GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

REPORT ON CROP CUTTING SURVEY

ON

## AUTUMN CROP OF PADDY, 1975

©

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA
1976

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
TRIVANDRUM
March 1976
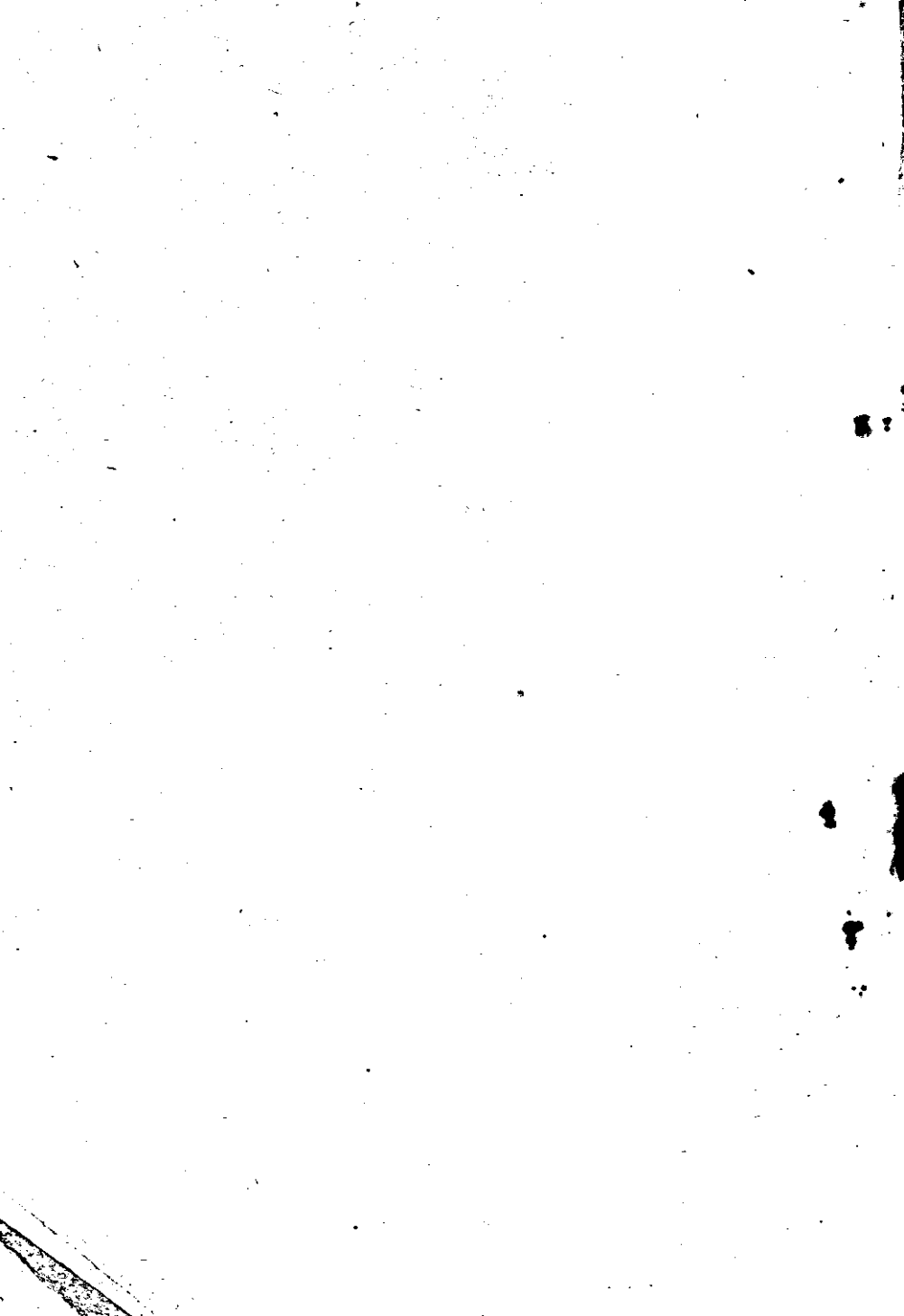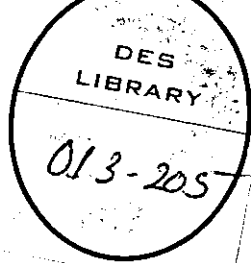
REPORT ON CROP CUTTING

