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**ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
STATISTICS DEPARTMENT**

FOR THE YEAR 1961-62

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OF THE
STATISTICS DEPARTMENT**

FOR THE YEAR 1961-62

The Government of India
1962

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT
OF THE
STATISTICS DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1962

©
The Government of Kerala
1963



PLANNING (C) DEPARTMENT

G.O. (Rt.) No. 90/Plg/63, dated Trivandrum, 2nd March 1963

Abstract.—Statistics Department — Administration Report for 1961-62—Reviewed.

Read.—Letter No. MI-10386/62/SD, dated 1st December 1962 from the Director of Statistics.

ORDER

1. Recorded.

2. The Department of Statistics continued to be the Central Agency for the systematic collection, compilation, analysis and objective interpretation of all statistics relating to the State.

3. The Head of the Department is the Director of Statistics. Sri N. Gopalakrishnan Nair, Assistant Director, was in additional charge of the post of Director of Statistics during the year under review.

4. The Director of Statistics was assisted by the Assistant Directors, Research Officers, Analysis and Compilers in the office and by the District Statistical Officers, Statistical Inspectors and Investigators in the field. The expenditure of the Department on various schemes of statistical studies during the year 1961-62 amounted to Rs. 10,47,677.

5. The Land Utilisation Survey was continued during the year under review. As in the previous year the service of the village revenue staff was utilised though the collection of data was done independently by both branches. The departmental survey during the year also aimed at collecting data for framing the pre-harvest area and yield estimates for paddy, sugarcane, pepper, groundnut and cotton. The analysis of the data collected through various rounds of 1960-61 survey was completed during the year. The results obtained from the analysis of the data were utilised for preparing the Agricultural Statistics Returns for the State.

6. As in the previous year, separate random sample crop-cutting survey experiments were conducted on the Autumn (Kanni), Winter (Kumbhom) and Summer (Punja) crops of paddy with a view to estimating the average yield per acre and the total out-turn of rice during each season. Reports on (1) the Winter and Summer crops of paddy 1961 and (2) the Autumn crop of paddy 1961 were published during the year. The yield rate of paddy per acre in 1960-61 was 1861 lb.

7. The cultivable waste land survey which was due for completion by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, could be completed towards the end of September 1961. The result of the survey showed that there were 534745 acres of cultivable waste land in the State.

8. Tables of Agricultural statistics for the Agricultural year, 1959-60 were prepared and those for the year 1960-61 were under preparation. The season and crop report for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 was got printed in one volume and copies distributed. The report for the two years 1959-60 and 1960-61 was under preparation. The Department continued to prepare the forecast reports on the area and production of 25 important crops. The monthly and annual rainfall returns were compiled from the daily rainfall data received from 81 centres in the State. During the year the Department also attended to the preliminary items of work for the conduct of bench-mark and assessment surveys in the districts selected under the I.A.D. Programme.

9. The scheme 'National Index of Field Experiments' started in 1959 was continued during the year and seventy-seven field experiments conducted by the various research stations in the State were analysed and reported.

10. The Department continued to collect, compile and publish the price statistics of important commodities in the State. Wholesale prices of 30 agricultural commodities were collected from 36 centres. Weekly retail prices of commodities were collected from 20 centres. The data collected were regularly published in the Gazette and were also used in the construction of consumer price index numbers.

11. As in the previous year monthly working class consumer price index numbers for 13 important centres were published.

12. The Planning Cell continued to function. Main items attended to by it were:—

(1) Progress report on Plan Schemes for the first quarter of 1961-62;

(2) Annual Progress report on Plan Schemes for 1960-61;

(3) Progress Report on Plan Schemes of the Statistics Department for the first nine months of 1961-62;

(4) Monthly and quarterly progress reports on the plan schemes of the Statistics Department.

13. During the year, the State Income Unit of the Department undertook the work of finalising the provisional estimates of State Income for the years 1955-56 to 1957-58. Preparation of estimates for income for the years 1958-59 to 1960-61 was in progress. A quick estimate of regional income for the State for 1960-61 (at 1955-56 prices) was arrived at.

14. The Department continued to collect and process statistical data pertaining to export from and import into Kerala. The tempo of foreign trade and inter-State movements of commodities was studied by collecting data on sea-borne trade and goods traffic by rail and road. The data relating to the trade through sea up to 1959-60 were compiled and studied with special reference to the various currency areas of the world. The major commodities exported were tea, cashew kernels, coir and coir products, pepper, rubber, coffee and coconut and allied products. The major items of imports into the ports of Kerala were cotton and its products, mineral oils, cashew nuts, grains and pulses, metal and

ores, machinery and mill work and coal and coke. From the statistics collected on the distribution of annual export value, it was observed that, as a single commodity, tea was the foremost foreign exchange earner in all the years from 1956-57 to 1960-61. Cashew kernels and coir and coir products came next in importance. During the year, the data relating to railborne trade for 1960 were compiled. Tea, coconuts, copra, coconut oil, wood and bamboo, coir and coir products were largely exported to other parts of India by rail during the year 1960. Rice, paddy, pulses, cement, salt and sugar were some of the important commodities imported into the State through rail.

15. The Department continued to function as the co-ordinating agency for the collection of statistics under the Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules from registered factories within the purview of the Factories Act, 1948 and also for plantations as defined in the Plantation Labour Act 1951. 2,400 factories registered under the Factories Act were working in the State at the end of the year 1960 of which 1182 factories submitted returns. The average daily employment in the 2,400 factories was estimated at 1.67 lakhs.

16. One thousand and eighty-six establishments employing 85,006 persons submitted annual returns under the Payment of Wages Act for the year 1961. Of the persons employed, the number of persons earning less than Rs. 200 p.m. was 84,643.

17. At the end of the year there were 1,828 Trade Unions/Federations of which 845 Unions only submitted annual returns. They had an income of about Rs. 11.22 lakhs during the year and the expenditure was Rs. 10.65 lakhs. During the year 1960, under the Maternity Benefit Act, 12,531 women workers in the factories and 4,503 women workers in the plantations claimed maternity benefits.

18. The collection and consolidation of Industrial and plantation statistics continued to be attended to by the Department. A brochure on important commercial and industrial undertakings in the State which were owned or managed or in which shares were held by the Government of Kerala was prepared by the Department. With a view to obtaining reliable statistics regarding acreage, production and employment in respect of tea, coffee and rubber in the State, a scheme for improvement of plantation statistics was implemented as one of the Third Five-Year Plan Schemes of the Department. The Department collected statistics through sample surveys on rubber, coffee and tea estates.

19. The Department collected and consolidated the statistics of all the educational institutions in Kerala (except those under the University) for the year 1959-60. Statistical data regarding the transfers of agricultural land registered in the various Sub-Registry Offices were continued to be collected. Analysis of the data for 1960 was done and it was found that altogether 3,41,730 deeds pertaining to transfer of agricultural land were registered in the State. During the year under review 20 per cent sample was selected on a systematic basis for detailed analysis. The Department continued to attend to the collection and compilation of statistics relating to the road mileage and expenditure. The data for 1960-61 were collected and compilation was in progress.

20. The Department was responsible for the compilation, analysis and publication of vital statistics in the State. The Demographic Research Unit of the Department was attending to investigations on fertility and mortality and socio-economic factors associated with them.

21. The following were the more important publications brought out by the Department during the year under review :

- (i) The Annual Statistical Abstract.
- (ii) Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics.

22. The Department also conducted several sample surveys and pilot surveys sponsored by the Government of India, the Indian Central Coconut Committee, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, etc.

23. On the whole, the working of the Department during the year under review was fruitful and satisfactory.

(By Order of the Governor)

C. THOMAS

Planning Secretary

To

The Superintendent, Government Presses (with copy of the Administration Report for printing).

The Director of Statistics.

The Public Department (Administration Report).

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE STATISTICS DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1961-62

CHAPTER I—ADMINISTRATION

I Introductory

The Department is the Central Agency in the State for the systematic collection, compilation, analysis and objective interpretation of all statistics relating to the State.

The Head of the Department is the Director of Statistics. The Director has under him on the technical side, one Deputy Director (vacant), Assistant Directors, Research Officers, Analysts and Compilers. In Office Administration he is assisted by the Personal Assistant to the Director of Statistics, Superintendents and staff consisting of Clerks, Accountants and Typists. The field organisation consists of the District Statistical Officers, Special Officers, Statistical Inspectors and Investigators.

II. Personnel

1. *Director of Statistics.*—Sri N. Gopalakrishnan Nair was in full charge of the post of Director of Statistics during the year under report.

2. *Assistant Directors.*—Sarvasree N. Gopalakrishnan Nair, K. C. Cheriyan, P. P. Philipose and R. Sivasankara Kurup continued as Assistant Directors throughout the period under report. Sri R. Sivasankara Kurup was granted leave for one year to avail himself of a fellowship offered by the Population Council, New York for advanced study in Demography at the Chicago University, in the United States. He handed over charge to Sri G. Kuttappan Pillai, Assistant Director on 18th September 1961 A.N.

Sri M. S. Venkitaraman, Assistant Director was officiating as Assistant Director of Statistics during the year under report. But he continued to be on Foreign Service as Statistician in the Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam throughout the year under report.

Sri N. Karunakara Menon was officiating in the other duty vacancy of Sri M. S. Venkitaraman up to 30th January 1962 when he relinquished charge of the post to take up appointment as Assistant Director (Statistics), Package Programme, Alleppey.

Sri G. Kuttappan Pillai, District Statistical Officer, Quilon was promoted as Assistant Director and he took charge as Assistant Director, Demographic Surveys on 18th September 1961 A.N. from Sri R. Sivasankara Kurup. He was acting as Assistant Director of Statistics in the leave vacancy during the period from 1st April 1961 to 23rd June 1961.

Sri T. Kuruvilla Mathen, Research Officer was promoted as Assistant Director and was posted as Assistant Director (Statistics), Package Programme, Palghat. Sri Kuruvilla Mathen relinquished charge as

Research Officer on 30th January 1962 to take up appointment as Assistant Director (Statistics), Package Programme, Palghat.

Sri S. Bhagavatheeswara Iyer, Personal Assistant to the Director of Statistics was promoted and posted as Assistant Director (I.C.A.R. Surveys) vice Sri N. Karunakara Menon and he assumed charge of his new post on 1st February 1962 F.N. and he continued as such during the remaining period of the year.

3. *Personal Assistant to the Director of Statistics.*—Sri S. Bhagavatheeswara Iyer continued as Personal Assistant to the Director of Statistics up to the forenoon of 1st February 1962 when he relinquished charge of the post to assume charge of the post of Assistant Director (I.C.A.R. Surveys) on 1st February 1962. The post was not filled up during the remaining period of the year under report.

4. *Research Officers.*—Sri T. Kuruvilla Mathen continued as Research Officer up to 30th January 1962 F.N. when he relinquished charge as Research Officer to take up appointment as Assistant Director (Statistics) for Package Programme, Palghat. Sarvasree P. C. Kurien, K. A. George, K. Rama Varma and N. George John continued as Research Officers during the period under report.

Sri B. Thrivikraman Pillai, Research Officer was deputed to the Census Department for appointment as Tabulation Officer and he relinquished charge as Research Officer on 2nd November 1961 F.N.

During the year under report Sri V. Sankaranarayanan Potti was appointed as Statistical Officer on Rs. 200-400 against the post sanctioned for the Livestock Census in the Office of the Assistant Director (Livestock Census) treating the post as temporary addition to the respective cadre in this Department. He was relieved from this Department on 22nd May 1961 F.N. and rejoined this Department on 1st February 1962 F.N. He continued as Research Officer during the remaining period of the year.

Sri K. Easwarankutty continued as Research Officer up to 31st December 1961. He was relieved on 1st January 1962 F.N. to take up his new appointment as Statistical Officer in the Statistical Unit in the Animal Husbandry Department treating the post as temporary addition to the respective cadre of this Department.

Sri T. R. Thankappan Achari continued to be on deputation as Economist-cum-Statistician in the Indo-Norwegian Project, Neendakara and Sri K. Narayanan Nair continued as Research Officer in the Bureau of Economic Studies, Trivandrum.

Sri K. Balakrishnan Nair (Analyst) who was on deputation as Statistician in the Kerala Khadi Board and Sri C. Thomas Varghese, Statistical Inspector were promoted as Research Officers during the period under report and they assumed charge of their new posts on 25th January 1962 F.N. They continued as such during the remaining portion of the year under report.

5. *Senior Superintendent.*—Sri T. V. Chandran, Superintendent was promoted as Senior Superintendent with effect from 14th March 1962 forenoon in the vacancy caused by the conversion of one post of Superintendent on Rs. 150-250 to the post of Senior Superintendent on Rs. 200-400.

6. *District Administration.*—The following officers were in charge of the District Statistical Offices during the period noted against each.

Serial No.	District	Name of the District Statistical Officer	Period of charge during the year under report	
			From	To
1	2	3	4	5
1	Trivandrum	Sri S. Cecil ..	1-4-1961	5-10-1961 A.N.
		„ K. Balakumaran Nair ..	5-10-1961 A.N.	31-3-1962
2	Quilon	„ G. Sreedharan Nair ..	1-4-1961	23-6-1961 A.N.
		„ G. Kuttappan Pillai ..	23-6-1961	18-9-1961 „
		„ M. Mohamed Sally (Statistical Inspector—Additional charge) ..	18-9-1961	28-9-1961 F.N.
		„ S. Cecil (Additional Charge) ..	28-9-1961 F.N.	5-10-1961 A.N.
		„ K. Balakumaran Nair (Additional charge) ..	5-10-1961 A.N.	20-10-1961 F.N.
		„ R. Gopalakrishnan Nair ..	20-10-1961 F.N.	31-3-1962
3	Kottayam	„ K. N. Gopala Panicker (Post vacant from 13th December 1961 to 10th January 1962) ..	1-4-1961	13-12-1961 F.N.
		„ G. Sreedharan Nair (Additional charge) ..	11-1-1962	31-1-1962 A.N.
		„ K. N. Gopala Panicker ..	1-2-1962	31-3-1962 „
4	Alleppey	„ K. Balakumaran Nair ..	1-4-1961	16-7-1961
		„ G. Sreedharan Nair ..	17-7-1961	15-8-1961
		„ K. Balakumaran Nair ..	16-8-1961	3-10-1961
		„ G. Sreedharan Nair ..	4-10-1961	23-1-1962
		Post vacant from 24th January 1962 to 5th March 1962		
		Sri K. N. Gopala Panicker ..	6-3-1962	31-3-1962
5	Ernakulam	„ G. Velayudhan Thampi ..	1-4-1961	31-3-1962
6	Trichur	„ R. Gopalakrishnan Nair ..	1-4-1961	16-8-1961 F.N.
		„ G. Sreedharan Nair ..	16-8-1961 F.N.	3-10-1961 „
		„ P. S. Gopinathan Nair ..	3-10-1961	31-3-1962 „
7	Palghat	„ K. Mailerumperumal Pillai ..	1-4-1961	31-3-1962
8	Kozhikode	„ K. Ramanarayanan Nair ..	1-4-1961	20-4-1961 „
		„ P. S. Gopinathan Nair (Additional charge) ..	20-4-1961	25-5-1961 „
		„ K. Ramanarayanan Nair ..	25-5-1961	31-3-1962 A.N.
9	Cannanore	„ P. S. Gopinathan Nair ..	1-4-1961	30-9-1961 „
		„ K. P. Mohamed Sally ..	30-9-1961	31-3-1962
10	Office of the Special Officer, Cardamom Survey, Pam-padumpara	„ N. Krishna Pillai ..	1-4-1961	14-11-1961
		„ P. T. Joseph ..	15-11-1961	13-1-1962
		„ N. Krishna Pillai ..	14-1-1962	31-3-1962

Sri C. R. Gopinathan Nair, District Statistical Officer, Quilon who was deputed for the Statistical Officer's Training course for 9 months from 3rd October 1960 returned after training on 7th July 1961 A.N. He was posted as Special Officer for the scheme for the Estimation of Cost of Production of Milk and Other Livestock Products on 7th July 1961 A.N.

