



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

217

015-004

# administration report

for the year 1965-66

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**Bureau of Economics  
and Statistics**

PRINTED BY  
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1967



015-004

# administration report

for the year 1965-66

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**BUREAU OF ECONOMICS  
AND STATISTICS**



1967

Administration report

for the year 1966

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BUREAU OF ECONOMICS  
AND STATISTICS



**Government of Kerala**

**1967**





## PLANNING (C) DEPARTMENT

**G. O. (Rt.) No. 340/66/Plg., dated, Trivandrum,  
6th December 1966**

*Abstract.*—Bureau of Economics and Statistics—Administration Report for 1965-66—Reviewed.

*Read.*—Letter No. P.A. 1-12119/66/ESD., dated 27th September 1966 from the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

### ORDER

1. Recorded.

2. The Bureau of Economics and Statistics constituted in 1963 continued to be the central agency for the systematic collection, compilation, analysis and objective interpretation of all statistics relating to the State and it also functioned as an advisory body on economic issues referred to it. Dr. P. K. Gopalakrishnan continued as the Director during the year under report except for the period from 6th August 1965 to 19th September 1965 when he was on leave. Shri N. Gopalakrishnan Nair, Additional Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics was in full additional charge of the post of Director during the above leave period. Shri N. Gopalakrishnan Nair was the Additional Director during the entire period under report.

3. The expenditure on various schemes (Plan and non-Plan) of the Bureau for the year 1965-66 was Rs. 18,35,718.35 p.

4. During the year under review, the Bureau continued to attend to the work relating to the land utilisation survey and crop cutting survey as in the previous year. It continued to prepare the forecast report on the area under production of 30 important seasonal and perennial crops in the State. Besides compiling the usual basic data on agriculture, rainfall, etc., the Bureau prepared and published the Statistics of gross produce per hectare of the crops specified in Rule 26 of the Kerala Land Reforms (Tenancy) Rules of 1964. During the year the Bureau published the statistics for the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 and also supplied basic data on agriculture to many agencies, viz., the Agriculture Department, the Reserve Bank of India, Census Department, Agricultural Income-tax and Salestax Department, Board of Revenue, etc.

5. The scheme "National Index of Field Experiments" was continued during the year. Detailed statistics on the different aspects of the food problem were collected and analysed. The Bureau conducted spot studies in Alleppey and Palghat in order to find out the impact of the Package Programme on agricultural production and a preliminary report was prepared. The Bureau assessed the progress achieved during 1963-64 in the field of irrigation in Kerala, source-wise and crop-wise, incorporated in the Economic Review 1965. The Bureau compiled the statistics on the different aspects of the food problem such as production, imports, off-take prices, etc.

6. The Bureau continued to collect, compile and publish the price statistics of important commodities in the State and computed monthly wholesale price index of agricultural commodities and also the monthly working class consumer price index numbers for thirteen centres in the State.

7. The market intelligence scheme, which was hitherto operated by the Agricultural Department was transferred to the Bureau from 1st April 1966 onwards and the necessary staff from the Bureau were posted in the market centres. The Planning cell of the Bureau undertook the review of the progress of Plan schemes and the evaluation study regarding the trainees who were deputed abroad by Government in 1956-57. The Labour Statistics unit of the Department continued the collection and processing of the various returns under the labour enactments. The Bureau undertook the collection and consolidation of plantation statistics also. The Industries Division of the Unit collected statistics relating to coir industry, tile industry, cashewnut industry and sugarcane industry.

8. The Mechanical Tabulation Unit of the Bureau continued to function as a medium for doing mechanically such items of work as punching, sorting and tabulating the data received from technical sections.

9. The Bureau took up an ad-hoc survey for the collection of statistics relating to the social, economic and educational conditions of the different communities of the State.

10. Besides the publication of vital statistics of the State, the Demographic Research Centre in the Bureau conducted investigations on fertility and mortality and socio-economic factors associated with them.

11. During the year under review the unit set up for the study of the impact of plan programmes continued. The Bureau also made a study on the State's financial resources and their contribution towards financing economic development of the State.

12. With a view to revise the existing weighting diagram used for the construction of the cost of living indices, the Bureau undertook



a family budget survey under the direction of an expert committee constituted for the purposes, consisting of the following members.

1. Shri V. R. Pillai, Professor of Economics, Kerala University.
2. Shri A. Kunjukrishna Pillai (Retired Labour Commissioner), Personnel Manager, Alind, Kundara.
3. Shri N. Gopalakrishnan Nair, Additional Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics (Convener).

The field work of the Survey was progressing satisfactorily at the end of the period under review.

13. The following were the important publications prepared by the Bureau during the year 1965-66.

1. Statistical Hand Book of Kerala 1965.
2. Annual Statistical Abstract.
3. Season and crop report 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.
4. Report on Crop Cutting Surveys on Winter and Summer and Autumn Crops of paddy, 1965.
5. Kerala—An Economic Review, 1965.
6. Annual Vital Statistics Bulletin 1964.
7. An Economic Classification of Kerala Government Budgets 1962-63 to 1964-65.
8. Report of the Survey of Indebtedness among Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes in Kerala.
9. Industrial undertakings in Kerala State (owned, managed with shares by the Government of Kerala) 1960-61.
10. Kerala Demographic News Letter.
11. Study on the demographic particulars of sterilised persons (1963-64).
12. The population of Kerala.
13. Sterilisation as a method of family limitation in Kerala.
14. The fertility pattern of women in Kerala.
15. A study of couples visiting family planning clinics.
16. Population growth in Kerala 1965.
17. Demographic particulars of sterilised persons in Trichur District.
18. A report on the demographic particulars of sterilised persons in Quilon District.

14. The working of the Bureau during the year was satisfactory and covered new ground in the preparation of working papers on the different sectors of development.

( By order of the Governor)  
 R. GOPALASWAMY,  
*Finance Secretary.*



1. The working of the Panchayat Raj system in Kerala and its impact on the development of the rural sector in Kerala.

2. A report on the socio-economic conditions of the rural sector in Kerala.

3. A study of the rural sector in Kerala.

4. The rural sector in Kerala.

5. A study of the rural sector in Kerala.

6. The rural sector in Kerala.

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98. The rural sector in Kerala.

99. A study of the rural sector in Kerala.

100. The rural sector in Kerala.

(By order of the Government)  
 K. GOPALAKRISHNAN  
 Minister, Kerala

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# ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1965-66

## CHAPTER I

### ADMINISTRATION

#### I. Introductory

The Bureau of Economics and Statistics was constituted in 1963 amalgamating the Bureau of Economic Studies and the Department of Statistics. It is the central agency for the systematic collection, compilation, analysis and objective interpretation of all statistics relating to the State and it also functioned as an advisory body on economic issues referred to it. Its main object is to find solutions for all economic problems which faces the State, by analysing and interpreting the statistical data with the aim of building up of a welfare State. The Director is the head of the Department. There are two wings of the Department, viz., "the Directorate" and "the Field Survey Division". The Additional Director is in charge of the Field Surveys Division.

#### II. Personnel

1. *Director.*—Dr. P. K. Gopalakrishnan continued as the Director during the year under report except for the period from 6th August 1965 to 19th September 1965 when he was on leave. Sri N. Gopalakrishnan Nair, Additional Director was in full additional charge of the post of Director during the above leave period.

2. *Additional Director.*—Sri N. Gopalakrishnan Nair was the Additional Director of this Bureau during the entire period under report.

3. *Deputy Director.*—Sri N. Gopalakrishnan Nair, Deputy Director (Econometrics) continued as such during the whole year under report.

Sri K. C. Cheriyan, Deputy Director who was on foreign service under the U.N.T.A.O. Programme as Statistical Expert to Kenya Government was reverted to this Department with effect from 12th November 1965 on termination of his assignment under the United Nations. He availed himself of the eligible leave till 31st March 1966.

Sri P. F. Philipose, Dr. R. Sivasankara Kurup and Sri M. S. Venkitaraman continued as Deputy Directors during the year under report.

Sri N. Karunakara Menon, Assistant Director in the Office of the Joint Director of Agriculture (Package Programme), Alleppey was promoted to the category of Deputy Directors with effect from 21st

were reverted to the subordinate cadre of Research Assistant/Statistical Inspector during 1964 were repromoted to the category of Research Officers in June 1965 and they continued as such during the rest of the year under report.

The following persons who were promoted to the category of Research Officers on a provisional basis continued as such during the periods noted below :—

	<i>Period of Service as Research Officer</i>	
	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
R. Parameswaran Nair	10-3-1965	24-1-1966
K. Gnanamuthu	10-3-1965	9-6-1965
	5-8-1965	24-1-1966
P. Purushothaman Pillai	10-3-1965	7-6-1965
	1-8-1965	12-9-1965

(on leave for study purpose from 13th September 1965 to 28th February 1967.)

A. Abdul Gafoor	3-7-1965	24-1-1966
C. Kumaraswamy	3-7-1965	24-1-1966
N. Vikraman Nair	4-8-1965	24-1-1966

Sri K. Eswarankutty Warier continued to be on other duty as Statistician in the Kerala Veterinary College and Research Institute, Trichur during the year under report.

The following persons were working in other departments against posts declared as addition to the category of Research Officers in the Bureau during the period noted below :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation of the post holding</i>	<i>Period</i>	
			<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	T. Janardhana Menon	Statistical Officers, Kerala Veterinary College and Research Institute, Trichur	Throughout	the year
2.	P. Gopalan	Research Officer, Office of the Director, Industries and Commerce, Trivandrum	do.	



Sl. No.	Name	Designation of the post holding (3)	Period	
			From (4)	To (5)
(1) 3.	(2) P. K. Rama- krishnan Nair	Economic Investi- gator, Rural In- dustries Project, Kozhikode	Throughout	the year
4.	N. M. Syed Mohammed	Do.	do.	
5.	K. Gnanamuthu	Economic Investi- gator, Rural In- dustries Project, Alleppey	1-4-1965	9-6-1965
6.	K. K. Karuna- karan	Do.	10-6-1965	31-3-1966
7.	K. Appukuttan	Do.	Throughout	the year
8.	K. Bhaskara Menon	Research Officer, Office of the Re- gional Town Plan- ner, Ernakulam	do.	
9.	V. K. Paran Unni	Do.	8-6-1965	31-3-1966
10.	O. Aiyappan	Do.	1-4-1965	31-12-1965
11.	A. P. M. Kun- jumackey	Do.	1-4-1965	31-12-1965
12.	John Thomas Chirayath	Research Officer, Labour and In- dustrial Bureau, Trivandrum	Throughout	the year
13.	J. Benjamin	Research Officer, Office of the Direc- tor of Public Instruction, Tri- vandrum	do.	
14.	P. Purusho- thaman Pillai	Do.	1-4-1965	7-6-1965
15.	P. B. Leksh- manan	Do.	1-8-1965	12-9-1965
			8-6-1965	31-7-1965
			15-9-1965	31-3-1966
16.	M. K. Bhaska- ran Pillai	Statistical Officer, Animal Husban- dry Department	25-1-1966	31-3-1966

Sri C. Thomas Varghese and Sri G. Ramachandran Nair were deputed to the Food Corporation of India, Regional Office, Trivandrum on foreign service terms for appointment as Assistants on Rs. 225-550 with effect from 31st December 1965 A. N.



Sri V. Chidambara Iyer continued to be on foreign service as Junior Professional on Rs. 400-950 in the Demographic Training and Research Centre, Bombay during the year under report.

Sri P. Vasudeven Namboobiri continued to be on deputation in the Census Department, Government of India, till 28th February 1966 when he was reverted to this Bureau.

Sri A. Abdul Wahab, Sri N. Kochummen and Sri K. Eswaran Namboodiri continued to be on other duty as Block Development Officers in the Development Department during the year under report.

Sri A. P. M. Kunjumackey, Research Officer was relieved of his duties in this Department with effect from 3rd February 1966 at his request and on his relinquishment of lien on the post consequent on his appointment as Municipal Commissioner in the Department of Municipalities.

11. *District Administration*.—The following Officers were in charge of the District Statistical Offices during the period noted against each :

Sl. No.	District	Name of District Statistical Officer	Period of charge during the year under report	
			From	To
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Trivandrum	G. Velayudhan Thampi	1-4-1965	6-7-1965
		K. Rajagopal	7-7-1965	15-8-1965
		G. Velayudhan Thampi	16-8-1965	15-9-1965
		K. Rajagopal	16-9-1965	15-12-1965
		G. Velayudhan Thampi	16-12-1965	31-3-1966
2.	Quilon	M. Mohammed Yusuf	1-4-1965	31-3-1966
		K. P. Mohammed Sally	1-4-1965	31-3-1966
3.	Alleppey	K. Ramanarayanan	1-4-1965	15-9-1965
4.	Kottayam	Nair		
		N. Krishna Pillai	16-9-1965	19-12-1965
		K. Ramanarayanan Nair	20-12-1965	31-3-1966
		P. M. Thankappan	1-4-1965	15-9-1965
		T. P. Rajagopalan	16-9-1965	31-3-1966
6.	Trichur	P. S. Gopinathan Nair	1-4-1965	31-3-1966
		H. Padmanabha Iyer	1-4-1965	23-4-1965
7.	Palghat	P. T. Joseph	24-4-1965	22-7-1965
		K. Mailerum Perumal	23-7-1965	6-9-1965
		Pillai		
		H. Padmanabha Iyer	16-9-1965	15-12-1965
		K. Mailerum Perumal	16-12-1965	28-2-1966
		Pillai		
		H. Padmanabha Iyer	1-3-1966	31-3-1966

Sl. No.	District	Name of District Statistical Officer	Period of charge during the year under report	
			From	To
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
8.	Kozhikode	Sri G. Sreedharan Nair	1-4-1965	30-4-1965
		„ D. Gopinathan	1-5-1965	22-6-1965
		„ K. Mailerum Perumal Pillai	23-6-1965	14-7-1965
		„ G. Sreedharan Nair	15-7-1965	31-3-1966
9.	Cannanore	„ N. O. Kumaran	1-4-1965	31-3-1966
The particulars of the persons who held charge of the post of Senior Research Assistant in the District Statistical Offices are as under:				
1.	Trivandrum	„ K. Rajagopal	1-4-1965	6-7-1965
		„ S. Natarajan	7-7-1965	15-8-1965
		„ K. Rajagopal	16-8-1965	15-9-1965
		„ K. Leelakumari	16-9-1965	21-11-1965
(District Statistical Officer in additional charge from 2nd November 1965 to 15th December 1965.)				
		Sri K. Rajagopal	16-12-1965	31-3-1966
2.	Quilon	„ A. Shahul Hameed	1-4-1965	31-3-1966
3.	Alleppey	„ G. Somasekharan Nair	1-4-1965	24-7-1965
		„ P. T. Joseph	25-7-1965	31-3-1966
4.	Kottayam	„ N. Krishna Pillai	1-4-1965	18-4-1965
(District Statistical Officer in additional charge from 19th April 1965 to 5th June 1965).				
		Sri N. Krishna Pillai	6-6-1965	15-9-1965
		„ V. C. Kurien	16-9-1965	19-12-1965
		„ N. Krishna Pillai	20-12-1965	31-3-1966
5.	Ernakulam	„ K. K. Sukumaran	1-4-1965	23-4-1965
		„ T. P. Rajagopalan	24-4-1965	15-9-1965
		„ K. K. Sukumaran	16-9-1965	31-3-1966
6.	Trichur	District Statistical Officer in additional charge till 23rd April 1965		
		„ S. Natarajan	24-4-1965	4-6-1965
		„ K. S. Ayyappan	5-6-1965	31-3-1966
7.	Palghat	„ V. C. Kurien	1-4-1965	23-4-1965
		„ H. Padmanabha Iyer	24-4-1965	15-9-1965
(District Statistical Officer in additional charge on 16 and 17th September 1965)				



Sl. No.	District	Name of District Statistical Officer	Period of charge during the year under report	
			From	To
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Sri T. Divakaran Nair	18-9-1965	15-12-1965
		„ H. Padmanabha Iyer	16-12-1965	28-2-1966
		(District Statistical Officer in additional charge from 1st March 1966 to 6th March 1966)		
		„ V. C. Kurien	7-3-1966	15-3-1966
		„ V. C. Kurien	24-3-1966	31-3-1966
8.	Kozhikode	Sri K. N. Radhakrishnan Nair	1-4-1965	22-4-1965
		„ D. Gopinathan	23-4-1965	30-4-1965
		„ K. N. Radhakrishnan Nair	1-5-1965	24-1-1966
		(Research Assistant in additional charge from 25th January 1966 to 28th February 1966)		
		Sri K. N. Radhakrishnan Nair	1-3-1966	31-3-1966
9.	Cannanore	„ M. Mohammed Serverkhan	1-4-1965	31-3-1966

Sri P. Sankunni Nair who was on other duty as Special Officer in Dairy Development Department was reverted to this Bureau with effect from 1st July 1965. Since 1st July 1965 he was posted in the following capacities.—

- As Special Officer for the preparation of Local Plan, Alleppey District 1-7-1965 31-12-1965  
(Earned leave for 59 days from 1st January 1966 to 28th February 1966).
- As Senior Research Assistant, Sample Registration Scheme (G. O. MS. No. 6/66/ Plg., dated 11th February 1966) 1-3-1966 31-3-1966

Sri P. Achuthan Nair continued as Special Officer for the Survey of Fertilizer Consumption during the year under report. During the leave period of Sri Achuthan Nair, Sri S. Natarajan was posted as Special Officer from 5th June 1965 to 6th July 1965.

