APPENDICES
APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

1) Anjengo Yarn:

Anjengo yarn is considered to be the most superior of all varieties of wheel-spun yarn produced in the country, in point of regularity and evenness of twist, texture, colour, runnage, scourage and cleanness. It is of smooth texture and good bright natural colour. It is the most evenly twisted of all hard-twisted yarns. The yarn deserves its name from the little village of ‘Anjengo’ situated very near the coast, mid-way between Quilon and Trivandrum. Fine variety of the Anjengo yarn is traded as “Anjengo Superior”. The thick variety known as “Anjengo Ordinary” is somewhat rough and more hairy. The yarn produced in each of the main centers has got its own characteristics distinct from the others. The thinnest yarn produced in the region is known as “Vettor thin” (19/20 score), and the yarn now produced mostly for the Japanese market is called “Japan Star”. Then there are ‘Special Star’, ‘double star’, ‘Extra superior’, ‘Special’ etc., There are ‘Bosewal’ and ‘Choriwal’ varieties called after the peculiar shapes into which they are bundeld.

2. Mangadan Yarn:

Mangadan is a beautiful small village situated on the banks of the Kandachira lake (which is one of the branches of the Asthamudy lake), just three miles north-east of the Quilon Municipal town. The Coir Yarn produced in and around this village is known as Mangadan yarn. Mangadan is a hand-twisted yarn of light golden colour evenly spun, but it is rough and more heavy than Superior Anjengo, produced entirely on the wheel (ratt). Thinner variety of the yarn is traded as ‘Mangadan special’ and thicker variety as ‘Mangadan’ (Sandy Mangadan), so called on account of the presence of sand in it upto 50 percent of its weight. The production of Mangadan Yarn may come to 20,000 tonnes a year, and 95 percent of the yarn is produced in about a dozen villages situated on either sides of the Asthamudy lake, in the Quilon and Karunagappally taluks the main centers of production are Perined, Thikkadavoor, Thikkarma, Thuckumbhagom, Chavara, Panmana and Quilon villages.
3) Ashtamudy Yarn:

The yarn known as 'Ashtamudy' is a coarse variety of ratt (wheel) spun yarn, inferior in colour, medium twist, thick and very heavy in the lower grades. This yarn is produced in the village situated on either sides of the Ashtamudy lake (the lake with eight branches) and the Kallad river. By virtue of its resemblance in twist to real Allapart yarn (hand-spun) good Ashtamudy is also traded under the name of Imitation Allapat. The important centers of production of this yarn are Munroc Island, East Kallada, west Kallada, Ashtamudy and Tevalakera all in the Quilon District. The production of this yarn may come to 6000 tones a year and 40 percent of the production is accounted for by Munro Island, a small island surrounded by the Ashtamudy lake and the Kallada river.

4. Allapat Yarn:

'Allapat' is a small village situated on the sea coast, 2 ½ miles north west of Karungapally and about 17 miles north of the Quilon municipal town. The coir yarn known as "Allapat" derives its name from this hamlet. Hand-spun yarns are always softer and more even in twist than yarn spun on wheel and of light yellow colour Allapat yarn, which is spun by hand, is considered to be the most superior of all varieties of hand-spun yarn produced in the country. The finest varieties of this yarn are traded as real Allapat, Allapat star etc. There is an inferior variety of Allapat yarn known as 'Chavara Alapet' produced in small quantities at a place called Thevalakkara in the Chavara village. Allapat yarn spun on the ratt is called 'Machine twist Allapat' or 'Vandi coir'. This is inferior in quality and not so even in twist as the hand-spun variety. The annual output of Allapat yarn, both hand-spun and wheel-spun may come to 4,000 tonnes, of which not less than 85 percent will be of the hand spun yarn.

5. Aratory Yarn:

The coir yarn known as "Aratory" derives its name from the name of the village Arattupuzha in the Karthikapally taluk of Alleppey district. This yarn is spun entirely on the spinning wheel. It is neither as hard-twisted as Anjengo or Mangadan or Medium-twisted as Ashtamudy or Allapat and is in between the two in twist. The yarn is of tolerably good natural colour and in appearance some what similar to superior Anjango or Special Mangadan. In its stness of texture: Aratory Superior to
both. The thinner grades of this yarn, namely Mahadevikked special and Aratory superior have high scorage and more runnage and production of these grades is quite considerable.

