Government of Kerala

administration report

for the year 1966-67

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

015-005

PLANNING (C) DEPARTMENT

G.O. (Rt.) No. 254/67/Plg., dated Trivandrum, 20th October 1967.

Abstract :—Bureau of Economics and Statistics—Administration report for 1966–67—Reviewed.

Read :—Letter No. P.A. I–14199/67/ESD., dated 16th August 1967 from the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

ORDER

1. Recorded.

2. The Bureau of Economics and Statistics continued to function as the central agency for the systematic collection, compilation, analysis and objective interpretation of all statistics relating to the State. Dr. P. K. Gopalakrishnan continued to be the Director during the year except for the periods from 10th August 1966 to 31st August 1966 when he was on leave and from 1st October 1966 to 18th December 1966 when he was on deputation in U.S.A. under the U.S. Educational and Cultural Exchange Programme. Shri N. Gopalakrishnan Nair, Additional Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics was in additional charge of the post of Director during the period when Dr. Gopalakrishnan was on leave. He continued to be the Additional Director during the year except for the period of deputation of Dr. P. K. Gopalakrishnan from 1st October 1966 to 18th December 1966 when he was promoted to officiate as the Director.

3. The expenditure on various schemes (Plan and non-plan) implemented by the Bureau during 1966–67 was Rs. 21,98,220·47 p. as against Rs. 18,35,718·35 p. in 1965–66.

4. The Bureau continued to attend to the work relating to the land utilisation and crop cutting surveys as in previous years. It prepared and published the tables of Agricultural Statistics for the year 1965–66 and the season and crop report for the years 1963–64 and 1964–65. The forecast reports on area and production of 30 important seasonal and perennial crops in the State were continued during the year. Besides compiling the usual basic data on rainfall, etc. the Bureau prepared and published the statistics of gross produce per hectare of the crop specified in rule 26 of the Kerala Land Reforms (Tenancy) Rules of 1964 for the year 1965–66. It also supplied basic data on agriculture to many agencies including Government Departments.

5. The scheme "National Index of Field Experiments" was continued as a Plan scheme during the year. The Bureau continued to co-ordinate the technical programme of the Benchmark and Assessment survey conducted in the Alleppey and Palghat Districts under the Intensive Agricultural Programme. An assessment of the progress achieved in the field of irrigation—Source-wise and crop-wise during 1965–66 was made by the Bureau and the results incorporated in the Economic Review, 1966.

6. During the year a survey to study the impact of soil conservation programme implemented in the State was initiated. The Bureau conducted another survey on land-holdings and land-reforms in Kerala with a view to collect information on land-holdings, land tenures, etc. and assessing the impact of Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963. It also brought out a Fact Book on Agriculture, incorporating all the available data on the agricultural economy of the State. The Agricultural Division of the Bureau undertook studies on specific problems of current interest such as food situation in the State, effect of devaluation on foreign trade from the State, etc.

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

8. The planning cell of the Bureau continued to prepare monthly, quarterly and annual progress reports on Plan schemes implemented by the Bureau. Indicators of economic development for backward areas and a report on the general economic condition of the State at the time of independence and progress made thereafter were also prepared. The Labour Statistics Unit of the Department continued to collect and process the various returns under the labour enactments. It also undertook the collection and consolidation of plantation statistics. The Industrial Statistics Unit newly created during the year collected information on the economic structure and working of the industrial establishments in the State.

9. The Mechanical Tabulation Unit of the Bureau continued to function during the year. All the machines except the electronic multiplier was installed. An electrical stabiliser required for the working of the multiplier was purchased during the year.

10. At the instance of the Government of India the Bureau undertook the collection of statistics concerning the number of cinemas and the revenue collected as entertainment tax from the exhibition of films. The collection of data relating to the preparation of Municipal Statistical Year Books was also initiated by the Bureau as desired by the Central Statistical Organisation.

11. Besides attending to the publication of vital statistics of the State, the Demographic Research Centre in the Bureau conducted the following surveys during the year under report.

(*i*) Study of the impact of industrial, public health, family planning and extension activities on fertility and mortality ;

(*ii*) Study of the effect of Marumakkathayam on the fertility pattern of Kerala.

Various analytical studies connected with Family Planning were also undertaken by the Bureau during the year.

12. The 21st round of National Sample Survey was started on the 1st July 1966 on completion of the 20th round. Besides continuing the survey on the collection of wage rates, in the sectors of construction, trade and commerce, the Bureau conducted the third round of the Fertilizer Consumption Survey in the Districts of Kozhikode and Cannanore.

13. The Evaluation Unit set up by the Government to study the impact of Plan programmes undertook various studies during the year. The Resource Study Unit of the Bureau prepared a monograph " Kerala Finances " and a report on the expenditure pattern of Chitties and Kuries during the year. The field work of the family budget survey was completed on 30th September 1966. Manpower Unit of the Bureau undertook a study on the requirements and availability of medical and public health personnel during the fourth, fifth and sixth Plan periods.

14. The preliminary report prepared on the Kerala Employment Studies was forwarded to the Planning Commission in October 1966. Certain additional studies were also initiated during the year. As desired by the Planning Commission, a Technical Advisory Committee with the following members was constituted to guide the studies on economic and statistical aspects.

1.	Prof. V. R. Pillai	Chairman
2.	Dr. P.C.K. Panicker, Reader, Economics, University of Kerala	Member
3.	Prof. K. S. Lekshmana Panicker, University College, Trivandrum	,,
4.	The Secretary to Government, Planning and Finance	,,
5.	Shri T. V. Swaminathan, Director, of Employment and Training	,,
6.	Dr. P. K. Gopalakrishnan, Director Bureau of Economics and Statistics	,,
7.	Shri N. Gopalakrishnan Nair, Additional Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics	Convener

During the year the committee met five times and held discussions on these studies.

15. The following were the important publications prepared by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics during 1966–67 :

(*i*) Statistical Handbook 1965–66.

(*ii*) Annual Statistical Abstract.

(*iii*) Season and Crop Report for Kerala State 1964–65.

(*iv*) Report on the Crop Cutting Survey on Winter, Summer and Autumn crops of paddy 1966.

(*v*) Agricultural Statistics, Kerala 1965–66.

(*vi*) Consolidated results of crop estimation Surveys on Paddy and Tapioca 1963–64 and 1964–65.

(*vii*) Industrial Undertakings in Kerala State (owned, managed with shares by the Government of Kerala 1961–62).

(*viii*) Evaluation of some major irrigation projects in Kerala.

(*ix*) Fact Book on Manpower.

(*x*) Fact Book on Agriculture.

(*xi*) Annotated—Bibliography of Statistical Studies, Vol. I.

(*xii*) Kerala 1966—An Economic Review.

(*xiii*) Annual Vital Statistics Bulletin.

(*xiv*) Draft Report on Sample Surveys on Employment and Unemployment in the State 1966.

(*xv*) An Evaluation of the working of Seed Farms in Kerala.

(*xvi*) Defence mobilisation and production.

(*xvii*) Jack fruit production in Kerala.

The working of the Bureau during the year was on the whole satisfactory.

(By order of the Governor)

V. RAMACHANDRAN,

Secretary to Government (Planning).

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I—ADMINISTRATION

		page
1.	Introductory	1
2.	Personnel	,,
3.	Expenditure	11

CHAPTER II—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

1.	Land Utilisation Survey	12
2.	Crop Cutting Survey	13
3.	Other Agricultural Statistics	14
4.	National Index of Field Experiments	18
5.	Package Programme	19
6.	Irrigation	,,
7.	Land Reforms	20
8.	Agricultural Research	,,

CHAPTER III—ECONOMIC STATISTICS

1.	Prices Statistics	22
2.	Index Numbers relating to Agricultural Economy	33
3.	State Income Unit	39
4.	Trade Statistics	41
5.	Planning Statistics	49
6.	Strengthening of prices unit	50

CHAPTER IV—OFFICIAL STATISTICS

1.	Labour Statistics	55
2.	Plantation Statistics	59
3.	Industrial Statistics	60
4.	Mechanical Tabulation Unit	61
5.	Statistics of Road Mileage and Expenditure	66
6.	Statistics on Cinemas and Entertainment Tax	,,
7.	Municipal Statistical Year Book	,,

CHAPTER V—VITAL STATISTICS AND DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH UNIT

1.	Vital Statistics	,,
2.	Improvement of Vital Statistics (Schemes sponsord by the Registrar-General of India)	68
3.	Method for Improvement of Registration	70

		Page
4.	Sample Registration.	71
5.	Strengthening of vital statistics units in Municipalities and Corporations	74
6.	Demographic Research	79
	CHAPTER VI—ADMINISTRATIVE INTELLIGENCE UNIT	
1.	Administrative Intelligence	81
2.	Applied Nutrition Programme	83
	CHAPTER VII—OTHER SAMPLE SURVEYS AND PILOT ENQUIRIES	
1.	National Sample Survey	84
2.	Coconut and Arecanut Survey	86
3.	Wage Structure Survey	87
4.	Fertilizer Consumption Survey	,,
5.	Evaluation Unit	,,
6.	Stndy of Resources	89
7.	Family Budget Survey	,,
8.	Co-operation	,,
9.	Training	90
10.	Employment Division	91
11.	Manpower Planning Unit	92
	CHAPTER VIII—PUBLICATIONS	
1.	Bulletin of Statistics	93
2.	District Statistical Abstract	,,
3.	Kerala in Maps--1967	94
4.	Statistical Hand Book—1966	,,
5.	Annual Statistical Abstract	,,

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1966–67

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 Surveys 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 periods from 10th August 1966 to 31st August 1966 when he was on leave and from 1st October 1966 to 18th December 1966 when he was deputed to visit U.S.A. under the U. S. Educational and Cultural Exchange Programme. Sri N. Gopalakrishnan Nair, Additional Director held additional charge of the post during the period from 18th August 1966 to 31st August 1966. He was promoted to officiate as the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics in the vacancy caused by the deputation of Dr. P. K. Gopalakrishnan during his visit to U. S. A. from 1st October 1966 to 18th Decebmer 1966.

2. *Additional Director.*—Sri N. Gopalakrishnan Nair continued as the Additional Director of this Bureau throughout the year under report except during the period during which he was acting as the Director of the Bureau as detailed in para one above.

3. *Deputy Directors.*—Sri N. Gopalakrishnan Nair continued as Deputy Director (Econometrics) during the entire period under report.

Sri K. C. Cheriyan, Deputy Director who was on leave at the beginning of the year rejoined duty as Deputy Director (Planning) on 21st April 1966. He again proceeded on leave from 27th April 1966 to 16th June 1966 when he was relieved of his duties consequent on his deputation to Somalia as Statistician (Sample Surveys) under UNTAO programme on foreign service conditions.

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

Sri N. Karunakara Menon continued as Deputy Director in the Office of the Senior Town Planner, Ernakulam, a post declared as addition to the cadre of Deputy Directors in the Kerala Statistics and Economic Service.

Sri G. Kuttappan Pillai, Assistant Director was promoted as Deputy Director with effect from 14th October 1966 against the post created for the Employment and Unemployment Survey in the State and he continued to hold the post for the rest of the period under report.

4. *Assistant Directors.*—Sri T. Kuruvilla Mathen, Assistant Director (Demographic Surveys) was posted as Assistant Director (Nosology) a post in the category of Assistant Director created by conversion of the post of Assistant Director (Medical) which was in the cadre of Assistant Surgeons in the Health Services Division. Sri Kuruvilla Mathen assumed charge as Assistant Director (Nosology) on 13th June 1966 and continued to hold the same during the rest of the year under report. Sarvasree S. Bhagavatheeswara Iyer, K. Balakumaran Nair, P. C. Kurien, K. A. George, B. Thrivikraman Pillai, V. Sankaranarayanan Potti, K. Rama Varma, T. R. Thankappan Asari, R. Gopalakrishnan Nair and Sri K. N. Gopala Panicker continued as Assistant Directors throughout the year under report.