Sri P. Sankunny Nair, Special Officer deputed as Statistical Officer, Dairy Survey Scheme in the Co-operative Department continued to be so during the year under review.

Sri N. Krishna Pillai continued to be Special Officer for Cardamom Survey throughout the year 1961-62.

Sri P. Atchuthan Nair continued as Special Officer for Enquiry into Cost of Cultivation of Coconuts during the period under report.

Sri K. P. Mohamed Sally and Sri P. T. Joseph were promoted to the cadre of District Statistical Officers during the year under report.

7. Sanctioned strength of the Department as on 31st March 1962 was as follows:

	Rs.		
Director of Statistics	500-800	(1)	
Deputy Director of Statistics	400-700	(1)	
Assistant Director	250-550	(5)	
Research Officer	200-400	(7)	
Personal Assistant to Director	200-400	(1)	(Permanent)
Senior Superintendent	200-400	(1)	
Junior Superintendent	150-250	(2)	
District Statistical Officer	200-400	(9)	
Special Officer	200-400	(3)	
Analyst	150-250	(43)	
Statistical Inspector	150-250	(38)	(29 posts permanent)
Supervisor, Mechanical			
Tabulation Unit	150-250	(1)	
Fair Copy Superintendent	125-225	(1)	
Compiler (U.D)	80-180	(20)	
Compiler (L.D)	40-120	(151)	
Investigator (U.D)	80-180	(42)	(4 posts permanent)
Investigator (L.D)	40-120	(202)	(17 posts permanent)
Punch Card Operator (U.D)	80-180	(1)	
Punch Card Operator (L.D)	40-120	(6)	
Clerk (U.D)	80-180	(6)	(one post permanent)
Clerks & Accountants (L.D)	40-120	(22)	(four posts permanent)

		Rs.	
Typist-cum-Clerk		40-120	(2)
Typist	(U.D)	80-180	(4)
Typist	(L.D)	40-120	(15)
Draftsman		50-150	(3)
Driver		40-100	(1)
Duffadar		35-45	(1)
Peon		30-40	(27) (Two posts permanent)

III. General

During the period under report Sri V. C. Chidambara Iyer, Analyst was deputed for training in Demography at the Demographic Training Centre. The training is of two years duration. Sri V. C. Chidambara Iyer was relieved on 12th July 1961 A.N.

There were no other deputation from the Department for any other training course during the year 1961-1962.

The expenditure of the Department under different schemes for the year was as follows:

Total	Regular staff (Statistical Bureau)	For work on the lines of National Sample Survey	Five-Year Plan Schemes	Non-Plan Scheme fully financed by I.C.C.C., I.C.A.C., I.C.A.R., etc.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10,47,677	4,00,826	71,297	2,89,350	2,86,204

CHAPTER II—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

1. Land Utilisation Survey

During the year under review, this Department continued to attend to the conduct of Land Utilisation Survey to get estimates of area under different land uses and crops in the State. As in the previous year, the survey was conducted in three rounds spread over the following three periods of the year.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| (i) July 1961 to October 1961 | for Autumn crops |
| (ii) November 1961 to February 1962 | for Winter crops |
| (iii) March 1962 to June 1962 | for Summer crops. |

As before, the survey consisted of two parts, viz., the "Survey by the Village Officers" and the "Departmental Survey". The survey by the Village Officers was conducted only during the first two rounds. The sampling design was the same as in the previous year. The services of the village revenue staff were utilised for the conduct of this survey. For the first round (July 1961 to October 1961) of the Departmental Survey also, the sampling design remained the same as before. But, in the second round of the Departmental Survey, certain modifications were introduced in order to collect simultaneously data for framing the pre-harvest area and yield estimates on a few crops in the State as well. For this, the survey was recast into two parts, one for the wet land plots and the other for the dry land plots. Also, unlike in the previous year no sub-sample out of the sample selected for the 'Survey by Village Officers' has been considered for the Departmental Survey.

The crops for which pre-harvest data were proposed to be collected were the following:

1. Paddy
2. Sugarcane
3. Pepper
4. Groundnut
5. Cotton

Pre-harvest area estimates of paddy and sugarcane were proposed to be framed from the data obtained through the former survey, viz., Survey in wet lands and those of pepper and cotton from the latter, viz. survey in dry land plots and that for groundnut from both (pooled data obtained from the Departmental Survey in wet land and dry land plots).

There was no change in the number of villages to be selected in each taluk, viz., 10 and in the number of clusters fixed in the different regions, viz. 6, 8 or 10 of the State from the previous year. After selecting the required number of plots from a village, two separate lists, one consisting of wet land plots and the other of dry lands were prepared for the wet and dry land surveys.

Selection of plots for collecting Pre-harvest yield data.—The data on pre-harvest yield for the five crops mentioned above were collected in an objective way. For this, three plots growing each crop were randomly selected at the proper seasons in the villages where the Departmental Survey was conducted. Only those taluks which were important for a particular crop were considered for that crop. If the number of plots selected for the Departmental Survey containing the crop was found to be less than three, then the data were collected from these plots alone.

From the data collected through the second round of the survey (November 1961 to February 1962), the pre-harvest estimates of pepper and Winter paddy were framed. The pre-harvest area and yield estimates on Summer paddy were compiled from the details obtained through the third round (March 1962 to June 1962) of the survey. All these estimates have been forwarded to the State Government and the Government of India.

For the Departmental Survey, 537 villages were selected during each round. Nearly 1.25 lakhs of plots were enumerated during the year.

The work relating to the Village Officers' survey was much in arrears in many taluks as in the previous year. The following table gives the percentage of villages from which schedules have been received during each round of the survey (District-wise).

Survey by the Village Officers:—

Serial number	District	Percentage of villages from which schedules have been forwarded	
		July 1961 to October, 1961	November, 1961 to February, 1962
1	Trivandrum ..	..	..
2	Quilon ..	..	..
3	Alleppey ..	41.40	11.11
4	Kottayam ..	15.84	9.90
5	Ernakulam ..	18.58	15.92
6	Trichur ..	4.04	..
7	Palghat ..	45.69	17.88
8	Kozhikode ..	40.84	22.22
9	Cannanore ..	35.20	18.80

The analysis of the data collected through the various rounds of the 1960-61 survey was completed during the year under review. The results are being utilised for preparing the Agricultural Statistics Returns for the State. These estimates are given separately under 'Other Agricultural Statistics' in this volume.

II. Crop Cutting Survey

1. *Introduction.*—During the year under report three rounds of crop cutting surveys on paddy were conducted by this Department. The details of the period of survey sampling plan adopted and the results arrived at are explained in the following paragraphs.

2. *Period of Survey.*—The crop cutting survey on autumn crop of paddy was carried out during the months of July to September and the winter and summer crops during the months of January, February and March to May respectively.

3. *Sampling Design.*—For each round of the survey a stratified multistage random sampling design was adopted. The taluk was taken as the stratum, karas/desoms as the first stage units, plots as the second stage units, and square plot of side $16\frac{1}{2}'$ as the ultimate sampling unit. From each taluk 6 karas/desoms were selected with equal probability

and 5 plots were selected in each kara/desom by the method of systematic random sampling with a random start. In the selected plot a square plot of side $16\frac{1}{2}'$ was located at random and the produce in the square plot was harvested. A slight modification was introduced in the sampling design for the survey on winter and summer crops. For these two rounds of the survey sample plots were selected by adopting the matched sampling technique. The sample consisted of the following 3 categories: (1) 50% of the karas/desoms and plots selected for the previous year's corresponding survey were retained for this year, (2) all the karas/desoms selected for conducting crop cutting experiments by the Directorate of National Sample Survey were also included in the sample and (3) additional karas/desoms required if any were selected to bring the total sample size in each taluk to 6.

4. *Field work.*—The field work was attended to by the investigators of this Department under the supervision of the Statistical Inspectors and District Statistical Officers.

5. *Results.*—The reports on (1) the winter and summer crops of paddy, 1961 (2) the autumn crop of paddy, 1961 were published during the year under report. The particulars of yield rate of paddy per acre and the total outturn of rice during the year 1960-61 are given below :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Yield rate of dry paddy/acre lb.</i>	<i>Total outturn of rice Tons</i>	<i>No. of experiments conducted during 1960-61</i>
1960-61	1861	1050700	3357

The analysis of the data collected during the surveys on winter and summer crops of paddy, 1962 is in progress.

III. Cultivable Waste Land Survey

The Cultivable Waste Land Survey initiated in 1955-56, was due to be completed by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. But owing to the practical difficulties encountered during the course of actual field work particularly in the three districts, Palghat, Kozhikode and Cannanore, the survey could be completed only towards the end of September, 1961.

During the first half of the year under review analysis of the data collected from Quilon Taluk and Alleppey District was completed and the results were summarised in the report issued as Part V.

Field work relating to the survey in the three districts, Palghat, Kozhikode and Cannanore was completed in September, 1961 and the tabulation and analysis of the data were completed by the end of the year under reference.

The findings of the survey in these three districts were given in the report issued as Part VI.

The tables attached give the summary position of the different types of waste lands in the State.

The following were some of the important findings from the survey :

The total area under waste lands in Kerala State (excluding the Devicolam, Peermade and Udumbanchola taluks) was found to be 11.15 lakhs acres which was about 13% of the area of the State (excluding the area of the taluks Devicolam, Peermade and Udumbanchola). The extent of waste lands was found to be maximum in Cannanore District 3.38 lakhs of acres and minimum in Alleppey District with only 7,500 acres. The extent of waste lands was also found to be substantial in Quilon, Palghat and Kozhikode Districts.

The extent of cultivable waste and other fallow together came to 6.07 lakhs acres or 54% of the total extent of waste lands. Uncultivable wastes came to 4.26 lakhs of acres or 38% of the waste lands in the State. Current fallow accounted for the rest.

The Malabar region comprising the three districts, Palghat, Kozhikode and Cannanore was alone found to hold about 86% of the area under cultivable waste, 71% of the area under other fallow, 60% of the area under current fallow and 54% of the area under uncultivable waste in the State. Uncultivable waste lands were largely reported from Quilon District also. Area under uncultivable waste land in the Quilon District was 1.58 lakhs of acres or 37% of the area under uncultivable waste in the State.

The following table gives the distribution pattern of the waste land blocks in the State according to the size of the block.

Type of waste land	Size of the Blocks *																	
	Less than 1 acre			1 to 5 acres			Above 5 acres			Total								
	No. of blocks	Area		No. of blocks	Area		No. of blocks	Area		No. of blocks	Area		No. of blocks	Area				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9										
Current fallow	83393 (79.25)	26134 (31.98)	19984 (18.99)	36157 (44.24)	1857 (1.76)	19441 (23.78)	105234 (100.00)	81732 (100.00)										
Other fallow	38994 (75.36)	11107 (15.47)	10627 (20.54)	20573 (28.66)	2121 (40.99)	40115 (55.87)	51742 (100.00)	71795 (100.00)										
Cultivable waste	77759 (62.61)	22710 (4.28)	32857 (26.46)	71872 (13.53)	13514 (10.93)	436359 (82.19)	124190 (100.00)	530941 (100.00)										
Uncultivable waste	82587 (77.42)	17214 (4.22)	17538 (16.44)	36386 (8.93)	6555 (6.14)	353906 (86.85)	106680 (100.00)	407506 (100.00)										
Total	282733 (72.90)	77165 (7.07)	81006 (20.89)	164988 (15.11)	24107 (6.21)	849821 (77.82)	387846 (100.00)	1091974 (100.00)										

* Details on the size distribution of waste lands in the 4 inaccessible villages Agali, Pudur, Sholayar and Kadukkankunnu of the Palghat District are not included in the table.

It will be seen from the above table that about 73 per cent of the waste land blocks (all types) were in the size group less than 1 acre in extent and that only 6 per cent of the blocks were of size more than 5 acres in extent. But the percentage of the total area under waste lands covered by waste land blocks of area more than 5 acres was as high as 78 per cent.

Area under waste lands in each District of the State

District	Surveyed area of the District (Acres)	Area under				
		All wastes (Acres)	Current fallow (Acres)	Other fallow (Acres)	Cultivable waste (Acres)	Uncultivable waste (Acres)
Trivandrum ..	540147	27209	6704	8119	6772	5614
Percentage ..		2.44	8.17	11.23	1.27	1.32
Quilon ..	1169421	174136	1368	2572	12021	158175
Percentage ..		15.62	1.67	3.56	2.25	37.17
Alleppey ..	453171	7494	1685	292	3377	2140
Percentage ..		0.67	2.05	0.40	0.63	0.50
Kottayam* ..	545231	27415	6960	3364	8651	8440
Percentage ..	(Area covered by the survey)	2.46	8.49	4.65	1.62	1.99
Ernakulam ..	825210	47950	12384	3935	24012	7649
Percentage ..		4.30	15.10	5.40	4.50	1.80
Trichur ..	727654	41006	3700	2828	21983	12495
Percentage ..		3.68	4.51	3.91	4.10	2.94
Palghat ..	1266867	191490	29703	11964	61480	88343
Percentage ..		17.18	36.22	16.55*	11.50	20.76
Kozhikode ..	1644883	259606	12152	15558	183275	48621
Percentage ..		23.30	14.82	21.52	34.27	11.42
Cannanore ..	1402400	338261	7356	23699	213174	94032
Percentage ..		30.35	8.97	32.78	39.86	22.10
State ..	8574984	1114567	82012	72301	534745	425512
Percentage ..	(Area covered by the survey)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

* The survey was not conducted in Peermade, Devicolam and Udumbanchola Taluks and hence these are not included in the above table.