6. Beach Yarn:

This yarn is an inferior variety of hand-spun yarn produced from soaked and unsoaked husks. The yarn is so called because it is produced mainly on the beachside in the Ambalapuzha and shartallai taluks of the Alleppey Districts. Beach yarn generally contains large quantities of pith. It is a medium twisted yarn. Beach yarn is classified into different grades on the basis of its colour, pith content, thickness, twist etc. The best variety of the yarn is called “Super LB” or “Kulmanja”. There are LB, CLB and CLX grades also called after the trade names of beach mats for which each grade is used. There is a thick grade of this yarn known as “Pozhimoni” produced in the extreme coastal strip where salty water is available for soaking the husks. A thicker and coarser variety of beach yarn, which is darkish brown in colour, is produced from dry coconut husks. This yarn is called “Machumpuram” coir.

7. Vycombe Yarn:

This yarn is one of the important varieties of coir yarn produced in the country. The yarn derives its name from the place called ‘Vycombe’ lying about 20 miles south east of Ernakulam. Vycombe yarn is either hand-spun or spindle-spun. In former days the yarn used to be exclusively hand-spun but at present the bulk of the production is of the spindle-spun variety. Vycombe yarn is medium twisted but loosely spun and of soft texture and is therefore of good runnage. Fine grades of the yarn are of good, light natural colour. Vycombe yarn spun by hand is more regular and even in twist than the spindle-spun variety. The inferior grade of vycombe known as common yarn is generally of dull, gray colour. This yarn is produced entirely from retted husks, superior grades of the yarn are always clean and of good colour.

Vycombe yarn is also known as Weaving yarn. There are two important grades of the yarn called weaving fine and weaving medium. The most superior variety of Vycombe known as Aroor special is hand-spun which is produced in small quantities in and around the Aroor village. There is also considerable production of an inferior variety of the yarn called Vycombe common. This is produced, mostly by hand, from rejections of retted husk which is unsuitable for finer varieties.
8. Parur Yarn:

The coir yarn known as Parur yarn is produced mainly in and around Parur, a municipal town situated near Ernakulam. Parur yarn is a thick variety of hand-twisted yarn of light golden colour. There are different grades of this yarn known in the trade as “Parur Anjengo”, Parur Special”, “Parur superior”, “Parur thin”, “Nargis”, “Parur medium”, “Parur thick”, etc.

9. Quilandary Yarn:

Quilandary yarn is a thick variety of hand-spun yarn produced in the Kozhikode district. The yarn derives its name from “Quilandary”, a place of historic importance, situated about 16 miles north of the Kozhikode town. There are different varieties of this yarn known in the trade as “Special Star”, “Star”, “Extra Superior”, “Superior”, No. 1, No.2, No.3 and so on. In appearance and texture, Quilandary yarn is some what similar to Ashtamudy (Common) yarn.

10. Beypore Yarn:

The Coir yarn known as Beypore yarn derives its name from the name of the place Beypore. Beypore yarn is a thick variety of hand-spun yarn produced in different villages in the Kozhikode district. The yarn is thicker than Quilandary yarn and is inferior in quality. Different grades of this yarn known in the trade are Beypore superior, star, best, No.1, No. 2 and so on and also Elathur type.

11. Fine Unsoaked Yarn:

This yarn is the cheapest variety of all types of yarn commercially produced in Kerala. The Yarn is so called because it is produced from practically unsoaked husks. This type of yarn is sub-divided into a number of qualities on the basis of colour, cleanliness, twist etc. Red Calicut (RC) and Ariyallor (hard twisted) are two important qualities of this type of yarn. There are also the other usual trade descriptions such as special star, extra superior, superior, No. 1, No. 2 colour and so on. Unsoaked yarn is very often substituted for beach yarn.

12. Muppiri Yarn:

This yarn is a very thick variety of three ply yarn produced mostly in the Kanyakumari district of the Tamil Nadu and the Neyyattinkara taluk in the Tricandrum district of Kerala state. Different varieties of this yarn are produced by
the varieties produced in the Kanyakumari district are classified on the basis of the length of a single hank of each variety as 10 baggam, 12 baggam, 14 baggam, 16 baggam, 20 baggam and 24 baggam. Muppiri yarns are known by special names such as “Air-Maail”, “Val coir”, and “Sada” (all 16 baggams) and “Serimony” (14 Baggam). The varieties mostly in demand are 16 beggam (Sir-mail) and 24 baggam.

13. Rope Yarn:

This yarn is perhaps the thickest variety of all types of two ply yarns commercially produced in the country. The yarn is entirely hand-spun and is noted for its extra-ordinary thickness. The yarn is produced from fibre extracted mostly out of insufficiently retted husks. In certain areas sufficiently retted husks are also used. The fibre is not cleaned thoroughly in order to remove pith and other impurities. The yarn is therefore dull coloured, unclean and it contains varying among of pith and other impurities. Rope yarn is usually spun in the scorage ranging from 5 to 7. Its twist varies from 11 to 13 feet (30 cm) and it yields a runnage from 60 to 85 meters per kg. The yarn is soft twisted and less heavy.