The following Officers were working in other departments against posts declared in addition to the cadre of District Statistical Officers in this Department:—

Designation of the post	Names of the Officers held charge of the post	From	To
1. Statistical Officer, Directorate of Agriculture, Trivandrum	S. Cecil	1-4-1965	23-9-1965
	P. M. Thanakappan	24-9-1965	17-12-1965
	S. Cecil	18-12-1965	31-3-1966



<i>Designation of the Post</i>	<i>Name of the Officers held charge of the post</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
1	2	3	4
2. Statistical Officer, Board of Re- venue (Taxes).	P. Gopinatha Pillai	1-4-1965	31-3-1966
3. Statistical Officer, Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies)	K. Anantha- narayana Iyer.	1-4-1965	31-3-1966

A scheme for a new State Series of Consumer Price Indices was sanctioned by Government in G. O. (MS) No. 39/65/Plg., dated 13th July 1965.

The following Officers were posted as Special Officers against the post created in the above G. O.—

1. Sri S. Natarajan	26-8-1965	29-9-1965
2. „ S. Saraswathy	11-10-1965	17-12-1965
3. „ P. M. Thankappan	18-12-1965	31-3-1966

In G. O. (Rt) No. 205/65/Plg., dated 28th September 1965 Sri S. Natarajan, Special Officer was deputed for the Statistical Officer's Training Course for nine months from 6th October 1965 to 5th July 1966. The subject of specialisation chosen by him was "Labour Statistics".

The sanctioned strength of the Department as on 31st March 1966 was as follows:—

<i>Category</i>	<i>Name of Post</i>	<i>Number</i>		<i>Scale of</i>
		<i>Permanent</i>	<i>Temporary</i>	<i>pay</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Rs. (5)
<b>I. Gazetted :—</b>				
	Director	1	..	1000-1300
	Additional Director	1	..	800-1100
	Deputy Director	..	2	500-800
	Deputy Director (Econometrics)	..	1	500-800
	Assistant Director	2	6	350-700
	Assistant Director (Medical)	..	1	300-600
	Chief Supervisor	..	2	350-700
	Research Officer	6	14	300-600
	District Statistical Officer/ Senior Research Assistant/Special Officer	9	12	300-600
	Deputy Health Officers	..	6	300-600
	Personal Assistant to the Director	1	..	250-500
	Administrative Assistant	1	..	250-500
	Publication Assistant	..	1	250-500
	Senior Superintendent	..	1	250-500

Category	Name of Post	Number		Scale of pay Rs.
		Permanent	Temporary	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>II. Non-Gazetted:—</b>				
	Junior Superintendent	2	..	190-300
	Fair Copy Superintendent	1	..	160-270
	Statistical Inspector	29	9	190-300
	Research Assistant	9	53	190-300
	Supervisor (Mechanical Tabulation)	..	2	190-300
	Upper Division Clerk	1	4	120-230
	U. D. Accountant-cum-Clerk	2	..	120-230
	Upper Division Typist	3	4	120-230
	Upper Division Compiler	4	37	120-230
	Upper Division Investigator	4	33+8	120-230
	Upper Division Punch Card Operator	..	2	120-230
	Clerk-cum-Librarian	1	..	90-190
	Draftsman	1	2	90-190
	Stenographer	1	1	90-250
	Rota-typist	..	1	90-190
	Rota Print Operator	..	1	90-190
	Lower Division Clerk	4	6	80-160
	Lower Division Accountant-cum-Clerk/Lower Division Accountant	8	2	80-160
	Lower Division Typist	7	9	80-160
	Typist-cum-Clerk	..	2	80-160
	Lower Division Compiler	86	77	80-160
	Lower Division Investigator	17	129	80-160
	Lower Division Punch Card Operator	..	11	80-160
	Driver	..	1	75-135
	Duffadar	1	..	65-80
	Peons	22	9	60-75

**III. Contingency:—**

Night watchman	..	1	60-75
Part-time Sweeper	..	3	At Rs. 22 per mensem
Part-time Sweeper	..	27	At Rs. 17 per mensem



### III. Expenditure

Statement of expenditure of the Department for the financial year 1965-66 under various heads of accounts are given below.—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Scheme</i>	<i>Amount in Rupees</i>
<b>NON-PLAN SCHEMES</b>		
1.	Statistical Bureau	6,05,370.24
2.	Planning Statistics	23,715.50
3.	National Sample Survey	1,18,236.92
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,47,322.66</b>
<b>PLAN SCHEMES</b>		
4.	Minor Crops	69,252.57
5.	Diagnostic Studies and Supervision	1,86,517.30
6.	Socio-economic Survey	82,621.38
7.	Family Planning Demographic Centre	63,873.84
8.	State Income Unit	13,717.54
9.	Administrative Intelligence Unit	19,489.81
10.	Construction of Index Number Series	10,831.10
11.	National Index of Field Experiments	12,827.13
12.	Labour Statistics	11,941.29
13.	Formation of Planning Cell	26,140.01
14.	Inservice Training	5,077.83
15.	Survey of Wage Structure	16,899.64
16.	Pre-harvest Estimation of Crop acreages	5,521.07
17.	Improvement of Plantation Statistics	16,595.79
18.	Fertilizer Consumption Survey	50,819.87
19.	Cocanut, Arecanut Survey	65,619.43
20.	Bureau of Economic Studies	90,790.90
21.	Sample Registration	51,236.95
22.	Setting up of Mechanical Tabulation Unit	7,009.89
23.	Strengthening of Vital Statistics Organisation at Headquarters	54,674.70
24.	Strengthening of District Statistical Offices	66,699.22
25.	Impact of Plan Programme	61,464.34
26.	Consumer Price Indices	38,656.67
27.	Local Plan	20,621.27
28.	Employment and Unemployment Survey	39,496.18
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,88,395.69</b>
	<b>Grand Total (Plan and Non-Plan Schemes)</b>	<b>18,35,718.35</b>

## AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

**I. Land Utilisation Survey**

During the year under review the Department continued to attend to the work relating to the land utilisation survey. The object of the survey was to get reliable estimates of area under different land uses and crops in the State. During 1965-66 one round of the survey was conducted. The period of the survey was 1st July 1965 to 31st January 1966.

The survey was conducted in all the taluks of the State and a total number of 40,750 plots were enumerated and details were collected with regard to the seasonal and perennial crops.

Along with the land utilisation survey, pre-harvest data on area and yield of pepper, groundnut and sugarcane grown in the State were also collected.

During the year under review two other studies were also conducted namely "Study of trend in yield rate of cocoanut trees" and the "Survey for estimating the jack-fruit production". The field work of these two surveys was over and the data was being analysed.

During the period 1965-66 the section analysed the data collected during the Land Utilisation Survey 1964-65 and finalised the statistics of land utilisation for the period. The analysis work of data collected through the survey during 1965-66 was also taken up.

**II. Crop Cutting Survey**

So far this Department has been undertaking crop cutting surveys on paddy and tapioca only. During the year under reference, the crop cutting survey was extended to two more crops, viz. sugarcane and ginger. The details of the work attended to under each of these crops are given below.—

1. *Crop cutting Survey on paddy*:—During the year under review two series of crop cutting surveys were conducted on paddy, viz. (i) State series of experiments conducted by the Investigators of the Bureau, and (ii) the Block level series conducted by the Gramasevaks.

Both the series of experiments were conducted during all the three paddy harvesting seasons, viz. Autumn (Virippu), Winter (Mundakan) and Summer (Punja).

During each season 18 experiments were planned in each taluk, where the crop is grown, under the State series and 30 experiments per Block under the Block level series. The results of experiments conducted during Autumn crop 1965 and Winter crop 1966 on paddy crop have been finalised.



During the year under review the following reports have been published by the Section:

- (i) Report on crop cutting survey on Winter and Summer crops of paddy 1965, and
- (ii) Report on crop cutting survey on Autumn crop, 1965.

The particulars of yield rate of paddy and the total out-turn of rice during the Agricultural year 1964-65 in the State are given below:—

<i>Agricultural Year</i>	<i>Yield rate of paddy kg./Hect.</i>	<i>Total out-turn of rice in M. Tons</i>
1964-65	2130	11,21,383

2. *Crop cutting survey on Tapioca*:—Crop cutting survey on tapioca was also conducted by this Department during the year under report (1965-66).

The object of the survey was to estimate the yield per hectare and the total out-turn of tapioca in the State. 750 experiments were planned for the Agricultural year ending with the 30th, June 1966. The survey was proposed to be conducted in all the Census Village selected for the land utilisation survey at the rate of one experiment per village. The survey will be over by 30th June 1966. The results of the crop cutting survey conducted during 1964-65 were analysed and the total production of raw tapioca in the State was estimated. The yield rate was estimated at 13.20 tonnes/hectare.

3. *Crop cutting Survey on Sugarcane*:—Crop cutting survey on sugarcane was planned in 20 taluks where the crop was grown in a large scale, during the harvesting season, viz. October to February. It was arranged to conduct 300 experiments at the rate of 15 per taluk. But the response was very poor. The results obtained were being analysed.

4. *Crop cutting on Ginger*:—Crop cutting experiments on ginger was planned in 10 selected taluks where the crop was cultivated on a large scale during the harvesting season viz. November to January. It was proposed to conduct 150 experiments at the rate of 15 experiments per taluk. The response was poor. The results obtained through crop cutting experiments were being analysed.

*Pre-harvest Section*:—This scheme "Pre-harvest estimation of crop acreages" was aimed at preparing the pre-harvest estimates of area and yield of important crops on a objective and scientific basis.

During the year under review this Department collected data on area and yield of paddy (Autumn, Winter and Summer crops) sugarcane, pepper and groundnut. The collection of data for sugarcane, pepper and groundnut in order to prepare the pre-harvest estimates was done along with the land utilisation survey conducted by this

Department. The pre-harvest data for paddy were obtained from all the plots selected for crop cutting experiments. The pre-harvest area and yield thus collected were tabulated and the estimates prepared thereof. During the period under review pre-harvest estimates of area and production of Summer paddy (1965), Autumn paddy (1965) and Winter paddy (1966) and of sugarcane, pepper and groundnut were forwarded to the Government of India.

### III. Other Agricultural Statistics

This section deals with the following items of work.—

- (i) Collection and compilation of :
  - (a) Agricultural statistics relating to the State.
  - (b) Rainfall data relating to the State.
- (ii) Preparation of Forecast reports of area and production of important crops in the State.
- (iii) Preparation of statistics of gross produce/Hectare etc. in accordance with Kerala Land Reforms Act 1964.
- (iv) Other miscellaneous items of work.

The work undertaken under these heads during the year 1965-66 are detailed below :

(a) The tables of agricultural statistics for the agricultural year 1964-65 have been prepared and published. Classification and utilisation of land and its percentage to the total area of the State during the year 1964-65 are given below :—

Serial number	Classification of area	Area in hectares	Percentage
1.	Area of the State according to Village papers.	3858523	100.00
2.	Forests	1051703	27.26
3.	Land put to non-agricultural uses	221887	5.75
4.	Barren and uncultivable waste land	115941	3.01
5.	Permanent pastures and grazing land	34435	0.89
6.	Land under miscellaneous tree crops not included in net area sown	208928	5.41
7.	Cultivable waste	118761	3.08
8.	Current fallow	35734	0.93
9.	Other fallows	34124	0.88
10.	Net area sown	2037010	52.79
11.	Area sown more than once	452437	64.52
12.	Total cropped area	2489447	11.73



The figures showing the area under and production of important crops in the State during 1964-65 are given in the following table:—

Sl. No.	Name of crop	Area in hectares	Production
1	Rice	801121	1121383 (Tons)
2	Cocoanut	558991	3278 (Million nuts)
3	Arecanut	59488	8945 "
4	Tapioca (raw)	209371	2763197 (Tons)
5	Sugarcane (Gur)	9510	44034 (Tons of gur)
6	Cashewnut	85974	96463 (Tons)
7	Tea	39356	42075 "
8	Coffee	21733	9685 "
9	Rubber	146952	40065 "
10	Cardamom (Processed)	28684	1606 "
11	Black pepper	99552	22228 "
12	Ginger (Dry)	11973	11328 "
13	Turmeric	4614	3910 "
14	Sesamum	12007	2399 "
15	Groundnut	14523	21838 "
16	Banana and Plantain	45199	341386 "
17	Pulses	43595	17061 "

The season and crop report for the year 1963-64 was prepared and sent to the Government Press for printing. The season and crop report for the year 1964-65 was under preparation.

(b) The preparation of forecast reports on area and production of important seasonal crops in the State was continued during the year also and these reports were forwarded to the Government of India and the State Government as per the time schedule fixed. Thirty important seasonal and perennial crops are covered by the forecast reports.

(ii) Daily rainfall data were received from 86 centres in the State. The monthly and annual rainfall returns received from these centres were compiled and the monthly totals of rainfall for the year 1965 have been sent to the Deputy Director-General of Observatories, Poona. The daily rainfall statements for the years 1962, 1963 and 1964 were sent to the Government Press for printing. A statement showing the monthly average rainfall in each District during the year 1965-66 is appended herewith.

(iii) During the year under reference the Department was entrusted by the Government with the preparation and publication of the statement showing the statistics of gross produce per hectare of the crops specified in Rule 26 of the Kerala Land Reforms (Tenancy) Rules of 1964. During the year, the statistics for the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 were published and the same for 1965-66 were finalised.

(iv) During the year 1965-66 the Department supplied basic data on agriculture to many official agencies viz., the Agricultural Department, the Reserve Bank of India, Census Department, Agricultural Income-tax and Sales-tax Department, Board of Revenue, etc.