Area under different types of waste lands in each Taluk

Name of taluk	Total area of the taluk (Acres)	All waste lands (Acres)	Current fallow (Acres)	Other fallow (Acres)	Cultivable waste (Acres)	Uncultivable waste (Acres)
Quilon ..	93952	1868	159	232	1204	293
Percentage	100.00	1.98	0.16	0.25	1.28	0.72
Quilon District ..	810935	174136	1368	2572	12021	158175
Percentage	100.00	21.46	0.16	0.32	1.48	19.50
Karthikappally ..	57790	1748	760	43	78	867
Percentage	100.00	3.02	1.32	0.07	0.13	1.50
Mavelikara ..	70030	1375	60	43	817	455
Percentage	100.00	1.96	0.08	0.06	1.17	0.65
Chennannore ..	47737	302	127	34	71	70
Percentage	100.00	0.61	0.26	0.07	0.14	0.14
Thiruvella ..	83735	2013	58	98	1732	125
Percentage	100.00	2.39	0.06	0.12	2.06	0.15
Kuttanad ..	68087	778	653	20	92	13
Percentage	100.00	1.13	0.96	0.02	0.13	0.02
Ambalapuzha ..	52484	484	5	7	274	198
Percentage	100.00	0.91	0.01	0.01	0.52	0.37
Shertallai ..	78912	794	22	47	313	412
Percentage	100.00	1.01	0.03	0.06	0.39	0.53
Alleppey District ..	458775	7494	1685	292	3377	2140
Percentage	100.00	1.63	0.37	0.06	0.74	0.46
Chittoor ..	285554	25266	1297	274	1217	22478
Percentage	100.00	8.85	0.45	0.10	0.43	7.87
Palghat ..	177544	7574	9358	335	3996	3885
Percentage	100.00	9.90	5.27	0.19	2.25	2.19
Ponnani ..	103656	19618	3404	589	3545	2080
Percentage	100.00	28	3.28	0.57	3.42	3.01
Perinthamma ..	397368	57728	2437	3502	30225	21564
Percentage	100.00	14.53	0.61	0.88	7.62	5.43
Ottappalam ..	161356	33083	3679	6390	15885	7128
Percentage	100.00	20.50	2.28	3.96	9.84	4.42
Alathur ..	141384	48221	9530	874	6611	31208
Percentage	100.00	34.11	6.74	0.62	4.68	22.07
Palghat District ..	1266862	191492	29705	11964	61480	88343
Percentage	100.00	15.11	2.35	0.94	4.85	6.97
Tirur ..	179203	18486	3059	1115	4177	66.01
Percentage	100.00	10.32	1.71	0.62	2.33	535
Ernad ..	558182	59428	2306	3892	31442	21788
Percentage	100.00	10.64	0.41	0.70	5.63	3.90
Kozhikode ..	242476	15919	2260	694	9310	3655
Percentage	100.00	6.57	0.93	0.29	3.84	1.51
Badagara ..	135849	2350	190	136	1507	517
Percentage	100.00	1.73	0.14	0.10	1.11	0.38
Quilandy ..	188298	3716	211	244	1613	1648
Percentage	100.00	1.97	0.11	0.13	0.85	0.88
South Wynad ..	340871	159707	4126	9477	135226	10878
Percentage	100.00	46.85	1.21	2.78	39.67	3.19
Kozhikode District ..	1644879	259606	12152	15558	183275	48621
Percentage	100.00	15.78	0.74	0.94	11.14	2.96
Tellicherry ..	297205	13450	188	217	12161	884
Percentage	100.00	4.52	0.06	0.07	4.09	0.30
North Wynad ..	184506	53215	136	887	52135	57
Percentage	100.00	28.84	0.07	0.48	28.26	0.03
Cannanore ..	105889	10074	277	246	4462	5089
Percentage	100.00	9.51	0.26	0.23	4.21	4.81

Name of taluk	Total area of the taluk (Acres)	All waste lands (Acres)	Current fallow (Acres)	Other fallow (Acres)	Cultivable waste (Acres)	Uncultivable waste (Acres)
Taliparamba ..	329250	99178	4328	8511	66227	20112
Percentage	100·00	30·12	1·31	2·59	20·11	6·11
Kasargode ..	240857	94627	880	9292	53121	31334
Percentage	100·00	39·29	0·37	3·86	22 05	13·01
Hosdurg ..	244702	67717	1547	4546	25068	36556
Percentage	100·00	27·67	0·63	1·86	10·24	14·94
Cannanore ..	1402409	338261	7356	23699	213174	94032
District Percentage	100·00	24·12	0·53	1·69	15·20	6·70

IV. Other Agricultural Statistics

The following items of work relating to Agricultural surveys were also attended to by the Department during the year under report.

1. *Agricultural Statistics returns and the season and crop reports.*—The tables of Agricultural Statistics for the Agricultural year 1959-60 were prepared and forwarded to the Government of India. The areas under the different utilisation for the year are given in the following Table:—

Serial No.	Classification of area	Area (acres)	Percentage to total area
1	Area according to village papers ..	95,34,611	100·00
2	Forests ..	26,09,654	27·38
3	Land put to non-agricultural uses ..	5,00,884	5·25
4	Barren and uncultivable land ..	3,86,056	4·05
5	Permanent pastures and grazing land ..	1,12,961	1·18
6	Land under miscellaneous tree crops ..	5,04,128	5·29
7	Cultivable waste ..	3,69,212	3·87
8	Current fallow ..	1,72,393	1·80
9	Other fallow ..	1,72,947	1·81
10	Net area sown ..	47,06,376	49·37
11	Area sown more than once ..	9,91,830	10·40
12	Total cropped area ..	56,98,206	59·77

The area under the more important crops and their production during 1959-60 are given below :

Sl. No.	Crop	Area (acres)	Production
1	Paddy ..	19,00,142	15,54,936 tons
2	Cocoanut ..	12,17,091	3,365 M. nuts
3	Arecanut ..	1,31,361	7,208 ,,
4	Tapioca ..	5,94,922	16,46,625 tons
5	Sugarcane ..	22,010	35,780 tons of gur
6	Cashewnuts ..	1,29,525	80,388 tons
7	Tea ..	92,088	39,737 ,,
8	Coffee ..	41,509	7,292 ,,
9	Rubber ..	2,70,626	22,158 ,,
10	Cardamom ..	70,542	1,260 ,,

The estimates from the forecast reports are furnished in the case of forecast crops. In the case of other crops the estimates for Travancore-Cochin portion are those obtained from the land utilisation survey of the Department. For the Malabar region, the estimates are based on the revenue returns.

The returns of Agricultural Statistics for the year 1960-61 are under preparation.

The season and crop report for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 in one volume was got printed and were distributed. The report for the two years 1959-60 and 1960-61 is under preparation.

2. *Forecast Reports*:—The preparation of the forecast reports on area and production of important crops in the State was continued during the year also. These reports were forwarded to the Government of India and the State Government as per the time-schedule.

Forecast reports were prepared for 25 crops. The condition factors on the area and average yield of these crops in each taluk were reported by the Statistical Inspectors after proper enquiry in a few important production centres. The District and the State figures were worked out, based on these reports.

3. *Rainfall data*:—Daily rainfall data are received from 81 centres in Kerala. The monthly and annual rainfall returns are compiled from these.

The daily rainfall statements are to be printed and forwarded to the Deputy Director-General of Observatories, Poona. Since Government Presses are not in a position to print and supply the tables in times efforts are being made to get them printed in private presses as early as possible. A statement giving the monthly rainfall in each district for 1961-62 is enclosed.

Besides, data on weather conditions are also collected from the N.E.S. Blocks where the meteorological instruments have been installed. Due to various reasons, it has not been possible to get these data regularly. Action is being taken to collect these on a more systematic way.

Average Rainfall (Millimeters) for 1961 April to 1962 March

District	April 1961	May 1961	June 1961	July 1961	August 1961	September 1961	October 1961	November 1961	December 1961	January 1962	February 1962	March 1962	Total
Trivandrum ..	75.0	446.4	912.1	425.4	310.7	185.5	206.7	97.5	24.9	58.1	65.5	48.4	2856.2
Quilon ..	161.2	368.7	864.2	645.2	480.3	192.5	225.8	98.4	14.1	76.3	127.0	79.7	3333.4
Alleppey ..	126.7	456.5	1089.4	731.0	589.2	295.7	278.8	141.4	42.9	36.4	61.9	49.4	3899.3
Kottayam ..	132.8	414.8	855.2	926.7	567.8	27.9	245.3	96.3	28.5	37.3	69.7	55.5	3687.8
Ernakulam ..	134.7	682.0	830.0	836.7	599.1	401.7	250.6	95.6	16.5	11.7	72.7	46.6	3977.9
Trichur ..	95.3	644.1	1007.2	1290.6	652.5	399.8	193.0	67.5	20.8	23.3	57.1	41.1	4492.3
Palghat ..	65.5	421.1	878.7	1100.9	593.6	298.6	283.8	69.0	7.1	16.1	40.0	50.9	4415.2
Kozhikode ..	58.3	1041.4	1479.5	1772.8	951.6	725.0	314.6	82.1	7.6	28.2	36.0	33.6	6530.7
Cannanore ..	58.3	558.3	1091.3	1618.7	1067.1	662.0	364.4	75.0	17.6	18.2	43.8	7.6	5582.2

4. *Other Miscellaneous items of work.*—During the year under report this Department attended to the preliminary items of work for the conduct of the Bench-mark and Assessment Surveys in the districts selected under the I.A.D. Programme. Basic data to some official and non-official agencies like the Census Department, Agriculture Department and the Times of India, Bombay were also supplied.

V. National Index of Field Experiments

This has been included as a continuing scheme under the Second Five-Year Plan of the Department. The scheme envisages the collection, analysis of the data and reporting of the results relating to the agricultural experiments conducted in the State. The scheme was started in 1959.

During the year under review, data relating to 77 experiments conducted by the various Research Stations in the State have been analysed. The results of analysis of these experiments have been communicated to the concerned Research Stations and to the State Agricultural Department. These results with the additional information required by the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics, New Delhi have also been sent to them in the prescribed proforma by this Department.

The total expenditure on the scheme for the period was Rs. 6,430.

CHAPTER III—ECONOMIC STATISTICS

I. Prices Statistics

One of the most important regular items of work of this Department is with regard to the collection, compilation and publication of Prices Statistics of the State. Statistics of the following prices are collected—

(1) Wholesale prices of important agricultural commodities (weekly).

(2) Retail prices of necessaries at important centres in the State (weekly).

(3) Agricultural wages and rural retail prices (monthly).

(4) Weekly prices of Export Staples at Alleppey and at Mattancherry (weekly).

(5) Prices of important varieties of coir at the main producing centres (weekly).

The Statistical Inspectors of this Department are mainly responsible for the price collection work and the work is supervised by the District Statistical Officers.

The following statements of prices were regularly published in the Gazette in the sheets allotted for this Department:

(1) Wholesale prices of agricultural commodities (weekly).

(2) Retail prices of necessaries (weekly).

(3) Prices of Export staples at Alleppey and Mattancherry (weekly).

(4) Average prices of different varieties of coir yarn at important coir producing centres (monthly).

(5) Working class consumer price index numbers for selected centres in the State (monthly).

(6) Agricultural Wages (monthly).

This Department also continued to furnish weekly wholesale prices of cocoanuts (without husk) to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam. Weekly statements of wholesale prices of tapioca and weekly statements of prices of coir yarn, raw and retted husk were supplied to the Secretary, Tapioca Expansion Board, Trivandrum and to the Secretary, Coir Board, Ernakulam, respectively. Further, as per the request made by the Reserve Bank of India, monthly statements showing agricultural wages and weekly statements showing wholesale prices prevailing at the various centres in the State were furnished to them regularly. In addition to this, the data on agricultural wages and rural retail prices are being supplied to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi.

1. WHOLESALE PRICES

Wholesale prices of agricultural commodities are being collected from 36 centres. 30 commodities are covered.

The trends noticed in the average monthly wholesale prices of rice, copra, coconut oil, ginger, pepper, turmeric, tapioca, etc., during the year under reference are as follows:

1. *Rice*.—The average monthly wholesale prices of rice at most of the important centres in the State were steadily increasing till September 1961 after which a decline was noted. The price level during March 1962 was lower than that during April 1961, the percentage decrease ranging from 1 per cent at Trivandrum to 4 per cent at Ernakulam.

2. *Copra*.—At Changanacherry and Alleppey, the wholesale prices of copra showed a declining trend till August, 1961. Thereafter the price at both the centres gradually increased till December 1961, when there was a fall. The price of copra Kozhikode was fluctuating between Rs. 149.34 and 160.26 per quintal.

3. *Cocoanut oil*.—Unlike the prices of copra, the prices of coconut oil showed irregular fluctuations during the first three quarters of the period under review. The price level at the end of the year under report was more or less same as that at the commencement of the period under reference.

4. *Ginger*.—The prices at Kozhikode, Cochin and Alleppey were on the increase till October 1961 after which a steady fall was observed. At Kozhikode the price level during October 1961 was 29 per cent higher than that at the beginning of the year under review, at Cochin by 30 per cent and at Alleppey by 30 per cent.

5. *Black Pepper*.—The prices of black pepper at Cochin and Kozhikode attained the maximum level during June 1961 and that at Alleppey during July 1961. Thereafter a steady fall in prices was observed in all the centres. The price level at the end of 1961-62 was lower than that at the beginning by 17 per cent at all these centres.

6. *Turmeric*.—After a fall during the first four months, the prices of turmeric recovered during August 1961 and remained more or less stationary till January 1962. This was followed by a sharp increase during the next two months. When compared to the corresponding period for the previous year, the price during March 1962 was higher by 33 per cent.

7. *Tapioca*.—The prices for tapioca at Nedumangad, one of the most important marketing centres in the State were on the ascent till January 1962 after which a slight decline was experienced. The price during January 1962 was 103 per cent higher than that during the corresponding period of the previous year. At Kozhikode the prices were increasing till August 1961. Thereafter the prices were moving irregularly for the next four months. After this the prices showed an increasing trend. The price level at the end of 1961-62 was 72 per cent higher than that at the close of 1960-61.

8. *Cocoanut (with husk)*.—After a continuous decline during the first half of the period under report, the prices recovered and showed an increasing trend. Excepting for the months of September 1961 and March 1962, the prices Kozhikode were lower than those at Alleppey.

9. *Banana*.—The price of banana at Punalur during the 1st half of the period under report was moving irregularly. The prices touched a minimum during June 1961. During the rest of the year the price was increasing.

10. *Wheat*.—After a fall during May 1961, the prices recovered during July 1961. This was followed by a slight decline during August and September 1961. The prices increased continuously during the next five months. The price was maximum during August 1961. This was however, 11 per cent lower than that during August 1960.

2. RETAIL PRICES

The weekly retail prices of necessaries were collected from 20 centres in the State. The data were mainly used for the construction of consumer price index numbers for important centres in the State. The variation in the prices of rice, mutton, cocoanut, arcanut etc., are briefly commented below :

1. *Rice*:—The price of rice was in general rising till September 1961, after which a decline was noted though a recovery in prices was experienced during January 1962. The monthly average price for the State was minimum during March 1962. This was more or less the same as that at the commencement of the year under report.

2. *Mutton, Beef, Fish*:—As regards these items, the variation in prices was not significant, except for the seasonal variation in the price of fish.

3. *Milk*:—Throughout the year the price of milk showed an increasing trend. The average price for the State at the end of the year under report was 13 per cent higher than those prevailed at the commencement of the period.