ON

AUTUMN CROP OF PADDY, 1975

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

TRIVANDRUM

March 1976
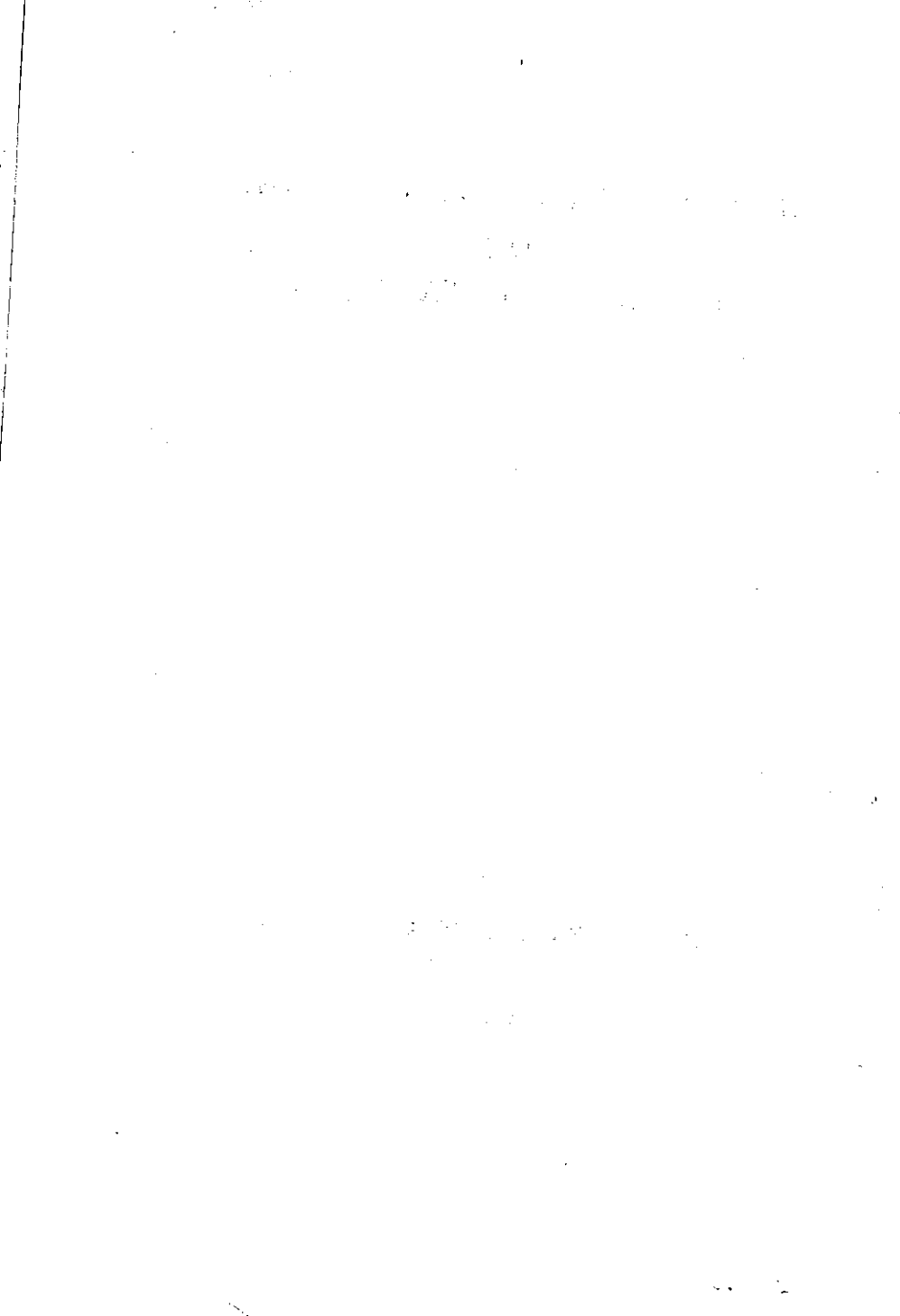
CONTENTS

1   Introduction

2.1 Objectives of the Survey

2.2 Period of the Survey

2.3 Coverage and sample size

2.4 Sampling design

2.5 Sample selection

2.6 Field work

2.7 Analysis

2.8 Procedure of Estimation

2.9 Results of the Survey.

APPENDICES

CROP CUTTING SURVEY ON AUTUMN CROP OF PADDY, 1975

1. Introduction :

The Bureau of Economics and Statistics is regularly conducting yield estimation surveys on two of the most important food crops viz. Paddy and Tapioca in the state every year. The main objective of these sample surveys is to estimate productivity as well as the total production in the state. As far as paddy is concerned the survey is conducted separately during each of the three seasons viz. Autumn (Virippu), Winter (Mundakan) and Summer (Punja) in an year.

Usually the results of the yield estimation surveys on paddy are published in two reports, one for Autumn crop and the other for Winter and Summer crops together. As far as the agricultural year 1975-76 is concerned the present report deals with the survey on autumn crop of paddy.

2.1. Objectives of the survey :

The main objectives of the survey conducted during the Autumn 1975 were :

(i) to estimate the average yield of paddy per hectare for each taluk,

(ii) to estimate the average yield per hectare for each district and the state as a whole and

(iii) to estimate the total production of rice in the state during the season.

It was also intended to frame estimates of productivity of high yielding varieties of paddy as well as for different cultivation practices like the application of chemical fertilisers, adoption of irrigation etc. at the district and the state level.

2.2 Period of the survey

The period of the survey was from August 1975 to October 1975. The field work for the survey was conducted during this period in all the taluks where the crop was raised during the season.

2.3. Coverage and sample size :

The survey was conducted in 53 out of 57 taluks in the state. The cultivation of Autumn paddy was reported to be negligible in Peermade, Udumbanchola, South Wynad and North Wynad taluks and as such no crop cutting experiment was planned in these 4 taluks in the state during the season.

The number of crop cutting experiments to be conducted in a taluk was fixed at 18.

2.4. Sampling design :

A stratified multi-stage random sampling design was adopted for the survey. Each taluk was treated as the stratum, census village as the first stage unit, a survey sub division number as the second stage unit, a kandom as the third stage unit and a square plot of side 5 metres as the ultimate sampling unit. From each of the taluk, six census villages were selected, by simple random sampling method, from the list of paddy growing census villages. From each of these selected villages a systematic sample of three survey sub-division numbers were selected from the frame consisting of the list of wet land survey sub-divisions. In survey sub-divisions having more than one kandom, one kandom was randomly selected and a square plot of side 5 metres was located at random in the selected kandom. The crop in the square plot was harvested, threshed, winnowed and weighed.

A sample of grain weighing not less than 250 gms. was collected from every 5th experimental plot harvested and forwarded to the Statistical Inspector for conducting driage experiments for estimating the loss due to driage of wet grain.

2.5. Sample selection :

The selection of census villages in each taluk for the conduct of the survey was done by the District Statistical Officers and the list of selected villages was forwarded to the concerned Statistical Inspectors with instructions to select the plots (survey sub-division numbers). The selection of kandom, if the number of kandoms in the selected survey sub-division was more than one, and location of the square plot of side 5 metres were done by the Investigators.

The list of selected census villages was also forwarded to the Assistant Director N. S. S. (O), Trivandrum for facilitating inspection of the survey especially at harvest stage by the inspecting staff of N. S. S. Organisation.

2.6. Field work :

The field work of the survey was attended to by the Investigators under the immediate supervision of the statistical inspectors. The District Statistical Officers were also made responsible for the supervision of the field work of the survey.

During the season under reference 889 experiments out of 948 planned, were conducted. The percentage response came to 94. The percentage response of the experiment in each district was worked out separately and the same is given in Table 3.1. in the appendix. The reason-wise non-response of experiments is presented in Table 3.2 in the appendix. As in the previous seasons it was found that the reason for the loss of experiments in a very large number of cases was due to prior harvest in the experimental plots by the cultivators (ie. harvesting the crop in the experimental plots before the fixed date and time of harvest without informing the Investigator in advance).

According to the regular programme of work, only 102 Investigators were posted to attend to the field work of this survey. But as a result of introduction of the Timely Reporting Scheme in the State from 15th September 1975, the number of Investigators attending to the field work of crop cutting survey has again been reduced to 57, at the rate of one Investigator in each taluk. However, as in the past, the Investigators attached to other surveys were drafted to attend the crop cutting survey on paddy at the peak harvesting season. During Autumn 75, the field work of this survey was initially allotted to 133 Investigators in the state. But only 129 of them actually participated in the conduct of survey. The allocation of field work to the Investigators according to the number of experiments in the different districts are given in Table 3.3 in the appendix. The distribution of Investigators according to the number of experiments actually conducted by them in the various districts are presented in Table 3.4 in the appendix. It is seen from this table that about 61% of the Investigators had conducted 5 to 8 experiments per head during the season. More than 8 experiments per head were done by about 26% of them while 13% of the Investigators had done only 4 experiments or less per head. The average number of experiments conducted per Investigator came to 6.9 when the total number of experiments analysed during the season were taken into consideration.

Two schedules were prescribed for the field work, one preliminary schedule and the other final schedule. The Investigator was instructed to fill up the preliminary schedule at the time of his first visit to the selected plot while the final schedule at the time of conducting crop cutting experiment in the plot.

The field work of the survey was inspected at 3 stages viz. pre-harvest, harvest and post-harvest by the Statisticals Inspectors and District Statistical Officers. In the case of harvest stage inspection, targets have been fixed for these two categories of supervising officials. The Statistical Inspector will have to inspect the crop cutting experiment at harvest stage at the rate of one experiment in each village selected for the conduct of the survey in his taluk. The District Statistical Officer will have to inspect one experiment in each taluk besides inspecting pre-assigned sample of 3 experiments in his district. During the season under reference about 39% of the experiments included for analysis were inspected at harvest stage and nearly 82% of this supervision was exercised by the Statistical Inspectors. About 31% of the experiments were inspected at pre-harvest stage and the percentage of inspection conducted at post harvest stage came to about 7. The number of experiments inspected at the three stages together with their percentages in all the districts of the state during Autumn 75 are given in Table 3.5 in the appendix.

2.7 Analysis:

The analysis of the data collected through the survey was done at the headquarters of the Bureau by the Agricultural Statistics unit.