Sri K. Narayanan Nair, Research Officer was promoted as Assistant Director on Rs. 350–700 with effect from 12th April 1966 and he continued as such during the remaining period of the year under report.

Sri N. George John, Research Officer was promoted as Assistant Director on Rs. 350–700 with effect from 4th May 1966 and he continued as such during the remaining period under report.

Sri S. Bhagavatheeswara Iyer, Assistant Director was deputed to undergo the specialisation training for a perid of two weeks in the Thirteenth Senior Officer's Training Course organised by the Central Statistical Organisation in September 1966.

Sri K. Balakumaran Nair, Assistant Director continued to be on other duty as Economist-cum-Publicity Assistant in the Office of the Chief Town Planner, Trivandrum during the year under report.

Sri K. A. George and Sri K. Rama Varma, Assistant Directors continued to be on other duty as Assistant Directors in the Offices of the Joint Director of Agriculture (Package Programme), Alleppey and Palghat respectively.

Sri B. Trivikraman Pillai, Assistant Director continued to be on deputation as Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations, Kerala, Trivandrum during the entire period under report.

The services of Sri K. N. Gopala Panicker, Assistant Director was placed at the disposal of the Government of India with effect from 15th July 1966 for appointment as Training Officer in the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations, Kerala, Trivandrum and he continued to be on deputation during the rest of the period under report.

5. *Chief Supervisors.*—Sri C. R. Gopinathan Nair, Chief Supervisor, Sample Registration Scheme, retired from service on superannuation with effect from 24th May 1966 and Sri G. Velayudhan Thampi the seniormost District Statistical Officer was promoted to the cadre of Chief Supervisor with effect from 27th May 1966 and posted at Palghat vice Sri K. Milerum Perumal Pillai, transferred to Trivandrum in the place of Sri C. R. Gopinathan Nair. Sri K. Milerum Perumal Pillai took charge as Chief Supervisor (Sample Registration), Trivandrum on 7th June 1966 and continued as such during the rest of the year under report.

6. *Personal Assistant to the Director.*—Sri K. M. Bala Varier, continued as Personal Assistant to the Director during the year under report.

7. *Administrative Assistant to the Additional Director.*—Sri T. V. Chandran continued as Administrative Assistant to the Additional Director during the entire period of the year.

8. *Publication Assistant.*—Sri A. N. Bhaskaran Pillai continued as Publication Assistant during the year under report.

9. *Senior Superindendent.*—Sri V. K. Achuthan Nambiar continued as Senior Superintendent during the period under report.

10. *Research Officers.*—Sarvasree K. Eswarankutty Warier, K. Balakrishnan Nair, C. Thomas Varghese, N. Gopalakrishnan, John Thomas Chirayath, V. C. Chidambaram Iyer, G. Ramachandran Nair, Dr. T. Edwin, G. Viswanathan Pillai, S. Krishna Iyer,

P. L. Sreedevi Amma, K. Bhaskara Menon, T. Janardhana Menon, A. Balakrishnan, N. V. George, V. N. Sukumara Pillai, S. Retna Bai Ammal, P. Vasudevan Namboodiri, R. Ramaligom Iyer, P. Vidyasarangaratha Das, K..George, A. Abdul Wahab, N. Kochummen, J. Benjamin, N. M. Syed Mohammed, P. Gopalan, K. Appukuttan, O. Ayyappan, C. R. Parameswaran, M. K. Bhaskara Pillai, K. K. Karunakaran, V. K. Paran Unni, P. K. Ramakrishnan Nair, G. Surendranathan Nair, P. B. Lekshmanan, K. Eswaran Namboodiri and P. K. Saradamony continued as Research Officers during 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:

	Period of Service as Research Officer	
	From	*To*
R. Parameswaran Nair	24–4–1966	17–9–1966
	11–10–1966 A. N.	Continuing
A. Abdul Gafoor	14–10–1966	Continuing
C. Kumaraswamy	22–11–1966	do.
K. Gnanamuthu	10–5–1966	8–9–1966
	24–11–1966	13–2–1967
P. Purushothaman Pillai (on leave for study purpose till 28–2–1967)	29–11–1966	13–2–1967
N. Vikraman Nair	29–11–1966	13–2–1967

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 Rearch Officers in the Bureau during the periods noted below :

Sl. No.	*Name*	*Designation of the post held*	*Period*	
			From	*To*
1.	T. Janardana Menon	Statistical Officer, Kerala Veterinary College and Research Institute, Trichur	Throughout the year	

Sl. No.		Designation of the post held	Period From	Period To
2.	P. Gopalan	Research Officer, Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce, Trivandrum	1-4-1966	6-6-1966
	Do.	Research Officer, Office of the Director of Public Instruction	1-7-1966	Continuing
3.	J. Benjamin	Research Officer, Office of the Director of Public Instruction	Throughout the year	
4.	P. B. Lekshmanan	do.	1-4-1966	30-6-1966
5.	P. K. Ramakrishnan Nair	Economic Investigator, Rural Industries Project, Kozhikode	Throughout the year	
6.	N. M. Syed Mohammed	do.	do.	
7.	K. K. Karunakaran	Economic Investigator, Rural Industries Project, Alleppey	do.	
8.	K. Appukuttan	do.	do.	
9.	K. Bhaskara Menon	Research Officer, Office of the Regional Town Planner, Ernakulam	do.	
10.	V. K. Paran Unni	do.	do.	
11.	John Thomas Chirayath	Research Officer, Labour and Industrial Bureau, Trivandrum	do.	
12.	M.K. Bhaskaran Pillai	Statistical Officer, Animal Husbandry Department	do.	

Sri P. Vasudevan Namboodiri, Research Officer in this Bureau was deputed to the Animal Husbandry Department as Statistical Officer with effect from 1st July 1966 in connection with the 10th Quinquennial Livestock Census 1966 (Post Enumeration Sample Survey) and he continued as such during the rest of the period under report.

Sri C. Thomas Varghese and Sri G. Ramachandran Nair, Research Officers continued to be on foreign service in the Office of the Regional Manager, Food Corporation of India, Regional Office, Trivandrum during the entire period under report.

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

Sri A. Abdul Wahab, Sri N. Kochummen and Sri K. Eswaran Namboodiri who were on other duty as Block Development Officers in the Development Department took charge as Research Officers on 1st September 1966, 16th August 1966 and 1st September 1966 respectively consequent on their reversion to parent department.

Sri R. Ramalingom Iyer was deputed to the Public Works Department to work as Research Officer in the Liaison Transport Survey Cell from 11th June 1966 to 3rd July 1966 and from 12th October 1966 to 28th February 1967 in connection with the work relating to Origin Destination Survey.

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.	Trivandrum	G. Velayudhan Thampi	1–4–1966	23–5–1966
		P. Sankunny Nair	24–5–1966	31–3–1967
2.	Quilon	M. Mohammed Yusuf	Throughout the year	
3.	Alleppey	K. P. Mohammed Sally	do.	
4.	Kottayam	K. Ramanarayanan Nair	do.	
5.	Ernakulam	T. P. Rajagopal	do.	
6.	Trichur	P. S. Gopinathan Nair	do.	
7.	Palghat	H. Padmanabha Iyer	do.	
8.	Kozhikode	G. Sreedharan Nair	do.	
9.	Cannanore	N. O. Kumaran	do.	

The particulars of the persons who were in charge of the post of Senior Research Assistants in various District Statistical Offices are given below :

Sl. No.	*District*	*Name of District Statistical Officer*	*Period of charge during the year under report*	
			From	*To*
1.	Trivandrum	K. Rajagopal	Throughout the year	
2.	Quilon	A. Shahul Hameed	do.	
3.	Alleppey	P. T Joseph	1-4-1966	8-7-1966
		S. Natarajan	18-7-1966	20-9-1966
		P. T. Joseph	21-9-1966	12-10-1966
		District Statistical Officer, Alleppey in additional charge	13-10-1966	20-2-1967
		P. M. Thankappan	21-2-1967	31-3-1967
4.	Kottayam	N. Krishna Pillai	1-4-1966	22-7-1966
		Post vacant from	23-7-1966	4-8-1966
		K. N. Radhakrishnan Nair	5-8-1966	14-11-1966
		Post vacant		
		K. Ramanarayanan Nair, District Statistical Officer in additional charge	15-11-1966	17-2-1967
		P. T. Joseph	18-2-1967	31-3-1967

The District Statistical Officer, Kottayam held additional charge of the post of Senior Research Assistant from 23rd July 1966 to 4th August 1966 and 15th November 1966 to 17th February 1967.

5.	Ernakulam	K. K. Sukumaran	Throughout the year	
6.	Trichur	K. S. Ayyappan	do.	
7.	Palghat	V. C. Kurien	do.	
8.	Kozhikode	K. N. Radhakrishnan Nair	1-4-1966	2-8-1966
		V. C. George	3-8-1966	30-9-1966
		G. Sreedharan Nair, District Statistical Officer, Kozhikode held additional charge of Senior Research Assistant	1-10-1966	13-10-1966
		V. C. George	14-10-1966	31-3-1967
9.	Cannanore	M. Mohammed Servarkhan	1-4-1966	14-11-1966
		District Statistical Officer, Cannanore held additional charge of Senior Research Assistant	14-11-1966	21-2-1967
		S. R. Selvaraj	22-2-1967	31-3-1967

Sri P. Achuthan Nair continued as Special Officer for the Survey of Fertilizer Consumption till 30th June 1966 and on the termination of the scheme he was posted as Scrutiny Officer (N.S.S.) in the head office from 1st July 1966. He continued as such throughout the rest of the year under report.

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

Designation	*Name of Officers held charge of the post*	*From*	*To*
1. Statistical Officer, Directorate of Agriculture, Trivandrum	S. Cecil	Throughout the year	
2. Statistical Officer, Board of Revenue (Taxes)	P. Gopinatha Pillai	do.	
3. Statistical Officer, Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies).	K. Ananthanarayana Iyer	do.	

Sri P. T. Joseph, Senior Research Assistant, Alleppey was deputed to undergo training in Public Health Statistics at the Model Health Unit, Nagapur from 9th July 1966 to 20th September 1966. 4 posts of Scrutiny Officers on Rs. 300–600 were additionally created under the National Sample Scheme. These posts were filled up with effect from 4th April 1966.

Government accorded sanction for the scheme for conducting a sample survey for collecting data on land holdings, land tenure and the effect of land reforms as per G.O. (MS) No. 500/66/Rev., dated 17th September 1966 and accordingly Sarvasree S. R. Selvaraj, P. T. Joseph and P. M. Thankappan were appointed as Special Officers under the Scheme at Kozhikode, Ernakulam and Quilon respectively form 14th October 1966 to 14th February 1967.

Another scheme, for conducting a survey for the collection of Statistics on the extent of cultivation and production of pepper in the State was sanctioned during the year [vide G.O. (MS) 58/66/Plg., dated 10th November 1966]. Sarvasree M. Mohammed Serverkhan, K. N. Radhakrishnan Nair and S. Natarajan were appointed as Supervisors under the scheme from 14th November 1966 onwards with Headquarters at Cannanore, Kottayam and Trivandrum respectively.

Sri P. M. Thankappan continued as Special Officer, under Family Budget Survey in the Head Office till 30th September 1966 when he was appointed as Scrutiny Officer, National Sample Survey in the head office till 14th October 1966.

Sri D. Gopinathan, District Statistical Officer was on study leave upto 23rd April 1966. He was posted as Scrutiny Officer, National Sample Survey in the Head Office from 24th April 1966 and continued as such during the rest of the year.

Sri T. Divakaran Nair, Research Assistant/Statistical Inspector was promoted to the cadre of District Statistical Officer on Rs. 300–600 and posted as Senior Research Assistant (Sample Registration Scheme) in the head office from 4th April 1966. He continued as such till the end of the year.