14. Single Ply Yarn:

This yarn is produced on the wheel. The yarn consist of only one ply. It is produced out of fibre extracted from thoroughly retted husk. The fibre is cleaned well before spinning and hence the yarn contain only very small amount of pith. The yarn is medium-twisted and contain very small amount of pith. The yarn is medium-twisted and very hairy and is characterized by its thinness and fluffy appearance. The Scorage of the yarn may range from 16 to 20.
## APPENDIX 2

### TABLE 1

**REQUIREMENTS FOR HAWSER – LAID COIR ROPE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diameter (MM)</th>
<th>No. of Yarns/strands min</th>
<th>Linear Density</th>
<th>Breaking load min</th>
</tr>
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<td>Dry Ktex (g/m)</td>
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**Note:** 1 KN = 102 Kg approx.

**Source:** Coir Board, Cochin
TABLE 2

REQUIREMENTS FOR SHROUD- LAID COIR ROPE

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<tr>
<th>Diameter (MM)</th>
<th>No. of Yarns/strands min</th>
<th>Linear Density</th>
<th>Breaking load min</th>
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<td>Dry Ktex (g/m)</td>
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Note: 1 KN = 102 Kg approx.
TABLE 3
REQUIREMENTS FOR SHROUD–LAID COIR ROPE

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<th>Diameter (MM)</th>
<th>No. of Yarns/strands min</th>
<th>Linear Density</th>
<th>Breaking load min</th>
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Note: 1 KN = 102 Kg approx.
Source: 'Constructional details of coir and coir products', Coir Board, Cochin, P. 129-130.
APPENDIX 3

SCHEDULE FOR COLLECTING INFORMATION FROM COCONUT CULTIVATOR/FARMERS

A. General:
1. Name of the Coconut Grower/Firm/Company:
2. Full Address:
3. Where are you plantation situated? Village/Panchayat/District
4. Are you a full time Cultivator?
5. If not, what is your main Occupation?
6. How long have you been in Coconut Cultivation?
7. Have you been practicing inter-cropping Method of Plantation? YES/NO

B. Coconut:
9. What is the area under Coconut Cultivation?
10. What is the Quantity (nuts) of coconut you produce annually?
11. What is the rate of labour charges?
12. What is the problem of Coconut Cultivation?
   1) Power [ ]
   2) Finance [ ]
   3) Irrigation [ ]
   4) Storage [ ]
   5) Transport [ ]

C. Marketing:
13. State the channel of Coconut Marketing:
   a) Direct Channel (Self Marketing)
      i) Individual → Individual
      ii) Individual → Pooling Agent → Consumer
   b) Indirect channel
      i) Individual → Pooling Agent → Merchant Broker
         → Consumer
14. Marketing Cost: State the Marketing Cost (per thousand nuts)
   a) Plucking : 
   b) Dehusking : 
   c) Transportation : 
   d) Market Fee : 
   e) Carriage Outward : 
   f) Brokerage : 
   g) Other Expenses : 
   Total : 

15. Did you face any Special Marketing Problem    Yes/No

16. If yes, Can you state some of the problem?

17. Can you suggest any measures to solve the present problems of the Indian Coconut Market?

18. When do you market you produces?
   a) Immediately after cropping
   b) During Season itself
   c) During favourable Market situation

19. What is your opinion about the marketing costs of Coconut?
   a) Very High   b) High   c) Normal

D. Exploitation by Intermediaries

20. Are the coconut producers being exploited by traders?
   a) Always   b) Most of the time   c) Sometimes   d) Rarely

21. Do you believe that the elimination of Intermediaries will be more beneficial to the Coconut Growers?
   a) Yes   b) No   c) Not Sure

E. Government and Promotional Agencies

22. What is your opinion about the attitude of the Central and State Government towards the Coconut Producers?
   a) Favourable   b) Passive   c) Unfavourable

23. Is the Coconut Development Board Playing a meaningful role in Coconut Marketing?
   a) Yes   b) No   c) don't know

x
24. What are the major merits of present Marketing System followed by you?
25. State the major defects of the present Marketing system followed by you?
26. Please state your suggestions for the better Marketing of Coconut.