4. *Cocoanut without husk*.—The prices of cocoanut showed a declining trend till July 1961. After this prices recovered and began to rise. The rise continued throughout the remaining period of the year under reference, except for a slight fall during September 1961. The average prices for the State was maximum at the beginning of the year and this was 10 per cent higher than those during the corresponding period of the previous year.

5. *Cocoanut oil*.—The prices for cocoanut oil remained more or less steady during the 1st half of the period under report. Thereafter the prices declined. When compared to April 1961, there was a decline of 5 per cent in the average prices for the State during March 1962.

6. *Areca nut*.—The seasonal variations in the supply of areca nut were reflected in the price trends of the commodity. The prices at most of the centres were at the peak during April 1961 and were lowest during July 1961. The average price for the State during July 1962 was however 27 per cent lower than those prevailed during the corresponding period of the previous year under reference.

3. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS)

The Department continued to compute monthly working class consumer price index numbers for 13 important centres in the State. The indices were published in the Government Gazette.

The following table shows the monthly working class consumer price index numbers for the various selected centres in the State. After April 1961 the indices for most of the centres steadily increased and reached the maximum in August 1961. There were irregular fluctuations in the indices at most of the centres during the remaining part of the year under review. The index for the State (average for the centres) at the end of the period was higher by 3 points than the index at the beginning.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for the period April 1961 to March 1962

Centres	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		April 1961	May 1961	June 1961	July 1961	August 1961	September 1961	October 1961	November 1961	December 1961	January 1962	February 1962	March 1962
Trivandrum	..	472	471	471	476	480	475	476	475	478	478	483	476
Quilon	..	477	483	493	504	511	510	513	511	511	510	506	500
Punalur	..	458	459	474	482	491	481	488	484	485	490	492	490
Alleppey	..	454	454	467	478	478	467	469	467	463	463	460	454
Changanacherry	..	464	465	474	476	474	470	476	474	474	471	467	464
Kottayam	..	455	459	467	479	487	484	488	485	479	473	473	472
Alwaye	..	472	475	482	487	488	487	483	486	490	483	480	474
Ernakulam	..	484	484	491	505	510	508	503	495	497	490	479	471
Trichur	..	478	479	483	492	494	488	480	485	491	493	488	482
Chalakudy	..	492	493	493	493	497	495	489	490	488	489	482	473
Munnar	..	477	477	481	493	491	476	472	463	457	459	463	459
Sherthallai	..	441	443	452	460	462	449	452	453	448	447	444	445
Kozhikode	..	493	500	512	523	519	512	505	506	510	509	507	496

Base for Kozhikode is average prices for the year ended June 1936 = 100.

Base for other Centres is August 1939 = 100.

4. COIR PRICES

This Department continued to collect and publish prices of different varieties of coir yarn at important coir producing centres. Table showing the wholesale prices of important varieties of coir yarn at important coir producing centres in Kerala State for the period under reference is appended herewith.

In the case of Anjengo (ordinary) variety except for a decline during May 1961, the prices showed a rising trend during the first half of the period under review. This was followed by a decrease during the next four months, after which the prices recovered. The prices for Mangadan variety of coir yarn were increasing till December 1961. The prices prevailed during December 1961 were 18 per cent higher than those prevailed during April 1961. During the last quarter of the period under report the prices were moving irregularly. In regard to Ashtamudi and Aratory, the trend in prices was more or less similar to that of Anjengo, attaining the peak during November 1961. The prices of Beypore variety of coir yarn showed irregular fluctuations during the first three quarters of the period under reference. This was followed by a continuous fall during the remaining part of the year. As regards the price of Vanna coir, the prices were on the ascent till January 1962. A declining trend was experienced during February 1962, but the fall in prices was not very appreciable. The price level at the end of 1961-62 was 23 per cent higher than those at the commencement of the year under review.

II. Index Number Series relating to Agricultural Economy

The unit for the calculation of indices relating to Agricultural Economy continued to function during 1961-62 with one Analyst and one Compiler. Monthly index numbers of parity between prices received and prices paid by farmers have been computed up to January 1962. Monthly index numbers of wholesale prices of Agricultural commodities were also computed up to the month of January 1962.

Steps were taken for the calculation of index numbers of agricultural wages from the year 1956 onwards with the year 1952-53 as base as suggested by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Index numbers of Agricultural production were calculated from the year 1956 to 1960 with the year 1955-56 as base as suggested by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and sent to the Economic and Statistical Advisor.

The Tables below show the index numbers of parity between prices received and prices paid by farmers as well as the index numbers of wholesale prices of agricultural commodities for the different months of 1961-62.

Index number of parity between prices received and prices paid by farmer
(Base 1952-53 = 100)

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1961	..	..	..	94	93	93	92	89	89	90	86	86
1962	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The Index of wholesale prices of Agricultural commodities (Base 1952-53 = 100)

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1961	..	..	..	127	126	127	126	127	126	124	125	125
1962	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III. Planning Statistics

The Planning Cell established in March 1957 as a Plan Scheme continued to function as a Non-Plan Scheme with depleted staff during the year under review. The main items of work attended to by the section are the following :—

1. The quarterly progress report of various Plan Schemes pertaining to different departments of the State for the first quarter of 1960-61 was prepared. The preparation of the Progress report of Plan Schemes of the State for the year 1960-61, the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan was attended to by the Section during the year.

2. Progress report for all Plan Schemes of this Department for the first nine months of 1961-62 was prepared and furnished to Government.

3. Monthly and quarterly progress reports of all Plan Schemes of the Department due with the State Government, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India and Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi were prepared and furnished in time.

4. In addition to the above, various unspecified items of work connected with the formulation and finalisation of the Third Five-Year Plan Schemes of the State Plan in general and of the Departments in particular were also attended to by the Section.

IV. Regional Income Unit

During the year under report, the Department continued to attend to the work of estimating the Regional Income for the State. The work was being attended to by the State Income Unit sanctioned for the Department under the Third Five-Year Plan Schemes. It was found that there were many gaps in the available statistical data for framing the State income estimates. But earnest attempts were made to bridge these gaps satisfactorily by independently collecting necessary statistical data from all possible sources relating to different sectors of economy.

The Department undertook the work of finalising the provisional estimates of regional income for the years 1955-56 to 1957-58 already published by the Department in May 1960. This work is in progress. Estimates of the income for the years 1958-59 to 1960-61 from the following sectors were also prepared during the year under report:—

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Agriculture, | 5. Banking and Insurance, |
| 2. Mining, | 6. Communications and |
| 3. Forestry, | 7. Railways. |
| 4. Fisheries, | |

The work in respect of the remaining sectors is in progress. A quick estimate of the regional income for the State for the year 1960-61 (at 1955-56 price) was arrived at. An estimate for 1965-66 (at 1955-56 price) was also arrived at by projection based on the Third Plan invest-

ments. Figures of population and of the State's per-capita income thus worked out are given below:—

	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66
1. State Income (Crores) ..	335	397	503
2. Population (Lakhs) ..	149	169	192
3. Per-capita Income (Rs.) ..	225	235	262

V. Trade Statistics

The Trade and Commerce Wing of this Department continued to collect and process statistical data pertaining to export from and import into Kerala. The tempo of foreign trade and inter-State movements of commodities were studied by collecting data on sea-borne trade and goods traffic by rail and road.

The field staff of the Department attended to the collection of data on sea-borne and rail-borne trade from various ports and railway stations in Kerala. But in respect of Cochin Port, the daily list published by the Cochin Chamber of Commerce was the main source of information. Data on inter-State movements of goods by road were sought to be collected from the copies of the declaration forms furnished by the Sales Tax Inspectors of all the check posts situated at the frontiers of the State.

SEA-BORNE TRADE

The data relating to the trade through sea up to 1959-60 were compiled and studied with special reference to the various currency areas of the world. The consolidation of commodity-wise statement of coastal and foreign trade of Kerala for the year 1960-61 was also done during the year under report.

Total value of commodities exported from and imported into the State through the ports of Kerala
(Value in crores of rupees)

Year (July/June)	Exports	Imports
1951-52	83.66	48.05
1952-53	80.03	52.39
1953-54	78.73	57.72
1954-55	78.94	55.94
1955-56	83.75	59.37
1956-57	83.04	60.40
1957-58	86.15	57.68
1958-59	92.27	55.24
1959-60	102.88	57.97
1960-61	104.45	66.20

(Figures for 1960-61 are provisional)

The major commodities exported were tea, cashew kernels, coir and coir products, pepper, rubber, coffee and cocoanut and allied products. The major items of imports into the ports of Kerala were cotton and its products, mineral oils, cashew nuts, grains and pulses, metal and ores, machinery and mill work and coal and coke.

The percentage contribution of certain important commodities towards the annual export value for the years 1956-57 to 1960-61 is given below :—

Sl. No.	Commodity	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	Tea ..	26.9	29.1	24.2	23.4	21.5
2	Coir and Coir products ..	12.4	10.4	9.9	8.9	9.8
3	Cashew Kernels ..	14.4	15.9	15.5	14.9	15.7
4	Pepper ..	5.8	3.9	3.6	11.5	8.9
5	Rubber (Raw) ..	8.4	7.9	7.2	6.0	4.1
6	Copra ..	1.7	2.0	3.7	3.1	2.0
7	Others ..	30.4	30.8	35.9	32.2	38.0
	Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

As a single commodity, tea was the foremost foreign exchange earner in all the years. Cashew kernels and coir and coir products come next in importance. The percentage contribution of pepper shows a steady decline till 1958-59, owing mainly to the fall in price of the commodity. But in 1959-60 and 1960-61 there was appreciation in the value of pepper. It is also observed that the export of rubber (raw) in terms of value gradually declined. There was increasing demand of rubber for internal consumption.

The following table shows currency-wise distribution of the annual export value of some important commodities for the year 1959-60 :—

(Export value in lakhs of rupees)

Serial number	Commodity	Sterling		Hard	Soft	Total
		Coastal	Non-coastal			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Betel nuts ..	230.44	..	0.86	44.96	230.44
2	Cardamom ..	3.98	0.77	..	..	..
3	Cashew kernel ..	3.80	165.22	1,038.52	299.48	1507.02
4	Cocoanuts ..	318.04	..	0.07	0.27	318.38
5	Cocoanut oil ..	289.32	..	..	..	289.32
6	Copra ..	314.90	9.76	..	..	324.66
7	Coir and Coir products ..	135.87	225.08	79.63	532.02	972.60
8	Coffee ..	20.29	7.88	3.33	171.27	202.77
9	Ginger ..	88.03	6.83	4.84	23.56	123.26
10	Pepper ..	227.62	43.88	546.83	443.84	1,262.17
11	Rubber (Raw) ..	622.51	..	..	..	622.51
12	Tea ..	221.22	1,511.84	364.53	324.19	2,421.78
13	Others ..	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,119.52
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	10,445.00

62.5 per cent of the total exported tea was consumed by the Sterling (non-coastal) area. 43.3 per cent of the total export of pepper in terms of value was accounted for by dollar countries. The highest demand for cashew kernels was also from the dollar areas. Cardamom, coir products and coffee found their markets mainly in the soft currency areas. Betel nuts, cocoanuts, cocoanut oil, copra, ginger and rubber were exported mainly to other States in India.

The percentage distribution of the annual import value of some of the important commodities for the year 1956-57 to 1960-61 is given in the sub-joined table.

(Figures for 1960-61 are provisional)

Commodity	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Cashewnut ..	7.5	10.6	10.9	11.7	9.5
Copra ..	4.2	3.7	5.9	5.2	4.1
Grains (including rice and paddy) ..	6.2	5.6	2.3	6.9	3.9
Cotton and its products ..	15.3	17.1	15.3	16.1	21.1
Mineral oils ..	20.1	20.2	17.8	20.7	22.2
Metal and ores ..	7.6	7.8	7.5	6.5	6.3
Machinery and mill work ..	5.7	4.9	6.5	4.5	10.6
Coal and coke ..	2.8	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8
Others ..	30.6	26.1	30.0	24.6	18.5
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Index numbers of declared values and quantum of foreign imports into the ports of Kerala.—Index numbers of declared values and quantum of foreign imports into the ports of Kerala were calculated for the years 1953-54 to 1958-59 with 1952-53 as base.

Group indices were calculated separately for the following three broad groups of articles and also a general index for all the groups taken together. (Only articles for which data on quantity and value were available for the years were included.)

1. Food, drink and tobacco;

2. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured; and

3. Articles partly or mainly manufactured.

The following tables show the index numbers of declared values and quantum of foreign imports into the ports of Kerala :—

A. PRICE INDICES
Base—1952-53=100

Year	Class I	Class II	Class III	General Index
1952-53	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
1953-54	93·59	101·44	96·41	98·97
1954-55	83·58	96·63	76·88	90·59
1955-56	89·31	82·26	114·69	85·04
1956-57	89·43	87·34	134·29	89·59
1957-58	80·49	97·50	126·58	91·70
1958-59	73·62	84·48	89·62	80·92

B. GROUP INDICES
Base—1952-53=100

Year	Class I	Class II	Class III	General Index
1952-53	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
1953-54	113·74	116·01	101·18	114·99
1954-55	242·25	137·47	165·09	170·06
1955-56	120·22	138·94	161·94	133·74
1956-57	150·14	168·98	271·29	184·66
1957-58	186·19	132·09	169·96	147·21
1958-59	168·71	134·14	287·29	148·00

RAILBORNE TRADE

The data relating to Railborne trade for 1960 were compiled. Information on the inter-State movements of oil-seeds and their products

by rail was furnished to the Indian Oil-Seeds Committee every month. Quarterly statement in respect of export of cocoanut and allied products to various States in India by rail were furnished to the Indian Central Coconut Committee.

The sub-joined table gives the quantity of imports into and exports from the State by rail during 1960:

Import and Export of important commodities by Rail for 1960:—

Serial No.	Commodity	Imports (Qtls.)	Exports (Qtls.)
1	Paddy ..	4,52,584	8,648
2	Rice ..	57,19,332	93,136
3	Wheat and wheat flour ..	1,70,694	1,958
4	Miscellaneous grains and pulses ..	6,69,631	5,343
5	Pepper ..	516	44,503
6	Ginger ..	258	21,633
7	Betel nuts ..	3,017	54,349
8	Coffee ..	17,209	16,176
9	Tea ..	80,209	95,724
10	Salt ..	2,77,589	564
11	Sugar ..	5,19,127	6,519
12	Fish ..	22,762	29,291
13	Cashewnuts ..	2,632	52,515
14	Tobacco ..	4,490	1,705
15	Eggs ..	4,798	56,536
16	Cocoanuts and Copra ..	1,636	1,31,798
17	Oil-seeds ..	38,247	1,312
18	Cocoanut oil ..	3,301	34,700
19	Other vegetable oil ..	1,163	10,005
20	Cotton (Raw) ..	35,399	73,142
21	Coir and Coir Products ..	1,103	63,524
22	Rubber ..	1,574	45,012
23	Wood ..	1,51,274	1,59,038
24	Bamboo products ..	3,946	2,33,278
25	Cement ..	13,65,628	27,323
26	Soap ..	7,634	28,156
27	Chemical manure ..	1,59,595	7,09,564
28	Bricks and Tiles ..	10,578	12,83,407

Tea, cocoanuts, copra, cocoanut oil, wood and bamboo, coir and coir products were largely exported to other parts of India by rail during the year 1960.