Sri N. Krishna Pillai, Senior Research Assistant, Kottayam was deputed to undergo training in Demography for a period of one year at the Demographic Training and Research Centre, Chembur, Bombay from 23rd July 1966 onwards.

Sri P. Sankunny Nair, Senior Research Assistant (Sample Registration Scheme) was posted as Scrutiny Officer (National Sample Survey) in the head office with effect from 4th April 1966. He continued as such till 23rd May 1966 when he was posted as District Statistical Officer, Trivandrum with effect from 24th May 1966.

Smt. K. Leela Kumari, Research Assistant, Head Office was promoted to the cadre of District Statistical Officer on Rs. 300–600 and posted as Scrutiny Officer under National Sample Survey Scheme in the head office with effect from 4th April 1966 and she continued as such during the year under report.

Smt. S. Saraswathy, Research Assistant in the Head Office was promoted to the cadre of District Statistical Officer on Rs. 300–600 with effect from 4th April 1966 and posted as Scrutiny Officer (National Sample Survey) in the Head Office. She continued as Scrutiny Officer except for the following periods.

4th April, 1966 to 23rd April 1966.
6th June, 1966 to 30th September 1966.

Sri S. Natarajan, Senior Research Assistant who was undergoing the Statistical Officer's Training Course organised by the Central Statistical Organisation, on completion of the training, rejoined duty as Senior Research Assistant, Alleppey on 18th July 1966.

He proceeded on leave from 21st September 1966 to 14th November, 1966. From 15th November 1966 he was posted as Supervisor (Pepper Survey).

The sanctioned strength of the Department as on 31st March, 1967 was as follows:—

Category	Name of post	Number		Scale of pay
		Permanent	Temporary	
I. Gazetted	Director ..	1	..	1000–1300
	Additional Director ..	1	..	800–1100
	Deputy Director ..	..	4	500–800
	Deputy Director (Economics) ..	..	1	500–800
	Assistant Director ..	2	8	350–700
	Assistant Director (Nosology) ..	..	1	350–700
	Chief Supervisor ..	..	2	350–700
	Research Officer ..	7	17	300–600
	District Statistical Officers/Senior Research Assistants/Scrutiny Officers/Special Officer/Supervisor ..	9	17	300–600
	Deputy Health Officer ..	..	6	300–600
	Personal Assistant to the Director ..	1	..	250–500
	Administrative Assistant to the Additional Director ..	1	..	250–500
	Publication Assistant ..	..	1	250–500
	Senior Superintendent ..	..	1	250–500
II. Non-Gazetted	Junior Superintendents ..	2	..	190–300
	Fair Copy Superintendent ..	1	..	160–270
	Statistical Inspectors ..	29	8	190–300
	Research Assistants ..	9	57	190–300
	Supervisor (M.T.) ..	..	2	190–300
	U. D. Clerks ..	1	5	120–230
	U. D. Accountant-cum-Clerk ..	2	..	120–230
	U. D. Typist ..	3	4	120–230
	U. D. Compiler ..	4	59	120–230
	U. D. Investigator ..	4	25	120–230
	U. D. Punch Card Operators ..	..	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
	L. D. Clerks ..	4	8	80–160
	L. D. Accountant-cum-Clerk/L.D. Accountants ..	8	2	80–160
	L. D. Typist ..	7	9	80–160
	Typist-cum-Clerk ..	..	1	80–160
	L. D. Compiler ..	86	79	80–160
	L. D. Investigator ..	17	110	80–160
	L. D. Punch Card Operators ..	..	11	80–160
	Driver ..	..	3	75–135
	Duffadar ..	1	..	65–80
	Peons ..	22	11	60–75
III. Contingency	Night watcher ..	..	1	60–75
	Part-time sweeper ..	..	3	@Rs. 22p.m.
	Part-time sweeper ..	..	27	@Rs. 17p.m.

III. Expenditure

Statement of expenditure of the Department for the financial year 1966–67 under various heads of accounts are given below:

Name of the Scheme	*Head of account*	*Total expenditure incurred* *Rs.*
NON-PLAN SCHEMES:		
1. Statistical Bureau	.. 39b (ii)	6,87,317·51
2. Bureau of Economic Studies	. 39b (iii)	68,760·52
3. Planning Statistics	.. 39b (iv)	25,141·25
4. Diagnostic Studies and Supervision	.. 39b (vii)	1,92,153·51
5. State Income Unit	.. 39b (viii)	16,429·89
6. Labour Statistics	.. 39b (ix)	13,961·35
7. Market Intelligence	.. 39b (x)	1,21,849·37
8. Pepper Survey	.. 39b (xii)	19,500·00
9. National Sample Survey	.. 39c	1,78,479·49
Total	..	13,23,592·89
PLAN SCHEMES:		
1. Estimation of area under production of Minor Crops	.. 39b (xii)–1	79,507·39
2. Family Planning Demographic Centre	.. 39b (xii)–3	71,644·43
3. Unit for Administrative Intelligence	.. 39b (xii)–5	19,448·40
4. Construction of Index Number Series relating to Agricultural Economy	.. 39b (xii)–6	19,579·50
5. National Index of Field Experiments	.. 39b (xii)–7	13,200·95
6. Formation of Planning Cell	.. 39b (xii)–10	41,477·25
7. Inservice Training Programme	.. 39b (xii)–11	3,766·70
8. Survey of Wage Structure in the Sectors of Construction, Trade and Commerce	.. 39b (xii)–12	17,062·70
9. Pre-harvest estimation of crop acreages	.. 39b (xii)–13	5,507·90
10. Improvement of Plantation Statistics	.. 39b (xii)–14	20,119·35
11. Fertiliser Consumption Survey	.. 39b (xii)–16	18,954·65
12. Coconut and Arecanut Survey	.. 39b (xii)–16	28,494·90
13. Purchase and Installation of Machines	.. 39b (xii)–19	1,34,684·63

	Name of the Scheme	Head of account	Total expenditure incurred Rs.
14.	Sample Registration Scheme	39b (xii)–20	84,998·54
15.	Setting up of Mechanical Tabulation Unit	39b (xii)–21	1,928·92
16.	Strengthening of Vital Statistics Organisation at State Headquarters	39b (xii)–22	49,677·57
17.	Strengthening of District Statistical Offices	39b (xii)–23	75,005·68
18.	Strengthening of Statistical Units in Municipalities for Improvement of Vital Statistics	39b (xii)–24	67,828·59
19.	Scheme for new State series of Consumer price Indices	39b (xii)–26	63,265·53
20.	Survey of employment and unemployment	39b (xii)–28	9,439·40
21.	Strengthening of State Income Unit	39b (xii)–30	8,007·00
22.	Strengthening of Industrial Statistics Unit	39b (xii)–32	5,034·95
23.	Strengthening of Market Intelligence Scheme	39b (xii)–33	6,241·78
24.	Re-organised Land Utilisation Survey	39b (xii)–37	1,137·95
25.	Evaluation of Soil Conservation Scheme	39b (xii)–38	12,632·80
26.	Strengthening of Prices Unit	39b (xii)–39	14,747·00
27.	Evaluation Unit	19c (a) X–E	4,040·12
28.	Manpower Planning Unit	19c (a) X–F	7,203·00
	Total		8.74,627·58
	Grand total		21,98,220·47

CHAPTER II

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

I. Land Utilisation Survey

During the period under review this Department continued to attend to the conduct of Land Utilisation Surveys to get estimates of area under different land uses and various crops in the State. The analysis of data obtained through Land Utilisation Survey conducted during 1965–66 was completed this year and the statistics of land utilisation were finalised.

It was proposed to conduct two rounds of surveys during 1966–67, the first round covering the period from 1st July 1966 to 31st January 1967, and the second covering the period from 1st February 1967 to 30th June 1967.

The first round of the survey was conducted in all the taluks in the State. About 40000 plots were enumerated. Data on land utilisation, number of various perennial crops and area under different seasonal crops in those plots were collected. The analysis of data thus collected was carried out.

The second round of the survey was confined to wet land plots only. The plan of the survey is to enumerate about 42000 plots and to collect the crop particulars and irrigation statistics during 1966–67 in those plots. During the year under report the field work relating to enumeration of plots was in progress. The 2nd round of survey covered all the taluks in the State.

II. Crop Cutting Survey

The Department has been dealing with crop cutting surveys on paddy, tapioca, sugarcane and ginger as in the previous year. The details of the work attended to under each of those 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., (1) State series of experiments conducted by the Investigators of the Bureau and (2) the Block level series conducted by the Gramsevaks.

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 1966 and winter crop 1967 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 crop of paddy 1966, and

(*ii*) Report on crop cutting survey on autumn crop of paddy 1966.

The particulars of yield rate of paddy and the total outturn of rice during the agricultural year 1965–66 in the State are given below:

Year	*Yield rate of paddy kg./hectare*	*Total outturn of rice in lakh tonnes*
1965–66	1892	9·97

2. *Crop cutting survey on tapioca.*—Crop cutting survey on Tapioca was also conducted by this Department during the year under report.

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 1967. The Survey was proposed to be conducted in all the census villages selected for the land utilisation survey at the rate of one experiment per village. The survey will be over by 30th June 1967. The results of the crop cutting survey conducted during 1965–66, were analysed and the total production of raw tapioca in the State was estimated. The yield rate was estimated at 13·48 tonnes/hectare.

3. *Crop cutting survey on sugarcane.*—Crop cutting survey on sugarcane was planned in 20 taluks where the crop was grown in large scale, during the harvesting season, viz., October–February. It was originally proposed to conduct 300 experiments at the rate of 15 per taluk. But on account of difficulties in the field which the Investigators could not sown out only 144 experiments were actually conducted. The results obtained are being analysed.

4. *Crop cutting survey 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. But on account of difficulties in the field which the Investigators could not surmount only 41 experiments were actually conducted. The results obtained through crop cutting experiments are being analysed.

Pre-harvest section.—This scheme "pre-harvest estimation of crop acrages" was aimed at preparing the pre-harvest estimates of area and yield of important crops on an objective 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 in order to prepare the pre-harvest estimates. It 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 (1966), autumn paddy (1966) and winter paddy (1967) 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 per hectare etc., in accordance with Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1964.

(*iv*) Other miscellaneous items of work.

The works undertaken under these heads are detailed below:

(*a*) The tables of agricultural statistics for the agricultural year 1965–66 have been prepared and published. Classification and utilisation of land and its percentage to the total area of the State during the year 1965–66 are given below:

Sl. No.	*Classification of area*		*Area in hectares*	*Percentage*
1.	Area of the State according to village papers	..	3858523	100
2.	Forests	..	1055076	27·35
3.	Land put to non-agricultural uses	..	228230	5·91
4.	Barren and uncultivable waste land	..	109925	2·85
5.	Permanent pastures and grazing land	..	27800	0·72
6.	Land put under miscellaneous tree crops not included in net area sown	..	200005	5·18
7.	Cultivable waste	..	107950	2·80
8.	Current fallow	..	33220	0·86
9.	Other fallows	..	31980	0·83
10.	Net area sown	..	2064337	53·50
11.	Area sown more than once	..	487007	12·60
12.	Total cropped area	..	2551344	66·12

The following figures showing the area under and production of important crops in the State during 1965–66 are given in the following table:—

Sl. No.	*Name of crop*		*Area in hectares*	*Production*
1.	Rice	..	802329	997489 tonnes
2.	Coconut	..	586313	3293 million nuts
3.	Arecanut	..	64478	9681 ,,
4.	Tapioca (a.w.)	..	229684	3095658 tonnes
5.	Sugarcane (gur.)	..	9193	40948 ,,
6.	Cashewnut	..	87366	98025 ,,
7.	Tea	..	39470	39154 ,,
8.	Rubber	..	149634	46953 ,,
9.	Coffee	..	23602	9878 ,,

Sl. No.	*Name of crop*		*Area in hectares*	*Production*
10.	Cardamom (processed)	..	28684	1606 tonnes
11.	Black-pepper	..	99695	21685 ,,
12.	Ginger (dry)	..	11847	11190 ,,
13.	Turmeric	..	4464	3766 ,,
14.	Sesamum	..	11950	2365 ,,
15.	Groundnut	..	15215	25220 ,,
16.	Banana and palntain	..	47779	361122 ,,
17.	Pulses	..	43312	16901 ,,

(*b*) The season and crop report for the years 1963–64 and 1964–65 have been printed and published. The seasonal and crop report for the year 1965–66 was under preparation.

