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**ECONOMICS OF PAPAYA - PINEAPPLE CROPPING**

**PATTERN IN SINDANG, CAVITE**

# **T H E S I S**

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**March, 1983**

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ECONOMICS OF PAPAYA/PINEAPPLE CROPPING  
PATTERN IN SILANG, CAVITE

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by

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## A B S T R A C T

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This study was conducted primarily to determine the cost and return of producing papaya and pineapple, the socio-economic characteristics of the papaya/pineapple producers, the relationship of cost and return of production to some selected variables, the management practices employed and the problems encountered in papaya/pineapple cropping pattern. This study covered ten barrios of Silang, Cavite from which 100 respondents were selected at random and were personally interviewed.

The average age of the respondents was 45.2 years old. Most of them were able to reach the elementary level of education only. Majority were tenants with an average farm size of 1.4205 hectares, earning an average annual income of ₱23,830.08 and who have an average farm experience of 17 years.

A greater portion of the respondents had low cost of production which resulted to high return from production. The average cost was ₱23,372.30, the bulk of which consisted of fertilizers, transportation and labor. After deducting the maintenance cost, the net profit or return of ₱26,208.70 was obtained.

The cost and return of production were found to be associated with the educational attainment, size of the farm, tenure status and farming experience of the respondents.

The management practices cited by the respondents were weeding, fertilizing, harvesting, control of pests and diseases, raising seedlings and cultivation.

The most frequently mentioned problems in producing papaya and pineapple simultaneously were the occurrence of pests and diseases, and lack of technical know-how. The suggestion given to minimize these problems was proper government support.

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by

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INTRODUCTION

The population density throughout the world is becoming higher and that resources are getting scarcer. For the Philippines where population density is high and farm sizes are small, the strategy of increasing food production must be taken into considerable attention. The alternative for increasing food production lies in intensifying land and labor utilization on areas presently under cultivation.

This can be achieved by the use of better farming system. Farming may be defined as the entire combination of development, management and allocation of resources as well as decisions and activities which is within the