Cocoanuts were mainly exported to Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab and Copra to stations in Andhra, Madras and Mysore. Madras, Mysore, Bombay, Bihar and West Bengal were important consumers of cocoanut oil exported from Kerala.

Rice, paddy, pulses, cement, salt and sugar were some of the important commodities imported into the State through rail.

CHAPTER IV—OFFICIAL STATISTICS

I. Labour Statistics

Introduction.—Collection of labour statistics has been one of the main activities of the Department right from the time of formation of the Department. Collection and processing of returns under the following labour enactments are attended to by the Department.—

1. Factories Act, 1948.
2. Payment of Wages Act, 1936.
3. Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.
4. Maternity Benefit Act.
5. Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 (Labour) Rules 1951.

In addition to the above, the Department also collects monthly information on industrial disputes resulting in work-stoppages.

Returns under the Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules 1951, on a quarterly basis, are collected directly by this Department from the registered factories and plantations. Returns relating to the other enactments are usually collected by the Labour Department and are forwarded to this office for compilation and analysis. The consolidated statements (annual, half-yearly, quarterly and monthly) and reviews in respect of the above enactments are sent to the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla and to a few sister States.

Factories Act.—Annual returns under the Factories Act, 1948 for the year 1960 relating to the registered factories of the State were received in this office directly from the factories, as per the provisions of the Kerala Factories Rules. The returns were scrutinised, tabulated and the statements and report on the working of the Act were sent to the Labour Bureau, Simla.

The following types of factories come under the purview of the Factories Act:—

1. Factories ordinarily employing 10 or more workers and using power.
2. Factories ordinarily employing 20 or more workers without using power.
3. Smaller factories defined under section 85 of the Factories Act.

At the beginning of the year 1960, there were 2,293 registered factories in the State. During the year, 232 factories were newly licensed and registered and the registrations of 125 factories were cancelled. There were thus 2,400 registered factories in the State at the end of the year 1960 of which 1,182 factories submitted returns. The average daily employment in the 2,400 factories has been estimated at 1.67 lakhs. A table showing the estimated average daily employment and the

centres of concentration of some of the important factory industries of the State is given below :—

Name of Industry	Number of working factories	Average daily employment (estimated)	Centres where the factories are concentrated
Tea factories ..	124	5,856	Vandiperiyar, Devicolom, Munnar, Mundakayam, Kalthuruthy
Cashew ..	181	70,443	Quilon, Kottarakkara, Kundara, Irinjalakuda
Textiles (Cotton) ..	267	18,015	Azhikode, Chova, Chirakkal, Kallai, Muvattupuzha
Coir ..	180	11,594	Alleppey, Shertallai, Palluruthy, Kozhikode
Saw Mill ..	161	3,893	Kallai, Pallikandy, Balia-patam, Quilon
Rubber factories ..	64	2,226	Mundakayam, Pathanamthitta, Palappilly
Chemicals ..	29	3,140	Eloor, Palluruthy, Kozhikode
Bricks and Tiles ..	159	12,739	Quilon, Alwaye, Trichur, Feroke
Printing Press ..	185	4,023	Trivandrum, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Trichur, Kozhikode
Repair of Motor Vehicles ..	100	2,872	Trivandrum, Kottayam, Kozhikode

During the period under report, the half-yearly returns under the Factories Act for the half-year ending 30th June 1961 were also collected and compiled. From these returns, a statement showing the number of factories and the number of workers employed therein relating to the first half of 1961 was prepared and sent to the Labour Bureau.

In consultation with the Office of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, a list of registered factories for the year 1960 was also prepared.

Payment of Wages Act.—During the year under review, annual returns under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 for the year 1961 were collected in this office and the required statements prepared.

The primary object of the collection of data under the Payment of Wages Act is to study the change in the economic condition of a major section of the employees in the registered factories. All persons employed in registered factories and earning on an average less than Rs. 400 per mensem come under the purview of this Act. Information is separately collected for the two wage groups of workers, *viz.*, 'employees earning less than Rs. 200 per mensem and those earning Rs. 200 or more, but less than Rs. 400 per mensem'. Data are collected in the return, on wages as defined in the Payment of Wages Act, and also certain non-wage components like profit sharing bonus and money value of concessions which add to the economic condition of the working class. Information on the amount of fines imposed and a few other details relating to deduction in wages are also collected.

During the year under report annual returns relating to the year 1961 were received from 1086 establishments. Out of this, 733 establishments were those coming under section 2 m (i) of the Factories Act, 194 under section 2 m (ii) and the rest, factories defined under section 85. A total of 85,006 persons employed in these establishments were covered by the Payment of Wages Act. Of these, the number of persons earning less than Rs. 200 per mensem was 84,643. An amount of about Rs. 576 lakhs was paid to these workers as gross wages. The average annual earnings of a factory worker in this wage group worked out to about Rs. 680. Similarly, the average annual earnings of a worker in the earnings group Rs. 200 and above but less than Rs. 400 per mensem for the year 1960 was about Rs. 3,830. The number of persons coming under this category was only 363. The following table shows the average annual earnings of a factory worker in certain selected industries of the State :—

Name of Industry	For the wage group 'persons earning less than Rs. 200 per mensem'		For the wage group 'persons earning Rs. 200 and more, but less than Rs. 400 per mensem'	
	No. of persons	Average annual earnings (in rupees)	No. of persons	Average annual earnings (in rupees)
Rice Mills ..	589	460	..	..
Oil Mills ..	686	792	4	3,173
Tea Factories ..	4,659	682	79	3,798
Cashew ..	30,819	309	6	2,805
Beedi ..	680	722	..	..

Name of Industry	For the wage group 'persons earning less than Rs. 200 per mensem'		For the wage group 'persons earning Rs. 200 and more, but less than Rs. 400 per mensem'	
	No. of persons	Average annual earnings (in rupees)	No. of persons	Average annual earnings (in rupees)
Cotton Mills ..	10,692	946	10	2,627
Coir Factories ..	6,465	769	14	3,576
Saw Mills ..	2,340	819	2	3,589
Plywood ..	1,097	763	10	2,721
Printing Press ..	1,754	993	44	4,752
Rubber ..	1,557	804	14	3,312
Chemicals ..	897	1,313	33	3,092
Soap ..	998	2,334	31	4,256
Bricks and Tiles ..	8,558	753	18	4,299
Cement ..	371	2,105	7	3,177
General and Jobbing Engineering ..	960	1,490	14	2,598
Repair of Motor Vehicles ..	1,165	1,149	6	3,408

Indian Trade Unions Act.—The State Labour Commissioner continued to be the Registrar of Trade Unions for the State. Annual returns under section 18 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 for the year ending 31st March 1961, were collected by him and forwarded to this office for compilation and analysis of the data.

There were 1,828 Trade Unions/Federations on the register as on 31st March 1961. However, annual returns were received only from 845 unions. Out of this, 837 were Worker's Unions, 5 Employers Unions and the rest 3 Federations. The returns were scrutinised and the required statements prepared. The consolidated returns 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' and the statement on assets and liabilities for the year 1960-61 were sent to the Labour Bureau.

Below is presented a statement giving particulars on the number and membership of Trade Unions and their financial position.

Statistics of Trade Unions registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 for the year ending 31st March 1961

Classification of Trade Unions	Number of members						General fund					
	No. of Trade Unions as on 31st March 1961	No. of Trade Unions which submitted returns in 1960-61	At the end of the year			Opening balance	Income	Expenditure	Closing balance			
			Total	Male	Female							
(a) Central Unions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) State Unions	1823	842	286693	43227	67686	262234	186945	75258	3,29,185'63	11,22,735'92	10,65,903'30	3,86,018'25
1. Unions in the Private Sector	1804	829	279596	42477	66635	255438	180263	75144	2,84,491'93	10,77,274'34	10,14,631'29	3,47,134'98
Workers Unions	1796	824	277879	42400	65589	254690	179557	75133	2,71,090'32	10,55,128'52	10,09,018'24	3,26,200'60
Employers Unions	8	5	1717	77	1046	748	706	11	13,401'61	22,145'82	14,613'05	20,934'38
2. Unions in the Public Sector	19	13	7097	750	1051	6796	6682	114	44,693'70	45,461'58	51,272'01	38,883'27
Central Sphere	10	4	1820	242	126	1936	1867	69	4,779'07	9,696'51	8,445'62	6,029'96
State Sphere	9	9	5277	508	925	4860	4815	45	39,914'63	35,765'04	42,826'39	32,853'31

(c) Federations	No. of Federations as on 31st March 1961			No. of Federations submitted returns for 1960-61			Number of Unions			General fund		
	..	5	3	At the beginning of the year	Affiliated during the year	Disaffiliated during the year	At the end of the year 1960-61	Opening balance	Income	Expenditure	Closing balance	
..	5	3	24	1	23	71'82	3,629'40	3,682'05	19'17			

Maternity Benefit Act.—Annual returns under the Maternity Benefit Act for the year 1960 in respect of the factories covered by the Act, were collected by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Trivandrum and the returns relating to plantations, by the Chief Inspector of Plantations, Kottayam. Two statements are prepared from these returns. Statement I consists of the details regarding the number of establishments covered by the Act, number of women who claimed maternity benefits, the amount of maternity benefits paid during the year, etc. Statement II contains information on the number of complaints received and investigated, number of convictions, etc. obtained and the amount of fines levied. The consolidation of the statements furnished by the Chief Inspector of Factories, Trivandrum and Chief Inspector of Plantations, Kottayam, is done in this office and the data forwarded to the Labour Bureau.

During the year 1960, 12531 women employed in the factories and 4503 women employed in the plantations which submitted returns were reported to have claimed maternity benefits. An amount of Rs. 4,58,982 was disbursed to the above number of women in factories and Rs. 3,22,349 to those in the plantations.

Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules.—The Director of Statistics continued to be the statistics authority for the collection of quarterly labour returns under the Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules, 1951 from the registered factories covered by the Factories Act, 1948 and the plantations as defined in the Plantation Labour Act 1951. From these returns, information on the number of factories plantations and workers employed therein, attendance and absenteeism, total cash earnings of workers and the normal hours of work in the Factories Plantations were extracted. The consolidated statements (quarterly) were sent to the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla.

It has been decided to discontinue the collection of returns under the above Act from the year 1962 onwards, since Government of India have a proposal to take up the work.

Monthly returns on Industrial Disputes.—Monthly data regarding industrial disputes resulting in work-stoppages are collected regularly in this office. The District Labour Officers of the State are the agencies for furnishing the data to this office. Returns are scrutinised in this office and the consolidated statement comprising of the details regarding matter in dispute, mandays lost, wages lost, value of production lost, result and method of termination, etc. is forwarded to the Labour Bureau, every month.

Statement of exchange of statistical data and the fortnightly statement of strikes and threatened strikes are two other statements prepared in this office from the returns on industrial disputes. These statements are sent to the State Labour Commissioner and to the Labour Commissioners of a few other sister States.

Industry-wise particulars of industrial disputes resulting in work-stoppages for the year 1961 are given in the statement appended.

Annual returns under the workmen's Compensation Act were also being collected and processed in this Department till 1959. But, as per Government Memorandum No. 69853 15/60/ HLD dated 3rd October 1961 the work relating to the Workmen's Compensation Act was entrusted with the State Labour Department.

Particulars of Work-stoppages during 1961

Serial number	Industry	Total number of disputes				By causes				Details of work-stoppages				Result				Method of settlement				No. of token strikes included in col. 3	No. of strikes continuing
		Wages	Bonus	Working condition	Retrenchment	Others	No. of workers normally employed	No. of workers affected	Total No. of mandays lost	Successful	Unsuccessful	Partially successful	Indefinite	Conciliation	Direct negotiation	Adjudication	Mediation	Others					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
	Total	..	324	77	47	4	7	189	81,318	4,42,431	99	2	37	37	94	40	4	19	18	138	11		
1	Plantation	..	59	16	2	1	5	69,728	30,378	1,01,845	11	..	10	9	15	5	3	1	6	29	..		
2	Tiles	..	52	3	11	..	..	5,597	5,202	1,54,359	7	..	3	2	9	1	..	..	2	40	..
3	Textiles	..	18	5	3	..	..	7,850	4,145	29,853	10	1	1	1	4	2	..	5	2	5	..
4	Coir	..	21	12	2	2	..	5,504	3,312	16,781	1	..	5	1	1	5	..	..	1	5	9
5	Saw Mill	..	39	10	15	..	..	890	749	8,480	25	1	4	..	24	2	..	3	1	9	..
6	Cashew	..	22	..	3	..	..	15,407	9,620	45,762	4	..	1	1	4	1	..	..	1	16	..
7	Others	..	113	31	19	1	2	32,619	27,912	85,351	41	..	13	23	37	24	1	10	5	34	2		

N.B.—During December 1961, there were 104 token strikes to show the sympathy of the workers towards the State-wide Kisan agitation. Due to these strikes 25,175 workers were affected and 25,240 mandays were lost.

II. Industrial Statistics and Plantation Statistics

The collection and consolidation of industrial and plantation statistics continued to be one of the main items of work of this Department.

1. *Survey to frame norms of employment in organised industrial sector.*—Norms for the assessment of man-power requirement in the organised industrial sector was conducted by the Department during August-October 1961.

This study was confined to the following 22 important manufacturing industries in the State. A sample of 151 factories were selected for the study.

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Industry</i>
1.	Oil Mill	12.	General Engineering
2.	Cashew	13.	Rice Mill
3.	Tea	14.	Cement
4.	Cotton Textiles	15.	Rayon
5.	Coir	16.	Glass
6.	Saw Mills	17.	Soap
7.	Plywood	18.	Paper
8.	Splints and Veneers	19.	Ceramics
9.	Rubber	20.	Sugar
10.	Fertilizers	21.	Aluminium
11.	Bricks and Tiles	22.	Electrical Machinery

All the selected factories were contacted and the data collected. The analysis of the data is in progress.

2. *Brochure on major industrial undertakings.*—A brochure on important commercial and industrial undertakings in the State which were owned, managed or with shares by the Government of Kerala was prepared by the Department.

Thirty-four units as shown below were included in the brochure:—

1. Government-owned industrial concerns	.. 9
2. Commercial undertakings	.. 4
3. Government managed concerns	.. 2
4. Industrial concerns with Government share	.. 19
Total	34

The brochure is modelled on a similar publication by the Government of India on public sector undertakings. The report is under print and is to be released shortly.

3. *Annual survey of industries.*—The Director of Statistics has been appointed as the officer on special duty under the Chief Director, National Sample Survey—Vide Notification No. 16/1/61-Estt-II, dated 22nd January 1962—Department of Statistics, Cabinet Secretariat,

Government of India. The overall supervision of the work of annual survey of industries done by the Industrial Wing of the National Sample Survey in the State has been vested with the officer on special duty.