2.8 Procedure of Estimation:

(i) *Mean yield*:—The taluk wise mean yield of dry paddy and its standard error were estimated using the following formula.

$$\text{Taluk mean yield} = \bar{x} = \sum_{i=1}^{k} \sum_{j=1}^{ni} x_{ij} \Big/ \sum_{i=1}^{k} ni$$

Where n_i = Number of experiments conducted in the i th village ($i = 1, 2, 3 \ldots k$)

x_{ij} = Weight of paddy obtained from the j th experiment in the i th village/kara ($j = 1, 2, 3 \ldots ni$)

Each cut (experiment) is taken from 5 metre square (1/400th of a hectare).

Mean yield of dry paddy in kg. per hectare $= \bar{x} \times 400 \times d$ where d is the driage ratio of dry paddy to wet paddy.

(ii) *Standard Error (S. E.) of taluk mean yield*: Variance of the taluk

$$\text{mean yield} = \frac{A}{N} + \frac{B-A}{m} \times \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{k} n^2 i}{N^2}$$

Where A = Mean square within karas.

B = Mean square between karas.

N = Total number of experiments conducted in the taluk $\left(\sum_{i=1}^{k} ni \right)$

n_i = Number of experiments conducted in the i th village/kara

$$m = \frac{N^2 - \sum ni^2}{N(k-1)} \qquad \text{and}$$

k = Number of villages selected in the taluk.

The standard error (S. E.) is the square root of this variance. The standard error in Kg./Hectare is obtained by multiplying this root of variance with 400.

(iii) *Standard Error of the State Mean Yield*: The formula used for the purpose is indicated below.

$$\text{The Standard Error of the State Mean Yield} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (a_i \, s_i)^2}{(\sum a_i)^2}}$$

Where a_i = Area under the crop in the i th taluk and

s_i = The Standard Error of the estimate of mean yield in the i th taluk.

The data on area under paddy in each taluk estimated from the Land Utilisation Survey of this department have been utilised to compute the production of rice.

The weight of cleaned rice is reckoned as 65.7% of dry paddy.

5

2.9 Results of the survey:

The total production of rice in the State during Autumn 75 was estimated to be 585,068 tonnes. The rice production in the State has gone up by about 50 thousand tonnes during the season compared to the Autumn season of 1974-75. This was mainly due to t e increase in productivity at the State level by about 9%.

The estimated area, mean yield and its standard error, production of rice together with the number of crop cutting experiments analysed in each taluk during Autumn 75 are given in Table 1.1 in the appendix.

For facilitating comparison the estimated area, mean yield and production of rice in all the districts of the State during the Autumn season of the last year as well as the Autumn season under report are presented in Table 1.2 in the appendix. This table revealed that the district level productivity has shown increase in 7 out of 11 districts from its position in Autumn 1974. The increase was conspicuous in Malappuram and Alleppey districts. The increase in the production of rice also was found to be more in those two districts during Autumn 1975, compared to the Autumn season of the last agricultural year. The decrease in productivity of paddy and resultant fall in the out turn of rice was found in Kottayam, Trichur, Kozhikode and Cannanore districts. It was reported that there was untimely heavy rain and flood especially at the time of harvest which caused considerable damages to the crops in different parts of these districts. The crops in 7 experimental plots were reported to be completely damaged, 3 in Crangannur taluk one each in Kottayam, Parur, Tirur and Ernad taluks due to heavy rain and flood. Besides, prolonged rains at the time of harvest has resulted in the loss of straw to a considerable extent in some parts of the State during the season.

Unlike in the last Winter and Summer seasons of 1974-75, crop cutting experiments under I.A.D.P. series were done in both the I.A.D.P. districts of Alleppey and Palghat during the season under reference. But it was found impossible to pool the estimates of mean yield of dry paddy obtained from the State series and I. A. D. P. series of experiments conducted in both the districts as the Statistical test for non- significance turned out to be highly significant. The details of both series of experiments conducted at Alleppey and Palghat districts are given in the subjoined table.

37/2073/B

TABLE-1

Details of Experiments Planned and conducted under IADP Series and State Series during Autumn 1975

Series	Alleppey				Palghat			
	No. of experiments		Mean yield of dry paddy (Kg./Ha.)	Standard Error	No. of experiments		Mean yield of dry paddy (Kg./Ha.)	Standard Error
	Planned	Conducted			Planned	Conducted		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
IADP series	150	113	1802	61	250	206	3284	70
State series	126	112	2304	126	90	80	3095	161

The analysis of variance of plot yields pooled for the State is given in Table 1.3 in the appendix. As far as yield rates are concerned, significant variation was found between taluks as well as between karas within each taluk. In other wards yield rates were found to be significantly different from taluk to taluk. Besides, significant difference was also found in the yield rates from kara to kara even within a taluk.

In Table 1.4 in the appendix, the frequency distribution of plot yield obtained through the survey in each district is provided using the wet weight of paddy of the experimental plots. During the season the percentage of experimental plots from which zero or near zero yield less than 500 kg of wet paddy per hectare obtained was found to be reduced to 3.4 from 6 in Autumn 1974. Besides, the highest yield of over 4100 kg. of wet paddy per hectare was obtained from nearly 8.9% of the experimental plots during the season whereas this percentage was about 5 in the Autumn season of the last year.

With a view to find out the driage ratio of dry paddy to wet paddy, 136 driage experiments out of 155 planned, were conducted. The percentage response came to about 88%. The driage ratio for each district and the State are worked out and presented in Table 1 5 in the appendix. The lowest driage ratio of 85.1% was obtained for Trivandrum district closely followed by Kottayam and Trichur where it came to 85.2%. The percentage recovery of dry paddy from wet paddy was found to be the highest (91%) in Kozhikode district. The driage ratio for the State for Autumn 1975 was estimated to be 87.4%.

Independent estimtes of mean yield of paddy (simple average) both wet and dry for the districts and the State were framed on the basis of the yield obtained from the experimental plots inspected by the Statistical Inspectors and the District Statistical Officers, at harvest stage. It was programmed to

conduct 401 harvest stage inspection during the season but could conduct only 347. Prior harvest of the experimental plots by cultivators was reported to be the main reason for the shortfall in achievement in this regard. The estimated average yield (simple average) for each district and the State based on harvest stage inspections are given in Table 1.6 in the appendix.

The estimated mean yield of paddy relating to Autumn seasons for taluks, districts and the State for the last 6 years are given in Table 1.7 in the appendix.

The season-wise estimates of area, mean yield and production of rice in the State together with their annual estimates for the last 8 years from 1968-69 are presented in Table 1.8 in the appendix.

High yielding varieties.—In Table 2 1 in the appendix, the estimates of area, mean yield and production of high yielding varieties, other varieties including traditional and improved varieties and all varieties of paddy taken together for each district and the State during Autumn 1975 are presented. About 25% of the total area under Autumn crop of paddy in the State was brought under high yielding varieties.

The average yield of high yielding varieties for the State showed an increase of about 32% over that of other varieties. It was estimated that 30% of the total out turn of rice in the State during Autumn 1975, was obtained from the cultivation of high yielding varieties of paddy.