Average monthly rainfall (in millimetres) in Kerala during the year 1965-66

Serial number	District	Average monthly rainfall (in millimetres)												Total		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		13	14
1	Trivandrum	..	..	141.2	237.1	375.7	175.5	167.0	70.4	401.6	129.1	245.6	6.7	10.0	44.8	2004.7
2	Quilon	..	..	205.2	247.5	423.7	225.0	320.2	124.1	278.1	206.7	188.9	4.4	16.2	123.0	2363.0
3	Alleppey	..	..	84.2	339.9	511.8	334.0	390.4	195.7	100.1	210.8	263.8	0.6	12.3	101.6	2345.2
4	Kottayam	..	..	136.4	240.9	406.5	335.9	241.5	133.5	266.5	157.1	170.8	4.8	15.5	84.1	2193.5
5	Ernakulam	..	..	200.5	362.0	635.0	432.0	339.6	200.3	196.5	190.2	239.1	4.9	8.1	86.4	2894.6
6	Trichur	..	..	88.5	277.3	621.5	440.6	222.1	193.1	99.5	143.3	128.6	..	..	42.4	2256.9
7	Palghat	..	..	136.5	120.7	465.6	442.4	239.6	119.5	190.3	96.4	85.5	..	..	58.5	1945.0
8	Kozhikode	..	..	90.4	172.5	851.2	686.3	254.5	145.9	108.9	106.0	139.1	1.3	2.0	113.9	2672.0
9	Cannanore	..	..	53.6	94.1	956.1	757.6	415.2	168.9	91.5	78.3	112.8	2.3	..	16.4	2746.8



#### IV. National Index of Filed Experiments

The Scheme 'National Index of Field Experiments' aims at putting together in one place, the results of all field experiments conducted in different parts of the country, whether these are conducted by the State Departments of Agriculture, Central Research Institutes, Commodity Committees or other organisations. The objective is to catalogue all this material on a uniform basis and a standard manner, so that they are available to all the Agricultural Research Workers in the country. The field experiments are indispensable means for not only acquiring new knowledge, but also for measuring the impact on crop production, of the various improvements which may be introduced in agricultural practice.

The Scheme National Index of Field Experiments was formulated by the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics, New Delhi. It is included as a Plan Scheme of this Department with a staff consisting of one Research Officer, three Lower Division Compilers and one Lower Division Typist.

This Bureau performs the compilation and analysis of experimental data which are being received from the various Agricultural Research Stations in the State. The results of analysis of the above data are regularly communicated to the concerned Research Stations, State Directorate of Agriculture and the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics, New Delhi.

The details of the agricultural experiments (conducted at the Research Stations and on cultivators' fields) analysed by this Bureau during the period under report, are given below :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Design of experiment</i>	<i>No. of experiments analysed during</i> 1965-66
1.	Randomised Block	191
2.	Split-plot	39
3.	Factorial experiments	19
4.	Balanced Incomplete Block	10
	Total	259

#### V. Package Programme

This Department continued to co-ordinate the technical programme of the Benchmark and Assessment Survey undertaken in the Districts of Palghat and Alleppey under the Intensive Agricultural District Programme evolved to augment the agricultural production in the State. It also scrutinised the progress reports received from the districts of Ernakulam, Trichur and Kozhikode, where the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme has been introduced.

An assessment of the progress achieved in the package districts of Alleppey and Palghat was made through an analysis of the monthly and quarterly progress reports received from the Intensive Agricultural District Programme areas and the report was submitted in the 16th meeting of the State Level Co-ordination Committee. Revised proformae for preparing progress reports were also designed and sent to the Joint Director of Agriculture.

Spot studies were conducted in Alleppey and Palghat in order to find out the impact of the programme on agricultural production and a preliminary report was prepared.

## VI. Irrigation

The progress achieved in the field of irrigation in Kerala source-wise and crop-wise during 1963-64 was assessed and incorporated in the Economic Review 1965.

### NET AREA IRRIGATED

Source	1955-56	Area irrigated	
		1960-61	1963-64
Government canals ..	67.37	133.05	162.33
Private canals ..	5.74	5.74	7.82
Tanks ..	41.59	46.95	55.72
Wells ..	2.03	2.03	4.03
Other sources ..	130.95	130.95	121.74
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>247.68</b>	<b>318.72</b>	<b>351.64</b>

### GROSS AREA IRRIGATED

Crop	1955-56	Area irrigated	
		1960-61	1963-64
Paddy ..	240.97	347.81	390.68
Sugarcane ..	2.80	3.65	4.30
Other food crops ..	66.16	65.31	56.43
Total food crops ..	309.93	416.77	451.41
Total non-food crops ..	39.50	39.50	42.69
<b>All crops ..</b>	<b>349.43</b>	<b>456.27</b>	<b>494.10</b>

An attempt was made to study the district-wise break-up of irrigated land in the State among the different size groups of land-owners. Compilation and tabulation of the same was completed and the analysis of the data is in progress.



## VII. Land Reforms

A draft report on the size distribution of land holdings in Kerala was prepared in the light of the figures obtained from the N.S.S. Schedules of the 16th and 17th rounds.

## VIII. Agricultural Research

The unit studied the agricultural situation of the State during 1965-66. The various phases of the agricultural economy like land utilisation, agricultural production, the food problem, movement in the output of animal husbandry and fisheries products, the outturn of forest produce, etc. were subjected to scrutiny and analysis with the aid of available official and non-official statistics.

The material in respect of the agricultural sector to be incorporated in the publication, "Kerala 1965—An Economic Review" was prepared in this unit. The following are the high lights of the sector for 1964-65:

The annual rainfall which was declining steadily since 1960-61 showed signs of recovery during 1964-65. The net area sown increased by fifteen thousand hectares and the gross area by 27.8 thousand hectares over the previous year. As such as 84 per cent of the increase was accounted for by non-food crops. Rice production which was maintaining a steady increasing trend over the past years declined slightly from 11.28 lakhs tons as in 1963-64 to 11.21 lakhs tons in 1964-65. Substantial increase in production was recorded in the case of tapioca, arecanut and rubber. The year 1964-65 was a bumper year in fish production. Fish catches rose from the abnormally low level of 1.67 lakh tons in 1963-64 to 3.60 lakh tons in 1964-65. The sharp rise was due to the high yield of oil sardines in 1964-65. The revenue from forests kept up its increasing trend. The net receipts in 1964-65 were Rs. 523.6 lakhs, compared to Rs. 483.7 lakhs in the previous year.

Statistics on the different aspects of the food problem such as production, imports, off-take, prices, etc. were compiled. The facts and figures related to the food situation in the State were supplied to the Food Department of the State, Food Corporation of India and its Regional Directorate as and when called for. A special study on the food production and requirements of the southern States as a whole was conducted and a report prepared. The study revealed that the southern zone comprising the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala would be self-sufficient in food grains. The position regarding

supply and requirements of cereals in the region is set out in the table below :

**Availability and requirement of cereals in the Southern States**

State	1962-63		1970-71	
	Quantity available for consumption @ 90 per cent of production ('000 tons)	Requirements at 16 oz. per adult per day ('000 tons)	Surplus (+) deficit (-) ('000 tons)	Requirements at 16 oz. per adult per day ('000 tons)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	5463	4877	+ 586	5508
2. Madras	4955	4542	+ 413	4990
3. Mysore	3425	3222	+ 203	3800
4. Kerala	995	2199	-1204	2863
All	14838	14840	- 2	17161

The design for a survey to assess the distribution of land holdings and the progress of the implementation of the legislations for land reforms was drawn up at the instance of Government (Revenue Department). A draft questionnaire for the purpose of the survey was also prepared and submitted to Government. A spot study on the implementation of the Intensive Agricultural Districts Programme in the State was undertaken in collaboration with the Unit for Land Reforms and Irrigation and a draft report prepared.

CHAPTER III

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

I. Prices Statistics

One of the important items of work in this Bureau is the collection, compilation, analysis and publication of the prices statistics of the State. The collection of prices under the following categories were continued during the period under report:



1. Wholesale prices of important agricultural commodities.
2. Weekly retail prices of necessaries from 20 selected centres.
3. Weekly retail prices of essential commodities at the District headquarters.
4. Agricultural wages and rural retail prices from 19 centres (monthly).
5. Weekly prices of export staples at Alleppey and Mattancherry.
6. Prices of important varieties of coir yarn and raw retted husk at the main producing centres.
7. Prices of Agricultural commodities from all taluks (fortnightly).

The field work is done mainly by the Statistical Inspectors under the supervision of the District Statistical Officers. In a few cases Investigators were also entrusted with the work.

The following prices statistics were regularly published in the Kerala Government Gazette in the sheets allotted for this Department :—

1. Monthly consumer price index numbers for selected centre in the State.
2. Weekly wholesale prices of agricultural commodities.
3. Weekly prices of export staples at Alleppey and Mattancherry.
4. Monthly Agricultural Wages.
5. Prices of important varieties of coir yarn (Monthly).

This Bureau continued to furnish weekly wholesale prices of coconuts (with and without husk) and the retail prices of cocoanuts without husk to the Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam. The data on weekly wholesale prices of tapioca were regularly supplied to the Tapioca Market Expansion Board, Trivandrum. Weekly prices of coir yarn, raw and retted husk were also furnished to the Secretary, Coir Board, Ernakulam. Statements of retail prices of essential commodities at the District Headquarters were forwarded to the Planning Commission and Board of Revenue every fortnight. Further this Bureau continued to furnish monthly statements of agricultural wages and rural retail prices to the Economic and Statistical Adviser, New Delhi.

*Wholesale Prices.*—Weekly wholesale prices of important agricultural commodities were collected from 36 centres. Thirty agricultural commodities like rice, cocoanut, pepper, ginger, tapioca, etc. were covered. The prices quoted are the model prices during the peak period of marketing and are based on observations of a few major transactions supplemented by oral enquiries. The wholesale prices thus collected are utilised for the computation of monthly wholesale price index of agricultural commodities. The weekly prices are also regularly published in the Government Gazette. The trends noticed in the

average monthly wholesale prices during the period under reference are as follows :—

*Rice.*—There was practically no wholesale transaction of rice in the open market ; consequent on the fixation of maximum and minimum prices of rice and paddy by Government. Stray cases of retail transactions were being reported. As such there is no reliable data to study the trend in the price of the commodity.

*Copra.*—When compared to the level in April 1965, the price of copra at important centres showed an increasing tendency, during the period under review. The prices attained its climax during November 1965, and registered about 53 per cent increase at Thodupuzha Centre. The trend declined from December 1965 onwards.

*Cocanut oil.*—The price of cocanut oil also showed the same trend as that of cocanut. The maximum prices were registered during November 1965. The increase was as much as 51 per cent at Changanacherry and 53 per cent at Kozhikode when compared with the prices in April 1965.

*Black pepper.*—Except at Adoor and Tellicherry market, a declining trend was noted till June 1965. From July onwards the price began to improve in all the selected markets, and lasted till November 1965 in most of the centres. Again the prices began to fall from December 1965. In general, the range of price fluctuations in pepper market are very narrow when compared with the prices in April 1965.

*Ginger.*—When compared with the prices in April 1965, a general decline is noted in the price of ginger throughout the period under review. The decrease ranged from 28 per cent at Alleppey to 34 per cent at Kozhikode, during March 1966.

*Tapioca.*—In general the tapioca market was dull during the period. In most of the producing centres in the State, price decreased, when compared with the prices during April 1965. Stray cases of increase had also been reported.

*Retail prices.*—Weekly retail prices of about 38 commodities were collected from 20 centres in the State. The data were mainly used for computing consumer price index numbers. The price trend of some selected commodities at District headquarters during the year under report is furnished in the following paragraphs :—

*Rice.*—Rice was not generally available in the open market as a result of fixation of maximum price by Government and introduction of rationing. Stray cases of open market transactions were reported. Therefore reliable data to ascertain the trend of the commodity are not available.

*Condiments.*—An increasing trend is noted in the price of coriander compared with the levels in April 1965. The prices attained its



peaks during November and December 1965. From December, a slight fall was observed. A decreasing trend was noted in the price of chillies till July 1965. From August the price began to improve and it attained its heights during November and December 1965. In the case of onions also a decreasing trend is noted and it continued till February 1966. During March the price began to shoot up as a result of the permit issued for the export of the commodity.

*Tapioca.*—A decreasing trend was observed in the price of tapioca in most of the centres, when compared with the prices during April 1965. The price increased from June 1965, at Kottayam centre and from September 1965 at Palghat.

*Pulses.*—The prices of greengram were more or less steady during the first half of the year under report. The variations were very narrow. During the latter part, the price began to decline in almost all centres except Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Kozhikode, where slight improvement was reported. An increasing trend was observed in the price of blackgram throughout the year. The increase varied from 7 paise at Ernakulam to 29 paise at Trichur during March 1966. The price of dhall decreased in almost all centres except Quilon and Ernakulam where a slight increase was noted. The fall ranged from 2 paise at Kottayam to 32 paise at Trivandrum. In general the pulses group has not registered any significant variation during the year.

*Vegetable.*—In general, the prices of brinjal and ladies finger were below the price levels that prevailed during April 1965 up to November 1965. From November onwards the prices began to improve. In most of the centres, the prices of plantain were above the levels in April 1965. The decrease noted in a few centres were very narrow and negligible. The price of Chenai moved up during May and June 1965. From July the price began to decline.

*Meat and milk.*—At Ernakulam, Trichur and Palghat the price of meat was steady during the period as compared with the prices during April 1965. In all other centres a slight increase is noted. The price of milk (cow's) increased in all Centres except at Alleppey and that of milk (buffalo's) in all centres except Quilon and Alleppey, due to the increase in the price of cattle feed.

*Tea, coffee powder, sugar, jaggery.*—In most of the centres the price of tea has either decreased or remained steady during the first half of the year. During the later part, an increasing trend is noted in all centres except Quilon, Kottayam and Ernakulam. Price of coffee powder increased in most of the District headquarters. At Trivandrum, Trichur and Palghat the prices were more or less steady. At Trivandrum during March 1966 the price registered an increase of 76 paise per kilogram. Sugar was distributed through ration shops at Government rates. The price of jaggery was more or less steady, during the first

half of the year under report. During the latter half, the price began to improve slightly. The increase was as much as 30 paise at Quilon and 3 paise at Cannanore.

*Cocoanut, cocoanut oil, gingelly oil.*—A steady increasing trend was recorded in the price of cocoanut and cocoanut oil. The prices attained its peaks during November, December 1965. The price of gingelly oil was almost steady till June 1965. From July, the prices hardened and the trend continued for the rest of the year.

*Fuel and light.*—At Alleppey and Palghat the price of firewood was steady. In all other centres the price increased slightly. During May and June 1965 the price of kerosene oil began to shoot up. By July the commodity was brought under control and supplied through ration shops at Government rates.

*Pan.*—The price of betel leaves increased at most of the centres during the latter part of the year. The variation was wide during January and February 1966. The price of arecanut moved up up to August 1965 due to off season. From September onwards the prices began to decline and the trend was retained throughout the rest of the year under review.

*Consumer price index numbers.*—This Bureau continued to compute and publish consumer price index numbers for 13 centres in the State. The indices showed an uptrend for the first two months of the year in 11 out of the 13 centres. During July 1965 the index decreased in 11 centres. From August the index began to move up in most of the centres. During December 1965 the index again attained new peaks. In January 1966 again the indices dropped in seven centres and the decline continued in the succeeding two months.



Statement showing index number for selected centres in Kerala from April 1965 to March 1966

Name of centre	April 1965	May 1965	June 1965	July 1965	August 1965	September 1965	October 1965	November 1965	December 1965	January 1966	February 1966	March 1966
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Triandrum ..	595	601	607	606	608	602	601	633	649	654	651	639
Quilon ..	628	638	640	637	639	643	642	669	678	676	668	658
Punalur ..	600	607	598	591	591	597	591	616	630	638	628	621
Alleppey ..	586	598	598	600	607	603	604	629	643	646	643	636
Changanacherry ..	613	621	624	625	633	628	630	649	663	669	661	650
Kottayam ..	615	624	628	623	632	635	632	653	667	668	660	649
Alwaye ..	618	631	633	626	635	632	634	654	655	652	648	638
Ernakulam ..	618	630	632	627	639	639	643	665	667	674	665	656
Trichur ..	618	629	636	625	626	635	639	662	674	670	667	664
Chalakudy ..	624	628	634	622	627	633	640	663	666	664	661	660
Munnar ..	542	550	552	550	549	552	557	574	579	579	581	571
Sherthalai ..	601	611	617	611	616	622	616	637	647	648	642	637
Kozhikode ..	655	663	655	653	665	670	676	703	714	712	708	706

Base for Kozhikode prices for the year ended June 1936 = 100

Base for other centres August 1939 = 100

*Coir prices.*—The Bureau continued to collect and publish the coir prices at important coir producing centres in the State. The statement furnished below shows the price of important varieties of coir yarn during the period under report.