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

(*d*) Daily rainfall data were received from 87 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 1966 have been sent to the Deputy Director-General of Observatories, Poona. The daily rainfall statements for the year 1962, 1963 and 1964 and 1965 were under print. A statement showing the monthly average rainfall in each district during the financial year 1966–67 is appended herewith.

(*e*) During the year under reference, the Department published the statistics of gross produce per hectare of the crops specified in Rule 26 of the Kerala Land Reforms (Tenancy) Rules of 1964 for the year 1965–66.

(*f*) During the year 1966–67 the Department supplied basic data on agriculture to many official agencies, viz., the Agriculture Department, Reserve Bank of India, Census Department, Board of Revenue, Agricultural Income-tax and Salestax Department.

(*g*) During the year the Department undertook a survey to study the impact of soil conservation programme implemented in the State. The field work of the Survey will be completed only by the 30th of June 1967.

Average monthly rainfall (in M. Metres) in Kerala during the year 1966–67

Serial number	District	April 1966	May 1966	June 1966	July 1966	August 1966	September 1966	October 1966	November 1966	December 1966	January 1967	February 1967	March 1967	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Trivandrum ..	148·0	58·5	300·2	213·9	103·5	441·6	317·4	160·6	60·1	24·0	0·1	62·4	1890·3
2	Quilon ..	441·0	59·0	472·5	311·9	197·5	275·2	413·6	196·3	71·3	22·6	..	58·3	2537·2
3	Alleppey ..	187·2	67·7	489·9	370·6	165·5	435·0	387·1	383·2	31·6	12·0	..	13·8	2543·6
4	Kottayam ..	261·1	63·1	423·8	479·8	165·7	246·8	356·0	365·3	91·6	23·4	0·4	41·7	2518·7
5	Ernakulam ..	209·0	115·8	625·2	749·4	178·5	364·0	440·0	332·4	102·0	57·2	..	15·4	3188·9
6	Trichur ..	50·3	29·3	581·9	799·0	191·7	329·0	557·2	218·1	56·0	1·6	..	6·9	2821·0
7	Palghat ..	63·9	98·3	290·4	557·2	130·7	189·7	364·8	187·1	20·4	10·7	..	11·7	1924·9
8	Kozhikode ..	57·1	152·5	592·5	661·5	216·9	277·6	469·5	215·0	33·5	..	..	21·3	2697·4
9	Cannanore ..	46·2	132·2	679·1	752·1	320·2	219·2	345·9	162·5	8·1	32	..	1·4	2670·1

IV. National Index of field Experiments

The scheme ' National Index of Field Experiments' was formulated by the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics, New Delhi. This scheme 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 for acquiring new knowledge, as well as measuring the impact on crop production, of the various improvements which may be introduced in agricultural practice.

Originally, the experiments conducted at the Agricultural Research Stations were included in the National Index of Field Experiments. But the conclusions based on the results of a group of experiments conducted at the Research Stations cannot be immediately recommended for general adoption under actual farming conditions in the country. The reason is, that the fertility of the soil and the level of management at the experimental stations are superior to those in the cultivators' fields. A satisfactory method of bridging this gulf between the results of research at the experimental stations and their adoption by cultivators is to conduct experiments in cultivators' fields representative of the entire tract. In view of the above facts, the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics had recommended to include the experiments on cultivators' fields too, in the National Index of Field Experiments.

The National Index of Field Experiments Scheme 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 the experimental data which are being received from the various Agricultural 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 (I.C.A.R.), New Delhi.

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

Sl. No.	*Design of the experiment*		*No. of experiments analysed during the year* 1966–67
1.	Randomised block	..	158
2.	Split plot	..	40
3.	Factorial experiment	..	27
4.	Balanced incomplete block	..	3
	Total		228

V. Package Programme

This Bureau continued to co-ordinate the technical programme of the Benchmark and Assessment Survey conducted in the Alleppey and Palghat Districts under the Intensive Agricultural District Programme. The scrutiny of the progress reports received from these two districts and also from Ernakulam, Trichur and Kozhikode where the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme has been implemented was also attended to. The progress report on the working of Intensive Agricultural Area Programme as in Alleppey and Palghat prepared by the Bureau and presented at the 16th meeting of the State Level Co-ordination Committee was simplified and again presented at the 20th meeting of the State Level Co-ordination Committee.

The Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics continued to function as a member of the State Level Co-ordination Committee for Package Programme.

VI. Irrigation

An assessment of the progress achieved in the field of irrigation—source-wise and crop-wise—during 1965–66 was attempted and the results incorporated in the Economic Review, 1966.

Net Area Irrigated

Source-wise (area in '000 hectares)

Source		1955–56	1960–61	1965–66
Government canals	..	67·37	133·05	168·98
Private canals	..	5·74	5.74	7·69
Tanks	..	41·59	46·95	59·73
Wells	..	2·03	2·03	4·03
Other sources	..	130·95	130·95	121·41
	Total	247·68	318·72	361·84

Gross Area Irrigated

Crop–wise ('000 hectares)

Crop		1955-56	1960–61	1965–66
Paddy		240·97	347·81	405·92
Sugarcane		2·80	3·65	4·30
Other food crops		66·16	65·31	56·05
Total food crops		309·93	416·77	466·27
Non-food crops		39·50	39·50	42·69
	All crops	349·43	456·27	508·96

The report of an evaluation study in respect of five major irrigation projects in Kerala viz., Mangalam, Malampuzha, Peechi, Vazhani and Chalakudy undertaken earlier by the Bureau was published during the year under report. The study covered the different aspects of the projects such as investment, area benefited, employment generated and impact on agricultural production. A general feature of the projects in Kerala is that most of them had long gestation periods. A comparison of the cost-benefit ratio was attempted in the study. It is found that the actual benefits derived had been more or less comparable with those anticipated. However, there was considerable variation in the cost–benefit ratio among the different projects. The enquiry in this connection consisted of a spot study of the irrigation projects and a household survey in the areas benefited by the projects. Details such as cost of the projects, employment generated etc., were collected directly from the project authorities. The household survey was aimed at assessing the actual benefits derived by the cultivators by way of area irrigated, increase in gross cultivated area and increase in agricultural production. Increase in production has been brought about in two ways—by bringing more land under cultivation and by stabilisation of the already cropped area.

VII. Land Reforms

A survey on land holdings and land reforms in Kerala was undertaken at the instance of Government. The object of the study was to collect information on land holdings, land tenures, etc., and to assess the impact of Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963. The study consisted of four parts:—

(*i*) Study of available published data;
(*ii*) Collection of primary data through sample surveys;
(*iii*) Study of case disposed by and pending with the Land Tribunals ; and
(*iv*) Collection of information on land holdings and agrarian relations from village records and contacts with leading public men and peasant organisations, etc.

The design and conduct of the survey was attended to by this division. The survey covers all the 9 districts in the State. From each district 16 census villages and muncipal wards and from each village/ward, 25 households were selected for detailed enumeration. The field work was started on 15th October 1966 and completed in about 4 months. The compilation and analysis of the data was in progress at the close of 1966–67.

VIII. Agricultural Research

A Fact Book on Agriculture, incorporating all the available data on the agricultural economy of the State, was brought out by the Division during 1966–67. The book contains three sections. The first

section relates to Kerala, the second to all India and the third to the world. The first section covers almost all the aspects of the State's agriculture such as rainfall, land use, area under cultivation and production of the crops, irrigation, wholesale and retail prices of agricultural commodities, agricultural wages, agricultural exports and State income from agriculture. The data furnished cover a period of fourteen years, from 1952–53 to 1965–66, in most cases. Section II contains all-India and State-wise statistics on the major aspects like land utilisation, area under important crops, production of the crops, exports and imports, national income by industrial origin and distribution of working force, for the sake of comparison. Section III gives data on world production and exports of major agricultural commodities, per capita supplies and consumption of food in selected countries, etc. The book, thus, presents almost all the available data on Kerala's agriculture in a single volume along with comparative figures for all-India and the world as far as possible.

The chapters relating to agriculture and allied subjects included in the Economic Review of Kerala, 1966 were prepared in this Division. The review of the agricultural situation in the State attempted in this connection showed that the agricultural sector suffered a set-back in production during the year, 1965–66. The most notable feature of this set back was a fall in the production of rice to the extent of one and a quarter lakh tonnes (11 per cent) compared to the previous year. The production in 1965–66 was only 9·97 lakh tonnes as against 11·21 lakhs tonnes in 1964–65. Other crops which registered a considerable fall in production were sugarcane and tea. Certain crops like arecanut, bananas, tapioca and rubber registered substantial increases in production. The net result was, however, a fall in agricultural production. The index number of agricultural production (base 1956–57 = 100) declined from 120·0 in 1964–65 to 119·3 in 1965–66.

The fall in rice production within the State combined with hitches and short-falls in imports from other States made Kerala to face another year of acute food situation. The imports of rice from Andhra Pradesh and Madras were 2·13 lakh tonnes and 0·93 lakh tonnes in 1966 as against 2·77 lakh tonnes and 1·31 lakh tonnes in 1966 as against 2·77 lakh tonnes and 1·3 lakh tonnes in 1965. The deficit on account of this fall in imports and reduced internal production were largely made good by increased supplies from overseas sources. The total requirement of cereals for 1966 at the rate of 12 oz. per capita per day was 23·70 lakh tonnes. Against this, the total supplies of cereals including imports amounted to 19·42 lakh tonnes only, the shortage of supply being over 4 lakh tonnes. A shortage of this order would have had more serious repercussions but for the availability of tapioca as a substitute for cereals.

The provisional figures of the 1966 Livestock Census showed that there was an increase of 6·3 per cent in the cattle population while the number of buffaloes shrunk by 2·9 per cent. Poultry population registered an increase of 3·2 per cent. In the fisheries sector, 1965–66

witnessed a fall in the total marine fish landings but the export earnings from marine products maintained the rising trend. The outturn of major forest products like timber and firewood increased with the result that the net receipt from forests rose from Rs. 523·6 lakhs in 1964–65 to Rs. 570·4 lakhs in 1965–66.

In the plantation sector, there was a fall in the production of tea accompanied by a slight increase in the output of coffee. The increasing trend in the production of natural rubber was kept up during 1965–66 also. The production increased from 40 thousand tonnes in 1964–65 to 47 thousand tonnes in 1965–1966.

The Agricultural Research Division, in addition to the major items of work mentioned above, studied specific problems of current interest such as the food situation in the State, effect of devaluation on the foreign trade of Kerala, etc. Notes and reports on such studies were prepared and submitted to Government. The division also attended to the planning work relating to the Agricultural sector.

CHAPTER III

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

I. Prices Statistics

1. Collection, compilation, analysis and publication of prices statistics, which is one of the most important item of work in the Department, have assumed added significance in the context of abnormal rise in prices in recent times. The movement in prices has drawn special attention since the devaluation of the rupee as the Central and State Governments were anxious to hold the price line in the wake of the devaluation. It therefore became necessary to take up the work of collection of weekly retail prices of about 72 essential commodities at the district headquarters and reviewing the trend in their movements, in addition to the regular items of work which were being attended to during the year 1965–66.