It is seen from the comparative table (Table 2.2 in the appendix) of area, mean yield and production of rice during the two Autumn seasons of 1974 and 1975, that the area under high yielding varieties of paddy has increased by about 21 thousand hectares during 1975. The productivity of the high yielding varieties at the State level has also shown an increase of about 17 % during Autumn 1975. The mean yield of high yielding varieties has gone up in all the districts except in Idukki, Ernakulam, Trichur and Cannanore during the season compared to Autumn 1974. It was reported that excessive rain at the flowering stage had affected the crop adversely in these 4 districts. However, the production of rice from the high yielding varieties was estimated to be about 47 thousand tonnes more during the seasons compared to that of Autumn 1974.

The distribution of experimental plots with high yielding varieties of paddy according to the varieties raised during Autumn 1975 in the different districts and the State are given in Table 2.3 in the appendix. It was found that about 26% of the plots covered by the survey were brought under high yielding varieties. The cultivators' preference of high yielding varieties of paddy as revealed by this table in their order are Jaya, IR-8 and Thriveni. During Autumn 1974 also the order of preference remained the same among the cultivators, though all of them were not raised in all the districts. But one important difference noticed during the season under report was that the above mentioned 3 varieties were found to have been cultivated in all the districts in the State. The other important high yielding strains cultivated during the season were culture 28 (Annapurna), Jyotoi, Aswathy, Bharathi,

Rohini, IR 20 etc. As these varieties are recently introduced adequate steps are to be taken or populari ing the same among the ryots in the different pa ts of our State for its immediate adoption.

The average yield (simple average) o different high yielding varieties obtained in the survey in the various districts of the State has been estimated and pre ented in Table 2.4 in the appendix. From this table it is seen that the highest yield in each district was obtained from different high yielding strains. The n mes of high yielding varieties which corres. onds to the highest average yield obtaine in each district together with the highest average y eld and the number of experimental plots where the crop was raised n the district as is seen from the survey during Autumn 1975 are indicated below.

TABLE 2

Name of high yielding varieties corresponds to highest average yield

Sl. No.	District	HYV corres- ponds to highest average yield	Highest average yield (dry paddy kg/ha)	No. of Experi- mental plots where HYV given in col. 3 raised
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Trivand um	Culture-28	3067	2
2.	Quilon	,,	3401	1
3.	Alleppey	Jaya	3118	26
4.	Kot'ayam	IR-5 (Pankaj)	4876	1
5.	Idukki	Jyothi	3344	1
6.	Ernakulam	Jaya	2594	12
7.	Trichur	Bharathi	2506	1
8.	P lgl at	Jaya	4309	10
9.	Malappuram	IR-8	3498	3
10.	Kozhikode	Padma	2075	1
11.	Cannanore	Jaya	2853	1

It is evident from the table given above that the high st average yield of 4876 kg. of dry paddy per hectare in the State during Autumn 1975 was obtained for ' Pankaj" (IR 5). But this variety was found to have been raised only n one experimental plot covered by the survey in the State during the season. The second highest average yield in the State was produced by "Jaya" in Palghat district. Unlike any other variety this variety got the

highest average yield in 3 more districts viz. Alleppey, Ernakulam and Cannanore. The proved superiority of the yielding ability of "Jaya" fully justified the cultivators first preferences of this strain for cultivation during Autumn season.

Cultivation practices.—Autumn crop of paddy is considered to be mainly a rain fed crop. But irrigation is usually resorted to pre-sowing field operations of Autumn crop in certain parts of the State depending upon the availability of the rain. It was reported that about 11% of the experimental plot were irrigated during Autumn 1975. This percentage was 15 during Autumn 1974. Chemical fertilisers were applied to about 88% of the irrigated plots and the remaining irrigated plots were provided with other types of manures like farm yard manure, green manure, compost manure etc. No irrigated plots were found to have left unmanured during the season.

As far as the unirrigated plots were concerned, nearly 71% of them were found to have been applied with chemical fertilisers: green manure, compost manure, farm yard manure etc., were applied to about 23% of the plots and the remaining 6% of the plots received no manure of any sort.

It was reported that crops in about 41% of the experimental plots were treated with insecticides and pesticides though there was no report of severe attack of pests and diseases from any part of the State during the season under reference.

In the case of high yielding varieties plot, it was found that about 14% of them received irrigation during Autumn 1975. About 97% of these irrigated plots were found to have been brought under chemical fertilisers. About 90% of the unirrigated plots of high yielding varieties were also found to have received chemical fertilisers. Farm yard manures, green manures, compost manures etc. were applied to 8% of the unirrigated high yielding variety plots. However, about 2% of the unirrigated high yielding variety plots received no manure during Autumn 1975.

Though there was no report of disease or pest attack of considerable nature on the high yielding variety crops in the State, it was found that about 64% of the high yielding variety plots were treated with pesticides or insecticides during the season under reference.

The estimated average yield of high yielding and that of other varieties of paddy in irrigated and unirrigated plots, manured and unmanured plots, and plots treated and untreated with insecticides and pesticides together with the number of experiments obtained in the survey under each of these categories in respect of Autumn crop of paddy 1975 are given in Table 2.5 in the appendix.

APPENDIX

TABLE 1.1

Estimated Area, Mean yield and production of Rice Autumn crop of Paddy 1975

Taluk & District	No. of experiments	Area in hectares	Mean y.eld of dry paddy in kg./hectare	Standard error	Pproduction of rice in tonnes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Neyyattinkara	18	6545	2377	207	10221
2. Trivandrum	17	3973	2271	140	5928
3. Nedumangad	18	5208	2117	303	72 4
4. Chirayinkil	18	3593	2575	62	6079
TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT	71	19319	2322	113	29472
5. Quilon	18	2802	1920	106	3535
6. Kottarakkara	18	6331	1968	109	8186
7. Kunnathur	18	3972	1758	124	4588
8. Pathanapuram	18	4400	2392	320	6915
9. Pathanamthitta	17	1096	2994	292	2156
10. Karungappally	17	2560	2618	295	4403
QUILON DISTRICT	106	21161	2142	88	29783
11. Karthigappally	14	5623	2233	293	8249
12. Mavelikkara	18	3736	2090	125	5130
13. Chengannur	16	2008	2154	130	2842
14. Thiruvalla	15	2002	1887	390	2482
15. Kuttanad	16	8632	3348	354	18987
16. Ambalapuzha	15	1972	2337	377	3028
17. Sherthallai	18	6422	1253	175	5287
ALLEPPEY DISTRICT	112	30395	2304	126	46005
18. Changanacherry	18	1854	2253	242	2744
19. Kanjirappally	12	63	2248	80	93
20. Kottayam	15	2683	1521	375	2681
21. Vaikom	16	1370	1742	295	1568
22. Meenachil	17	2038	2436	169	3262
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT	78	8008	1967	153	10348
23. Peermade	Nil				
24. Devikulam	17	268	2142	360	377
25. Udumbanchola	Nil				
26. Thodupuzha	16	3858	2471	246	6263
IDUKKI DISTRICT	33	4126	2449	231	6640