Statement of prices of different varieties of coir yarn for the period, from April 1965 to March 1966

Serial No.	Variety	Unit	April 1965		May 1965		June 1965		July 1965		August 1965		September 1965	
			Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9						
1	Anjengo	Quintal	111	83	114	44	114	70	112	88	108	53	107	91
2	Mangadan	"	104	33	104	67	103	08	101	33	100	67	100	33
3	Ashtamudi	"			78	75	76	50	72	60	70	62	70	50
4	Alapat	"	101	10	100	50	99	50	97	30	96	50	96	50
5	Aratory	"	113	30	114	50	114	50	114	50	114	50	114	50
6	Vaikom yarn	"	100	45	99	72	98	63	95	23	96	94	100	44
7	Beach yarn	"	79	36	79	67	77	83	77	84	77	83	77	83
8	Parur yarn (thin)	"	108	40	110	00	106	25	104	00	101	75	101	50
9	M. K. yarn (sandy)	"	72	00	72	00	71	50	72	00	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	M. K. yarn (without sand)	"	92	00	92	13	90	00	87	50	NA	NA	NA	NA
11	Parur yarn (thick)	"	100	00	101	67	96	25	92	00	93	33	93	33
12	Vanna coir	"	93	20	95	00	95	00	95	00	95	00	92	50
13	Mangadan coir	"	115	00	115	00	115	00	115	00	112	50	108	13
14	Bey pore	"	87	50	89	25	88	88	81	20	81	00	79	00
15	Quilandy	"	89	20	88	82	85	87	85	35	84	88	86	31
16	Facha choody	"	60	17	60	33	60	58	60	80	60	33	60	33
17	Tirur coir	"	90	75	94	75	93	75	89	80	87	25	86	25



Statement of prices of different varieties of coir yarn for the period from April 1965 to March 1966—(cont.)

Serial No.	Variety	Unit	October 1965		November 1965		December 1965		January 1966		February 1966		March 1966	
			Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
1	Anjengo	Quintal	108	80	110	37	110	61	111	56	112	10	113	60
2	Mangadan	"	101	47	107	58	116	47	118	33	117	25	112	17
3	Ashtamudi	"	71	80	74	25	73	10	73	50	74	00	74	88
4	Alapat	"	98	50	104	25	104	60	104	00	103	63	108	88
5	Aratory	"	111	70	112	50	113	00	113	00	114	25	115	50
6	Vaikom yarn	"	100	10	101	81	103	85	104	25	104	22	104	06
7	Beach yarn	"	78	64	79	17	80	83	80	83	80	83	78	96
8	Parur yarn (thin)	"	100	80	102	50	103	50	102	50	101	25	103	75
9	M. K. yarn (sandy)	"	NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA	
10	M. K. yarn (without sand)	"	NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA	
11	Parur yarn (thick)	"	91	67	93	33	93	33	93	33	93	33	95	00
12	Vanna coir	"	90	00	90	00	90	00	90	50	92	75	94	25
13	Mangadan coir	"	105	50	101	87	102	50	103	13	105	00	104	37
14	Beypore	"	78	40	79	00	80	60	84	00	91	75	94	50
15	Quilandy	"	88	20	89	50	91	60	91	88	93	88	96	63
16	Pacha choody	"	62	93	64	66	64	66	66	83	68	00	68	25
17	Tirur coir	"	85	90	87	00	87	00	87	25	91	75	95	13

*Market Intelligence.*—Steps were taken for taking up of the Market Intelligence Scheme from 1st April 1966, hitherto operated by the Agriculture Department. Necessary staff had been trained and were posted in the market centres. From 1st April 1966, the Scheme will be operated by this Bureau and a separate section will be formed in the Head Office.

## II. Index numbers relating to Agricultural Economy

The scheme for the computation of the indices relating to agricultural economy for the State was started in October 1959. The object of the scheme was to construct regularly index numbers of (1) Agricultural production (2) Export of agricultural commodities (3) Wholesale prices of agricultural commodities (4) Area and agricultural productivity (5) Agricultural wages (6) Parity between prices received and paid by farmers.

Index numbers in respect of item No. (2) have been computed up to the end of 1963-64. The indices for the year 1964-65 are under preparation.

Monthly indices of items 4 and 6 and yearly indices of items 1 and 3 are being computed. The base year selected for 1 and 4 is 1956-57 and for others 1952-53. Attempts are being made for calculation of indices of export agricultural commodities and of wages.

1. *Index numbers of agricultural production.*—The index of agricultural production is intended to measure the progress achieved in the field of agriculture in the State.

The following table shows the index numbers of agricultural production of the State for all crops for the year 1952-53 to 1964-65 (Base year 1956-57=100).

1952-53	..	89.3
1953-54	..	92.5
1954-55	..	95.9
1955-56	..	98.7
1956-57	..	100.0
1957-58	..	103.3
1958-59	..	105.5
1959-60	..	111.3
1960-61	..	112.1
1961-62	..	110.4
1962-63	..	114.7
1963-64	..	116.8
1964-65	..	120.0



2. *Index numbers of area under crops and agricultural productivity.*—

The indices of area under crops and agricultural productivity are intended for a comparative study of the trends in acreages and agricultural productivity.

The data for the calculation of these indices are taken from L.U.S. conducted by this Department.

The agricultural year 1956-57 is taken as the base year for this index.

The index numbers of area under crops and agricultural productivity for the different years are as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Index of area under crops</i>	<i>Index of agricultural productivity</i>
1952-53	94.4	94.6
1953-54	98.4	94.0
1954-55	98.6	97.3
1955-56	98.8	99.9
1956-57	100.0	100.0
1957-58	101.9	99.4
1958-59	103.4	102.0
1959-60	106.4	104.6
1960-61	108.6	103.2
1961-62	107.9	102.3
1962-63	110.0	104.2
1963-64	110.1	106.1
1964-65	111.2	107.9

3. *Index numbers of wholesale prices of agricultural commodities.*—Index numbers of wholesale prices of 17 important agricultural commodities are being computed. Monthly indices are computed based on the wholesale price data made available by the primary reporting agencies of the Department. Weekly price quotations are collected from different centres spread all over the State. The centres are selected taking into consideration the relative importance of the areas with regard to production and marketing of agricultural commodities. The agricultural year 1952-53 is taken as the base year so as to keep in conformity with the base year used for construction of other indices of agricultural economy. A statement showing monthly index numbers of wholesale prices for 1965-66 is given below. In this connection it is to be pointed out that consequent on the fixation of maximum prices by Government, rice was scarce in the open market and there was practically no wholesale transaction in the open market. As such, for computing the indices in the case of rice, the prices fixed by the Government (through the fair price shops) have been taken into account.

**Monthly index numbers of wholesale prices of important agricultural commodities for 1965-66**

Month		Rice	Molasses	Condiments and spices	Fruits and vegetables	Food crops	Oil seeds	Plantation crops	Non-food crops	All crops
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
April	1965	133	113	171	163	144	220	113	188	160
May	"	132	114	187	155	144	227	111	192	162
June	"	132	112	210	150	147	224	109	189	162
July	"	132	111	232	153	159	233	112	196	173
August	"	133	121	252	152	155	240	116	203	173
September	"	132	122	183	158	144	237	117	201	165
October	"	133	115	148	147	137	245	116	206	162
November	"	136	118	143	144	138	283	117	233	173
December	"	139	131	137	147	140	287	121	237	175
January	1966	140	120	142	147	141	277	136	234	175
February	"	142	118	152	138	142	270	137	230	174
March	"	144	119	158	143	145	251	126	213	170

The average wholesale price index numbers for all crops from the year 1955 to 1965 are given below:—

1955	..	84
1956	..	96
1957	..	101
1958	..	110
1959	..	117
1960	..	120
1961	..	126
1962	..	130
1963	..	127
1964	..	144
1965	..	169

4. *Index numbers of parity between price received and paid by farmers.*— This index measures the variation in the economic property of the farmers in relation to changing farm prices, farm cultivation costs and domestic expenditure as a result of the changes in wages, cost of implements, cost of manure, cost of maintenance of livestock, etc. as compared to the situation in the base year.



The index number of parity between prices received and paid by farmers for the different years are given below:—

Base 1952-53 (Agricultural year) = 100.

Financial year April to March	1953-54	..	96
	1954-55	..	86
	1955-56	..	83
	1956-57	..	85
	1957-58	..	82
	1958-59	..	83
	1959-60	..	83
	1960-61	..	95
	1961-62	..	89
	1962-63	..	86
	1963-64	..	81
	1964-65	..	89
	1965-66	..	108

The monthly index numbers for the year 1965-66 are as follows:—

<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>August</i>	<i>September</i>
108	110	112	114	112	107
<i>October</i>	<i>November</i>	<i>December</i>	<i>January 1966</i>	<i>February</i>	<i>March</i>
108	111	109	105	103	102

5. *Index of Agricultural Wages*:—Necessary steps are being taken for computing index numbers of agricultural wages. Monthly reports on wages paid to different types of labour are being collected from 19 rural centres in the State. It is proposed to take 1952-53 as the base year for calculation of this index. Data from the selected centres have since been received and are being computed. The indices will be prepared shortly.

### III. State Income Unit

The State Income Unit of this Bureau continued to function during the year under report.

Estimation of income for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 and revision of estimates already published for the years 1950-51 to 1963-64 strictly on the lines with the standard methodology laid down by the Central Statistical Organisation for comparable State Income Estimates were taken up during the year under report. Revision of estimates of income for the years 1960-61 to 1963-64 and computation of fresh estimates for 1964-65 and 1965-66 from the commodity-producing sectors were almost completed during 1965-66.

### IV. Trade Statistics

During the year under report, this Department continued to attend to the work relating to the collection and compilation of

TABLE I—(cont.)

Serial number	Name of country	Coir products		Fish and prawn		Pepper		Lemongrass oil		Tea	
		Quantity (M.T.)	Value Rs.	Quantity (M.T.)	Value Rs.	Quantity (M.T.)	Value Rs.	Quantity (M.T.)	Value Rs.	Quantity (M.T.)	Value Rs.
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	United Kingdom ..	10254.30	181.31	62.70	5.12	56.50	1.45	267.80	40.02	16765.00	864.94
2	United States of America ..	6373.70	96.30	4726.50	236.66	1847.90	59.00	22.91	3.41	2737.30	155.75
3	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..	1097.70	24.77	..	..	5584.50	179.61	297.82	43.65	6974.57	384.42
4	Germany ..	5007.10	77.01	5.90	0.56	1261.00	41.13	34.07	5.17	206.57	13.76
5	Sweden ..	433.30	8.77	3.90	0.39	3.00	0.10	..	..	9.13	0.45
6	Australia ..	1509.50	25.95	434.00	28.30	..	..	3.66	0.58	2646.83	135.41
7	Other foreign countries ..	51195.89	703.72	2739.80	108.47	8145.72	255.86	238.35	35.81	10635.79	551.80
8	Coastal ..	17021.22	204.23	48.90	1.34	5509.31	221.37	..	..	4529.46	231.16
	Total	92892.71	1,322.06	8021.70	380.84	22407.93	758.51	864.61	128.64	44504.65	2,337.69



TABLE II (a)

**Export of some important commodities through rail  
during the years 1959 to 1963**

Value not available  
(Quantity in quintals)

Sl. No.	Commodity	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Paddy ..	13745	8648	5064	3400	3013
2	Rice ..	325128	93036	101569	125113	13501
3	Wheat and wheat flour ..	3106	2123	20778	39891	42957
4	Grains and pulses ..	9251	5343	3299	5060	8359
5	Pepper ..	35147	44503	30962	63096	84548
6	Ginger ..	16499	21633	29197	24342	17474
7	Betelnuts ..	35283	54349	46312	71431	86497
8	Coffee ..	6951	16176	18675	10266	11086
9	Tea ..	74970	95724	56450	54144	19809
10	Salt ..	1860	564	1958	567	9430
11	Sugar ..	881	6519	8849	2194	1510
12	Fish ..	32348	29291	23217	30780	51490
13	Cashew kernels ..	859	1737	7804	7067	2957
14	Cashewnuts ..	N.A.	52517	24924	13195	32989
15	Tobacco ..	4314	3699	1889	1748	3624
16	Eggs ..	22539	56536	49480	50624	47122
17	Cocoanuts ..	123799	81431	73891	87511	65344
18	Copra ..	22666	50367	54794	72993	56134
19	Oil seeds ..	701	1312	1063	591	578
20	Cocoanut oil ..	197192	347001	383124	334271	282237
21	Other vegetable oil ..	36558	86270	4056	717	2439
22	Cotton, raw, twist and yarn ..	105585	99517	79366	97350	73467
23	Cotton piece- goods ..	42261	100187	48418	48379	29679
24	Coir and coir products ..	144308	235662	149049	253984	242457
25	Rubber raw ..	25490	451012	19843	30189	18504
26	Wood ..	268423	1599038	1376821	1938727	1527460
27	Bamboo ..	20729	41810	73385	133409	98989
28	Cement ..	24051	27323	30639	15791	37195
29	Soap ..	30650	28156	22296	27127	39481
30	Chemical manure ..	673249	709564	51094	615853	467924
31	Bricks and tiles ..	1371309	1283407	987100	2582153	1656780

Source:—From the Records in the Railway Station.

TABLE II (b)

Import of some important commodities, through rail during  
the years 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1963

Value not available  
(Quantity in quintals)

Sl. No.	Commodity	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Paddy ..	984890	452584	411441	496969	542928
2	Rice ..	6831298	5719332	4807650	5936256	5391686
3	Wheat and wheat flour ..	151858	206272	192713	243565	232011
4	Grains and pulses..	670102	669631	367893	666662	474380
5	Pepper ..	1956	516	1510	4159	1004
6	Ginger ..	532	258	1307	716	574
7	Betelnuts ..	4148	3017	718	6928	3843
8	Coffee ..	20549	17209	18791	9283	2818
9	Tea ..	90595	80252	28948	14618	12953
10	Salt ..	226697	277589	310051	292605	413484
11	Sugar ..	210029	519127	248058	164351	173752
12	Fish ..	41569	22762	16973	17845	51335
13	Cashewnuts ..	N.A.	2632	2817	8288	4954
14	Cashew kernels ..	13837	18072	14101	11914	11725
15	Tobacco ..	15105	7067	7470	8569	5745
16	Eggs ..	371	4798	3743	6304	3910
17	Cocoanuts ..	683	1341	664	3239	2066
18	Copra ..	358	295	1204	2199	685
19	Oil seeds ..	21776	39247	25389	5115	20590
20	Cocanut oil ..	5260	3301	3671	5370	1548
21	Other vegetable oil ..	73225	31982	30222	5981	2043
22	Cotton raw, twist and yarn ..	60035	42671	66751	137470	42977
23	Cotton piece goods ..	66891	50196	34480	48383	48963
24	Coir and coir products ..	5678	4155	1241	14818	3213
25	Rubber raw ..	1890	1574	2124	22690	596
26	Wood ..	199958	151274	220054	126193	209880
27	Bamboo ..	2326	3946	15395	12802	8312
28	Cement ..	1015580	1265628	868500	746114	898589
29	Soap ..	7362	7634	9125	15985	9376
30	Chemical manure..	110440	159595	188073	200466	179401
31	Bricks and tiles ..	47106	10578	58558	20424	51162

Source:—From the Records in the Railway Station.



## V. Planning Statistics

The Planning Cell established in March 1957 as Second Five-Year Plan Scheme was strengthened with effect from 19th September 1962 with appointment of a Deputy Director, two Research Assistants, one U. D. Clerk, one L. D. Clerk and two Peons. The Scheme continued during 1965-66. The following are the main items of work attended to by the section.

The monthly, quarterly and annual progress report on Plan Schemes of this Bureau for the year 1965-66 were prepared and sent to the State Government and Central Statistical Organisation. Collection of Progress Report in respect of the Third Five-Year Plan Schemes of various Departments was in progress. Fourth Five-Year Plan Proposal (1966-71) and the annual Plan (1966-67) were prepared and sent to Government. A report on Evaluation Study relating the trainees who were deputed abroad by Government since 1956-57 were prepared and the collection of additional information was in progress. A report relating to the identification of backward areas on the basis of selected indicators of growth was prepared and submitted to Government. The preparation of Village Index Cards for the year 1964 was almost completed. A review relating to the "Study on the Pattern of Employment of Medical Personnel in Kerala State during the Third Plan period and the anticipated position during the Fourth Plan" was published. The technical details relating to the Statistical Schemes included in the State Annual Plan 1966-67 under the development head Miscellaneous Statistics was prepared and sent to Government.