2. The following items of prices continued to be collected during the year under report:—

(1) Weekly retail prices of necessaries from 20 selected centres (Schedule 4-a).
(2) Weekly retail prices of essential commodities at the District Headquarters (Schedule 4-b).
(3) Weekly prices of export staples at Alleppey and Mattancherry.
(4) Weekly prices of important varieties of coir yarn and raw and retted husks at the main coir producing centres.
(5) Fortnightly 'Farm Prices of Agricultural Commodities' from one selected centre in each taluk.
(6) Monthly agricultural wages and rural retail prices from 19 selected centres.

3. During the reference year the collection of the following items of prices data were newly taken up:—

(1) Weekly retail prices of essential commodities at the District Headquarters in order to watch the movement in price trends, after the devaluation of the rupee (Schedule 4-c).

(2) Daily retail prices of essential commodities at the 2 District Headquarters of Trivandrum and Trichur to be transmitted over the All India Radio for the benefit of the consumers.

4. The following reviews and bulletins were regularly issued during the year:—

(1) Weekly review on the price trends of essential commodities (Schedule 4-c).
(2) Fortnightly review of price trends (Schedule 4-b).
(3) Monthly prices bulletin.

5. The undermentioned prices statistics data were continued to be published in the Government Gazette during the year under report.

(1) Weekly prices of export staples at Alleppey and Mattancherry.
(2) Monthly agricultural wages.
(3) Monthly prices of important varieties of coir yarn at the producing centres.
(4) Monthly consumer price index numbers for 13 selected centres in the State.

6. Supply of data on the wholesale price of coconuts to the Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam was continued during the year. Statistics on weekly prices of coir yarn and retted and raw husks at important coir producing centres also continued to be furnished to the Coir Board, Ernakulam.

7. The weekly prices of essential commodities at the District Headquarters continued to be forwarded by the District Statistical Officers to the Planning Commission. As a sequal to this, a fortnightly statement of prices based on the weekly returns received from the District Statistical Officers and a review highlighting the movements of these prices during the fortnight were being prepared in this office and were forwarded regularly to the Planning Commission and the Additional Secretary (Civil Supplies), Board of Revenue.

8. The Government viewed with concern the abnormal movements in the price of essential commodities and the scarcities that developed in the case of certain items in the post-devaluation period. State and District Committees were set up with a view to secure assistance in the task of holding the price line. The weekly prices of about 20 essential commodities were collected at the District Headquarters and their movements watched closely. Later at the instance of the

Economic and Statistical Adviser, Government of India, the list was enlarged to 72 commodities. Collection of the weekly prices of these commodities was done during the year, by the District Statistical Officers and copies were being sent regularly to the Economic and Statistical Adviser, Government of India, the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Government of India and to the Additional Secretary (Civil Supplies), Trivandrum. At the District level, copies of the weekly prices data were being furnished to the District Collectors and the District Supply Officers in order to appraise them of the current situation for remedial measures wherever necessary and possible. In addition, the District Statistical Officers were sending weekly reports to the above authorities regarding trends in market prices, market arrivals, supply from fair price shops, stock with the trade, non-availability of goods in the markets, movement restrictions, etc. At the State level, the movements in the price of 17 important items were reviewed every week with respect to the prices which were prevailing just before the devaluation of the rupee and with regard to the rates a year ago and the reviews were sent to the Additional Secretary (Civil Supplies), Board of Revenue. Of late copies of these reviews are being sent to the Director of Commercial Publicity, Ministry of Commerce and Industries, Government of India for inclusion in their publications.

9. At the instance of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and of the State Government, the daily retail prices of essential commodities prevailing at the District headquarters of Trivandrum and Trichur were being collected and transmitted to the respective Station Directors of All India Radio through the District Collectors for being broadcast, over the radio in order to appraise the consumers of the current rates for the important items.

10. As a regular feature, the collection of retail prices of 38 items of daily use at 20 selected centres in the State continued. The data are used for the computation of the cost of living index at selected centres. The movements in the price of some important items during the year under report are briefly reviewed below:

Rice.—Rice continued to be distributed through the ration shops at price fixed by Government. No change in price is seen to have been effected during the year.

Condiments.—The prices of chillies moved up from the beginning of the year to October 1966, without any ebb to reach the unprecedented high level of Rs. 7·91 p. per kg. on an average, mainly because of crop failure in the producing areas and the resulting reduced supply position, coupled with the continued export of chillies to Ceylon. From the peak reached in October, the rate moved down gradully until it reached Rs. 4·72 p. in March 1967. A similar trend could be noticed in the price of onions also. The price rose steeply from April 1966 to December 1966 when the rates move then doubled. Owing to favourable supply position the rates moved suddenly down to reach in

March 1967 a level slightly higher than in April 1966. Corriander prices gradually moved up from April 1966 up to September 1966 recording a rise of 11 per cent compared to April 1966 and thereafter traced a downward course up to March 1967.

Tamarind.—The price showed a general upward trend till December 1966 and thereafter a declining trend was noticed at most of the centres.

Pulses.—An upward trend in the price of green gram was evident throughout the year with a slight easing tendency during October, 1966. The increase in March 1967 compared to the rates in April 1966 was as much as 20 per cent. Black gram too followed the same trend, the increase being still higher, i.e., 55 per cent. In the case of red gram, in most of the centres the rates moved up steeply to attain the peak, round about November. Marginal decline was noticed during the remaining period. But at Alleppey and Palghat the trend was all along an increasing one. The general trend in the price of dhall during the year was also an upward one with a slight ebb during September–October period. The extent of increase between April 1966 and March 1967 was about 11 per cent.

Vegetables.—Potato prices rose steeply up to December 1966 by as much as 69 per cent, compared to April 1966. From December 1966, there was a decline and in March 1967 the price was higher by 11 per cent than in April 1966. The price of cucumber increased since April 1966 up to December 1966 and then fell slightly. Plantain prices were also above the level in April, 1966 in almost all centres throughout the year. The prices of ladys finger and brinjal showed an irregular trend. December 1966 was a month of high price. On the whole, the prices in March 1967 were slightly lower than in April 1966.

Meat and milk.—The price of mutton which remained between Rs. 3·50 p. and Rs. 5 in April 1965 attained a uniform price of Rs. 5 in March 1967. Beef which was being sold between Rs. 1·25 p. and Rs. 1·60 p. in April 1966 attained a rate which varied between Rs. 1·50 p. and Rs. 2·50 p. in March 1967. The price of cow's milk and buffalo's milk moved up gradually by 7 per cent and 8 per cent respectively during course of the year.

Tea, coffee, sugar and jaggery.—Leaving allowance for the changes in variety for which prices were quoted during the year, the price of tea either increased slightly or remained more or less steady. On the contrary, the price of coffee powder is seen to have increased gradually by about 11 per cent during the course of the year under report. Sugar was being supplied through ration shops at prices fixed by Government. By the end of February 1967, Government have refixed the selling rates of sugar and made it uniform at Rs. 1·60 per kg. throughout the State. As a result of revision of rates from time to time the fair price increased by about 11 per cent from April, 1966 to April 1967. The price of jaggery too moved up from April 1966 to reach the peak around December 1966 and then to ease slightly. The price in March 1967 was higher than that in April 1966 by about 22 per cent.

Coconut, coconut oil, gingelly oil.—The price of coconut gradually moved down from the high level maintained in April 1966. This trend continued up to July 1966 only to go up again to reach the peak around November and December and then to move downward. Coconut oil too followed a similar trend. In the beginning months of May and June there was a fall and the lowest level was reached in July and then it was a direct increase up to December when the peak was attained. The rates moved down to reach in March 1967 a point 4·7 per cent lower than in April 1966. Gingelly oil prices is seen to have gone up by 25 per cent during the course of the year. When the course of movement is traced an interim peak was attained in August–September, a downward movement up to December and again a soaring up in the following months could be observed.

Firewood.—At Kozhikode and Cannanore the trend was steady during the year. At other districts headquarters the tendency throughout the year was to climb up gradually.

Pan.—From the very low level at which the price of betel leaves stood in April 1966 the rates increased up to August 1966 and again reached a low level in December 1966 followed by an upward movement up to February 1967. March witnessed a falling tendency which brought the rate more or less near to the same level in April 1966. Arecanut prices gradually decreased from May, 1966 to December 1966 by about 34 per cent and again began to move up and the rates in March 1967 stood at a level 9·2 per cent lower than in April 1966.

11. *Consumer Price Index Numbers.*—Utilising the retail prices of necessaries discussed above, the consumer price index numbers for 13 selected centres were computed for the various months of the year under report. The index numbers are given in the Table 1 attached. In May and June 1966 the index moved up steeply at all centres. In July, 1966 also this trend continued excepting a fall of 1 point in Quilon and 2 points at Chalakudy. In August also the upward tendency persisted excepting at Alleppey and Shertallai where the index fell by 2 points. A general downward change was witnessed in September 1966. Again from October 1966 the index began to turn upwards to reach the peak in December at all centres because of the high prices prevalent in the case of most of the commodities during the month. By January, 1967 there was a marked fall in the index in all the centres by 7 points at Kozhikode to 21 points at Trichur. But indices moved up by 10 to 20 points in February 1967. This tendency persisted in 9 centres, in March, the range of increase being 2 to 6 points. Considering the year as a whole the long term trend was also one of steep increase at all the thirteen centres, the margin of rise ranging from 3·8 per cent at Quilon to 9·7 per cent at Munnar.

12. This Bureau collected weekly retail prices for the new series of consumer price index numbers computed by the Labour Bureau, Simla, for the plantation areas in the State, viz., Alwaye, Alleppey and Mundakayam. At Alwaye and Mundakayam the price collection work is being done by the Statistical Inspectors at Alwaye and Ponkunnam and at Alleppey the work is attended to by the Research Assistant in the District Statistical Office, Alleppey under the supervision of the concerned District Statistical Officers. The price collectors and price supervisors are given special allowances by the Government of India for this additional work.

13. *Market Intelligence.*—As per G.O. MS. No. 558/65/Agri., dated 25th September 1965, the work relating to the market intelligence scheme was transferred from the Agricultural Department to this Bureau from 1st April 1966.

The main object of the scheme is to provide for the benefit of the agriculturists, a regular and prompt supply of news on market data for agricultural commodities and their trend. The market intelligence scheme was introduced in Kerala in 1959. At the end of the Second Plan, there were 8 price reporting centres. 22 more centres were

TABLE 1

Statement showing the consumer price index numbers at certain selected centres in Kerala

Name of centre	April 1966	May 1966	June 1966	July 1966	August 1966	September 1966	October 1966	November 1966	December 1966	January 1967	February 1967	March 1967
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Trivandrum ..	650	664	676	682	690	692	701	697	705	688	700	700
Quilon ..	677	686	694	693	700	697	697	692	699	680	698	703
Punalur ..	639	647	654	650	654	649	651	646	655	646	665	671
Alleppey ..	650	658	675	682	680	677	682	688	700	685	705	711
Changanacherry ..	665	675	693	702	710	710	714	721	727	710	722	724
Kottayam ..	664	672	690	698	709	709	716	712	722	703	720	720
Alwaye ..	655	665	683	689	697	692	693	695	702	690	705	705
Ernakulam ..	674	691	709	710	717	711	715	723	732	713	728	728
Trichur ..	675	692	708	712	715	710	719	725	730	709	719	725
Chalakudy ..	671	680	690	688	698	694	704	711	716	699	719	724
Munnar ..	585	595	606	616	620	619	621	621	630	622	636	642
Sherthalai ..	649	657	672	673	671	667	675	684	694	681	697	700
Kozhikode ..	728	734	745	746	749	742	748	752	762	755	768	772

Base of Kozhikode is the average 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.