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
27. Kothamangalam	16	3728	2504	492	6133
28. Muvattupuzha	14	4493	2162	264	6382
29. Cochin	15	3134	1885	160	3881
30. Kanayannur	16	8698	1844	245	10538
31. Kunnathunad	15	7534	2367	207	11716
32. Alwaye	16	6689	1748	201	76o2
33. Parur	17	3820	1597	222	4008
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT	109	38096	2011	100	50340
34. Crangannore	18	520	1113	299	380
35. Mukundapuram	18	7432	1565	184	7642
36. Trichur	18	7074	1882	211	8747
37. Thalappilly	16	16012	1938	139	20388
38. Chowghat	18	3528	1221	81	2830
TRICHUR DISTRICT	88	34566	1761	88	39987
39. Chittur	15	19432	4224	313	53927
40. Alathur	17	20289	3589	404	47841
41. Palghat	13	26463	3054	417	53097
42. Ottappalam	17	27641	2221	214	40334
43. Mannarghat	18	7010	2132	231	9819
PALGHAT DISTRICT	80	100835	3095	161	205018
44. Perinthalmanna	18	14219	2852	233	26643
45. Ponnani	18	6872	2542	230	11477
46. Tirur	18	10512	1363	218	9413
47. Ernad	18	18993	1824	204	2₂761
MALAPPURAM DISTRICT	72	50596	2115	177	70294
48. Kozhikode	16	8134	1172	265	6 63
49. Quilandy	18	10461	931	217	6399
50. Badagara	16	6339	1334	131	5556
51. South Wynad	Nil				
KOZHIKODE DISTRICT	50	24934	1112	130	18218
52. North Wynad	Nil				
53. Tellicherry	18	8426	1580	408	8747
54. Cannanore	18	9175	1367	2.2	8240
55. Taliparamba	18	10238	1749	246	11764
56. Hosdurg	18	13095	2090	228	17981
57. Kasargode	18	24262	2022	312	32231
CANNANORE DISTRICT	90	65196	1843	144	78963
STATE	889	397232	2242	55	585068

TABLE No. 1.2

Estimated Area, Mean yield and production of Rice relating to Autumn crop of paddy 1974 and 1975

Sl. No.	District	Area in hectares		Mean yield of dry paddy (in kg /hect.)		Production of Rice (Tonnes)	
		1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Trivandrum	18561	19319	1976	2322	24097	29472
2.	Quilon	21161	21161	2084	2142	28977	29783
3.	Alleppey	130518	30395	1673	2304	33546	46005
4.	Kottayam	8030	8008	2174	1967	11470	10348
5.	Idukki	4031	4126	2359	2449	6248	6640
6.	Ernakulam	37378	38096	1886	2011	46321	50340
7.	Trichur	34569	34566	1923	1761	43669	39987
8.	Palghat	100906	100835	2792	3095	185094	205018
9.	Malappuram	50596	50596	1503	2115	49969	70294
10.	Kozhikode	21875	24934	1335	1112	21817	18218
11.	Cannanore	64302	65196	1996	1843	84337	78963
	STATE	394927	397232	2064	2242	535545	585068

TABLE No. 1.3

Autumn crop of paddy 1975

**Analysis of variance of plot yield pooled for the state,
in kg. plot of 1/400th of an hectare**

Source of variation	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Mean sum of square (variance)	variance ratio (calculated)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Between Taluk	2638.41	52	50.739	1..331**
Between karas within taluk	2414.10	262	9.214	2.058**
Within karas within taluk	2570.43	574	4.478	..
ALL	7622.94	888	..	..

**Significant of 1% level.

TABLE No. 1.4
Autumn crop of paddy 1975
Frequency Distribution of plot yield (wet paddy)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Sl. No.	Class Interval (kg./hect.)	Trivandrum	Quilon	Alleppey	Kottayam	Idukki	Ernakulam	Trichur	Palghat	Malappuram	Kozhikode	Cannanore	State
1.	Below 500	..	..	4	5	..	3	7	..	3	6	2	30
2.	500—699	1	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	2	4	3	16
3.	700—899	..	1	5	2	..	2	..	..	2	8	7	27
4.	900—1099	1	3	4	3	..	5	3	1	1	4	5	30
5.	1100—1299	1	1	5	4	2	4	13	3	2	5	9	49
6.	1300—1499	3	4	11	2	2	8	9	3	5	9	3	58
7.	1500—1699	4	8	7	6	4	3	7	2	5	3	10	60
8.	1700—1899	..	9	8	2	2	10	9	3	5	1	5	54
9.	1900—2099	2	13	4	9	1	15	9	3	4	4	6	73
10.	2100—2299	6	5	4	1	3	8	8	6	2	3	4	48
11.	2300—2499	6	15	7	7	4	6	6	6	7	1	9	72
12.	2500—2699	3	5	3	5	2	8	9	5	8	1	5	53
13.	2700—2899	11	7	4	3	4	6	3	6	1	..	6	48
14.	2900—3099	12	8	7	3	..	4	4	1	4	..	5	53
15.	3100—3299	5	3	5	4	..	5	..	4	5	..	5	33
16.	3300—3499	6	2	5	5	2	3	4	2	4	..	..	40
17.	3500—3699	5	2	2	7	..	2	1	6	1	1	2	25
18.	3700—3899	1	4	5	1	2	1	..	2	1	..	1	18
19.	3900—4099	..	4	4	2	1	7	..	1	5	..	1	23
20.	4100 and above	4	12	16	5	4	8	..	5	5	..	2	79
	All	71	106	112	78	33	109	88	80	72	50	90	889

TABLE 1.5

The Results of driage experiments—Autumn paddy 1975

Sl. No.	District	No. of driage experiments		Total yield collected for driage experiments (kg.)	Total yield after driage operation (kg.)	Driage ratio (percentage)
		Planned	Analysed			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Trivandrum	12	11	2.750	2.339	85.1
2.	Quilon	18	15	3.750	3.252	86.7
3.	Alleppey	20	19	4.750	4.153	87.4
4.	Kottayam	14	13	3.250	2.769	85.2
5.	Idukki	6	4	1.000	0.880	88.0
6.	Ernakulam	20	16	4.000	3.459	86.5
7.	Trichur	15	13	3.250	2.770	85.2
8.	Palghat	14	13	3.250	2.947	90.7
9.	Malappuram	12	12	3.000	2.652	88.4
10.	Kozhikode	9	8	2.000	1.819	91.0
11.	Cannanore	15	12	3.000	2.659	88.6
	State	155	136	34.000	29.699	87.4

TABLE No. 1.6

Independent estimate of mean yield of paddy based on harvest stage inspection during Autumn 1975

Sl. No.	District	No. of experiments		Mean yield of paddy (kgms./hect.)		Driage ratio used for columns 5 & 6
		Planned for harvest stage Inspection	Inspected at harvest stage	Before driage	After driage	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Trivandrum	31	34	2591	2205	0.851
2.	Quilon	45	39	2649	2297	0.867
3.	Alleppey	52	48	2580	2255	0.874
4.	Kottayam	38	32	2210	1883	0.852
5.	Idukki	17	12	2748	2418	0.880
6.	Ernakulam	52	36	2167	1874	0.865
7.	Trichur	38	43	2082	1774	0.852
8.	Palghat	38	33	3410	3093	0.907
9.	Malappuram	31	20	2695	2382	0.884
10.	Kozhikode	24	20	1254	1141	0.910
11.	Cannanore	38	30	2038	1806	0.886
	State	401	347	2418	2113	0.874

TABLE 1.7

Estimated mean yield of dry paddy (kg /hect.) during Autumn Season from 1970 to 1975