### CHAPTER IV

## OFFICIAL STATISTICS

### I. Labour Statistics

The main items of work attended to by this division relate to the preparation of the statements and reports on the working of the different labour enactments in respect of Kerala State. The consolidated statements (annual, half yearly, quarterly and monthly) and reports prepared in this Bureau, were as usual sent to the Director, Labour Bureau, Government of India. Statistics regarding labour in factories and plantations, trends of earnings, membership and finance in respect of Trade Unions and details of work stoppages, were published in the "Kerala Labour and Industries Review" of the Labour and Industrial Bureau, Trivandrum, and in the different publications of this Bureau. The details of information collected during the year are given below:—

1. *Annual returns under the Factories Act, 1948 for the year 1964.*— There were 2607 registered factories on the register at the beginning of the year 1964. During the year, 235 factories were newly registered and the registration of 135 factories was cancelled. Thus, the number of factories on the register as on 31st December 1964 was 2707. The



average daily employment in all these factories has been estimated at 1.86 lakhs.

2. *Payment of Wages Act, 1936 for the year 1964.*—Data in respect of the two wage groups of employees, viz. those earning less than Rs. 200 per mensem and those drawing between Rs. 200 and Rs. 400 per mensem continued to be collected and processed during this year also.

3. *Indian Trade Union's Act, 1926 for the year 1964-65.*—The State Labour Commissioner continued to function the as Registrar of Trade Unions during the year 1964-65. The annual returns for the year 1964-65 under "The Indian Trade Unions Act" were collected by him and forwarded to this Office for consolidation. There were 1639 Trade Unions/ Federations in the State at the beginning of the year 1964-65. During the year, the registrations granted to 24 Unions were cancelled and 116 Unions were newly registered. Thus, the number of Unions as on 31st March 1965 was 1731. Work relating to the preparation of the annual statements was attended to during the period.

4. *Maternity Benefit Act for the year 1964.*—During the year under report, 249 plantations and 1039 factories were reported to have been covered by the Maternity Benefit Act. Out of this, 182 plantations and 609 factories submitted their annual returns. Number of women in plantations who claimed maternity benefits during the year was 5213 and that in the case of factories was 9692. The amount of maternity benefits paid to the women in factories was Rs. 6,25,839 and those in plantations was Rs. 6,72,569.

5. *Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules, 1951.*—Quarterly data on employment, attendance and absenteeism, earnings, etc., for the year 1964 in respect of the tea, coffee and cardamom and rubber plantations covered by the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, were processed. The required statements were prepared and sent to the Director, Labour Bureau, Government of India.

6. *Industrial Disputes.*—195 strikes/lockouts were reported to have occurred in the State during the year 1965. As a result of the above work-stoppages, 151133 workers were affected and 785093 mandays were lost.

## II. Industries and Plantations Statistics

The collection and consolidation of Industrial and Plantation Statistics continued to be the main item of work of this Section. The following items of works were attended to during the year 1965-66:

1. *Annual Survey of Industries.*—The annual survey of industries in the State was undertaken by the National Sample Survey Organisation, Government of India and the Additional Director of this Bureau was the Officer on Special duty for the survey in the State. The overall supervision of the work has been vested with him. The Additional Director continued to be the Officer on Special duty during the year under report also.



### III. Plantation Statistics

Collection and consolidation of plantation statistics were attended to by the Section. The scheme for improvement of plantation statistics has been implemented as one of the Third Five-Year Plan Schemes of this Department. The main object of the scheme was to obtain reliable statistics of area, production and employment in respect of rubber, coffee and tea in this State. Five rounds of the survey have been conducted in respect of each crop during the Third Plan period.

(a) *Sample Survey on Rubber.*—Statistics relating to Rubber Estates of 50 acres and above are collected by the Rubber Board. This Department collected details of estates which are of extent less than 50 acres through sample surveys after proper stratification. The stratification was done district-wise on the basis of size group of estates. Estates in size group 25—50 were enumerated completely. From the other strata as listed below, samples were selected for enumeration.

(i) Below 1 acre.

(ii) 1—5 acres.

(iii) 5—10 acres.

(iv) 10—25 acres.

The fifth round of the survey was started on January 1965 and 2387 estates were selected for the survey. The survey has been completed during the year under review. The analysis of the data was in progress.

Preliminary steps were taken for commencing the VI round of the survey.

(b) *Sample Survey on Coffee.*—Fifth round of the survey was conducted during the year. 596 Coffee Estates were selected and the survey was completed during the year 1965-66.

(c) *Collection of Tea Statistics.*—The District Statistical Officers are responsible for the collection of data from registered Tea Estates. Complete enumeration was done in all Districts where registered large and small tea plantations exist. In Kottayam District sample survey was conducted in small registered Tea Estates since there are a large number of small estates. Tea statistics for the year 1963 was prepared and sent to Government of India. The collection of tea statistics for the year 1964 was started.

Statements showing area, production and employment (provisional estimates) of Rubber Estates 1964, Coffee Estates 1964-65 (agricultural year) for the year 1963 are appended. The statement for rubber and coffee were prepared on the basis of the information collected from the Rubber Board and District Collectors.

## Area and production of Rubber—1964

District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Persons employed (Daily average)			11	12	13	14
									Garden labour (per-mannant)	Outside labour (per-mannant)	Outside labour (temporary)				
Trivandrum	..	1397	4693	1	152	4844	3302	8146	1883	1443	2328	2945	1899	1022	
Quilon	..	9263	24755	8	173	24920	11556	36476	13430	6421	6547	18342	6578	8330	
Alleppey	..	2612	2715	3	25	2737	1052	3789	1364	653	672	1461	1276	383	
Kottayam	..	38441	46670	45	318	46943	1526	48469	13818	4382	6837	38140	8803	13427	
Ernakulam	..	10520	19438	14	260	19684	824	20508	5730	1817	2832	12982	6702	4366	
Trichur	..	604	7387	2	179	7564	4955	12519	3497	1756	5269	5236	2328	3380	
Palghat	..	808	7000	4	300	7296	4356	11632	2479	1013	1572	3604	3692	1275	
Kozhikode	..	3387	19833	..	357	20190	16906	37096	6916	2829	4382	14979	5211	6617	
Cannanore	..	3775	12442	11	343	12774	7270	20044	4369	1787	2770	4439	8335	1265	
Total	..	70807	144933	88	2107	146952	51747	198699	53486	22101	33209	102128	44824	40065	

Quantity of manufactured rubber (M.T.)



## Statement of area, Production and Labour employed in Coffee Estate of Kerala—1964-65

Serial number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Persons employed			13	14	15	16	17
											Garden labour (permanent)	Outside labour (permanent)	Outside labour (temporary)					
Name of District	No. of plantations as on 30th June 1964	Total area as per previous year's statement (acres)	Area abandoned during the year (acres)	New extension during the year including the area abandoned during the previous year	Total area under coffee during the year (acres)	Area in the occupation of planters but not under cultivation (acres)	Total area under occupation of planters (acres)	Garden labour (permanent)	Outside labour (permanent)	Outside labour (temporary)	Area that has been planted during the year	Area that has not been planted during the year	Cherry	Parchment	Quantity of Coffee produced (M. tonnes)	Remarks		
1	Trivandrum	1	7	..	7	700	707	..	1	..	7	..	1	1				
2	Quilon	141	313	..	313	1183	1496	36	1	106	82	231	3	..	..			
3	Kottayam	3495	4941	214	4821	5530	10351	1144	64	140	*4386	435	375	152				
4	Ernakulam	487	604	..	606	242	848	141	6	15	299	307	32	25				
5	Palghat	66	5894	187	5854	7144	12998	4828	263	148	5164	690	186	1761				
6	Kozhikode	6481	35023	..	36698	2823	39521	6798	10646	1643	21398	15300	2905	3156				
7	Cannanore	3481	4518	..	5399	4538	9937	769	1565	276	5222	177	1062	26				
8	State	14152	51300	401	53698	22160	75858	13716	12546	2328	36558	17140	4564	5121				

(The figures are provisional)

#### IV. Industries Statistics

1. The Industries Division continued and collected statistics relating to coir industry, tile industry, cashewnut industry and sugarcane industry.

2. *Brochure on major industrial undertakings in Kerala State.*—A brochure (third in the series) 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 Division. The classification of the industrial units included in the brochure for 1962-63 is as follows :—

	<i>Nos.</i>
1. Government owned industrial concerns ..	11
2. Government and financial undertakings ..	6
3. Government managed industrial concerns ..	2
4. Industrial concerns with Government shares ..	18
Total ..	37

#### V. Mechanical Tabulation Unit

The Mechanical Tabulation Unit of this Bureau continued to function as a medium for doing mechanically such items of work as punching, sorting and tabulating the data received from technical sections.

	<i>Staff</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
65 Col. machines:	Supervisor ..	1 150-250
	Punch Card Operator ..	2 80-150
	Punch Card Operator ..	5 40-120
40 Col. machines:	Supervisor ..	1 150-250
	Punch Card Operators ..	6 40-120

Since the 65 Col. machines were not functioning from 1st July 1965 the post of Supervisor was left vacant and the seven Punch Card Operators were allowed to continue to work as Compilers on a working arrangement till the new machines ordered are installed—vide Government Order G.O. Rt. No. 148/65/Plg., dated 4th August 1965.

Sri M. K. Shanmughom, Supervisor of the Mechanical Tabulation Unit went for higher studies and Sri M. N. Rajan was posted in his place. He was given two weeks' training from 23rd September 1965 at International Computers and Tabulators, Madras on their 40 Col. machines as per Government Order Rt. 176/65/Plg., dated 20th September 1965.



The details of the patients admitted in the Ayurveda College Hospital, Trivandrum during the year 1963-64 were collected and analysed.

The old unit consisting of the power-samās machines viz., the Universal Printing Counting Sorter, Punches and Verifiers of 65 Col. has become unserviceable and the unit has stopped functioning from 1st July 1965. Order has been placed with the International Computers and Tabulators (India) Private Ltd., for the supply of a new Mechanical Tabulation Unit consisting of Electronic Multiplier, Tabulator, Sorter, Reproducer, Punches and Verifiers of 80 Col. for analysing the data from National Sample Survey (State Sample) and other sample surveys. Some of the machines have been supplied and are under installation. An amount of Rs. 1,80,186.91 p. has been spent for effecting the part payment of the cost of machines and for electrical fittings and purchase of cards.

One 40 Col. Tabulator supplied by the Government of India, free of cost was installed on 8th November 1965. The 40 Col. Unit consisting of the Tabulator, Automatic Key Punch, Sorter, Hand Punches and Hand Verifiers is now attending to the Mechanical Tabulation of the data on vital statistics. The coded information received from the Technical Section were punched, sorted and tabulated in this Section. Advance statements showing death, birth, infant death and maternal death for each month were tabulated in this section.

Annual Statements of live birth, death, infant death, still birth, maternal death district and taluk-wise with rural, urban (non-municipal) and Municipalities breakup, for the Annual Bulletin are also being prepared mechanically. The statements for the year 1965-66 are under preparation.

## VI. Statistics of Road mileage and Expenditure

The Transport Research Directorate in the Ministry of Transport, Government of India is bringing out an annual publication, "The Basic Road Statistics of India". The figures for Kerala required in this connection are being collected by this Bureau. Five proformae have been prescribed for the purpose.

The data are being collected from the Public Works Department, Municipalities, Forest Department, Port Trusts, State Electricity Board, etc. Mileage and expenditure on different type of roads viz., cement, concrete, black top, water bound macadam and other lower types are being collected at present. This is again classified as "Urban roads" and "Extra Municipal roads". Expenditure figures on the construction and maintenance of major bridges are also being collected and compiled. The work regarding this is over for the year 1963-64. The data relating to 1964-65 are being collected.

## VII. Municipal Statistical Year Book

As directed by the Central Statistical Organisation this Bureau has taken up the work regarding the preparation of Municipal Statistical Year Books. The present attempt is to bring out a publication for the years 1962, 1963 and 1964. The data are being collected in 28 tables covering the following broad details:—

1. Geographic position and climatic characteristics.
2. Area and population.
3. Vital and health statistics.
4. Education and cultural statistics.
5. Public utilities.
6. Housing and construction.
7. Working and finance of Municipalities.
8. Transport and communication facilities.

Information for most of the tables have been collected and the book is getting ready for publication.

*Communal representation in Government employment.*—Data on this topic became necessary as a result of certain L. A. interpellations regarding the percentage of backward communities in public service. The work was first attended to by the Public (Services-D) Department of the Government and was later transferred to this Bureau. Figures as on 1st April 1962, 1st April 1963 and 1st April 1964 are being collected and compiled. Due to non-response from many Departments the work could not be completed this year.

## VIII. Socio-economic and Educational Survey

An Ad-hoc Survey for the collection of Statistics relating to the social, economic and educational conditions of the different communities of the State as required by “the Commission for Reservation of Seats in Educational Institutions in the State” was taken up by this Bureau. The field work relating to this survey lasted for a period of six months starting from 1st December 1964 and the final report on the findings of the survey was submitted to the Commission by the end of October 1965.

### CHAPTER V

## VITAL STATISTICS AND DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH UNIT

### I. Vital Statistics

1. The Bureau of Economics and Statistics is responsible for the compilation, analysis and publication of vital statistics of the State.



2. *Sources of Data.*—In the Travancore-Cochin part of the State the registration of births and deaths in the rural areas is done by the Health Assistants of the Health Services Department. The Health Assistants furnish Births and Deaths reports in the form prescribed by this Bureau to the concerned Medical Officers of Primary Health Centres who in their turn forward them to this Office. In the rural areas of the Malabar region registration is done by the Village Officers. The Births and Deaths reports are channeled through the Tahsildars.

\* 2.1 In the urban areas the registration work is done by the Municipal Health Assistants. The Municipal/Corporation Commissioner assisted by the Health Officers are responsible for the timely supply of information.

2.2. The service "Unpaid System" is followed for the transmission of birth and death cards to this Bureau.

2.3. The statements of epidemics, notified diseases and vaccination relating to Municipal Towns are supplied by Municipal/Corporation Commissioner.

3. *Processing of data.*—The processing of data by using mechanical device has been introduced during the year.

4. *Reports published.*—During the year under review the Annual Vital Statistics Bulletin for the year 1964 was published. The Vital Statistics Bulletin relating to 1965 is being finalised. The Annual Vital Statistics Bulletin contains the following details:—

(i) Annual statement of births and deaths and infant deaths and their rates.

(ii) Annual statement of still births, maternal deaths and their rates.

(iii) Infant deaths by age and sex.

(iv) Live births, still births, deaths, infant deaths, and maternal deaths in respect of towns having a population of 30,000 and over.

(v) Births, deaths, infant deaths, still births and maternal deaths in respect of towns having a population of 30,000 and over—District-wise figures.

(vi) Month-wise figures of total births and deaths.

(vii) Order of birth by age of mother relating to towns with a population of 1 lakh and over.

(viii) Average number of children born to mothers of different age-groups in towns with a population of 1 lakh and over.

(ix) Age distribution of total deaths.

(x) Deaths from specific diseases.

- (xi) Distribution of death according to cause of death.
- (xii) Taluk-wise figures and rates with rural-urban break-up.
- (xiii) Sex-ratio at birth.
- (xiv) Distribution of deaths according to religion.