TABLE 2

Statement of prices of different varieties of coir yarn for the period from April 1966 to March 1967

Variety	Unit	April 1966 Rs. P.	May 1966 Rs. P.	June 1966 Rs. P.	July 1966 Rs. P.	August 1966 Rs. P.	September 1966 Rs. P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Anjengo ..	Quintal	114 69	114 88	114 63	115 68	117 81	119 36
2. Mangadan ..	,,	113 66	113 67	113 16	113 20	113 67	115 27
3. Ashtamudi ..	,,	76 00	79 00	79 37	82 00	85 00	87 80
4. Alapat ..	,,	103 70	104 00	104 00	106 00	109 00	110 40
5. Aratory ..	,,	115 50	117 25	119 69	119 90	119 50	119 50
6. Vaikom yarn ..	,,	103 93	103 41	104 85	107 75	113 44	118 05
7. Beach yarn ..	,,	79 34	79 17	77 91	77 99	80 41	83 83
8. Parur yarn (thin) ..	,,	108 80	112 25	107 00	109 40	109 50	108 00
9. M. K. yarn (sandy) ..	,,	114 60	115 00	114 50	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
10. M. K. yarn (without sand) ..	,,	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
11. Parur yarn (thick) ..	,,	95 00	95 00	95 00	93 00	95 00	95 33
12. Vanna coir ..	,,	100 00	100 00	97 50	97 50	95 00	91 00
13. Mangadan coir ..	,,	102 50	102 50	102 50	105 00	105 00	107 00
14. Beypore ..	,,	97 00	98 25	95 50	96 20	97 25	98 20
15. Quilandy coir ..	,,	97 05	99 88	101 31	112 85	117 62	119 70
16. Pachachoodi ..	,,	69 80	70 00	70 25	72 60	73 50	73 66
17. Tirur coir ..	,,	97 50	99 00	95 75	95 00	95 50	95 10

TABLE 2—(*cont.*)

Statement of prices of different varieties of coir yarn for the period from April 1966 to March 1967—(*cont.*)

Variety	Unit	October 1966 Rs. P.	November 1966 Rs. P.	December 1966 Rs. P.	January 1967 Rs. P.	February 1967 Rs. P.	March 1967 Rs. P.
		9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Anjengo ..	Quintal	121 89	124 25	123 04	123 72	124 06	129 79
2. Mangadan ..	,,	119 25	119 33	118 27	119 50	120 33	122 60
3. Ashtamudi ..	,,	97 25	98 38	89 00	87 50	86 50	87 60
4. Alapat ..	,,	116 88	119 50	118 10	119 00	120 75	119 70
5. Aratory ..	,,	119 94	121 25	120 88	123 25	123 35	123 25
6. Vaikom yarn ..	,,	118 81	119 75	117 06	118 19	118 13	118 03
7. Beach yarn ..	,,	88 13	92 70	96 66	96 46	100 00	102 34
8. Parur yarn (thin) ..	,,	111 50	113 50	117 20	115 25	116 75	113 90
9. M. K. yarn (sandy) ..	,,	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
10. M. K. yarn (without sand) ..	,,	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
11. Parur yarn (thick) ..	,,	96 66	98 33	100 00	101 67	103 33	103 33
12. Vanna coir ..	,,	92 50	92 50	92 50	90 50	90 00	93 00
13. Mangadan coir ..	,,	107 25	106 63	109 00	116 63	122 50	126 50
14. Beypore ..	,,	106 00	110 50	112 00	110 50	108 50	109 40
15. Quilandy coir ..	,,	120 63	119 88	118 70	117 32	115 31	113 90
16. Pachachoodi ..	,,	73 67	73 67	73 67	72 67	71 17	70 00
17. Tirur coir ..	,,	98 63	99 88	99 00	100 50	105 13	107 00

brought under the scheme by the end of the Third Plan. There are 56 markets of major importance in the State. It is proposed to cover the 56 centres by the end of the Fourth Plan period. The extension of the scheme during the Fourth Plan period will be a phased one. During the first year 6 markets were brought additionally under the scheme; The idea is to cover 5 markets additionally every year.

The reporting agency at each centre visits the important market areas in the centre every day and after consulting leading merchants, traders and farmers, collect market information regarding arrivals, despatches, stock, wholesale and retail prices, market sentiments, crop outlook, etc. The information is transmitted to the headquarters.

A daily bullettin containing prices, etc., of important agricultural commodities in respect of selected markets of the State is prepared in the headquarters office and broadcast from the regional station of All India Radio in the rural programme in the evening for the benefit of the farmers.

A weekly review on prices, arrivals, trend of prices, etc., of important agricultural commodities in respect of selected markets of the State is prepared and broadcast from the regional station of All India Radio in the rural programme in the evening.

A weekly bulletin for the State as a whole is prepared for circulation among rural institutions.

A monthly bulletin on market intelligence is prepared for circulation among the various offices of the State and Central Governments.

Work relating to the preparation of an annual publication of market intelligence is in progress.

Wholesale prices of important agricultural commodities were collected from 36 centres. More than 30 agricultural commodities which include coconut, pepper, ginger, tapioca, etc., are covered.

The trends noticed in the average monthly wholesale prices during 1966–67 are briefly reviewed below:

Rice.—During the year under reference there was practically no wholesale transaction of rice in the open market. Government have fixed maximum prices for the sale of rice and paddy in the State.

Copra.—Fluctuations in the price of copra was observed throughout the reporting year. Starting from a low level, it reached its maximum point in December, 1966, when a 10·8 per cent rise in price compared to March was noticed. The increase was felt in the price of coconuts also. After December, prices fell gradually. One of the reasons for the fall in the price was the import of Ceylon copra. There was the seasonal factor also. The imported copra combined with local supply can hardly meet the existing demand. The price of copra in March 1967 was 5 per cent higher than in March 1966.

Coconut oil.—The price of coconut oil also exhibited an irregular trend. Even though a slight increase in price in coconut oil was noticed by the end of December, 1966 prices gradually fell afterwards and by the end of March, 1967, 1·7 per cent fall compared to March 1966 was registered. The reason for the fall in oil price is the lack of enquiries from outside markets. Also, larger production of the commodity and the seasonal inflow of indigenous copra into the market helped the price trends.

Pepper.—Price of pepper during the year under review showed a mixed trend. Starting from a low level, the price reached its higest point by August, 1966. The sudden spurt in the price of the commodity is attributed to the after-effects of devaluation. The decision of the Union Government to include black pepper in the list of 11 commodities which are to be exempted from the levy of export duty to strengthen the confidence of exporters. Also East European countries and America were active in the market. All these factors influenced the upward movement of prices. The increase noticed in the price of pepper lasted till the end of December. Afterwards the prices gradually fell and by the end of March 1967 a 4·5 per cent fall compared to March, 1966 was noticed. The sluggish tendency noticed in the pepper market from January, 1967 was mainly due to absence of good export demand. Although Russia made some stray purchases, they did not create any favourable impact on the market. Also, America was totally out of the scene. This could be largely attributed to the price disparity between Indonesian and Indian pepper.

Ginger.—Ginger prices too exhibited a fluctuating trend during the reporting year. From March 1966, prices showed a gradual upward trend and reached the maximum point by the beginning of August when a 33 per cent increase in price compared to March 1966 was registered. The increase in price is mainly due to brisk demand from outside market like Bombay. There has been fresh flow of orders from Aden and Singapore following the devaluation of the rupee. Also stoppage of supply by African countries as their season has come to an end helped to boost up demand for Indian ginger. But this increasing trend in ginger prices lasted till December, 1966. From January 1967 onwards a falling trend could be observed. The price of ginger by the end of March, 1967 was 2·2 per cent higher compared to March, 1966.

Lemongrass oil.—The price of lemongrass oil exhibited an increasing price trend throughout the year under reference. Compared to rates prevalent in March 1966, prices reached the maximum point by August, 1966. The shortfall in production coupled with active foreign enquiries pushed up the demand resulting in high prices. By the end of March 1967, the prices of lemongrass oil showed a 45 per cent increase compared to the corresponding period of previous year.

Tapioca (raw).—Prices of raw tapioca during the year under review fluctuated within a narrow range. Price prevailing at the end of March, 1967 showed a 11·4 per cent increase compared to the corresponding period of previous year. The causes for the increase in price is mainly attributed to the fall in the production of the commodity combined with slightly enhanced demand.

Banana.—From a low level, in March 1966, the prices of banana showed signs of improvement and reached the highest point by November 1966, registering 18·4 per cent increase compared to March, 1966. Prices exhibited a downward tendency from December, 1966 and by March, 1967, prices reached the level of the same period of the previous year.

Arecanut.—Regarding arecanut, April and May were months of high prices. The reason reported for the upward movement was inadequate arrivals to meet consumer demand. Thereafter the price came down to reach the lowest level in October 1966. The price then regained and by the end of March, 1967 there was 18 per cent increase compared to the rate for the corresponding period of previous year.

Tea.—Prices of tea showed a declining trend during the first half of the year and reversed trend during the latter half. By the end of March 1967, there was a 6·55 per cent fall compared to March 1966.

Coffee.—Coffee prices showed some marginal gains in June and July. The prices were steady during the period August to December. There was an increase in January and February 1967 followed by a fall in March 1967. Compared to March 1966, the price level was 10·9 per cent higher.

Rubber.—The opening price in March 1966 was one of the lowest recorded in the period. Prices gradually increased and recorded the highest point during August, 1966 when an increase of 44·8 per cent was recorded. Rubber prices exhibited signs of decline from September onwards and by the end of March 1967, prices were lower by 11·1 per cent compared to the corresponding period of previous year.

II. Index Numbers relating to Agricultural Economy

1. Under the scheme implemented from October, 1959 for the computation of the various index numbers relating to the agricultural economy, the following series of index numbers were computed during the year 1966–67 :—

(*i*) Index numbers of wholesale price of agricultural commodities.
(*ii*) Index numbers of parity between prices received and prices paid by farmers.
(*iii*) Index numbers of agricultural production.
(*iv*) Index numbers of area and crops.
(*v*) Index numbers of agricultural productivity.

2. *Index numbers of wholesale prices of agricultural commodities.*— Monthly wholesale price index numbers of 17 important agricultural commodities comprised in the two broad groups of food crops and non-food crops continued to be computed and published during the year under report. The data utilised for this purpose are those collected under the market intelligence service taken over by this Bureau from the Agriculture Department from the beginning of the year. The indices are constructed with 1952–53 as the base year in order to be in conformity with All India Indices. The monthly index numbers from March 1966 to March 1967 for the two groups and sub-groups are furnished in Table 3 appended. No open market wholesale price of rice was being reported. The price fixed by Government has been reckoned for the computation of the index for rice, and as such the resulting index, which is rather steady over the year will not represent the true position in the trends in price. This should be borne in mind when the rice index and the index for all crops are used.

TABLE 3

Wholesale price index —Agricultural commodities

(Base 1952—53 = 100)

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
March	1966	144	119	158	143	145	251	126	213	170
April	,,	152	129	184	157	157	256	141	221	181
May	,,	151	141	184	163	158	252	135	217	180
June	,,	151	144	157	172	155	230	134	201	172
July	,,	151	155	154	183	157	210	132	186	168
August	,,	151	173	163	184	159	232	135	203	175
September	,,	151	166	166	186	160	230	126	199	174
October	,,	152	192	140	179	156	226	121	195	170
November	,,	150	191	148	179	156	238	116	201	173
December	,,	151	184	151	176	157	250	122	211	176
January	1967	152	161	150	173	156	246	122	209	175
February	,,	153	166	163	161	157	260	122	218	179
March	,,	154	178	184	162	161	257	121	216	181

The index of molasses steadily moved up from 119 in March 1966 and reached the peak level of 193 in October 1966 and declined to 161 in January 1967. It moved up again and reached 178 in March 1967. The overall increase during the period March 1966 to March 1967 was about 49%. Pepper, ginger, turmeric, arecanut and cardamom are the items included under condiments and spices. From 158 in March 1966, the index of this group spurted to 184 in April, 1966 mainly due to the rise in the price of arecanut and remained at the same level in May also. From June onwards the index began to fall in keeping with the decline in the price of arecanut, while it reached 140 in October 1966. Thereafter it regained and reached 184 in March 1967. During the period March 1966 to March 1967 the increase in the index of this sub-group was about 16 per cent. 'Fruits' and 'vegetables' group attained the peak position in September 1966 and gradually declined up to February 1967. The index of food crops which consists of the above sub groups rose from 145 in March 1966 to 160 in September 1966. It fluctuated between 156 and 157 up to February 1967 and increased to 161 in March 1967. The increase since March 1966 was 11 per cent. From the level of 251 in March 1966 oil seeds index rose to 256 in April 1966. Thereafter it declined and touched the low level of 210 in July 1966. Then it began to raise and reached 260 in February 1967 followed by a set back in March 1967 with a fall by 3 points. The overall increase during the reference period was only 2 per cent. The rise in the price of tea and rubber pushed up the index of plantation crops from 126 in March 1966 to 141 in April. The continued fall in the price of tea made the index to drop gradually until it reached 126 in September 1966. The set back experienced in the market for rubber in October and November 1966 caused the index to fall further to 116 in November 1966. In December the condition of tea and rubber markets improved and the index also rose to 122. But in January and February 1967 the improvement witnessed in the tea market was set off by the deterioration in the case of rubber, with the result, the index remained at 122 only. The price of rubber continued to fall in March 1967. Therefore in spite of the slight improvement in the price of tea, the index fell to 121 in March 1967. Because of the unfavourable experiences in the case of oil seeds and plantation crops, the index of non-food crops group improved only by 3 points. The net result was that the all crop index moved up only by 11 points (i.e. 6·5 per cent) against the increase of 16 points (i.e. 11 per cent) in the case of food crops.