Taluk and District	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Neyyattinkara	2471	2769	2797	227	2237	2377
2. Trivandrum	1840	2474	2633	2530	2097	2271
3. Nedumangad	1721	1870	1633	1645	1578	2117
4. Chirayinkil	2608	2711	2178	2266	1941	2575
TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT	2158	2457	2330	2164	1976	2322
5. Quilon	2014	1632	1456	2276	1631	1920
6. Kottarakkara	1952	1670	1130	2024	1579	1968
7. Kunnathur	1527	2222	1628	1707	2365	1758
8. Pathanapuram	2017	2265	2730	2537	2724	2392
9. Pathanamthitta	2111	2638	1704	2068	2009	2994
10. Karunagappally	1754	1760	1940	2404	2326	2618
QUILON DISTRICT	1878	1974	1724	2153	2084	2142
11. Karthigappally	1775	2209	1336	2382	2160	2233
12. Mavelikkara	2079	1928	1512	2474	1780	2090
13. Chengannur	2563	2433	2882	2301	1396	2154
14. Thiruvalla	2419	2985	2005	2562	1437	1887
15. Kuttanad	2100	1643	2069	2907	1627	3348
16. Ambalapuzha	1329	1267	1152	2379	1747	2337
17. Sherthallai	956	932	1281	1471	1386	1253
ALLEPPEY DISTRICT	1717	1824	1670	2304	1673	2304
18. Changanacherry	2232	2783	2893	2232	2233	2253
19. Kanjirappally	1915	2333	2216	2093	2593	2248
20. Kottayam	1908	1959	1876	1849	2137	1521
21. Vaikom	1724	1610	1973	2529	1814	1742
22. Meenachil	1975	2902	2679	2670	2408	2436
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT	1967	2327	2327	2259	2174	1967
23. Peermade	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Devikulam	2461	2235	2932	2948	1766	2142
25. Udumbanchola	..	..	..	..	..	..
26. Thodupuzha	2042	2524	2032	2695	2404	2471
IDUKKI DISTRICT	2070	2505	2092	2713	2359	2449
27. Kothamangalam }	1935	2015	2520	2048	2194	2504
28. Muvattupuzha }	..	..	..	..	2299	2162
29. Cochin	2214	2102	1485	2112	1619	1885
30. Kanayannur	1635	1949	1945	1836	1459	1844
31. Kunnathunad	1697	1525	2969	2032	2367	2367
32. Alwaye	2028	2031	2477	1768	1853	1748
33. Parur	2440	1415	2686	1788	1427	1597

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT	1912	1851	2405	1927	1886	2011
34. Crangannore	1236	1159	1188	1337	1131	1113
35. Mukundapuram	2336	2085	1889	1962	1580	1565
36. Trichur	1788	1693	1944	2083	2370	1882
37. Thalappally	2103	1776	1570	2061	1984	1938
38. Chowghat	1712	1228	1068	1721	1553	1221
TRICHUR DISTRICT	2036	1769	1661	2001	1923	1761
39. Chittur	2397	2504	2804	3846	3396	4224
40. Alathur	3232	3795	3631	3371	3232	3589
41· Palghat	2267	3293	2935	2754	3372	3054
42. Ottappalam	2429	1992	1809	2217	1580	2221
43. Mannarghat	1667	1243	2045	2319	2437	2132
PALGHAT DISTRICT	2489	2740	2670	2904	2792	3095
44. Perinthalmanna	2517	2023	2293	2613	1845	2852
45. Ponnani	1698	2205	2200	2433	1295	2542
46. Tirur	1698	2457	2505	2514	1161	1363
47. Ernad	1856	2223	1946	1858	1512	1824
MALAPURAM DISTRICT	1969	2217	2190	2276	1503	2115
48. Kozhikode	1199	1331	812	1209	927	1172
49. Quilandy	789	1041	1235	1121	1752	931
50. Badagara	1044	1629	1367	1168	1134	1334
51. South Wynad	..	..	..	--	--	..
KOZHIKODE DISTRICT	984	1285	1140	1161	1335	1112
52. North Wynad	..	..	..	..	..	..
53. Tellicherry	1001	953	1379	2079	1624	1580
54. Cannanore	1948	2331	1866	1630	1761	1367
55. Taliparamba	2104	1573	2140	2138	2212	1749
56. Hosdurg	2358	1167	1800	2246	2069	209C
57. K sargode	2304	1826	2136	2143	2093	2022
CANNANORE DISTRICT	2045	1605	1924	2077	1996	1843
STATE	2044	2088	2122	2271	2064	224

TABLE No. 1.8

Season-wise area, mean yield and production of rice in Kerala during the period from 1968-69 to 1975-76

Agricultural year	Virippu (Autumn crop)			Mundakan (Winter crop)			Punja (Summer crop)			Total		
	Area in hect.	Mean yield of dry paddy (kg./hect.)	Production of rice in tonnes	Area in hect.	Mean yield of dry paddy (kg./hect.)	Production of rice in tonnes	Area in hect.	Mean yield of dry paddy (kg./hect.)	Production of rice in tonnes	Area in hect.	Mean yield of dry paddy (kg./hect.)	Production of rice in tonnes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1968-69	394879	2009	521238	380620	2286	571748	98372	2450	158348	873871	2179	1251354*
1969-70	393747	2016	521443	382171	2097	526570	98141	2767	178400	874059	2136	1226413*
1970-71	394798	2077	538886	381971	2259	566934	98061	2984	192185	874830	2259	1298005*
1971-72	395298	2126	552246	381971	2378	596808	97888	3151	202684	875157	2351	1351738*
1972-73	391900	2237	576192	382171	2426	609234	99623	2918	190941	873694	2527	1376367*
1973-74	392765	2347	605595	380980	2028	507755	100930	2168	143719	874675	2187	1257069*
1974-75	394927	2064	535545	384836	2382	602186	101703	2936	196200	881466	2303	1333931
1975-76	397232	2242	585068	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Pooled estimates of state series and I.A.D.P. series.

TABLE No. 2.1

Estimated area, mean yield and production of High Yielding and other varieties of paddy during Autumn 1975

Sl. No.	District	No. of experiments conducted		% age of H.Y.V experiments to total No. of experiments	High Yielding varieties		
		H.Y.V.	Total		Area (hect.)	Mean yield of dry paddy (kgs./hect.)	Production of rice (tonnes)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Trivandrum	9	71	12.68	2450	2494	4014
2.	Quilon	23	106	21.70	4592	2790	8417
3.	Alleppey	45	112	40.18	1213	2857	22924
4.	Kottayam	24	78	30.77	2164	2803	4538
5.	Idukki	13	33	39.39	1625	2224	2374
6.	Ernakulam	48	109	44.04	16777	2304	25396
7.	Trichur	10	88	11.36	3927	2058	5310
8.	Palghat	25	80	31.25	31511	3387	70120
9.	Malappuram	14	72	19.44	9836	2532	16362
10.	Kozhikode	6	50	12.00	2992	1657	3257
11.	Cannanore	14	90	15.56	10144	2225	14829
	State	231	889	25.98	98531	2742	177541

TABLE No. 2.1 (contd.)