4. *Survey for the collection of Industrial Statistics.*—This survey was started to build up reliable statistics on the working of important Industries in the State from 1957 since the C.M.I. data was not sufficient for the State's requirements. The survey was not very successful. There was lack of co-operation from the factories. At present the State Government has no statutory powers to collect industrial statistics. The work of collection of industrial statistics has been taken over by the Government of India from the year 1959.

5. *Plantation Statistics.*—Collection of the plantation statistics has been a regular item of work of the Department. A scheme for improvement of plantation statistics has been implemented as one of the Third Five-Year Plan Schemes of the Department. The object is to obtain reliable statistics regarding acreage, production and employment in respect of tea, coffee and rubber in the State. The scheme contemplates annual rounds of sample surveys on these plantation crops. Mailed questionnaire method has been adopted with follow up to the extent possible.

(i) *Sample Survey on Rubber.*—Statistics relating to the rubber estates of 50 acres and above were collected by the Rubber Board. This Department collected details of estates which were of extent less than 50 acres through sample surveys. Estates in the size group 25-50 acres were enumerated completely. From the other strata 814 estates were selected by sampling method. The design adopted as one of stratified sampling. The stratification was done on the basis of districts and size groups of estates, viz.—

1. Less than 1 acre.
2. 1—5 acres.
3. 5—10 acres.
4. 10—25 acres.

The first round of the survey is over and the analysis work is in progress.

(ii) *Sample Survey on Coffee.*—In the case of coffee also the design adopted was stratified sampling, stratification being done on the basis of districts and size groups. A sample of 437 estates (about 5 per cent of the total) were selected for the survey. The enumeration of the first round is over and the consolidation work is in progress.

(iii) *Sample Survey on Tea.*—The District Statistical Officers are responsible for the collection of data from registered and unregistered tea estates. Data are collected from all registered large tea estates. As there were a good number of unregistered and registered small estates in Kottayam District sample survey method was adopted to collect statistics relating to these estates.

Sample survey on unregistered Tea Estates in Kottayam District.—200 estates were selected for the survey. The response from the holders has not been satisfactory.

Sample survey on small registered Tea Estates in Kottayam District.—The high percentage of non-response during the collection of data for 1959 and the difficulty for follow up in the case of the large number of defaulters necessitated the conduct of the enquiry on sampling basis in Kottayam District.

For this purpose the registered small estates in Kottayam District were stratified into the following size groups :—

1. Below 1 acre.
2. 1—5 acres.
3. 5—10 acres.
4. 10—25 acres.
5. Above 25 acres.

Ten per cent of the estates was taken as the sample size. The total sample size was allocated to the different strata in the proportion to the total area in the stratum. In each stratum the method of systematic sampling was adopted for the selection of sample units. The first round of the survey is over and the consolidation work is in progress.

Statements showing the area, production, etc., of rubber and tea for the year 1959 and that of coffee for the year 1959-60 compiled by the Department are appended.

Area and Production of Rubber in Kerala State during the year 1959

District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Persons employed (Daily average)			12	13	14
									Garden labour (permanent)	Outside labour (permanent)	Outside labour (temporary)			
		No. of plantations on 31st December 1959	Planted area as per previous year's statement (Acres)	Area abandoned during the year (Acres)	Extension during the year including replanting in areas abandoned in previous years (Acres)	Total area under rubber during the year (Acres)	Area in the occupation of the planters but not under rubber cultivation (Acres)	Total area of the estates (Acres)	Garden labour (permanent)	Outside labour (permanent)	Outside labour (temporary)	Area that has been tapped during the year (Acres)	Area that has not been tapped during the year (Acres)	Quantity of manufactured rubber (Acres)
Trivandrum	..	665	7466	180	1076	8362	8509	16871	1300	1021	1618	4549	3813	584
Quilon	..	8254	52825	160	3433	56152	30638	86790	11189	5349	5518	35761	20391	5187
Kottayam	..	39959	129223	910	6722	135035	9015	144050	15775	5003	7801	82595	52440	8921
Trichur	..	1555	21189	217	1093	22065	12269	34334	4036	1989	6149	15238	6827	2497
Malabar	..	4389	59922	1075	7989	66836	69251	136087	9143	3740	5793	27746	39090	4075
State	..	54822	270625	2488	20313	288450	129682	418132	41443	17102	26879	165889	122561	21263

Statement of area under and production of Coffee in Kerala State during 1959-60

District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Persons employed (Daily average)			12	13	Quantity of coffee produced (Bushels)		
									Garden labour (Permanent)	Outside labour (Permanent)	Outside labour (Temporary)			Cherry	Parchment	
Trivandrum
Quilon	..	152	575	..	11	586	910	1496	67	..	199	154	432	752	..	..
Kottayam	..	3063	4453	253	28	4228	5194	9422	1002	56	123	3829	359	40364	11858	..
Alleppey
Ernakulam	..	141	170	..	..	170	242	412	40	2	5	170	..	2265	1283	..
Trichur
Palghat	..	46	4909	145	50	4814	7131	11945	3990	242	122	4264	550	19275	132162	..
Kozhikode	..	3689	26787	223	1885	28449	2545	30994	5134	8046	1316	16144	12305	267628	214270	..
Cannanore	..	2410	3166	76	172	3262	4224	7486	448	907	162	3035	227	76525	1403	..
Total (State)	..	9501	40060	697	2146	41509	20246	61755	10681	953	1927	27596	13913	406809	360976	..

Statement of area and production of Tea and human labour employed during the calendar year ending 31st December 1959 (Regd. Estates)

Report of tea areas from 1st January to 31st December 1959

District	Number of plantations existing during the year		Total planted areas as on 31st December of last year (As per last return)	Variations in planted area during the year										Tea areas abandoned (Acres)		
	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
			(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)
				Permissible extension on virgin soil	Section 12 (2)	Section 15	Replanting on uprooted areas	Abandoned tea areas reclaimed	Tea areas acquired/requisitioned wholly or incapable of carrying tea (vide section 15)	For replacements [Section 12 (2)]	For replantings					
Trivandrum	6	2718*01	3*35	..	..	5*30	..	..	..	..	4*00	..	..	..	..	10*00
Quilon	28	7471*51	97*85	10*12	3*00	10*07	..	..	95*15	0*18	37*16	..	..	..	..	132*55
Alleppey	151	67735*19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kottayam	7	390*36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ernakulam	1	990*73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichur	1	14*8*12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palghat	4	8617*26	62*43	..	..	3*00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kozhikode	22	3574*59	..	..	..	0*08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cannanore	8	92905*77	163*63	10*12	3*00	18*45	..	95*15	0*18	44*16	..	..	..	..	..	142*55
Total	227	92905*77	163*63	10*12	3*00	18*45	..	95*15	0*18	44*16	..	..	..	..	..	142*55

Statement of area and production of Tea and human labour employed during the calendar year ending 31st December 1959 (Regd. Estates) — (cont.)

District	Report of tea areas from 1st January to 31st December 1959							Total planted area on 31st March of succeeding year (Acres)
	Total planted area at the end of the year (Acres)	Area lying fallow during the year (Acres)	Area in the occupation of planters but not under tea cultivation (Acres)	Total area of the plantation (13+14+15) (Acres)	Area plucked during the year (Acres)	Area not plucked during the year (Acres)	Area not plucked during the year (Acres)	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Trivandrum	2718.01	14.68	1591.21	4323.90	2630.21	87.81	2613.06	
Quilon	7466.16	905.36	8173.03	16544.90	7299.65	166.51	7452.81	
Alleppey	67591.19	579.34	49411.17	117581.70	63734.43	3856.76	67658.04	
Kottayam	390.36	..	..	390.36	367.27	..	405.36
Ernakulam	990.73	..	1136.93	2127.66	982.04	8.69	990.73	
Trichur	1408.12	..	4782.88	6191.00	1348.90	59.22	1408.12	
Palghat	8679.69	..	25709.86	34389.54	8554.82	124.86	8579.68	
Kozhikode	3574.67	..	7109.96	10684.55	3594.51	30.08	3574.59	
Cannanore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	92818.93	1499.38	97915.04	192233.61	88511.83	4333.92	92792.39	

Statement of area and production of Tea and Human Labour employed during the calendar year ending 31st December 1959 (Regd. Estates)—(cont.)

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District	Production		Average No. of persons employed during the calendar year					
	Quantity of manufactured tea		Garden labour			Outside labour		
	Black	Green	Total	In field	In factory	In field	In factory	
Trivandrum	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Quilon	2164052	..	2146052	1838	283	141	4	
Alleppey	3710088	..	3710088	4007	325	320	23	
Kottayam	57400966	..	57400966	52242	4243	2304	40	
Ernakulam	137030	..	No Estate in the District	116	111	12	1	
Trichur	1599834	..	137030	1152	111	..	..
Palghat	1287646	..	1599834	1655	100	152	..	
Kozhikode	9596525	..	1287646	7591	564	931	54	
Cannanore	2091039	..	9596525	2282	277	333	22	
Total	77987180	..	77987180	70883	5964	4193	144	

Note.—Production figures include that of Registered Small Estates also in Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam Districts. The data relating to Quilon and Ernakulam Districts are incomplete. The figures given above are provisional estimates.

III. Educational Statistics

During 1961-62 this Department collected and consolidated the statistics of all the Educational Institutions in the State (except those under the University of Kerala) for the year 1959-60. The data were supplied to the Ministry of Education, Government of India in 'Form' A prescribed by them.

'Form A' gives detailed information regarding the number of institutions, type-wise and management-wise, enrolment, expenditure, teachers, examination results, compulsory education, education in rural areas, financial assistance to students, education of Scheduled Castes, Tribes and Backward Communities and the Inspectorate and Directorate of the State Education.

The Assistant Educational Officers of the Education Department were responsible for the collection and compilation of data from institutions up to the Middle School standard in their sub-districts. The District Statistical Officers collected and consolidated the data relating to High Schools in their districts except for Quilon, Kozhikode and Cannanore. The data in these three districts and the returns relating to all the special and professional institutions in the State were collected and consolidated at the Head Office. Consolidation and reconciliation of data for the State and the preparation of 'Form A' were also done at the Head Office.

The statement appended gives the number of educational institutions, number of scholars and the number of teachers for 1959-60 for the State.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of Educational Institutions, Scholars and Teachers for the year 1959-60

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Serial No.	Type of Institution	Number of Institutions		Enrolment		Number of Teachers	
		Government	Private	Boys	Girls	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Nursery	Nil	13	453	450	2	38
2	Lower Primary/Junior Basic	2870	3963	935244	814668	25780	18717
3	Upper Primary/Senior Basic	544	1379	408143	320240	15690	11523
4	High/Post Basic	244	628	367322	268044	15371	9770
5	Professional and Special	79	131	11016	5221	888	289
	Total	3737	6114	1722178	1408623	57731	40337

IV. Statistics relating to Transfers of Agricultural Land

The Department continued to collect the details regarding transfers of agricultural land registered in the various Sub-Registry offices of the State. The data were furnished by parties to the documents in the form supplied by this Department and were received through the Sub-Registrars. The tabulation of the data was done with the aid of the Mechanical Tabulation Unit of this Department.

During the year under review, data for the year 1960 were analysed and report prepared.

Altogether 341730 deeds regarding transfers of Agricultural land were registered in the State during the year 1960. The registration of documents was more or less evenly distributed over the different quarters of the year. For detailed analysis a 20 per cent sample was selected by systematic sampling method. In calculating the extent of land involved in the transfers, all the documents were taken.

The following particulars for a deed were collected and analysed.

1. Area transferred by type of land.
2. Kind of deed.
3. Value of deed.
4. Cause of deed.
5. Religion of transferor and religion of transferee.
6. Occupation of transferor and Occupation of transferee.
7. Area left with the transferor and transferee after the transaction.

The following were the important kinds of deed.—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Lease | (6) Gift |
| (2) Sale | (7) Bhoodan |
| (3) Mortgage with possession | (8) Receipt |
| (4) Mortgage without possession | (9) Partition; and |
| (5) Reconveyance | (10) Others |

Causes of deeds were classified as follows :—

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Dowry, | 7. Agriculture, |
| 2. Marriage, | 8. Trade, |
| 3. Clearance of debt, | 9. Medical, |
| 4. Purchase of land, | 10. Partition, |
| 5. Building construction, | 11. Security and |
| 6. Education, | 12. Others, |

The occupation of parties was broadly grouped under Agriculture and Non-agriculture.

The following are some of the important results obtained in the analysis of the data for 1960.—

1. The total number of deeds relating to transfers of agricultural land registered during the year 1960 was 341730 involving 408800 acres of land.

The distribution of deeds according to kind of deed was as follows :—

Kind of deed	Percentage of deeds to total	Total area involved	Percentage of area to total area
Total ..	100·00	4,08,802	100·00
Lease ..	7·6	38,158	12·6
Sales ..	33·1	89,405	21·9
Mortgage with possession ..	15·5	36,702	6·7
Mortgage without possession ..	13·3	45,787	11·9
Reconveyance ..	7·4	23,764	6·7
Gifts ..	3·3	18,449	4·0
Bhoodan ..	..	..	..
Receipt ..	3·3	14,163	4·7
Partition ..	4·3	64,140	16·8
Others ..	12·2	78,234	14·7

2. The total area involved in the transfer by way of sales, mortgages (with and without possession), gifts and partition alone was 254483 acres. The distribution of this area according to type of land was as follows :—

Kind of deed	Total	single		double		Garden land
		Irrigated crop	Unirrigated crop	Irrigated crop	Unirrigated crop	
All Kinds ..	2,54,483	13,750	23,351	15,261	23,011	1,77,110
Sales ..	89,405	4,147	9,095	4,125	8,604	63,434
Mortgage with possession ..	36,702	1,942	3,365	1,791	2,852	26,752
Mortgage without possession ..	45,787	3,237	3,678	2,973	3,956	31,943
Gifts ..	18,449	1,273	2,629	1,160	1,557	11,830
Partition ..	64,140	3,151	6,584	5,212	6,042	43,151

Garden land constituted about 70 per cent of the total area transferred by way of sales, mortgage with possession, mortgage without possession, gift and partition ; irrigated single crop about 50 per cent, unirrigated single crop about 10 per cent, irrigated double crop about 6 per cent and unirrigated double crop about 9 per cent.

3. The average area involved in a sale deed was 79 cents, in a mortgage with possession 69 cents, and in a mortgage without possession 101 cents. In these transfers, the average value of land in the case of sale deed was Rs. 950 per acre, that of mortgage with possession Rs. 795 per acre and that of mortgage without possession Rs. 635 per acre.

4. As for reasons for transfer of agricultural land, 21.1 per cent of the deeds were for clearance of family debt. The next important reason was purchase of other land the percentage being 11.8. This pattern varied little from quarter to quarter during the year.

5. As may be seen from the sub-joined table, nearly 77 per cent of the transferors and 65 per cent of the transferees were agriculturists.