The average annual wholesale price index numbers for all crops for the past 10 years is given in Table 4. A steady raising trend, but for a reversal of the trend in 1963, could be noticed.

TABLE 4

Average wholesale price index numbers for all crops

(Base 1952–53 =100)

Year	*Index*
1957	101
1958	110
1959	117
1960	123
1961	126
1962	130
1963	127
1964	144
1965	169
1966	175

3. *Index number of parity between prices received and paid by farmers.*—This is intended as a measure of the variation in the economic prosperity of the farmers with respect to changes in the prices of farm products, the changes in domestic expenditure and cultivation costs, as compared to the position in the base year, viz., 1952-53. The Bureau continued to compute the parity index numbers for the various months during the year under report also. The monthly parity index numbers for the year 1966–67 is presented in Table 5.

TABLE 5

Monthly parity index numbers for the year 1966–67

(Base: Agriculture year 1952–53=100)

Year	*Index No.*
April 1966	104
May	102
June	100
July	101
August	101
September	98
October	97
November	97
December	96
January 1967	97
February	96
March	97

The index has moved steadily down from April, 1966 to February 1967 because of the mounting cost of cultivation and the rising domestic expenditure while the prices received for the farm products have not kept pace with these increasing costs. The index numbers of parity for the years 1953–54 to 1965–66 are given in Table 6.

TABLE 6

Index number of parity between prices received and paid by farmers

(Base 1952–53 =100)

Year (Financial year)	*Index*
1953–54	96
1954–55	86
1955–56	83
1956–57	85
1957–58	82
1958–59	83
1959–60	88
1960–61	95
1961–62	89
1962–63	86
1963–64	81
1964–65	89
1965–66	108
1966–67	99

4. *Index Numbers of Agricultural production, Area under crops and Agricultural productivity.*—These three index series are being computed for every agricultural year with 1956–57 as the base. The post State reorganisation year of 1956–57 was adopted as the base year in crder to avoid the inaccuracies that might have entered in the statistics of production of crops as a result of the reorganisation of State and also for the reason that 1956–57 was a good year with respect to agricultural production prices, etc. These three series of indices cover 22 principal agricultural commodities, which together account for more than 90 per cent of the agricultural production in the State. The data on area under crops and production used are the results obtained from the various land utilisation surveys conducted by the Department.

The index of agricultural production is included to measure the progress achieved over years in the field of agricultural production.

The indices of area under crops and agricultural productivity attempt to make a comparative study in the extent under crops and agricultural productivity respectively. The three series of index numbers for the agricultural years 1952–53 to 1965–66 computed in this Bureau are furnished in Table 7.

TABLE 7

Index numbers of area and productivity

Base 1956–57=100.

Year	*Agricultural production*	*Index number of area under crops*	*Productivity*
1952–53	89·3	94·6	94·6
1953–54	92·5	98·4	94·0
1954–55	95·9	98·6	97·3
1955–56	98·7	98·8	99·9
1956–57	100·0	100·0	100·0
1957–58	103·3	101·9	99·4
1958–59	105·5	103·4	102·0
1959–60	111·3	106·4	104·6
1960–61	112·1	108·6	103·2
1961–62	110·4	107·9	102·3
1962–63	114·7	110·0	104·2
1963–64	116·8	110·1	106·1
1964–65	120·0	111·2	107·9
1965–66	118·5	114·1	103.9

III. State Income Unit

During the year under report State income estimates were framed at current prices for the year 1964–65 and at constant prices for the years 1964–65 and 1965–66. Estimates thus framed along with estimates for back years are presented in tables appended.

TABLE I

State income of Kerala of current prices

(Rs. in lakbs)

Year	Sector				Total State income		Per capita income	
	Agriculture	Mining and industries	Commerce, transport and communications	Other services	Lakhs Rs.	Index	Lakhs Rs.	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1955–56 ..	16,117·15	5,814·55	5,266·46	5,002·03	32,200·19	100·00	214·75	100·00
1956–57 ..	18,034·24	6,140·06	5,435·82	5,415·77	35,025·89	108·78	228·48	106·39
1957–58 ..	18,491·74	5,908·50	6,125·60	6,164·78	36,690·62	113·95	234·12	109·02
1958–59 ..	19,360·66	6,419·01	6,520·41	7,067·19	39,367·27	122·26	245·69	114·41
1959–60 ..	22,093·51	6,798·50	6,705·00	7,537·80	43,134·81	133·95	263·32	122·62
1960–61 ..	24,099·31	6,829 92	6,999·30	8,287·19	46,215·72	143·53	275·96	128·50
1961–62 ..	25,388·58	7,516·16	7,305·44	9,210·37	49,420·55	153·48	288·62	134·40
1962–63 ..	25,931·90	8,033·12	7,808·81	10,176·46	52,000·29	161·49	297·04	138·32
1963–64 ..	28,450·01	8,348·49	7,949·60	10,944·75	55,692·85	172·96	311·17	144·90
1964–65 ..	37,216·17	9,334·11	8,667·58	12,408·10	67,625·96	210·01	369·58	172·10

TABLE II

State Income of Kerala at Constant Prices (at 1960–61 prices)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Sector	Agriculture	Mining and industries	Commerce transport and communications	Other services	Total State income		Per capita income	
							Index		Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1950–51	..	18,217·80	5,405·48	5,366·16	4,429·47	33,418·91	84·54	248·95	94·43
1951–52	..	19,437·32	5,521·05	5,483·68	4,698·70	35,140·75	88·90	256·03	97·12
1952–53	..	19,127·00	5,523·30	5,595·75	4,982·54	35,228·68	89·12	251·06	95·23
1953–54	..	20,050·62	5,805·95	5,740·33	5,286·66	36,883·56	93·31	257·10	97·52
1954–55	..	10,768·81	6,072·85	5,888·27	5,608·56	38,338·49	96·99	261·39	99·15
1955–56	..	21,481·02	6,073·55	6,024·47	5,949·90	39,528·94	100·00	263·63	100·00
1956–57	..	21,480·89	6,249·37	6,138·86	6,351·83	40,270·46	101·88	262·69	99·64
1957–58	..	21,948·99	6,336·01	6,407·32	6,677·24	41,370·46	104·66	263·98	100·13
1958–59	..	22,390·55	6,485·21	6,588·18	7,224·87	42,668·81	107·94	26[illegible]·30	101·01
1959–60	..	23,377·74	6,652·27	6,774·52	7,625·43	44,429·96	112·40	271·23	102·88
1960–61	..	24,099·31	6,829·92	6,999·30	8,287·19	46,215·72	116·92	275·96	104·68
1961–62	..	23,749·27	6,898·10	7,211·93	8,986·61	46,845·91	118·51	273·58	103·77
1962–63	..	24,339·42	7,034·99	7,451·16	9,817·45	48,643·02	123·06	277·86	105·40
1963–64	..	25,517·53	7,163·04	7,679·43	10,412·12	50,772·12	128·44	283·67	107·60
1964–65	..	26,378·73	7,579·70	7,928·24	11,302·36	53,189·03	134·56	290·68	110·24
1965–66	..	25,863·15	7,821·07	8,177·06	12,192·59	54,053·87	136·75	288·95	109·60

IV. Trade Statistics

This Department continued to collect and compile the statistical data of exports from and imports into the State through ports and railways.

Seaborne Trade.—Data relating to the trade through sea for 1964–65 and 1965–66 have been collected. The value of foreign trade during the years 1951–52 to 1965-66 is given below :

Valuation of Foreign Trade (By Sea)

(*Value in crores of Rs.*)

Year	*Export*	*Import*
1951–52	58·71	21·47
1952–53	55·69	22·05
1953–54	55·31	21·86
1954–55	56·68	29·03
1955–56	57·04	24·78
1956–57	57·73	30·49
1957–58	58·86	30·72
1958–59	63·54	26·94
1959–60	66·52	33·78
1960–61	70·44	43·41
1961–62	72·28	41·28
1962–63	77·77	38·54
1963–64	79·07	48·22
1964–65	90·61	69·81
1965–66	91·78 (Revised)	N.A.

Trends in the Foreign Exports from the ports of Kerala during 1964–65.—Table 1.1 gives the value of foreign exports from the ports of Kerala. Of all the exports, the cashew kernels occupy the most important position. It accounts for nearly 31 per cent of the total exports. Next comes tea which constitutes 24 per cent of the total exports. Coir and coir products which earned Rs. 10·75 crores during 1964–65 has a third place among the commodities exported from Kerala. Next comes pepper and the total value of the commodity exported amounts to Rs. 7·51 crores.

Tables 1.2 to 1.8 give details of the more important countries to which some of the foreign exchange earners of Kerala are exported.

It is clear from table 1.2 that U.K. and U.S.S.R. together constitute more than 62 per cent of the total value of tea exported from Kerala.

Table 1.3 gives the details regarding the value of export of cashew shell liquid. Of the total value of the commodity exported U.K. occupies the first place with 41 per cent. Next comes U.S.A. and Japan and their share in the total value of export comes to 35 per cent and 20 per cent respectively.

The country-wise distribution of the exports of coffee is given in table 1.4. U.S.A. occupies the first place having 29 per cent of the total value of goods exported. Yugoslavia comes next with 11 per cent. East Germany, U.K. and U.S.S.R. are some other countries to which coffee is exported in appreciable quantities.

Regarding coir and coir products nearly 16 per cent of the total value of exports is shared by U.K., U.S.A. comes next with 10 per cent of the total value of export. Italy and Bulgaria are other important countries to which this commodity is being exported.

Details regarding the export of cashew kernels is given in table 1.6. U.S.A. which accounts for 48 per cent of the total value of exports stands first. Nearly 28 per cent of the total value of exports is accounted for by U.S.S.R. These two countries together receive more than 75 per cent of the exports of cashew kernels from Kerala.

Table 1.7 gives the country-wise details regarding export of pepper. U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. are the most important countries to which pepper is exported. Nearly 19 per cent of the total share of exports goes to U.S.A. U.S.S.R. also receives almost an equal share. Other important countries to which pepper is exported are Italy and East Germany and their share in the total value of exports comes to 9 per cent and 4 per cent respectively.

Details regarding the export of fish and prawns are given in table 1.8. The major share of exports goes to U.S.A., and its share in the total value of exports comes to 28 per cent. Australia, Japan and Burma are some of the other important countries to which this commodity is exported.

Foreign exports from the ports of Kerala, 1965–66.—A statement of the value of the month-wise foreign exports from the ports of Kerala during 1965–66 is given in table 1.9.