Sl.No. (1)	District (2)	Other varieties			All varieties		
		Area (hect.) (9)	Mean yield of dry paddy (kg./hect.) (10)	Production of rice (tonnes) (11)	Area (hect.) (12)	Mean yield of dry paddy (kg./hect.) (13)	Production of rice (tonnes) (14)
1.	Trivandrum	16869	2297	25458	19319	2322	29472
2.	Quilon	16569	1963	21366	21161	2142	29783
3.	Alleppey	18182	1932	23081	30395	2304	46005
4.	Kottayam	5544	1595	5810	8008	1967	10348
5.	Idukki	2501	2596	4266	4126	2449	6640
6.	Ernakulam	21319	1781	24944	38096	2011	50340
7.	Trichur	30639	1723	34677	34566	1761	39987
8.	Palghat	69324	2962	134898	100835	3095	205018
9.	Malappuram	40760	2014	53932	50596	2115	70294
10.	Kozhikode	21942	1038	14961	24934	1112	18218
11.	Cannanore	55052	1773	64134	65196	1843	78963
	STATE	298701	2077	407527	397232	2242	585068

TABLE No. 2.2

Estimated Area Mean yield and production of high yielding varieties of paddy during Autumn 1974 and 1975

Sl. No.	District	Area in hect.		Mean yield of dry paddy (kgs./hect.)		Production of rice in tonnes	
		1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Trivandrum	796	2450	2376	2494	1243	4014
2	Quilon	3420	4592	2398	2790	5388	8417
3	Alleppey	7694	12213	1709	2857	8639	22924
4	Kottayam	1889	2464	2390	2803	2966	4538
5	Idukki	1099	1625	2743	2224	1981	2374
6	Ernakulam	9083	16777	2618	2304	15593	25396
7	Trichur	8836	3927	2072	2058	12028	5310
8	Palghat	28032	31511	3288	3387	60555	70120
9	Malappuram	7230	9836	1876	2532	8911	16362
10	Kozhikode	2488	2992	1307	1657	2136	3257
11	Cannanore	6970	10144	2431	2225	11132	14829
	STATE	77537	98531	2347	2742	130572	177541

TABLE 2.3

Distribution of fields with high yielding varieties of paddy according to the varieties raised during Autumn 1975

Sl. No.	District	No. of experiments conducted		Percentage of H.Y.V. experiments to total No. of experiments	No. of experimental plots under different H.Y.V.											
		H.Y.V.	Total		Triveni	Jaya	Culture-28	IR.8	Jyothi	Aswathy	Bharathy	Rohini	I.R.5	I.R.20	Padma	Sabari
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1	Trivandrum	9	71	12.68	4	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Quilon	23	106	21.70	7	12	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Alleppey	45	112	40.18	11	26	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam	24	78	30.77	2	7	1	5	6	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
5	Idukki	13	33	39.39	3	3	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ernakulam	48	109	44.04	5	12	5	23	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
7	Trichur	10	88	11.36	4	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
8	Palghat	25	80	31.25	1	10	1	9	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..
9	Malappuram	14	72	19.44	7	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kozhikode	6	50	12.00	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
11	Cannanore	14	90	15.56	3	1	..	9	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	1
	STATE	231	889	25.98	48	79	11	62	15	3	3	4	1	3	1	1

24

TABLE 2.4

Average yield of High Yielding Varieties—Autumn crop of paddy 1975

(Dry paddy in kgs/Ha.)

District	Triveni	Jaya	Culture-28	I.R.8	I.R.5	I.R.20	Jyothi	Aswathi	Bharathi	Rohini	Padma	Sabari
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Trivandrum	1820	3036	3067	2961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quilon	2151	3230	3401	2151	..	..	3123	1666	..	..	..	..
Alleppey	2451	3118	..	2607	..	..	2554	..	..	..	..	..
Kottayam	2349	2480	1552	2537	4876	..	3001	..	4747	3342	..	..
Idukki	2532	2025	1781	2023	..	..	3344	..	..	..	..	..
Ernakulam	2032	2594	2182	2256	..	2172	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichur	2033	2269	..	1552	..	..	..	2302	2506	..	..	..
Palghat	3448	4309	1888	2740	..	..	..	1111	..	3491	..	..
Malappuram	2349	2176	..	3498	..	..	1982	..	..	..	..	..
Kozhikode	1911	1117	..	1962	..	..	..	..	917	..	2075	..
Cannanore	2052	2853	..	2350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	991
State average	2284	2655	2312	2422	4876	2172	2801	1693	2723	3416	2075	991

Table No. 2.5

District-wise yield rate for High Yielding and other varieties of paddy according to cultivation practices during Autumn 1975

District	Variety	Irrigated		Un-Irrigated		Irrigated					
						Chemically manured		Other manured		Not manured	
		No. of experiments	Mean yield of dry paddy in kg./hect.	No. of experiments	Mean yield of dry paddy in kg./hect.	No. of experiments	Mean yield of dry paddy in kg./hect.	No. of experiments	Mean yield of dry paddy in kg./hect.	No. of experiments	Mean yield of dry paddy in kg./hect.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Trivandrum	H	1	1979	8	2559	1	1979	..	..	..	..
	O	26	2333	36	2298	25	2339	1	2210	..	..
	T	27	2320	44	2345	26	2325	1	2210	..	..
Quilon	H	2	1518	21	2911	2	1518	3	2313	..	..
	O	5	2013	78	2127	2	1561	3	2313	..	..
	T	7	1872	99	2293	4	1540	..	..	..	..
Alleppey	H	..	..	45	2857	..	..	..	..	..	..
	O	1	1172	66	1713	1	1172	..	..	..	..
	T	1	1172	111	2177	1	1172	..	..	..	..
Kottayam	H	5	3089	19	2727	5	3089	..	..	..	..
	O	2	2063	52	1696	2	2063	..	..	..	..
	T	7	2796	71	1972	7	2796	..	..	..	..
Idukki	H	1	1781	12	2261	1	1781	1	2165	..	..
	O	5	3153	15	2085	4	3400	1	2165	..	..
	T	6	2924	27	2163	5	3076	..	..	..	..

TABLE 2.5 (Contd.)

| District (1) | Variety (2) | Un-irrigated | | | | | | treated with pesticides | | Not treated with pesticides | |
| | | chemically manured | | other manured | | Not-manured | | | | | |
		No. of experiments (13)	Mean yield of dry paddy in kg./hect. (14)	No. of experiments (15)	Mean yield of dry paddy in kg./hect. (16)	No. of experiments (17)	Mean yield of dry paddy in kg./hect. (18)	No. of experiments (19)	Mean yield of dry paddy in kg./hect. (20)	No. of experiments (21)	Mean yield of dry paddy in kg./hect. (22)
Trivandrum	H	7	2565	..	..	1	2516	8	2424	1	3057
	O	35	2276	1	3060	..	..	38	2318	24	2304
	T	42	2324	1	3060	1	2516	46	2336	25	2334
Quilon	H	17	2963	4	2689	..	..	2	1535	21	2909
	O	70	2187	7	1529	1	2047	21	1997	62	2161
	T	87	2339	11	1951	1	2047	23	1957	83	2350
Alleppey	H	43	2949	1	577	1	1183	27	2992	18	2655
	O	55	1862	9	1071	2	520	8	2017	49	1590
	T	98	2339	10	1022	3	741	45	2602	67	1876
Kottayam	H	16	2706	2	2805	1	2916	18	2855	6	2648
	O	46	1792	1	491	5	1056	25	2225	29	1266
	T	62	2028	3	2034	6	1366	43	2489	35	1503
Idukki	H	11	2364	1	1130	..	..	10	2500	3	1305
	O	6	2442	9	1848	..	..	7	2818	13	2101
	T	17	2392	10	1776	..	..	17	2631	16	1952