5. *Periodical Statements.*—A total of 9 periodical statements are forwarded to the Director-General of Health Services, New Delhi, Registrar-General of India, Director of Health Services, Trivandrum, Superintendent of Government Presses, Trivandrum for publication in the Gazette and District Medical Officers and Municipal/Corporation Commissioners. The following are the Statements:—

- (i) Daily report of epidemic diseases.
- (ii) Weekly report of epidemic diseases.
- (iii) Weekly telegram on epidemic diseases.
- (iv) Weekly statement of deaths from communicable diseases in towns with a population of 30,000 and over.
- (v) Weekly reports of births and deaths in towns having a population of 30,000 and over.
- (vi) Weekly statement of notified diseases relating to various districts of the State.
- (vii) Monthly statements of vital statistics.
- (viii) Annual statement of births and deaths.
- (ix) Annual statement of vaccination and inoculation.

A statement showing the District-wise figures of births, deaths, infant deaths, still births, maternal deaths and their rates for the year 1964 is appended.



Annual statement of births, deaths and infant deaths and their rates for the year 1964

District	Births			Deaths			Infant Deaths		
	Number	Rate		Number	Rate		Number	Rate	
		1963	1964		1963	1964		1963	1964
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
State	424244	22.38	23.32	106496	5.99	5.85	12084	32.02	28.36
Rural	343122	20.00	21.38	86621	5.53	5.40	9874	33.23	28.78
Urban	81122	44.87	46.56	19875	10.38	11.41	2160	26.92	26.63
Trivandrum	46959	20.55	25.01	9559	4.92	5.09	1080	23.82	21.99
Rural	27586	14.83	17.52	5595	3.83	3.55	573	27.15	20.77
Urban	19373	50.16	63.81	3964	10.54	10.05	507	18.53	26.17
Quilon	52434	23.55	25.10	10593	4.92	5.12	1221	21.88	23.29
Rural	46036	21.66	23.12	9799	4.75	4.92	1131	23.25	24.54
Urban	6398	62.04	65.31	894	8.52	9.13	90	12.11	14.07
Alleppey	44558	22.30	22.85	11934	5.80	6.12	948	20.84	21.28
Rural	34384	19.98	20.56	9838	5.71	5.88	776	22.31	22.57
Urban	10174	36.27	36.67	2096	6.37	7.56	172	15.95	16.91
Kottayam	47979	25.14	25.73	10424	5.61	5.59	1457	30.43	30.36
Rural	42460	23.90	24.58	8862	5.40	5.13	1342	32.84	31.61
Urban	5519	40.81	40.06	1562	8.26	11.34	115	12.74	20.83
Ernakulam	47403	24.15	23.68	9775	5.23	3.88	1031	23.50	21.75
Rural	34049	20.36	20.50	7070	4.67	4.26	786	26.03	23.08
Urban	13354	44.55	39.14	2705	7.98	7.93	245	17.60	18.35

TABLE I—(cont.)

District	Births			Deaths			Infant Deaths		
	Number	Rate		Number	Rate		Number	Rate	
		1963	1964		1963	1964		1963	1964
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Trichur	29409	16.91	16.66	6471	3.77	3.66	697	26.85	23.70
Rural	24166	14.41	14.69	5397	3.45	3.28	607	30.15	25.12
Urban	5243	51.16	43.64	1074	8.64	8.94	90	14.14	17.17
Palghat	47719	20.45	19.72	12934	7.86	6.78	1522	49.93	40.35
Rural	33674	19.71	18.70	11627	7.53	6.46	1389	50.51	41.25
Urban	4045	32.35	36.11	1347	13.25	12.03	133	44.29	32.88
Kozhikode	65819	22.05	23.37	20633	7.33	7.32	2305	41.14	35.02
Rural	53795	17.18	20.99	16105	6.29	6.29	1684	35.97	31.30
Urban	12024	50.92	47.25	4528	17.78	17.79	621	60.75	51.65
Cannanore	51964	25.89	27.12	14033	7.77	7.32	1773	45.59	34.12
Rural	46972	25.11	25.83	12328	7.43	6.78	1586	44.63	33.76
Urban	4992	40.36	51.05	1705	14.03	17.43	187	56.72	37.46

$$\text{Birth rate} = \frac{\text{Total No. of live births} \times 1000}{\text{Population}}$$

$$\text{Death rate} = \frac{\text{Total No. of deaths} \times 1000}{\text{Population}}$$

$$\text{Infant death rate} = \frac{\text{Total infant deaths} \times 1000}{\text{Total live births}}$$



TABLE II  
Statement of still births and maternal deaths and their rates  
for 1964 (Annual)

District	Still births			Maternal deaths		
	Number	Rate		Number	Rate	
		1963	1964		1963	1964
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State ..	3457	7.93	8.08	606	1.86	1.42
Rural ..	1331	4.25	3.86	519	1.93	1.51
Urban ..	2126	23.12	26.13	87	1.57	1.07
Trivandrum ..	513	13.03	10.81	43	1.41	0.91
Rural ..	50	0.96	1.81	38	2.27	1.36
Urban ..	463	35.59	23.31	5	0.15	0.25
Quilon ..	651	12.09	12.26	52	1.56	0.98
Rural ..	401	8.44	8.64	51	1.65	1.98
Urban ..	250	37.25	37.60	1	0.97	0.15
Alleppey ..	168	3.47	3.76	58	1.41	1.29
Rural ..	64	2.47	1.86	44	1.62	1.28
Urban ..	104	6.76	10.12	14	0.71	1.36
Kottayam ..	329	7.06	6.81	57	1.65	1.18
Rural ..	265	6.35	6.20	56	1.85	1.31
Urban ..	864	12.22	11.46	1	0.18	0.18
Ernakulam ..	401	11.27	8.39	40	1.09	0.83
Rural ..	114	3.76	3.34	35	1.42	1.00
Urban ..	287	28.33	21.04	5	0.34	0.06
Trichur ..	334	55.52	11.30	22	0.92	0.74
Rural ..	97	2.37	4.00	21	1.12	0.87
Urban ..	237	17.48	43.24	1	0.16	0.18
Palghat ..	136	6.03	3.59	98	4.03	2.58
Rural ..	100	5.30	2.96	72	1.98	2.13
Urban ..	36	13.08	8.82	26	23.94	6.37
Kozhikode ..	385	6.04	5.82	120	2.23	1.86
Rural ..	66	2.99	1.23	105	2.47	1.95
Urban ..	319	17.44	25.84	15	0.39	1.21
Cannanore ..	540	6.55	10.28	116	2.54	2.21
Rural ..	174	3.21	3.69	97	2.54	2.05
Urban ..	366	43.60	68.31	19	2.48	3.54

$$\text{Still birth rate} = \frac{\text{Total number of still births} \times 1000}{\text{Total live births} + \text{still births.}}$$

$$\text{Maternal death rate} = \frac{\text{Total Number of maternal deaths} \times 1000}{\text{Total number of live births} + \text{still births.}}$$

## II. Improvement of Vital Statistics (Schemes sponsored by the Registrar-General of India)

The following schemes sponsored by the Registrar-General of India for the improvement of Vital Statistics have been implemented in the State:—

1. Sample Registration.
2. Strengthening of Vital Statistics Organisation at the State headquarters.
3. Strengthening of District Statistical Offices.
4. Strengthening of Statistical Units in Municipalities.
5. Model Registration in Rural Health Centres.
6. Setting up of Mechanical Tabulation Unit.

75 per cent of the expenditure under the scheme will be met by the Registrar-General and the remaining 25 per cent by the State Government except for item 5 for which there will not be any expenditure. When the schemes for improvement of vital statistics are implemented the original staff of one Research Assistant and 4 Compilers who were working in the Vital Statistics Section were allowed to continue in the division.

Details of the scheme on Sample Registration are included elsewhere in this report.

2. *Strengthening of Vital Statistics Organisation at the State headquarters*:—Under this scheme the following staff have been provided in the Head Office for the execution of the work relating to compilation, analysis, preparation of reports, publication of results, sending periodical reports, etc.

1. Deputy Director	..	1
2. Assistant Director (Medical) now redesignated as Assistant Director (Nosology)	..	1
3. Research Officer	..	1
4. Research Assistant	..	1
5. Mechanical Tabulation Supervisor	..	1
6. Accountant (L.D.)	..	1
7. Typist (L.D.)	..	1
8. Clerk (L.D.)	..	1
9. Punch Card Operators	..	6

3. *Strengthening of District Statistical Offices*:—Under this Scheme "Strengthening of the District Statistical Offices" one Senior Research Assistant and one Lower Division Compiler have been posted in each District Statistical Office to help the District Statistical Officer in his work relating to the improvement of birth and death registration and timely despatch of returns. The Senior Research Assistant supervises the work of the Statistical Staff posted in the Corporations and Municipalities also. In selected areas they also carry out spot-checks to detect



un-registered events. The Senior Research Assistant is also looking to the work relating to the Intensive Registration in the selected Primary Health Centre/Block. If cases of default occur in the transmission of birth and death reports the District Statistical Staff will follow up these defaulting cases. They are also the Supervisors of Sample Registration work in the District.

4. *Strengthening of vital statistical units in Municipalities.*—The scheme “ Strengthening of vital statistical units in Municipalities ” for the improvement of birth and death registration in urban areas of the State has been implemented with effect from 1st March 1966. Under this scheme Statistical personnel have been posted in 2 cities and 14 Municipal towns with population above 30,000. The staff consists of one Research Assistant, one Upper Division Compiler, one Lower Division Compiler in the Corporations and four major municipalities (Trivandrum, Kozhikode, Quilon, Alleppey, Mattancherry and Ernakulam) and one Upper Division Compiler in the 10 Municipalities with population above 30,000. 75 per cent of the expenditure on the staff is met by Registrar-General of India and 25 per cent by the State.

5. *Model Registration in Primary Health Centres.*—This scheme which was implemented during the year under review envisages collection of accurate, reliable and complete information on births and deaths that occur in selected villages and also the correct cause of death statistics by a post-mortem enquiry by paramedical personnel. 9 Primary Health Centres one in each district have been selected for this study. The centres are :—

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Vilappil    | 6. Erumapetty |
| 2. Chavara     | 7. Andathode  |
| 3. Ambalapuzha | 8. Payyangadi |
| 4. Uzhavoor    | 9. Balusserri |
| 5. Kalady      |               |

In each Primary Health Centre 3 Census Villages, one in which the headquarters of the Public Health Centre is located and two others where the sub-centres are located have been selected. The work in each village is done by a Field Agent selected from the category of Family Planning Field Workers, Basic Health Workers, Midwives, etc. The Field Agent will maintain a Birth Register for recording particulars of events. Every month the Field Agent has to furnish the particulars of events registered to the Medical Officer of the Primary Health Centre, who, in turn, will forward them to this office. The Field Agent has been entrusted with the work of finding out the cause of death by enquiry with the household members regarding cases which the Medical Officer did not treat. The possible cause of death will be ascertained by enquiry about the symptoms of the diseases that caused the death and the anatomical site of the disease.



6. *Setting up of Mechanical Tabulation Unit.*—The Registrar-General of India has supplied a 40 Col. Sorter, 40 Col. Tabulator, one Auto-Key Punch, 2 Punches and 3 Verifiers for the compilation of Vital Statistics in this office. The processing of data using the Mechanical device has been started from January.

### III. Methods for improvements of registration and estimation of extent of under-registration

1. *Spot-checks.*—This Department has been conducting spot-checks from 1960 onwards to find out the extent of under registration of births and deaths in the State. The results of spot-checks conducted in 1964 have been presented in the previous year's Administration Report. In 1965 as the Full Scale Sample Registration Scheme was started the conduct of spot-checks on a large scale was discontinued. Whenever there was very poor registration the District Statistical Staff carried out spot-checks in the rural areas along with their routine work. The percentages of under-registration of births in 1964 have been found to be 42.5 in Travancore-Cochin and 47.4 in Malabar area and those of deaths 53.6 in Travancore-Cochin and 51.5 in Malabar area.

2. *Sample Census.*—The report on the sample census 1963 was finalised during the year 1965.

The estimated population of the State as per 1963 Sample Census is 173.72 lakhs. Compared to the 1961 census population it gives an arithmetic growth rate of 1.4 per cent per annum, which is much less than the arithmetic growth rate estimated from 1951 and 1961 census population which is 2.4 per cent per annum. The birth and death rates thrown out by the survey are also under estimate. The birth, death and infant death rates estimated for the decade 1951-60 by the Registrar-General of India are 38.9, 16.1 and 1.20 respectively. The marital fertility rate estimated from the survey is 166. The corresponding rate obtained from 1961 census was 169. This low marital fertility reflects the large scale under-enumeration of births. The survey results have shown that 72756 persons had gone out of the State and 33472 had migrated to the State during the year 1962-63. Thus the State lost 39284 persons during the year 1962-63. Taking into account the village to village movement of the population the out-migration rate works out to 15.5 and immigration rate 16.2 per 1000 population. The urban immigration rate is 34.3 and out-migration rate is 12.8. The corresponding rates for rural areas are 13.0 and 16.0 respectively.

3. *Intensive Registration.*—In each district one Primary Health Centre/Block has been selected for this purpose. The District Statistical Staff have been entrusted with the responsibility of improving the registration of birth and deaths in the selected areas.

4. *Other items.*—The inter-departmental committee for improvement of vital statistics registration was formed with the Director of



Health Services as Chairman. The first meeting of the Committee was held on 14th March 1966 at the Office of the Director of Health Services, Trivandrum who is the Chairman of the Committee. The Director of Municipalities, The Director of Panchayat, the Secretary, Board of Revenue, the Additional Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics and Deputy Director (Vital Statistics) are members of this Committee. The Deputy Director (Vital Statistics) is the Secretary of this Committee.

As it was found that a medical man is not necessary in the Bureau of Economics and Statistics for attending to the duties of the Assistant Director (Medical) it was decided in the Committee that a Statistician may be posted on Rs. 250-550 (now revised as Rs. 350-700) for the work after giving his training in nosology (Statistical Nosologist). This was already pointed out by the Registrar-General also in a previous Conference in Delhi in August 1963.

Schemes for giving publicity to the need for registering events are pending approval of the Government of India. However a film in Vital Statistics which has been sent to this Office by the Registrar-General are being exhibited in the theatres. Also bit notices have been printed and distributed to the households through the local Registrars appointed for Sample Registration Scheme.

The Headquarters and District Staff speak through the All India Radio and the meetings convened by the Local Bodies and Educational Institutions, on the need for completeness in registration, to the individual, to the society and the nation as a whole.

#### IV. Sample Registration

*Sample Registration Pilot Study.*—The Scheme of Sample Registration for registering births and deaths in selected areas was introduced in the State on a pilot basis in 20 samples in the rural areas and in 5 samples in the urban areas during 1964-65. The pilot study in the rural samples was completed by the end of February 1965. The study in the urban area was continued till the end of December 1965. As against a birth rate of 23 and death rate of 6 per 1000 from normal registration, through the pilot study a birth rate of 35 and death rate of 11 per 1000 were obtained.

Based on the results of the pilot study conducted during 1964-65, it was decided to launch the full scale scheme in 150 samples in the rural areas selecting sample villages at random after stratification. Part-time local Registrars, redesignated as Enumerators were selected and appointed for the Scheme. Teachers were given preference in the selection, as the pilot study revealed that they would turn out better work.



*Commencement of the full scale scheme and its duration.*—This study which commenced on 1st July 1965 will be continued for a period of 5 years in all the 150 samples.

*Objects.*—The present system of registration of births and deaths is deficient in many respects. As a result of this, a great number of vital events escape registration. It is for finding out suitable methods for complete registration and for calculating birth and death rates with reasonable accuracy, that the full scale scheme is implemented.

*Agency and Remuneration.*—As has been stated at the beginning, primary school teachers have been appointed as Enumerators in almost all the samples. Where primary school teachers were not available for the work, the work was entrusted with the Panchayat Assistants, Estate Conductors, etc.

The Enumerators are at present paid a remuneration of Rs. 15 each, per mensem. But in the case of samples, whose 1965 population exceeds 2,000, the remuneration is Rs. 20 per mensem.

*Supervision.*—The overall supervision of the work rests with the Deputy Director (Vital Statistics). For enforcing effective supervision, two Chief Supervisors have been appointed, one for the 6 districts in the old Travancore-Cochin area with 77 samples and the other for the 3 Malabar districts with 73 samples. Besides these Officers, there are 9 Senior Research Assistants and the District Statistical Officers for district level supervision. The Statistical Inspectors, Research Assistants, Junior Statistical Inspectors and the Block Extension Educators of the Department of Health Services are entrusted with the supervision at the local level at the rate of one Supervisor per sample.