Occupation of transferee	Occupation of transferor		
	All	Agriculture	Non-agriculture
All ..	3,41,730 (100)	2,62,965 (77)	78,765 (23)
Agriculturist ..	2,23,460 (65)	1,87,890 (55)	35,570 (10)
Non-agriculturist ..	1,18,270 (35)	75,075 (22)	43,195 (13)

(The figures in brackets are percentages)

The data have also been examined in respect of transfers, by way of sales, mortgage with possession and leases taken together and the result is given below :—

Occupation of transferee	Occupation of transferor		
	All	Agriculture	Non-agriculture
All ..	192140 (100)	149380 (78)	42760 (22)
Agriculture ..	134425 (70)	112900 (59)	21525 (11)
Non-agriculture ..	57715 (30)	36480 (19)	21235 (11)

(The figures in brackets are percentages)

6. About 64 per cent of the deeds registered during the year by way of sales, mortgages with possession and gifts resulted in fragmentation of existing holdings. In the case of about 53 per cent of the area transferred by way of sales, mortgages with possession and gifts the existing holdings were partitioned.

V. Public Works Department statistics

The collection and compilation of statistics relating to road mileage and expenditure was another important activity of the Department. The data on road mileage and expenditure for 1960-61 have been collected and compilation is in progress.

CHAPTER V—VITAL STATISTICS AND DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH

I. Vital statistics

The Department of Statistics is responsible for the compilation, analysis and publication of Vital Statistics in the State.

SOURCE OF DATA:

1. *Birth and Death Returns.*—The data relating to the former Travancore-Cochin area continued to be supplied by the Health Services Department and that relating to Malabar region by Revenue Officers, in the case of rural areas. The data relating to Municipalities are supplied by the Municipal Commissioners.

2. *Data on epidemic, notified diseases and vaccination.*—Data relating to municipal towns continued to be supplied to this Department by the Municipal Commissioners. The data relating to other areas are supplied by the concerned officers of the Health Services Department.

The Department is tabulating births and deaths by date of registration since January 1961 instead of by date of occurrence as required by the Registrar-General of India. During the year under review also much difficulty was felt in the tabulation of data owing to the inordinate delay in getting birth and death returns from some of the reporting centres.

PUBLICATIONS:

This Department continued to issue the quarterly bulletin of the Vital Statistics. The contents of the same are mainly the following :—

1. The number of live births according to religion and sex;
2. The number of deaths according to religion and principal diseases;
3. Infant deaths and maternal deaths;
4. Still births;
5. Incidence of small-pox;
6. Births, deaths, infant deaths, maternal deaths, etc., in towns with population of 30000 and over;
7. Order of birth by age of mother relating to towns having a population of one lakh and over;

8. Vital rates;
9. Comparison with the last quarter;
10. Population figures.

The following statements were also issued from this Department during the period under review:—

1. Daily report of epidemic diseases;
2. Weekly report of epidemic diseases;
3. Weekly telegrams of epidemic diseases;
4. Weekly statement of deaths from communicable diseases in towns with a population of 30000 and over;
5. Weekly statement of notified diseases relating to various districts of the State;
6. Monthly statements of Vital Statistics;
7. Quarterly statements of Vital Statistics;
8. Annual statements of Vital Statistics;
9. Annual statements of Vaccination and Inoculation.

II. Demographic Research Unit

The Unit began functioning from 14th August 1958 for conducting investigations on fertility and mortality and socio-economic factors associated with them. The items of work undertaken during the year under review are the following :

1. SURVEYS :

(a) *Survey on Attitude to Family Planning*.—A survey to assess the attitude of couples towards family planning was conducted in 10 towns of Kerala during 1959-60. Report on the pilot survey in Trivandrum was published during 1960-61. Reports of Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam centres were also issued during March 1962. Reports of 5 other centres are finalised and will be issued shortly.

(b) *Intensive Village Survey*.—During the year under review a survey was started in Sreekariam Village in Trivandrum District in September 1961. The objects of the survey are :

(i) to study the socio-economic factors affecting fertility like income, occupation, education, caste, ages at formal and effective marriage, age at first birth, difference between ages of husband and wife and the like ;

(ii) to decide the type of questions to be asked and the way in which the questions are to be put to elicit the correct information on attitude to, knowledge and practice of family planning ;

(iii) to find out the extent of under registration of births and deaths ;

(iv) to find out the number of school going children and the reasons for not sending children in 5-20 years to school ;

(v) to study the proximity to urban areas ;

(vi) to study the swing in age at marriage.

The households were visited twice. During the first visit general particulars of the members were collected. The field work in all the 750 houses was completed by November 1961. During the second visit, fertility particulars and particulars regarding attitude to family planning were collected from married persons in the village. Information from male members were collected by male Investigators and from female members by female Investigators. The work regarding second visit is in progress.

2. RESEARCH STUDIES :

(a) *Study on age at marriage, age at first delivery and age at widowhood*:—Using the data collected through the survey on attitude to family planning in Trivandrum city, a study was conducted on the above subject. A report on the study was published in September 1961. The main finding of the study is that there is no significant difference in age at marriage between different religions, income groups and occupations.

(b) *Study of birth weight of Infants*:—Another study undertaken by the unit during the year under review was a study on the birth weight of infants. The data used for the study were collected from records about obstetric cases in 2 Hospitals in Trivandrum. The study was intended to investigate the relationship between sex, age of mother, maturity of infant and order of birth on the weight of infant and duration of labour. The data collected have been tabulated and a report is being finalised.

(c) *Study of persons sterilised*:—A study on the demographic characteristics of persons who have undergone sterilisation operation was conducted during the year. The data used for this study have been collected from records of the hospitals where the operation was conducted. A report on the finding was published in January 1962.

The data about 14,126 persons were used for the study. Of these 9420 are males and 4706 are females. It was revealed from the study that males generally undergo the operation after age 30 and females between the ages 25—34. Another feature revealed by the study was that the operation is more popular among Hindus. It was also noticed that the average number of children to males is 4.4 and to females is 4.9.

After completing this study, a follow-up study to find out the after-effects of sterilisation was taken up. For this a 5% random sample of persons was selected and these persons are contacted to collect information on the effects of operation. Preliminary work regarding selection of persons is over.

(d) *Study of clinical effectiveness of contraceptives*.—Family planning clinics are functioning in various parts of the State. Contraceptives are supplied and advice on family planning is given at these centres. A study on the effect of these contraceptives in reducing pregnancies was taken up in September 1961. The general particulars of couples and the duration and result of use of contraceptives were collected from the records of family planning clinics. Data from 50 clinics, which were functioning for more than 2 years were collected. A report on the findings is nearing completion.

3. PUBLICATIONS :

During the year under review, the following publications were issued.—

- (1) Attitude to family planning (Vols. II, III, IV) ;
- (2) Report on age at marriage, age at first delivery and age at widowhood ;
- (3) A study of persons who have undergone sterilisation operation.

4. TRAINING :

Sri V. C. Chidambaram Iyer, Analyst of the Department was deputed for training in Demography in July 1961 to the Demographic Training and Research Centre, Bombay.

CHAPTER VI—ADMINISTRATIVE INTELLIGENCE UNIT

1. The administrative intelligence unit was organised in this Department with effect from 1st November 1961 with the following staff :—

Assistant Director of Statistics	.. (1)	on Rs. 250-550
Analysts	.. (2)	on Rs. 150-250
Clerk (Lower Division)	.. (1)	on Rs. 40-120
Typist	.. (1)	on Rs. 40-120

2. The object of the Unit is the collection, compilation and analysis of Community Development Statistics in a rationalised and standardised basis. The Unit is also to undertake the interpretation of data and presentation of conclusions and recommendations for action.

3. It is proposed to take up the following new items of work by this unit :—

(a) *Study of Indicators of Progress.*—From an intensive study of the key indicators of progress which will be collected through the quarterly reports in a fairly and adequate manner, the unit will construct indicators of progress for each sector of development.

(b) *Inter-block comparison of performance.*—Commencing from the year of allotment, indices of achievements will be prepared for financial and physical achievements for each sector like formation of co-operation, organisation of village camps, establishment of adult education centres, etc. This will enable the spotting out of the blocks which lag behind.

(c) *Area surveys.*—Estimates of area under each crop and the area left uncultivated in each block will be framed annually so as to find out the area brought under cultivation every year. This will be done by conducting sample surveys in each block.

(d) *Yield survey.*—A survey to estimate the yield of major crops will be undertaken.

(e) *Socio-economic survey.*—A survey on the employment position, literacy standard, family budget, household industries and attitudes to extension activities will also be conducted.

(f) *Training.*—The Unit will also undertake the training of village level workers who form the primary reporting agency. The training will be imparted by the District Statistical Officers.

4. The regular collection of Community Development Statistics and its analysis have not yet been taken up as the formal transfer of work from the evaluation section of the Development Department has not been effected. The new items of work too will be taken up on transfer of the work.

5. Action in respect of formal taking up the work is in progress during the period 1st November 1961 to 31st March 1962.

6. Preliminary arrangements for the conduct of survey for estimating the area benefited by improved agricultural practices in Community Development areas were also made during the period under reference.

7. A scheme for the evaluation of the working of Community Development Radio Rural Forums was prepared and the preliminary arrangements for its launching were also made during the period.

CHAPTER VII—OTHER SAMPLE SURVEYS AND PILOT ENQUIRIES

I. National Sample Survey

During the year under review the 16th round of National Sample Survey was completed and the 17th round was started. The programme of work for the present round envisages collection of data on:—

1. Ownership of land and details of operational holdings;
2. Area under crops and yield of important cereals (Rural);
3. Employment and unemployment (Rural);
4. Retail prices of important commodities (Rural);
5. Consumer expenditure (Rural and Urban);
6. Capital formation by household (Urban);
7. Urban labour force (Urban);
8. Population, births and deaths (Rural and Urban);
9. Pilot study on morbidity (Rural and Urban).

The schedules and instructions prepared by the Indian Statistical Institute are being canvassed for the survey. Altogether 112 villages and 72 urban blocks were selected for enumeration in this round.

Sampling design (Rural).—In the State contiguous districts having similar crop patterns and population densities were grouped together to form regions. Within a region, contiguous tahsils fairly homogeneous with respect to population densities were grouped together to form compact strata such that the rural populations of the strata were approximately equal. Thus the State was divided into eight rural strata and villages were selected from the above strata with equal probability.

Sampling design (Urban).—The whole of India was divided into sectors—the first sector consisting of towns and cities with a population (1951 Census) of 50,000 and above and the second consisting of the rest of the urban areas. In the first sector States formed the strata, whereas in the second sector regions within States were the strata. The allocation to the States was rounded off to the nearest multiple of 18.

Field work relating to the survey is being attended to by 16 Investigators in rural samples and 4 urban Investigators. There are four leave reserve Investigators also posted for the survey. Supervision of field work is done by 4 Statistical Inspectors posted at Quilon, Kottayam, Trichur and Kozhikode.

Analysis.—Analysis of the data collected through the various rounds of National Sample Survey is being done in the Department. Due to the non-availability of mechanical tabulation unit, this Department is adopting hand tabulation and hence we are not in a position to build up the estimates in time.

During the year under report analysis relating to the following schedules were completed :—

1. Income and Expenditure	..	14th round
2. Employment and Unemployment	..	14th round
3. Population, Births and Deaths	..	15th round
4. Non-mechanised transport	..	15th round
5. Land Utilisation and Crop-cutting	..	16th round

II. Sample Survey for the Correct Estimation of area under and yield of coconuts and arecanuts in the State.

The Sample Survey for the correct estimation of area under and yield of coconuts and arecanuts in the State is a scheme sponsored jointly by the Indian Central Coconut Committee and Indian Central Arcanut Committee on an All India basis. The entire expenditure on the survey is shared by the two committees on a 50:50 basis.

The main objects of the survey are :—

- (1) Estimation of coconut and arecanut palms in Kerala ;
- (2) Estimation of the percentage of bearing palms in each category ;
- (3) Estimation of the average yield per coconut and arecanut palm in one year ;
- (4) Study of the intensity of diseases on coconut and arecanut palms ;
- (5) Estimation of the proportion of arecanuts plucked as tender and as ripe nuts ;
- (6) Study of the cultivation, manuring and other allied agricultural practices relating to these two crops.

The sample design of the survey is one of stratified subsampling with the cross sections of the Revenue Districts with the three national regions forming the strata.

On the whole 200 villages are selected for the survey throughout Kerala, the number in each stratum being proportional to the area under the two crops together, in the stratum. In each selected village,

10 per cent of the plots subject to a minimum of 50 plots are to be completely enumerated counting all the coconut and arecanut palms therein and grouping them into bearing and non-bearing. The number of palms in each category affected by each one of the diseases are also noted. For the purpose of yield estimation 5 plots are selected from each village and from each plot 6 bearing coconut palms and 6 bearing arecanut palms are selected. These palms are harvested throughout the year in the presence of the Investigators and the number of nuts are counted. In the case of arecanuts the weight of the nuts is also noted.

The field staff for the survey was appointed in December 1958. The first round of the survey was conducted during the agricultural year 1959-60. The report on the first round of the survey was approved in the conference of the State Statisticians convened by the Indian Central Coconut Committee at Trivandrum on 7th and 8th August 1961.

The field work of the second round of the survey was started in July 1960 and was completed in June 1961. The report on the findings of the survey was nearing finalisation towards the end of the year under report. The report will be placed before the Conference of the State Statisticians to be convened by the Indian Central Coconut Committee during May 1962.

The field work in respect of the third round of the survey commenced on the 1st July 1961 and is scheduled to be completed on 30th June 1962. Of the 200 villages selected for the survey during the third round, 50 villages were selected from among the villages in which the survey was conducted during the first round, 36, from among the villages selected in the second round of the survey. The remaining 114 villages were selected afresh. By the end of March 1962, the field work relating to the enumeration of palms was completed in 170 villages and that relating to the collection of data for the study of cultivation practices was completed in 79 villages.

Preliminary steps for the tabulation of the data collected during the third round was also taken up during the year under report.

III. Enquiry into cost of Cultivation of Coconuts in Kerala

The scheme is sponsored by the Indian Central Coconut Committee. The entire expenditure of the scheme is also met by the Committee. The expenditure under the scheme for the year under report was Rs. 62,429.

The following staff were working under the scheme during the year :—

(i) *Headquarters staff :*

Research Officer	(1) on Rs. 200-400
Analyst	(1) on Rs. 150-250
Compilers (Lower Division)	(4) on Rs. 40-120
Clerk (Lower Division)	(1) on Rs. 40-120
Typist (Lower Division)	(1) on Rs. 40-120
Peon	(1) on Rs. 30- 40

(ii) Field Staff :

Special Officer	(1) on Rs. 200-400
Statistical Inspectors	(2) on Rs. 150-250
Investigators	(32) on Rs. 40-120

The Headquarters of the Special Officer was Trivandrum and those of the two Statistical Inspectors were at Alleppey and Kozhikode. According to the scheme the survey is to be conducted in two rounds each of one year duration, corresponding to the agricultural years 1960-61 and 1961-62 respectively.

The field work of the 1st round survey was completed by June 1961. The technical reports giving the analysis and results of the first round of survey was prepared by this Department and this will be placed before the Statistical Officers' conference to be convened by the Indian Central Coconut Committee in May 1962.

The second round of the survey was started in July 1961 and is in progress.