F. External Factors:

27. What about the attitude of the Banks toward Coconut trade?
   a) Highly favourable b) unfavourable c) Neutral
28. What are the major difficulties in the field of coconut trading?
29. Whether are have generator set or not?
   a) Yes  b) No
APPENDIX 4
SCHEDULE FOR MANUFACTURING UNITS
(Defibreing /Coir Yarn/ Rope/Mat and Mattings Units)

A: General

1. Name of the Unit:
2. Name of the Taluk/District in which Unit locate:
3. Name of Ownership: Partnership/Private/State
4. Year of Starting:
5. Type of Product Manufactured:
6. Number of workers: Total: _____ Male: _____ Female: _____
7. Number of Skilled Workers:
8. Number of Unskilled Workers:
9. In the Case of Skilled workers is there is any training Programme Yes/No
10. How you collect the raw materials: Direct/Middlemen
11. Is there any Problem in the collection of raw materials Yes/No
12. Do you think Coir Products are environment friendly? YES/NO

B. Production:

13. Cost of Production: State the Production Cost: Coir Yarn/Rope/Fibre
Mat/Mattings

I. Direct Expenses Material:
   a) Labour: __________
   b) Other Expenses: __________

II. Indirect Expenses:
   a) Rent: __________
   b) Depreciation: __________
   c) Other Expenses: __________
   Total: __________
14. What are the problems of facing at the time of Coir products producing?
   a) Power  [  ]  
   b) Finance [  ]  
   c) Storage [  ]  
   d) Market Information [  ]  
   e) Grading and Standardization [  ]  
   f) Transport and Communication [  ]  

C: Marketing:

15. State the Channel of Marketing
   a) Direct Channel
      i. Self Marketing [  ]  
      ii. Retail stores [  ]  
      iii. Coir Board showrooms [  ]  
      iv. KSCDC showrooms [  ]  
      v. KSCCF showrooms [  ]  
      vi. Door to door sales [  ]  
      vii. Mobile Vans [  ]  
      viii. Fairs and Exhibitions [  ]  
   b) Indirect Channel
      i. Middlemen [  ]  
      ii. Village Merchant [  ]  
      iii. Corporation [  ]  
      iv. Federation [  ]  
      v. Wholesales [  ]  
      vi. Retailers [  ]  
      vii. Dealer [  ]  
   c) Local Market

16. Where do you Market your products
   a) Locally, b) Within State, c) Other State, d) If any other (please specify) 

17. Will environment friendliness help you in selling Coir Products? YES/NO

Marketing Cost:
18. **State the Marketing Cost**: Coir Yarn/Rope/ Mat/Mattings
   a) Transportation : __________
   b) Storage (notional) : __________
   c) Commission : __________
   d) Advertisement : __________
   e) Inspection and Grading : __________
   f) Packaging : __________

   **Total** : __________

19. **Is there any Competition from which of the states?** (Specify)

20. **Did you face any Marketing Problem?** Yes/No

21. **If yes, Can you state some of the problem?**

22. **Any special effort required for market development of the coir products as per the local requirement?** Yes/No

23. **Is there any Central and State Government Agencies playing a meaningful role in Coir Products Marketing?** Yes/No

**C. Financing:**

24. **How the Finance is mobilized?** (Specify)
APPENDIX 5

SCHEDULE FOR MANUFACTURING UNITS

(Coir Desghaving Unit)

A: General

1. Name of the Unit:
2. Name of the Taluk/District in which Unit locate:
3. Name of Ownership: Partnership/Private/ State
4. Year of Starting:
5. Type of Product Manufactured:
6. Number of workers: Total: _____ Male: _____ Female: _____
7. Number of Skilled Workers:
8. Number of Unskilled Workers:
9. In the Case of Skilled workers is there is any training Programme Yes/No
10. How you collect the raw materials: Direct/Middlemen
11. Is there any Problem in the collection of raw materials Yes/No
12. Do you think Coir Products are environment friendly? YES/NO

B. Production:

13. Cost of Production: State the Production Cost: Coir Fibre

I. Direct Expenses Material:
   a) Labour: __________
   b) Other Expenses: __________

II. Indirect Expenses:
   a) Rent: __________
   b) Depreciation: __________
   c) Other Expenses: __________
   Total: __________

14. What are the problems of facing at the time of Coir products producing?
C: Marketing:

15. State the Channel of Marketing: Coir Fibre
   a) Direct Channel
      i. Defibering Unit
      ii. Yarn
      iii. Rope
      iv. Cushion
      v. Mat and Mattings Unit
      vi. Corporation
      vii. Federation
   b) Indirect Channel
      i. Defibering Unit
      ii. Agent
      iii. Middlemen
      iv. Federation

16. State the Marketing Cost: Coir Fibre
   a) Loading
   b) Wastage (loss of weight)
   c) Market Fee
   d) Transportation
   e) Commission

   Total

17. Where do you Market your products
   a) Locally, b) Within State, c) Other State, d) If other (please specify)

18. Will environment friendliness help you in selling Coir Products? YES/NO

19. Is there any Competition from which of the states? (Specify)

20. Did you face any Marketing Problem? Yes/No
21. If yes, Can you state some of the problem?

22. Any special effort required for market development of the coir products as per the local requirement? Yes/No

23. Is there any Central and State Government Agencies playing a meaning role in Coir Products Marketing? Yes/No

C. Financing:

24. How the Finance is mobilized (Specify)