*Training to the Enumerators and Supervisors.*—The Enumerators and the Supervisors were given training at the district head-quarters before starting the scheme. In connection with the half-yearly survey in January 1966, the Supervisors were again called for training. Refresher classes are also being conducted for the Enumerators to clarify their doubts and to overcome difficulties which they experience during the field work.

*Progress of the Work.*—As has been stated earlier, the study is proposed for a period of 5 years from 1st July 1965. Half-yearly surveys have to be conducted in all the samples after the completion of every 6 months, so as to net all the events of birth and death occurred during the period. Accordingly the first half-yearly survey was completed in January 1966.

The following table gives the birth and death rates for the various strata and the State, estimated from Sample Registration, incorporating the results of the first half-yearly survey.



Sl. No.			Stratum	Birth rate per 1000	Death rate per 1000
1	Low land	500	I A	48	19
2		500— 999	I B	31	3
3		1000—1999	I C	34	10
4		2000+	I D	41	11
5	Midland	500	II A	46	7
6		500— 999	II B	37	4
7		1000—1999	II C	35	9
8		2000+	II D	37	10
9	Highland	..	..	..	..
10		500— 999	III B	44	30
11		1000—1999	III C	62	10
12		2000+	III D	37	12
	State			38	10

### V. Demographic Research Centre

The Demographic Research Centre in the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum was started in August 1958 for conducting investigations on fertility and mortality and socio-economic factors associated with them. A brief description of the items of work undertaken during the year under review is given below :—

#### A. SURVEYS

1. *Special Demographic Survey (Pilot)*.— The field work of the survey was conducted during the period February–October 1963. The survey is intended to provide estimates of natural increase of population, marriage rates and morbidity rates. Study of internal migration, differential fertility, under-registration of births and deaths and attitude to family planning are also contemplated in the survey. The sample included 16 villages from Trivandrum and Palghat Districts and 16

wards of Kozhikode, Ernakulam and Irinjalakkuda towns. The tabulation work of the rural sample has been completed while that of the urban sample is in progress.

## B. ANALYTICAL STUDIES

1. *Study of the Demographic particulars of sterilised persons.*—Information on the demographic particulars of persons sterilised are being collected every year from the hospital records and analysed. A report based on data for 1963-64 was published during the year. During the year 1965-66 data for 1964-65 have been collected. District-wise analysis has been made during this year. The collection of data is over in 8 Districts and reports in respect of 2 Districts, viz., Trichur and Quilon were published during the year under report.

2. *Use-effectiveness of contraceptives.*—The family planning clinics in the State are propagating the use of various types of contraceptives. The number of persons seeking advice from family planning clinics is also increasing. Data available with the clinics about the duration of use of contraceptives and result of the use are being collected to study the use-effectiveness of the various contraceptives. Data for the period 1961-63 were collected and compilation was completed during the previous year. A report based on the study has been published during the year under review.

The collection of similar information from the clinics for the period 1963-65 is in progress.

3. *Study on the effects of marumakkathayam on the fertility pattern of Kerala.*—The study on the effects of marumakkathayam on the fertility pattern has two phases. The first phase of the study covered the period prior to the passing of the marumakkathayam laws and the provisional report has been prepared. The second phase of the study is to help focus on the present form of marumakkathayam on the fertility pattern. The relevant data for the study are collected by an ad-hoc survey, which was started in March 1965. The tabulation of the data is in progress. The service of the Officers at the district level has been utilised for the collection of data for the survey.

4. *"Population of Kerala" by Dr. R. S. Kurup.*—The growth of population in Kerala since 1901 and its economic implications are analysed in this report using data available from census reports and field surveys. The area, population and density of population of Kerala is compared with those of other Indian States. The decennial percentage variation of population and the distribution of population in the various Districts are also given. The sex ratio for the State during the various decades is then presented. Discussing the various components of population growth, the birth and death rates obtained from the census data, registration and sample surveys are presented. The classification of population according to occupation is given. In discussing the economic



implications of the growth of population, the predominantly agricultural nature of the economy and the low per capita availability of land have been emphasised. The impact of population growth on per capita income has been pointed out. During the period 1955-56 to 1960-61 the regional income has increased by 47 per cent but the per capita income has increased only by 32 per cent. The gap between food requirements and food production is widening with the years. The present food production is sufficient to meet only 56 per cent of the requirements of the State. Birth control is the only feasible solution to the problem. Targets have also been suggested for reducing the birth rate by 50 per cent during the next 10 years.

5. *Sterilisation as a method of family limitation in Kerala*—By Dr. R. S. Kurup and T. Kuruvilla Mathen.—The progress of sterilisation operation in Kerala State during the period 1957-64 is discussed in this paper. The target number of sterilisations to achieve the desired reduction in birth rate and the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the persons sterilised are also discussed. The analysis of the religious composition of the sterilised persons shows that comparatively very few Muslims resort to sterilisation operation. Sterilisation is found to be more popular among the lower income groups. It is also seen that the percentage of male sterilisation below 30 years varies between 6.6 and 8.5 and the percentage of female sterilisations below 25 years varies between 8.8 and 9.3 during the years 1957-64.

6. *The fertility pattern of the women in Kerala*.—The data on fertility history of women obtained from sample census conducted in 1961 were made use of for this study. The topics discussed include age at marriage, marriage duration, birth order, complete and incomplete fertility, parity progression ratio and sterility ratio. The analysis of data has shown that the age at marriage has increased from 16.8 years in 1930 to 19.2 years in 1960. Of the births during 12 months preceding the survey, two-thirds are 4th or lower order births. Among females of completed fertility, 2.5 per cent have no issues. Including women without children nearly one-third of the total females in the urban areas have 4 or less children and nearly 60 per cent have 6 or less children.

Of females who have not completed the fertility period and with less than 5 years of marriage duration, one-third in the rural areas have no children and 50 per cent have only one child. The percentage of females having 2 or less children is 60 per cent if the marriage duration is 5-9 year, 20 per cent if the marriage duration is 10-14 years and 10-11 per cent in other marriage duration groups.

7. *Preparation of the demographic report for Kerala 1901-1961*.—In July 1965 the work relating to the preparation of the demographic report for Kerala 1901-61 was undertaken by the Centre. A staff

consisting one Research Officer, one Research Assistant and a Typist was appointed for this work. A comprehensive analysis of the population situation in the State is proposed to be made in the report. The main aim is to focus attention on the trends in the components of population growth namely mortality, fertility and migration and show their possible effects on future population growth. Compilation of tables required for the report is in progress.

#### C. SEMINAR ON THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE PRESENT GROWTH OF POPULATION OF KERALA

A seminar on the implications of the present growth of population in Kerala was held on the 19th and 20th of August 1964 under the auspices of the centre at the Kanakakunnu Palace, Trivandrum. There were in all 5 sessions consisting of 3 technical sessions and the inaugural and concluding sessions. The technical sessions were devoted to discuss on the following subjects.—

1. The demographic characteristics of the population of Kerala.
2. Social and medical implications of the growth of population of Kerala.
3. The economic implications of the growth of population of Kerala.

The proceedings of the seminar with the text of papers presented and speeches delivered were published during this year.

#### D. WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE AT BELGRADE

Dr. R. S. Kurup, Deputy Director presented a paper on "Revision of Model Life Tables" at the conference and attended the session at Belgrade from 30th August to 10th September 1965.

#### E. KERALA DEMOGRAPHIC NEWS LETTER

The centre started the issue of a bi-annual news letter in October 1963. During the year under review 2 news letters were published, one in April 1965 and the other in October 1965.

#### F. PUBLICATIONS

The publications issued during the year under review are the following:—

1. Kerala Demographic News Letter.  
Vol. III No. 1 April 1965.  
Vol. III No. 2 October 1965.
2. A Study on the Demographic Particulars of Sterilised Persons (1963-64)—May 1963.
3. The Population of Kerala by Dr. R. S. Kurup (July 1965).
4. Sterilisation as a Method of Family Limitation in Kerala by Dr. R. S. Kurup and Sri T. K. Mathen—September 1965.



5. The Fertility Pattern of the Women in Kerala—November 1965.
6. A Study of Couples Visiting Family Planning Clinics—January 1966.
7. Population Growth in Kerala—Its implications—Edited by Dr. R. S. Kurup and K. A. George—February 1966.
8. Demographic Particulars of Sterilised Persons in Trichur District 1964-65—February 1966—by P. S. Gopinathan Nair and K.S. Ayyappan.
9. A Report on the Demographic Particulars of Sterilised Persons in Quilon District 1964-65 (March 1966)—by M. Mohammed Yusuff and A. Shahul Hameed.

#### CHAPTER VI

#### ADMINISTRATIVE INTELLIGENCE UNIT

In G.O. Ms. No. 943/62/DD., dated 28th December 1962 Government specified the following items of work to be taken up by the Administrative Intelligence Unit of the Bureau:—

1. Conduct of Family Register Survey and preparation of Block Survey Reports.
2. Introduction and maintenance of records, returns and Registers for Gramsevakhs to collect Community Development Statistics.
3. Preparation of Monthly, Quarterly and Annual (Parts I and II) Progress Reports.
4. Verification and field checking of data.
5. Choice of progress indicators keeping in view of the shifting emphasis of the various aspects of the programme.
6. Assessments of physical and financial achievements against targets for the current and cumulative periods under review at Block, District and State levels.
7. Seasonal comparison of achievements in Blocks as well as inter-block comparison of performance.
8. Any other subjects included from time to time.

During the year under reference, the unit attended to the compilation and consolidation of the following periodicals:—

1. The monthly progress reports.
2. The quarterly progress report on Community Development Programme.
3. The Annual Progress Report (Part I)
4. The Annual Progress Report (Part II)

The District Statistical Officers continued to consolidate the monthly progress reports at the District level and review the performance of Community Development Programme in the Blocks in their respective districts. The consolidation of the quarterly progress report and annual progress (Parts I and II) was being done at the Headquarters of the Bureau. The Bureau was also issuing a quarterly review based on the Quarterly Progress Report, making an assessment of the Community Development Programme in the State. The work of consolidating of quarterly progress report on 'Rural Works Programme' which was being attended to by the Evaluation Unit in the Development Department Section was transferred to the Unit as per the orders contained in Government Memorandum No. 1472/J4/66/A and RDD, dated 14th January 1966.

During the year under review the unit prepared a paper entitled "An Index to compare the performance in Community Development Blocks" containing a methodology to construct an index number for comparing the performance of the various Blocks in the State.

## CHAPTER VII

### OTHER SAMPLE SURVEYS AND PILOT ENQUIRIES

#### I. National Sample Survey

The National Sample Survey Organisation of Government of India came into existence in 1950 and since then it has been conducting sample surveys on a nation-wise basis to collect various socio-economic data as well as data on the area and production of important cereal crops required for planning and other purposes by the Central and State Ministries, Planning Commission and other interested organisations. It is a multi-purpose survey which is conducted in the form of rounds each round covering a certain period of time in which data on specified topics of current interest are collected.

The period of one round at present is one agricultural year beginning with the 1st of July and ending with the 30th of June next. The data on socio-economic characteristics are collected by the method of personal interview and the data on crop statistics by direct observations in the field. The State has been participating in the Survey in a matching basis from the 10th round onwards. The details of staff sanctioned for National Sample Survey Work in the State are given below:—

#### *Field staff:*

Investigators (Upper Division) on Rs. 80-180	..	8
Investigators (Lower Division) on Rs. 40-120	..	33



*Tabulation and Administrative staff:*

Research Officer on Rs. 200-400	..	1
Research Assistants on Rs. 150-250	..	2
Compilers (Upper Division) on Rs. 80-180	..	2
Compilers (Lower Division) on Rs. 40-120	..	6
Typist (Lower Division) on Rs. 40-120	..	1
Peon on Rs. 30-40	..	1

The expenditure on the above staff is completely reimbursed by Government of India as grant-in-aid. Besides the above staff necessary supervisory staff consisting of one Assistant Director, four Inspectors and the compiling staff required for tabulation work are provided by the State.

During the year under report the 19th round of the National Sample Survey was completed on the 30th June 1965 and 20th round started on 1st July 1965. The 20th round of the Survey is scheduled to be completed by the end of June 1966.

The 20th round of survey which commenced on 1st July 1965 will cover 360 villages and 144 urban blocks in the State for socio-economic enquiries. For collecting agricultural data, land utilisation survey will be done in all the 360 villages and the crop cutting surveys will be conducted in 90 villages. The enquiries that are being conducted during the 20th round of survey are listed below:—

1. Land Utilisation Survey.
2. Crop Cutting Survey.
3. Urban Labour Force.
4. Employment and Un-employment and indebtedness of rural Labour household (this will be conducted only during July 1965 and August 1965).
5. Population, birth and death.
6. Integrated household survey.
7. Integrated household schedule (Abridged).
8. Integrated household Survey (Abridged) Land Utilisation.
9. Integrated household schedule with detailed particulars of trading enterprises.

Processing, Tabulation and Analysis of data collected from State Samples of the National Sample Survey were being attended to by the Department itself. During the year the tabulation work was continued to be done manually. The tables prepared by this Bureau for the State Samples were exchanged with the tables prepared by the Indian Statistical Institute for the central samples.

During the period under report tabulation and analysis of data relating to the following schedules were taken up:

- |                         |            |
|-------------------------|------------|
| 1. Rural Employment     | 16th round |
| 2. Consumer Expenditure | 18th round |
| 3. Crop Surveys         | 19th round |

(Winter, Spring and Summer Seasons).

Two reports were prepared during the year:

(i) Un-employment and labour force participation in urban areas based on the data collected during the 16th round.

(ii) Employment and Un-employment in rural areas based on the data collected during the 14th round.

The reports will be published after obtaining the clearance from Government of India.

## II. Coconut and Arecanut Survey

The sample survey for the correct estimation of area under and yield of coconuts and arecanuts in the State, originally started in 1959 as a scheme jointly sponsored and equally financed by the Indian Central Coconut Committee and Indian Central Arecanut Committee was subsequently included as a plan scheme from 1964-65 onwards.

1. *Objects of the Survey.*—The main objects of the Survey are:—

(a) To estimate the number of bearing and non-bearing coconut and arecanut palms in the State.

(b) To estimate the area under the crops.

(c) To estimate the average yield per bearing palm, and to estimate the total production of arecanuts and coconuts in each year.

(d) To collect information regarding the cultivation practices.

(e) To estimate the number of palms suffering from diseases.

(f) To ascertain the number of new plantings and replacements of non-bearing palms and to assess the extent to which the seedlings were available.

(g) To study the mode of disposal of the harvested produce, and,

(h) To obtain the details of the number of harvests taken in a year, and also the season in which production is the maximum.

2. *Sampling design.*—The sampling design of the survey is one of stratified sub-sampling with the cross sections of the revenue districts with the three natural regions forming the strata. 200 villages were originally selected for the first three rounds of the survey, but from the fourth round onwards the sample size was reduced to 131 villages, and in the present round which is the 7th of the series, 131 villages are being surveyed.



3. *Field work.*—During the year under review the spill-over field work of the 6th round of the survey was completed by June 1965 and the 7th round of the survey started in July 1965 is expected to be completed by 30th June 1966. The data relating to area estimation were collected by the Investigators by actual enumeration of the selected plots, and the yield were collected by conducting regular crop cutting experiments in the selected palms throughout the year.

The field work relating to the enumeration of palms was completed in 122 villages, and that relating to the collection of data for the study of cultivation practices was completed in 105 villages, till the end of March 1966, for the seventh round of the survey. Data regarding the yield are being collected regularly from the selected villages.

4. *Results.*—The data obtained from the fourth and fifth rounds of the survey were processed and analysed, and comprehensive reports on coconut and arecanut, based on the findings of the survey have been published. The analysis of the data obtained in the sixth round of the survey is in progress.