IV. Enquiry into cost of Production of Milk and other live stock products

A Unit for conducting a survey for estimation of Cost of Production of Milk and other Livestock Products was set up in this Department in July 1961. The main object of the survey is to estimate the cost of production of milk, eggs, etc. at the producer's level. This information is of vital significance in calculating the contribution to regional income from Animal Husbandry sector.

Information on milk yield, eggs laid and expenditure on production (feed cost, cost of medicine, etc.) constitute the type of information proposed to be collected. The survey has been scheduled to be conducted in Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam districts in the first instance, on a multistage stratified random sampling basis. The survey is expected to be completed in all the districts of the State in 3-4 years. One round of the survey will cover a period of one year with six sub-rounds of 2 months each. In each district, 16 villages are chosen at random from the list of villages to form the rural sample. The District Headquarter towns along with two non-municipal towns selected at random constitute the urban sample. All households with atleast one animal in milk, in the selected villages and wards are listed and from that list 50 and 75 households are selected (at random) for detailed enumeration from the rural and urban sectors respectively.

The Special Officer assumed charge on 7th July 1961. Investigators were given training in the work in October 1961. Selection of villages was completed in August 1961 and further work is in progress. The full strength of the staff was not in position till December.

V. Census of Employment in Government and Local Bodies

This Department conducted a census of persons employed in State Government services, local self-Government and Government owned commercial enterprises during the year 31st March 1961. Information

on the following items were collected (1) the number of employees by pay-ranges, classified into Gazetted and non-Gazetted (regular and non-regular) and by sex, (2) number of employees by class or grade of service classified into permanent and temporary and (3) number of employees in different grades belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The data collected are being compiled.

VI. Unemployment Survey

The last survey on unemployment was conducted in the Travancore-Cochin area in 1955-56 and in the Malabar area in 1956-57.

A sample survey to study the extent of unemployment and under-employed in the State was conducted by this Department during January-February, 1962. The data were collected by enumerating the members in selected households distributed over the entire State. The data collected have been tabulated and provisional estimates formed. It is provisionally estimated that there are 8.8 lakhs of unemployed persons in Kerala State, educated unemployed being 1.1 lakhs.

VII. Pilot Sample Survey of registrants at the Employment Exchange, Trivandrum

A Pilot Sample Survey to estimate the proportion of employed persons in the live register of the Employment Exchange, Trivandrum was conducted by the Department. It is estimated that nearly 31 per cent of the registrants were employed in one way or the other. On the basis of the experience gained from the Pilot Survey, it is proposed to start a survey of registrants, covering all the Employment Exchanges in Kerala State in 1962-63.

VIII. Sample Census

The enumeration work in connection with the sample census was conducted in 368 enumerator blocks each consisting of about 150 households during 1960-61. Scrutiny of schedules was partly over in 1960-61. The work of sample census was continued during the year under review. Scrutiny and tabulation was completed. On the whole, 16 tables were prepared. They deal with population (dejure and defacto) group vital statistics (grouping according to religion education, industry and occupation), age specific vital statistics, birth order and number of children. Some important estimates obtained from the survey are given below:—

Population (dejure):—

		Male	Female	Total
Rural	..	73,09,106	73,13,675	1,46,22,781
Urban	..	10,98,555	10,98,363	21,96,918
Total	..	84,07,661	84,12,038	1,68,19,699

IX. Surveys sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research

The following three surveys sponsored by the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics (I.C.A.R.) were continued in the Department during the year under report—

1. Pilot Sample Survey for collection of statistical data on yield and extent of cashew cultivation in the State;

2. Pilot Sample Survey for the collection of data on yield and extent of cardamom cultivation in the State;
3. Pilot Sample Survey for the collection of data on yield and extent of cultivation of banana and plantain in the State.

In respect of the cashew and cardamom surveys both the technical and administrative control vested in this Department; while in respect of the banana survey the Department had only the technical control, the administrative control of the survey being exercised by the Department of Agriculture. The entire expenditure on all the three surveys were borne by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

1. *Pilot survey on cashewnut cultivation.*—The main objects of this survey are:

(i) to estimate the acreage and yield rate of cashewnut in Kerala;

(ii) to collect information on the practices adopted in its cultivation; and

(iii) to evolve a suitable sampling technique for the collection of such data in future.

The field work relating to the second round of cashew survey commenced on 1st June 1961. The period of the survey will be for 12 months from this date.

The survey was conducted in 108 villages selected from 24 Taluks in the State, where cashewnut is cultivated on an extensive scale. The sampling plan adopted for the survey remained the same as for the first round of survey conducted in 1960-61.

2. *Pilot Survey on Gardamom Cultivation.*—The objects of the survey are (i) to obtain by the method of random sampling information in the area under and yield rate of cardamom crop in Kerala, (ii) to collect information on the various cultivation practices adopted and (iii) to evolve a suitable sampling technique for collection of such data in future.

The field work relating to the second round of the survey commenced on 1st July 1961 and will be over by 30th June 1962. The survey is conducted in the Devikulam, Udumbanchola, Peermedu and Thodupuzha taluks of the State.

The survey is conducted in 90 cardamom estates selected from the above taluks. The sampling design remained more or less the same as in the first round of survey conducted in 1960-61.

3. *Pilot Sample Survey on Banana Crop.*—The objects of the survey are (i) to collect reliable information on the extent of cultivation yield and cultivation practices of the banana crop, (ii) to evolve a suitable sampling technique for the collection of such data in future.

The second round of the survey commenced on 1st July 1961 and will be completed in 30th June 1962.

The survey is conducted in 90 Census Villages selected from the four important banana growing Districts of Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur and Ernakulam.

CHAPTER VIII—THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN SCHEMES OF THE STATISTICS DEPARTMENT—1961-62

This is the first year of the Third Five-Year Plan. There were 17 Plan schemes of the Department in the year 1961-62. Out of this, 7 were schemes continuing from the Second Five-Year Plan and 10 were new schemes. Among the new schemes 6 were implemented during the year under review. The other 4 schemes could not be implemented for want of necessary approval from Government. The schemes are detailed below :—

(A) *Continuing Schemes :*

1. Estimation of area under and production of Minor Crops ;
2. Survey of cultivable Waste Lands ;
3. Construction of Index Number Series relating to Agricultural Economy ;
4. National Index of Field Experiments ;
5. State Income Unit ;
6. Sample Census Scheme ;
7. Diagnostic Studies and Supervision.

(B) *New Schemes :*

8. Cost of production of Milk and other Livestock Products ;
9. Improvement of Plantation Statistics ;
10. Labour Statistics ;
11. Training of Statistical Personnel ;
12. Administrative Intelligence Unit ;
13. Pre-harvest estimates.

(C) *New Schemes.*—Included under the first year of the Third Five-Year Plan and which were not implemented for want of administrative sanction:

14. Formation of Planning Cell ;
15. Study of Trade Statistics ;
16. Survey of Wage Structure in sectors of construction, trade and commerce ;
17. Mechanical Tabulation Unit.

Out of the Budget provision of Rs. 3.72 lakhs provided for the various schemes during the year Rs. 2.85 lakhs was spent during the year under review. The objects and scope of the schemes are briefly given below :—

1. *Estimation of area under and production of Minor Crops*:—The object of the scheme is to frame reliable estimates of area under and production of Minor Crops in the State through sample surveys. Regular rounds of surveys were conducted during the year and analysis is in progress.

2. *Survey of Cultivable Waste Lands*.—The object of the scheme is to assess the extent, location and size distribution of Waste Lands in the State, and the reasons for leaving them uncultivated.

The entire State was covered by the survey by the end of September 1961 and the scheme was wound up. The analysis work was completed and report was forwarded to Government.

3. *Construction of Index Number Series relating to Agricultural Economy.*—The object of the scheme is to construct (1) Index of Agricultural Production, (2) Index of export of Agricultural commodities, (3) Index of Wholesale and Retail prices of Agricultural commodities, (4) Index of Agricultural Wages, and (5) Index of parity between prices received and prices paid by farmers.

Monthly indices were computed in respect of items (3), (4) and (5) mentioned above and yearly indices in regard to items (1) and (2).

4. *National Index of Field Experiments.*—The object of the scheme is to render technical assistance to the Department of Agriculture in the fields of designing agricultural field experiments and analysing the results accruing therefrom. The results of the analysis were being reported to the concerned Agricultural Research Stations.

5. *State Income Unit.*—The object of the scheme was to estimate the regional income of the State of Kerala. Income originating from a majority of the sectors has been estimated during the year.

6. *Sample Census Scheme.*—The object of the scheme is to estimate the population trends in the inter-censal years and the birth and death rates and to study the changes in the demographic trends of the population.

The survey conducted in January-February 1961 has been completed and the report forwarded to Government.

7. *Diagnostic Studies and Supervision.*—The object of the scheme is to establish District Statistical Offices in all Districts of the State with a view to conducting effective supervision of the work of the field staff in order to improve the quality and timeliness of the data to co-ordinate the Statistical activities at the District level and to reconcile discrepancies in the data available with different agencies.

District Statistical Offices are functioning in all 9 Districts of the State.

8. *Cost of production of Milk and other Livestock products.*—The object of the scheme is to conduct Statistical surveys to assess the cost of production of milk and other livestock products and eggs in the different districts. Listing work of all selected villages and towns has been completed.

9. *Improvement of Plantation Statistics.*—The object of the scheme is to frame reliable estimates of area and production of rubber, coffee and tea in the State through sample surveys. Filled in proforma have been received from 1114 estates of which 899 returns were scrutinised.

10. *Labour Statistics.*—The object of the scheme is the systematic and efficient collection and compilation and reporting of data under the various Labour enactments in the State. The various periodical returns are prepared and sent to the Labour Bureau, Simla.

11. *Training of Statistical personnel.*—The object of the scheme is to give training in elements of Statistical theory and practical field work to the persons working in this Department. Training was given to 37 candidates of this Department.

12. *Administrative Intelligence Unit*:—The aim of the scheme is to set up an Administrative Intelligence Unit in this Department to collect and compile statistics from the Block areas of the State on a systematic and continuing basis. Arrangements are being done to conduct a survey for estimating the area benefitted by improved Agricultural practices in Community Development areas.

13. *Pre-harvest estimates of Crop acreages*:—The object of the scheme is to improve the pre-harvest estimate of acreages and production of crops by adopting a more objective method on a random sampling basis. Various pre-harvest estimates were prepared and sent to Government of India during the year.

14. *Formation of Planning Cell*:—The object of the scheme is to strengthen the planning cell of the Department created in the second Five Year Plan for compilation and maintenance of up-to-date data relating to individual Plan schemes of the State. The scheme was not implemented in 1961-62.

15. *Study of Trade Statistics*:—The object of the scheme is to collect comprehensive data in the movements of goods from and to State by road, rail and sea.

16. *Survey of Wage Structure in the Sectors of Construction, Trade and Commerce*:—The object of the scheme is to collect data regarding the wage structure in the sectors like construction, trade and transport on a systematic and continuing basis so as to compare wages for different types of workers and study the changes in the level of earnings of the various types of workers. The scheme was not implemented in 1961-62.

17. *Mechanical Tabulation Unit*:—The scheme contemplates the purchase of Mechanical Tabulation Unit for the Department.

CHAPTER IX — PUBLICATIONS

During the period under report, the Department collected and published data regarding various aspect of the State's administration and economy. The regular publications issued (i) Annual Statistical Abstract and (ii) Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics. In addition to these periodical publications giving information on Socio-economics aspects of the State were prepared for publication. Details of the publications issued during the year are given below:

1. *Annual Statistical Abstract*:—During the year under review the Annual Statistical Abstract for 1959-60 was prepared. This Annual Abstract contains details regarding climate, area and population, agriculture, vital statistics and medical service, judicial, registration of documents, Police, State Finance, power, State Transport, industries, prices, planning and development, etc.

2. *Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics*:—This publication gives detailed information on the quarterly changes in the important sectors of agro-socio-economic situation of the State. During the year two issues of the bulletin for the quarters ending December 1960 and June 1961 were published. Attempts are being made to reduce the time lag in the issue of the publication.

Important statistical publications of the Kerala State Statistics Department

1. Basic Statistics—1957.
2. Statistical Outline of Kerala—1960.
3. Kerala in Maps—1960.
4. Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics.
5. Vital Statistics Bulletin (Quarterly).
6. Prices Bulletin (Quarterly).
7. Report on Transfers of Agricultural Land—(Annual) 1958 to 1960.
8. Report on Cultivable Waste Land Survey—1957 to 1961 (Parts I to VI).
9. Report on Origin Destination Survey—1959 (T.C. State).
10. Report on Census of Handloom—1959 (T.C. State).
11. Report on Prohibition Survey—1960.
12. Report on Family Budget Survey of Toddy Tappers—1960.
13. Report on Census of Land Holdings—1958 (Parts I and II) (T.C. State).
14. Report on Nutritional Diet Survey of Workers in Tea Plantations—1960.
15. Pilot Survey of Beggars and Destitutes in Trivandrum City—1960.
16. Reports on Crop Cutting Survey on Paddy—1951 to 1961 (Half yearly).
17. Kerala Budget at a Glance—1958-59 and 1959-60.
18. Statistical Abstract of Kerala—1957-58 to 1959-60 (Annual) (under print).
19. Season and Crop Report—1952-53 to 1955-56 (Annual) (T.C. State).
20. Season and Crop Report—1956-57 and 1958-59 (Annual) (Kerala).
21. Regional Income of Kerala at current prices—1955-56 to 1957-58—1960.
22. Report on the Pilot Survey of Attitude to Family Planning in Trivandrum City—1961.
23. Mortality Tables for Kerala—1941-50—1960.
24. A Study of the Demographic Characteristics of certain occupational groups in Kerala—1960.
25. Study on the age at Marriage, age at First Delivery and age at Widowhood—1961.
26. Fertility Control in Kerala—1961.
27. A Study of the Birth weight of infants and duration of labour—1960.
28. A Note on the Incidence of Small-pox in the T.C. part of Kerala—1960.
29. A Note on Vital events in the T.C. part of Kerala—1960.
30. Study of Trend in Registered Births and Deaths—1959.
31. Report on the Sample Survey of Village Panchayats in Kerala—1961.
32. Report on the Sample Survey of Physically Handicapped employment seekers in Kerala—1961.

TO THE HONORABLE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
IN SENATE, FEBRUARY 2, 1870.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE
LAND OFFICE
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION
PASSED BY THE SENATE
MAY 11, 1869.
WASHINGTON:
GPO: 1870.

NAMES OF AGENTS APPOINTED FOR THE SALE OF
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS IN THE KERALA STATE

1. Sri J. S. Paul and Sons, Cannanore.
2. Sri G. Vithal Prabhu, News Agent, Manjeswar.
3. Messrs. K. R. Brothers, Calicut.
4. Messrs. Moulavi Book Depot, Kasargode.
5. Sri Kottayi Gopalan, Tellicherry.
6. Messrs. Touring Book Stall, Calicut.
7. Messrs. K. P. Ahmed Kunhi and Bros., Cannanore.
8. Pallipat Stores, Irinjalakuda.
9. St. Joseph's Press, Perinthalmanna.
10. George's Press, Ottapalam.
11. Travancore Law House, Ernakulam.