TABLE 2.5 (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Ernakulam	H	15	2001	33	2442	14	1993	1	2111	:	:
	O	7	1808	54	1768	7	1808	:	:	:	:
	T	22	1940	87	2024	21	1931	1	2111	:	:
Trichur	H	1	1927	9	2073	1	1927	:	:	:	:
	O	2	1458	76	1468	1	1228	1	1688	:	:
	T	3	1614	85	1532	2	1578	1	1688	:	:
Palghat	H	3	2686	22	3482	3	2686	:	:	:	:
	O	4	4002	51	2736	4	4002	:	:	:	:
	T	7	3438	73	2961	7	3438	:	:	:	:
Malappuram	H	1	2043	13	2569	1	2043	:	:	:	:
	O	5	1638	53	2091	4	1742	1	1221	:	:
	T	6	1705	66	2185	5	1802	1	1221	:	:
Kozhikode	H	:	:	6	1657	:	:	:	:	:	:
	O	:	:	44	1067	:	:	:	:	:	:
	T	:	:	50	1138	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cannanore	H	3	3346	11	1919	3	3346	:	:	:	:
	O	7	1814	69	1662	3	1535	4	2022	:	:
	T	10	2274	80	1697	6	2440	4	2022	:	:
State	H	32	2323	199	2660	31	2329	1	2111	:	:
	O	64	2254	594	1852	53	2301	11	2028	:	:
	H	96	2277	793	2055	84	2311	12	2035	:	:

H—High Yielding Varieties
O—Other varieties
T—All varieties

TABLE 2.5 (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Ernakulam	H	31	2504	2	1477	..	..	42	2306	6	2292
	O	22	1834	2	616	30	1759	19	2025	42	1658
	T	53	2247	4	1046	30	1759	61	2218	48	1737
Trichur	H	8	2185	1	1176	..	..	8	1974	2	2397
	O	29	1751	42	1390	5	480	25	1641	53	1386
	T	37	1845	43	1385	5	480	33	1722	55	1423
Palghat	H	22	3482	..	..	..	..	15	3572	10	3109
	O	36	3091	15	1884	..	..	23	2683	32	2932
	T	58	3239	15	1884	..	..	38	3034	42	2974
Malappuram	H	10	2849	3	1639	..	..	12	2850	2	623
	O	26	2521	27	1677	..	..	20	2559	38	1785
	T	36	2612	30	1673	..	..	32	2668	40	1727
Kozhikode	H	5	1821	1	837	..	..	..	..	6	1657
	O	11	1192	32	1034	1	699	2	672	42	1085
	T	16	1389	33	1028	1	699	2	672	48	1156
Cannanore	H	9	2168	2	800	..	..	5	2666	9	1980
	O	45	1625	24	1732	..	..	18	1680	58	1675
	T	54	1716	26	1660	..	..	23	1894	67	1716
State	H	179	2756	17	1739	3	2205	147	2676	84	2505
	O	381	2067	169	1469	44	1460	216	2156	442	1762
	T	560	2287	186	1494	47	1508	363	2367	526	1880

TABLE No. 3.1.

Response Percentage—Autumn Paddy 1975

| Sl. No. | District | No. of experiments | | |
		Planned	Analysed	%age response
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Trivandrum	72	71	99
2.	Quilon	108	106	98
3.	Alleppey	126	112	89
4.	Kottayam	84	78	93
5.	Idukki	36	33	92
6.	Ernakulam	126	109	87
7.	Trichur	90	88	98
8.	Palghat	90	80	89
9.	Malappuram	72	72	100
10.	Kozhikode	54	50	93
11.	Cannanore	90	90	100
	State	948	889	94

TABLE No. 3.2

Details of Non response—Autumn Paddy 1975

Sl. No.	District	No. of Experiments		No. of Experiments lost due to			
		Planned	Analysed	Primary worker's absence (leave transfer etc.)	Prior harvest by cultivators	Rejected at the analysis stage	Other reasons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Trivandrum	72	71	..	1	..	..
2.	Quilon	108	106	..	2	..	..
3.	Alleppey	126	112	..	14	..	..
4.	Kottayam	84	78	..	5	..	1
5.	Idukki	36	33	..	3	..	..
6.	Ernakulam	126	109	..	17	..	..
7.	Trichur	90	88	..	2	..	..
8.	Palghat	90	80	3	4	3	..
9.	Malappuram	72	72	.	..	..	..
10.	Kozhikode	54	50	..	4	..	..
11.	Cannanore	90	90	..	..	..	..
	State	948	889	3	52	3	1

TABLE 3:3

Workload of primary workers—District-wise allocation
during Autumn 1975

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of primary workers			
		4 experiments or less	5 to 8 experiments	More than 8 experiments	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Trivandrum	..	6	4	10
2.	Quilon	2	14	2	18
3.	Alleppey	..	13	5	18
4.	Kottayam	1	3	7	11
5.	Idukki	..	1	3	4
6.	Ernakulam	..	6	10	16
7.	Trichur	1	1	9	11
8.	Palghat	..	12	2	14
9.	Malappuram	..	9	2	11
0.	Kozhikode	2	2	4	8
11	Cannanore	..	6	6	12
	State	6	73	54	133

TABLE 3·4.

Workload of primary workers according to performance during Autumn—1975

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of primary workers			
		4 experiments or less	5 to 8 experiments	More than 8 experiments	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Trivandrum	..	7	3	10
2.	Quilon	2	15	1	18
3.	Alleppey	1	14	3	18
4.	Kottayam	2	8	2	12
5.	Idukki	..	2	1	3
6.	Ernakulam	1	12	2	15
7.	Trichur	2	2	7	11
8.	Palghat	4	7	3	14
9.	Malappuram	1	5	4	10
10.	Kozhikode	2	4	2	8
11.	Cannanore	1	3	6	10
	State	16	79	34	129

TABLE 3 5

No. of experiments inspected during Autumn – 1975

Sl. No.	District	No. of experiments analysed	No. of experiments inspected at						Percentage of experiments inspected at		
			Harvest stage by		Pre harvest stage by		Post harvest stage by		Harvest stage	Pre harvest stage	Post harvest stage
			DSO	SI	DSO	SI	DSO	SI			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Trivandrum	71	9	25	5	33	1	4	47.9	53.5	7.0
2.	Quilon	106	6	33	..	22	1	9	36.8	20.8	9.4
3.	Alleppey	112	6	42	3	34	2	4	42.9	33.0	5.4
4.	Kottayam	78	5	27	1	27	4	8	41.0	35.9	15.4
5.	Idukki	33	4	8	..	2	2	..	36.4	6.1	6.1
6.	Ernakulam	109	4	32	..	20	5	10	33.0	18.3	13.8
7.	Trichur	88	10	33	1	21	..	1	48.9	25.0	1.1
8.	Palghat	80	1	32	..	38	..	3	41.2	47.5	3.8
9.	Malappuram	72	5	15	..	18	..	2	27.8	25.0	2.8
10.	Kozhikode	50	5	15	1	13	.	1	40.0	28 0	2.0
11.	Cannanore	90	6	24	..	33	1	6	33.3	36 7	7.8
	State	889	61	286	11	261	16	48	39 0	30.6	7.2

DSO—District Statistical Officer   SI—Taluk Statistical Inspector

989