5. *Staff.*—The staff sanctioned for the scheme were the following :

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of posts</i>
1.	Research Officer	1
2.	Upper Division Investigators	5
3.	Lower Division Investigators/Compilers	24
4.	Clerk-cum-Typist	1
5.	Peon	1

### III. Wage Structure Survey

According to the Government Order (Miscellaneous) No. 56/62/Plg., dated 8th November 1962 from the Planning (C) Department, Wage Structure Survey was organised in this Department with effect from the 3rd week of March 1963 with the following posts and is being continued:

1. *Headquarters Staff :*

Analyst	..	1 (Rs. 150-250)
Compiler	..	1 (Rs. 40-120)

2. *Field Staff :*

U.D. Investigator	..	1 (Rs. 80-180)
L.D. Investigators		4 (Rs. 40-120)

The purpose of this survey is to enable comparison of wages for different types and grades of workers and at different places urban and rural and also for the purpose of studying the changes in the trend of earnings of the different workers in the sectors of Trade and Commerce and construction units. The data is being collected by the sample

survey method. The survey covers the entire State. From each District 2 municipalities and 3 panchayats have been selected. From each municipality 5 construction units and from each panchayat 3 construction units have been selected on a simple random sample basis. For Trade and Commerce Sector two wards from each municipality and from each ward 3 shops for each of the following five categories have been selected:

1. Wholesale trade in foodgrains and provisions.
2. Do. clothing.
3. Do. metal and metal products.
4. Retail trade in foodgrains and provisions.
5. Do. clothing.
6. Do. stationery and toilet, etc.

From each panchayat also three shops have been selected for each of the above 5 types.

For the construction sector the wage rates for the following types of workers are being collected:

1. Mason (1st Class) *i.e.* those whose wage is Rs. 4 and above per day.
2. Mason (2nd Class) *i.e.* wage below Rs. 4 per day.
3. Carpenter (1st Class) wage is Rs. 4 and above.
4. Carpenter (2nd Class) wage is below Rs. 4.
5. Unskilled labour (men).
6. Do. (women).
7. Do. (children).

The information has to be collected once in a quarter. The statements relating to the average wage rates (in rupees) in the construction, trade and commerce sectors that prevailed in the State during 1963-64 and 1964-65 are tabulated and published in the periodical bulletins during the year under report.

#### IV. Fertiliser Consumption Survey

This Directorate has undertaken a survey for the collection of reliable data about crop-wise pattern of Fertiliser Consumption and the various manurial and other related agronomic practices followed by the cultivators in different parts of the State. The Government have given sanction for the conduct of the Survey (vide Order G.O. (MS) 23/63/Plg., dated 20th April 1963) with the following staff:—

##### Headquarters staff :

Research Officer	..	1 on Rs. 200-400
Analyst	..	1 on Rs. 150-200
Upper Division Compiler	..	1 on Rs. 80-180
Lower Division Compilers	..	4 on Rs. 40-120
Lower Division Typist	..	1 on Rs. 40-120



*Field staff :*

Special Officer	..	1 on Rs. 200-400
U.D. Investigators	..	3 on Rs. 80-180
L.D. Investigators	..	12 on Rs. 40-120

The Scheme and the instruction to field workers were sent to the Economic and Statistical Advisor, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi-1 and the technical approval was also given by them.

Since this survey was already conducted in Alleppey and Palghat Districts under Intensive Agricultural Department Programme the remaining seven Districts were taken for the study. The seven Districts will be covered in the following manner :—

<i>Round</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Coverage</i>
1st round	1-7-1963 to 30-6-1964	Trivandrum and Quilon Districts.
2nd round	1-7-1964 to 30-6-1965	Kottayam, Ernakulam and Trichur Districts.
3rd round	1-7-1965 to 30-6-1966	Kozhikode and Cannanore Districts.

The third round of the survey was started in Kozhikode and Cannanore Districts from July 1965. 8 investigators were posted in Kozhikode and 7 investigators were posted in Cannanore District for the conduct of the survey. The survey is being conducted in 150 Census villages altogether. The survey in these two Districts will be over by June 1966. The scrutiny and analysis of the data of the second round of the survey are in progress. The report relating to the first round is almost ready for publication. The field work relating to the third round of the survey is in progress. This is a survey included in the Plan Schemes.

### **V. Impact of Plan Programmes**

The Scheme 'Impact of Plan Programmes' was continued during the year and terminated on 15th January 1966.

The tabulation and analysis of National Sample Survey data under Part II were over and the report was sent to the Programme Evaluation Organisation (New Delhi).

The following survey reports under Part III were prepared and forwarded to the Programme Evaluation Organisation during the year:

1. Survey on Soil Conservation.
2. Survey on education, drinking water and other facilities in villages.
3. Survey on Improved Agricultural Practices Kharif and Rabi 1964-65.
4. Survey on irrigation facilities and potential.

## VI. Study of Resources

The study of the State's financial resources and their contribution towards financing economic development of the State is the main item of work of the section.

An economic classification of the Kerala Government Budget for the years 1962-63 (actuals); 1963-64 (revised estimate) and 1964-65 (budget estimate) was published during the year under report. The State Budgets for the years 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 are being analysed and the economic classification of these budgets is being prepared.

A study of the Kerala finances (monograph) was undertaken during the year and it is pending approval of the Government.

As requested by the Government, a special study on the expenditure pattern of chitties and kuries in the State has been undertaken with a view to fixing the rate of commission to be given to the chit foreman. The work was in progress during the year under report.

Preliminary study of the local finances in Kerala was also done during the year under report. A study team of the Department visited the municipalities and panchayats of Trivandrum District and prepared proformae for collecting materials required for the study on the basis of the accounts maintained by the municipalities and panchayats. The printing work of the proformae is in progress and the study will be started very soon.

A study on the entertainment tax rebate, being levied in the different States in India is being done and for the purpose of the study, all the State Governments were contacted.

Besides these, the section regularly contributes the feature "Economic Scene" of the quarterly journal "Kerala Labour and Industries Review" published by the Labour and Industrial Bureau.

## VII. Family Budget Survey

As per G.O. (MS) No. 39/65/Plg., dated 13th July 1965, Government have sanctioned the conduct of a fresh Family Budget Survey for the State during 1965-66 with a view to revising the existing weighing diagram used for the construction of the cost of living indices. Government have sanctioned the following posts for the implementation of the scheme.

### Field.

Special Officer (in the cadre of District Statistical Officers)	..	1 on Rs. 200-400
Statistical Inspectors	..	2 on Rs. 150-250
Upper Division Investigators	..	2 on Rs. 80-180
Lower Division Investigators	..	14 on Rs. 40-120



*Headquarters.*

Research Officer	..	1 on Rs. 200-400
Research Assistant	..	1 on Rs. 150-250
Upper Division Compiler	..	1 on Rs. 80-180
Lower Division compilers	..	4 on Rs. 40-120

Government in their Order No. G.O. (MS) No. 44/65/P1g, dated 17th July 1965 had constituted a Committee of Direction for the conduct of the survey, consisting of the following members :—

1. Sri V. R. Pillai, Professor of Economics, Kerala University.
2. Sri A. Kunjukrishna Pillai, (Retired Labour Commissioner), Personnel Manager, Alind, Kundara.
3. Sri N. Gopalakrishnan Nair, Additional Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics—Convener.

The field work of the survey commenced on the 1st October 1965 in the following 13 centres :—

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Trivandrum | 8. Chalakudy  |
| 2. Quilon     | 9. Trichur    |
| 3. Punalur    | 10. Palghat   |
| 4. Alleppey   | 11. Kozhikode |
| 5. Kottayam   | 12. Cannanore |
| 6. Munnar     | 13. Meppady   |
| 7. Ernakulam  |               |

Out of the above 13 centres, Trivandrum, Alleppey, Ernakulam and Kozhikode were classified as major centres and the rest as minor. From each centre 12 wards were selected at random and from each ward 25 households in the case of a minor centre and 50 households in the case of a major centre were selected for detailed enumeration. Thus in the major centres 600 working class families each were selected and in the other centres 300 working class families each were selected for detailed study of their family budgets. The field work is expected to be completed by the 30th September 1966.

The field work was attended to by trained and experienced Investigators. The Assistant Director, the District Statistical Officers, the Special Officer and the Statistical Inspectors inspected the field work regularly.

The field work of the survey was progressing satisfactorily.

### VIII. Special Intensive Studies

This section is responsible for the conduct of Special Intensive Studies required by Government from time to time.

During the period under reference a survey was conducted to study the economic conditions and extent of bonded labour among the



Paniyans in Wynad area. The survey was conducted in 5 villages, predominantly settled by the Paniyans, of which 3 belong to South Wynad and the remaining to North Wynad taluks. 125 households of the Paniyans were enumerated with special reference to be reported bonded labour conditions among them. It took two months for the entire field work from 1st June to 31st July 1965. The field workers who were conversant with the spoken language of the Paniyans, were given sufficient training in field work. The data collected were scrutinised, compiled and tabulated in the section. The final report thereon was also submitted to the Government.

### IX. Co-operation

As per Government Memorandum No. 18838/65/C3/AD, dated 28th June 1965 Agricultural and Rural Development Department (Agriculture and Co-operation, Government of Kerala, Trivandrum), this Bureau is conducting a survey on co-operative farming societies in the State. Accordingly 44 societies were selected and the proforma for collection of details were sent to the societies concerned. The filled-in-schedules are being received in the section. The appraisal report to Government will be submitted immediately on receipt of the returns from all the societies.

This Bureau has undertaken a survey on the working of the Agricultural Marketing Co-operative Societies, with special reference to their membership, credit facilities, commodities marketing through the society and difficulties, if any, confronting them in the successful conduct of the Societies. 78 societies were selected for the survey and the filled-in-schedules, received are being analysed.

### X. Training

In G.O. Rt. No. 1239/61/P1g. dated 3rd August 1961 Government sanctioned an Inservice Training Programme as a part of the Third Five-Year Plan Schemes of the Department for providing basic knowledge in theoretical and applied Statistics and Economics to the Non-gazetted Technical Personnel of the Department. Two sessions of the training course were conducted during the year under report and in each session 30 persons were trained. Besides 4 District Statistical Officers were associated with the training programme partly as lecturers and partly as trainees as ordered in G.O. Rt. 74/64/P1g., dated 19th March 1964.

During the whole Third-Plan period from 1961-66, 9 sessions of the training course were held and 284 Non-Gazetted technical persons of this Department were imparted training. From the 6th session onwards two District Statistical Officers were associated with each of the training course and altogether 8 District Statistical Officers were trained during the third plan period.



## XI. Employment Division

During the year under review, the Employment Division of the Bureau prepared a 'Fact Book on Manpower' on the lines suggested by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi. Data on various aspects of manpower in Kerala had been collected from various institutions and official publications. The Division made a general assessment of the requirements of medical personnel in the Medical Department. A report on the requirements of personnel in the Medical Department including Medical Colleges for the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 is under preparation.

### CHAPTER VIII

### PUBLICATIONS

The Publication Division is responsible for the collection, compilation and publication of important statistics regarding agricultural and socio-economic aspects of the State. Enquiries for statistical data received from other Departments of the State Statistical Bureau of other State Governments, Government of India and from other Organisations are dealt with by this section. The following are the publications :—

#### I. Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics

During the year 1965-66 one issue of Bulletin (for quarters ending September 1964 and December 1964) was published. Another Bulletin covering the four quarters of 1965 have been finalised and will be released shortly. This publication presents details regarding agricultural and socio-economic conditions of the State. This Bulletin covers monthly and quarterly data on important topics.

#### II. Statistical Hand Book 1965

This is the second issue of the annual series. This publication presents all essential factual information of the State in a compact form. It is thus meant primarily for those who wish to have a broad picture of the socio-economic situation of the State.

#### III. Annual Statistical Abstract

The Statistical Abstracts 1962-63 and 1963-64 have been finalised and are ready for printing. This publication gives a broad and detailed picture of the statistical information relating to Kerala State on the following topics :

1. Area and population
2. Climate
3. Agriculture
4. Livestock and Veterinary Service
5. Medical and Vital Statistics

6. Prices
7. Administration
8. Transport and Communication
9. Finance and Planning
10. Labour and Employment, etc.

All India tables on important topics have also been included in this Abstract.

#### IV. District Statistical Abstract

Efforts are being made to bring out a new annual publication entitled "District Statistical Abstracts". It is hoped that the issue of such a series may go a long way in filling up the gaps in the availability of District-wise statistical information. The data are generally collected and prepared by the District Statistical Officers and are edited by this Section. The first of the series has been prepared for Kottayam District and it has been sent to press for printing. The work relates to other Districts is in progress.

Other publications issued during the year:

1. Season and Crop Report 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.
2. Report on Crop Cutting Survey on Winter and Summer and Autumn Crops of paddy 1965.
3. Kerala - An Economic Review, 1965.
4. Annual Vital Statistics Bulletin, 1964.
5. An Economic Classification of Kerala Government Budgets 1962-63 to 1964-65.
6. Report of the Survey of Indebtedness among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala.
7. Industrial undertakings in Kerala State (owned, managed with shares by the Government of Kerala 1960-61)
8. Kerala Demographic News Letter.
9. Study on the Demographic Particulars of Sterilised Persons (1963-64).
10. The Population of Kerala.
11. Sterilisation as a method of Family Limitation in Kerala.
12. The fertility Pattern of Women in Kerala.
13. A Study of Couples visiting Family Planning Clinics.
14. Population Growth in Kerala 1965.
15. Demographic Particulars of Sterilised Persons in Trichur District.
16. A Report on the Demographic Particulars of Sterilised Persons in Quilon District.

(Sd.)

Director,

Bureau of Economics and Statistics,  
Trivandrum.

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

1. J. S. Paul and Sons, Cannanore.
2. G. Vital Prabu, News Agent, Manjeswar.
3. K. R. Brothers, Calicut.
4. Moulavi Book Depot, Kasargode.
5. Kottayi Gopalan, Tellicherry.
6. Touring Book Stall, Calicut.
7. K. P. Ahmed Kunhi and Bros., Cannanore.
8. Pallipat Stores, Irinjalakuda.
9. St. Joseph's Press, Perinthalmanna.
10. George Press, Ottapalam.
11. Travancore Law House, Ernakulam.
12. P. K. Brothers, Calicut.
13. C. P. Savankutty Keyi, Vidyodayam Book Stall, Tellicherry.
14. M. V. John, Law Book Seller, Near Civil Courts, Tellicherry.
15. Manager, Higginbothams (Private) Ltd., Trivandrum.
16. Current Books, Publishers and Book Sellers, Trichur.
17. Educational Supplies, Book Sellers, Publishers and Printers, Palghat.
18. H. and C. Stores, Dealers in Books, Kunnankulam.
19. Manager, Reddiar Press and Book Depot, Trivandrum.
20. K. Parameswaran Pillai, Stamp Vendor, Pulimood, Trivandrum.
21. C. C. Ittiachan, Central Book Stall, Palace Road, Trichur-1.
22. Educational Supplies Depot, Trivandrum.
23. Jayachandra Book Depot, Chalai, Trivandrum.
24. S. Subramonia Iyer, Book Seller & Stamp Vendor, Kazhakoottam.
25. S. Krishna Iyer, Stamp Vendor, Ayurveda College View, Trivandrum.
26. N. Parameswaran Pillai, Alummoodu Veedu, Stamp Vendor, Kottarakkara.
27. N. Nselakanta Iyer, Stamp Vendor, Padmavilasom Street, Fort, Trivandrum.
28. The Manager, K. V. Press and Book Depot, Main Road, Attingal.
29. K. Bhaskaran Nair, News Agent, Trivandrum.
30. The Proprietor, Kerala Book House, Cranganore.
31. K. K. Raghava Menon, Popular Book Depot, Cranganore.
32. C.M. Book Stall, Publishers, Parayil, Kunnankulam.
33. A. Jose, S.V. Press & Book Depot, Neyyattinkara.
34. N. Paramanandam, Ambika Press & Book Depot, Neyyattinkara.
35. N. Karthikayan Nair, Fairdeal Stores, Kottayam.
36. The New Order Book Company, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.