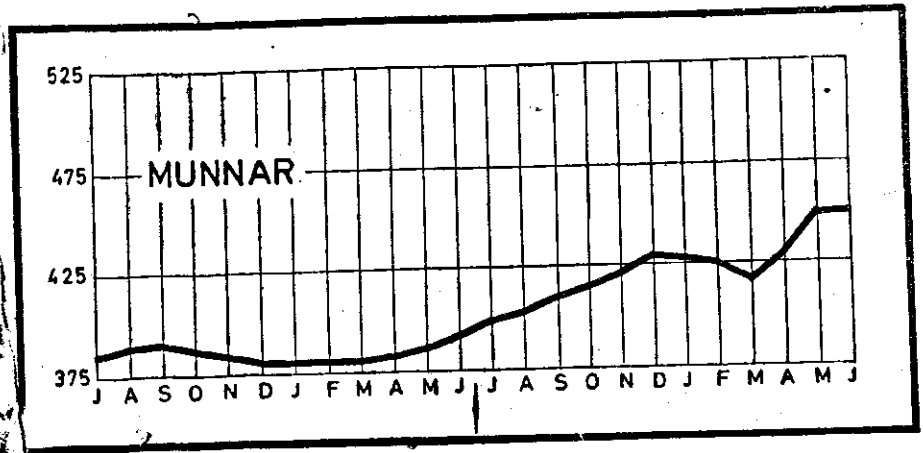



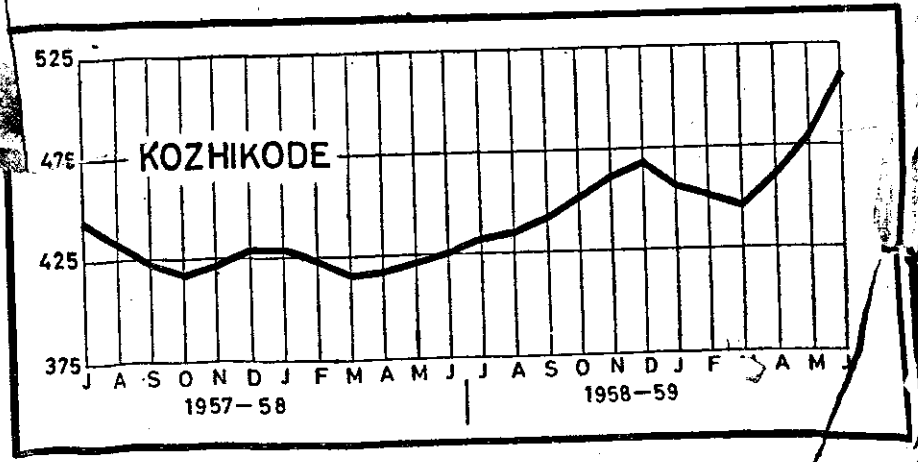



# WORKING CLSS COST OF LIVING INDICES

BASE AUG. 1939=100 KOZHIKODE - JULY 1935 to JUNE '36=100



**Names of Agents appointed for the sale of Governm publications in the erstwhile Malabar area**

1. Sri Justus Paul, Proprietor, J. S. Paul and S Book Sellers, Cannanore.
2. Messrs. Moulavi Book Depot, Book Sellers, M. A. Bazaar, Kasargode.
3. Sri G. Vithal Prabhu, News Agent, Manjeshwar.
4. Messrs. Touring Book Stall, Calicut.
5. Messrs. K. R. Brothers, Calicut.
6. Messrs. K. P. Ahmed Kunhi and Bros., Camp Baz Cannanore.
7. Sri Kottayi Gopalan, Book Seller and Station Merchant, Main Road. Tellicherry.