Some information on Tea cultivation in Pashuppara, Idukki District , Kerala

		Tea cultivation is the primary occupation (N= 10) –what is meant by primary, secondary and income generating activity – what percentage of total households in the village is accounted by each category	Tea cultivation is the secondary occupation (N= 10)	Tea cultivation is an additional income generating activity (N= 10)
1.	Number of families belonging to different religion			
	Hindu	7	7	7
	Christian	3	2	3
	Muslim	0	1	0
2.	Place of residence			
	Within the tea farm	8	8	7
	Outside the tea farm	2	2	3
3.	Land holding classes			
	Marginal (< 1ha)	10	5	8
	Small (1-2 ha)	0	5	1
	Semi-medium (2-4 ha)	0	0	1
	Medium (4-10 ha)	0	0	0
4.	Farm age			
	< 10 year old	1	0	0
	10-25 year old	8	3	10
	> 25 year old	1	7	0
5.	Previous landuse type : why a change in land use was felt ?			
	Grassland	1	0	0
	Secondary forest	1	1	3
	Homegarden	5	7	4
	Coffee plantation	3	2	3
6.	Plant spacing (m?)			
	2 x 2.5	2	1	1
	3 x 2.5	1	1	0
	3 x 3.5	2	3	4
	4 x 2.0	4	2	3
	4 x 2.5	1	2	2
	4 x 3.5	0	1	0

Number of times per year

7.	tea leaves are harvesting			
	24 times	8	5	9
	28 times	1	0	0
	30 times	0	5	0
	36 times	1	0	1
8.	Quantity of tea leaves obtained per harvest – better to convert it like this- < 50 kg/ha – quantity changes because of variation in the size of the area of tea plantation or because of the change tea growing/harvesting technology			
	< 50 kg	2	0	4
	50-100 kg	4	3	4
	100-250 kg	3	5	1
	250-500 kg	1	2	1
9.	Average number of labourers required per harvest – convert to labours required/ha	3	3.5	3.2
10.	Average wage (in Rs.) for pruning of 100 kg of leaf	316.5	358.5	332.0

--cont'd---

		Tea cultivation is the primary occupation	Tea cultivation is the secondary occupation	Tea cultivation is an additional income generating activity
11.	Types of fertilisers being applied			
	Organic	0	1	0
	Inorganic	2	4	3
	Both	7	4	1
	None	1	1	6
12.	Quantity of inorganic fertiliser being used (kg/acre/year) – which fertiliser is used – convert it to kg/ha (not acre)/year	102.5 (75-250)	80 (75-250)	115 (75-200)
13.	Cost of inorganic fertiliser (Rs. /acre/year) convert it to kg/ha (not acre)/year	920 (675-2250)	800 (675-2250)	1,265 (750-2105)
14.	Quantity of organic fertiliser (cow dung) being used (tins/acre/year) convert it to kg/ha (not acre)/year	50-100	0-50	0-60
15.	Cost of organic fertiliser (cow dung) (Rs. /acre/year) convert it to kg/ha (not	600-1200	0-650	0-600

	acre)/year			
16.	Types of pesticides being applied			
	Organic	0	0	0
	Inorganic	9	6	3
	Both	0	0	0
	None	1	4	7
17.	Types of chemical pesticides being used			
	Gramason	4	0	3
	Roundup	4	6	0
	2-4-D	0	0	0
	Roundup + 2-4-D	1	0	0
18.	Average cost of pesticide (Rs/acre) convert it to kg/ha (not acre)/year	315 (0-460)	188 (0-320)	250 (250)
19.	Average number of male workers required for soil and plant management (per acre) convert it to kg/ha (not acre)/year	40	44	40
20.	Average number of female workers required for soil and plant management convert it to kg/ha (not acre)/year	7	3	3
21.	Total wage for male workers convert it to kg/ha (not acre)/year	6,400	7,040	6,400
22.	Total wage for female workers convert it to kg/ha (not acre)/year	875	375	375

The next immediate step could be to find out (i) input rates related to other land uses (ii) income from tea gardens – do input rates and economic efficiency (benefit cost ratio) vary by primary, secondary occupation or land holding size (iii) what tea garden technologies are being used – who is using what technology and why. This data shows that Lavelle-Senapati technology is not in use (ii) what constraints farmers feel.