Railborne trade.—Data regarding railborne trade have been compiled up to the year 1964. Tables 1.10 and 1.11 give the export and import of some important commodities through rail for the years 1960 to 1964.

TABLE 1.1

Foreign exports from the ports of Kerala during 1964-65 —Comparison of

Sl. No.	*Name of commodity*		*Value of foreign exports (Rs. in crores)*	*Percentage to total foreign exports*
1.	Tea	..	21·78	24·04
2.	Cashew shell liquid	..	2·04	2·25
3.	Coffee	..	4·42	4·88
4.	Coir and coir products	..	10·75	11·86
5.	Cashew kernels	..	27·94	30·84
6.	Pepper	..	7·51	8·29
7.	Fish and prawns	..	5·74	6·33
8.	Wood and timber	..	1·64	1·81
9.	Lemongrass oil	..	1·33	1·47
10.	Others	..	7·46	8·23
	Total	..	90·61	100·00

TABLE 1.2

Commodity—Tea—Direction of foreign trade (Seaborne)

Sl. No.	*Name of country*		*Value (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Percentage share of value*
1.	U.K.	..	838·84	38·53
2.	U.S.S.R.	..	523·83	24·06
3.	Egypt	..	88·71	4·07
4.	U.S.A.	..	141·93	6·52
5.	Canada	..	140·09	6·43
6.	Australia	..	121·07	5·52
7.	Jordan	..	42·51	1·95
8.	Others	..	281·29	12·92
	Total	..	2,178·27	100·00

TABLE 1.3

Cashew shell liquid—Direction of foreign trade

Sl. No.	*Name of country*		*Value (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Percentage share of value*
1.	U.K.	..	84·31	41·31
2.	U.S.A.	..	70·68	34·64
3.	Japan	..	41·51	20·34
4.	Others	..	7·57	3·71
	Total	..	204·07	100·00

TABLE 1.4

Coffee—Direction of foreign trade

Sl. No.	*Name of country*		*Value (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Percentage share of value*
1.	U.S.A.	..	129·64	29·34
2.	Yugoslavia	..	49·82	11·28
3.	East Germany	..	31·64	7·16
4.	U.K.	..	34·34	7·77
5.	U.S.S.R.	..	23·10	5·23
6.	Others	..	173·29	39·22
	Total	..	441·83	100·00

TABLE 1.5

Coir and coir products—Direction of foreign trade

Sl. No.	*Name of country*		*Value (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Percentage share of value*
1.	U.K.	..	170·41	15·85
2.	U.S.A.	..	112·57	10·47
3.	Itlay	..	68·16	6·34
4.	Bulgaria	..	73·23	6·81
5.	Others	..	650·55	60·53
	Total	..	1,074·92	100·00

TABLE 1.6

Cashew kernels—Direction of foreign trade

Sl. No.	*Name of country*		*Value (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Percentage share of value*
1.	U. K.	..	169·23	6·06
2.	U. S. A.	..	1,345·59	48·16
3.	U. S. S. R.	..	776·16	27·78
4.	East Germany	..	123·21	4·40
5.	Australia	..	108·07	3·87
6.	Others	..	271·99	9·73
	Total	..	2,794·05	100·00

TABLE 1.7

Pepper—Direction of foreign trade

Sl. No.	*Name of country*		*Value (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Percentage share of value*
1.	U. S. S. R.	..	141·34	18·83
2.	U. S. A.	..	144·69	19·27
3.	Italy	..	70·64	9.41
4.	East Germany	..	31·35	4·18
5.	Others	..	362·68	48·31
	Total	..	750·70	100·00

TABLE 1.8

Fish and Prawns—Direction of foreign trade

Sl. No.	*Name of country*		*Value (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Percentage share of value*
1.	U. S. A.	..	162·06	28·23
2.	Australia	..	9·32	1·62
3.	Japan	..	14·78	2·57
4.	Burma	..	15·52	2·70
5.	Others	..	372·49	64·88
	Total	..	574·17	100·00

TABLE 1.9

Month-wise value of Foreign Exports from the Ports of Kerala for the year 1965–66 (July to June)

Sl. No.	Commodity	July 1965	August 1965	September 1965	October 1965	November 1965	December 1965
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Cashew kernels ..	3,16,98,763	2,00,03,473	1,48,78,584	2,50,35,632	2,39,74,531	1,57,83,710
2	Tea ..	3,23,52,320	1,97,02,309	1,15,81,086	2,49,00,571	93,90,451	1,78,97,684
3	Coir and coir products ..	49,15,775	73,42,655	1,08,36,554	1,03,00,261	1,08,75,659	97,91,309
4	Pepper ..	81,66,230	40,00,002	54,64,680	66,11,211	64,80,153	73,69,365
5	Fish and prawns ..	53,30,687	36,58,013	86,18,646	44,92,970	47,69,215	44,13,462
6	Coffee ..	79,00,015	86,37,796	82,50,098	62,50,998	8,29,496	4,64,291
7	Cashew shell liquid ..	17,79,917	8,12,646	21,25,613	12,08,186	9,10,497	27,60,105
8	Wood and timber ..	12,23,018	9,89,545	11,88,610	24,74,767	8,08,839	6,55,365
9	Lemongrass oil ..	4,22,975	1,86,543	6,39,273	3,96,517	1,62,884	1,64,196
10	Others ..	76,50,423	31,75,498	50,65,176	92,00,150	49,71,591	43,16,622
	Grand total ..	10,14,40,123	6,85,08,480	6,86,48,320	9,08,71,263	6,31,73,316	6,36,16,073

TABLE 1·9—(*cont.*)

Sl. No.	Commodity	January 1966	February 1966	March 1966	April 1966	May 1966	June 1966	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Cashew kernels ..	1,72,65,946	1,86,05,286	2,16,46,997	2,64,36,166	1,88,00,454	2,61,15,155	20,02,44,697
2	Tea ..	2,01,38,274	1,80,83,023	1,78,64,296	1,36,17,150	2,58,01,002	2,59,09,618	23,72,37,748
3	Coir and coir products ..	74,02,010	73,10,600	90,75,746	61,92,179	73,97,066	64,39,671	9,78,79,485
4	Pepper ..	2,02,44,912	1,12,21,440	1,25,59,305	92,76,876	62 99,279	50,43,619	10,27,37,072
5	Fish and prawns ..	64,89,127	54,88,019	68,34,773	65,40,766	63,57,806	1,03,58,438	7,33,51,922
6	Coffee ..	2,62,247	1,12,043	8,85,404	34,57,543	40,35,007	32,53,297	4,43,38,235
7	Cashew shell liquid ..	15,13,672	9,29,992	7,83,562	14,90,810	13,88,031	14,63,585	1,71,66,616
8	Wood and timber ..	9,49,951	13,23,583	19,06,337	8,93,760	12,18,305	16,15,545	1,52,47,625
9	Lemongrass oil ..	2,67,801	69,045	3,14,709	42,033	3,08,463	3,91,634	33,66,073
10	Others ..	62,62,459	47,66,990	69,65,525	46,36,752	42,92,408	49,02,963	6,62,06,557
	Grand total ..	8,07,96,399	6,79,10,021	7,88,36,654	7,25,84,035	7,58,97,821	8,54,93,525	91,77,76,030

TABLE 1.10

Export of some important commodities from Kerala through rail during the years 1960 to 1964

(Quantity in quintals)

Serial number	Name of commodity	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Pepper ..	44,503	30,962	63,096	84,548	73,637
2	Ginger ..	21,633	29,197	24,342	17,474	16,012
3	Betel nuts ..	54,349	46,312	71,431	86,497	64,076
4	Coffee ..	16,176	18,675	10,266	11,086	11,869
5	Tea ..	95,724	56,450	54,144	19,809	6,065
6	Fish ..	29,291	23,217	30,880	51,490	35,502
7	Eggs ..	56,536	49,480	50,624	47,122	49,781
8	Coconuts ..	81,431	73,891	87,511	65,344	67,232
9	Copra ..	50,367	52,794	72,993	56,134	52,159
10	Coconut oil ..	347,001	383,124	334,271	282,237	278,272
11	Coir and coir products ..	235,662	149,049	253,984	242,457	164,989
12	Wood and timbers ..	1,599,038	1,376,821	1,938,727	1,527,460	1,506,744
13	Cement ..	27,323	30,659	15,791	37,195	65,445
14	Soap ..	28,156	22,296	27,127	39,481	11,572
15	Bricks and tiles ..	1,283,407	987,100	2,582,153	1,656,780	1,104,730

TABLE 1.11

Imports of some Important commodities into Kerala through rail during the year 1960–1964

(Quantity in quintals)

Serial number	Name of commodity	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Paddy ..	452,584	411,441	496,969	542,928	482,782
2	Rice ..	5,719,332	4,807,650	5,936,256	5,391,686	3,501,973
3	Wheat and wheat flour and maida ..	206,272	192,713	243,565	232,011	253,548
4	Grains and pulses ..	669,631	367,893	666,662	474,380	334,881
5	Salt ..	277,589	310,051	292,605	413,484	426,550
6	Sugar ..	519,127	248,058	164,351	173,752	235,088
7	Tobacco ..	7,067	7,470	8,569	5,745	5,259
8	Cement ..	1,365,628	868,500	746,114	898,589	123,105
9	Chemical manure ..	159 595	188,073	200,466	179,401	46,864

V. Planning Statistics

The Planning Cell established in March 1957 as Second Five-Year Plan Scheme was strengthened during Third Five-Year Plan with appointment of additional staff. The scheme continued during 1966–67. The Fourth Five-Year Plan working group on statistics has recommended that the scheme may be continued under non-Plan during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period.

During the period under report the following were the main items of work attended to by the Planning Cell.

Fourth Five-Year Plan proposal and Annual Plan(1967–68) of this Bureau were prepared and sent to State Government and Government of India. The technical details of the schemes which were included in the annual Plan 1966–67 were worked out and sent to the Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India and the State Government in the context of implementing the schemes during 1966–67. A report on the findings of the Local Plan Survey conducted in Alleppey District was prepared and sent to State Government. This report is to form the basis for the different Plan for Alleppey District on a more scientific pattern. Indicators of economic development for backward areas in the State were prepared and submitted to Government. A report on the general economic condition of the State at the time of Independence and progress made thereafter was prepared. Progress report on Third Five-Year Plan Schemes of this Bureau was prepared and sent to Planning Department for publication.

The Planning Cell was attending to the timely preparation of monthly, quarterly and annual progress report on Plan schemes of this Bureau for 1966–67. Collection of progress report in respect of Fourth Five-Year Plan Schemes of various departments was also attended to. The preparation of village index cards for the year 1965 was in progress. The following were the Plan Schemes included in the annual Plan 1966–67 :—

1. Reorganised land utilisation survey.
2. Strengthening of prices unit.
3. Estimation of area under and production of minor crops.
4. Estimation of index number series relating to agricultural economy.
5. Pre-harvest estimation of crop acreages.
6. Plantation statistics.
7. Survey for estimating the average yield of coconut and arecanut.
8. Institution of complete area enumeration.
9. Market intelligence.
10. Survey of fertilizer consumption.
11. National index of field experiments.
12. Agricultural research statistics.

13. Statistics of inter-State movement of food grains.
14. Evaluation of soil conservation programme.
15. Strengthening of State income unit.
16. Formation of Planning Cell.
17. Survey of wage structure.
18. Housing Statistics Cell.
19. Training of statistical personnel.
20. Administrative Intelligence Unit.
21. Scheme for a new State series of consumer price indices.
22. Strengthening of Industrial Statistics Unit.
23. Demographic Research Centre.
24. Strengthening of District Statistical Offices.
25. Strengthening of Statistical Unit in Municipalities for improvement of vital statistics.
26. Strengthening of vital statistics organisation at the headquarters.
27. Sample registration.
28. Mechanical equipments for vital statistics compilation
29. Sample census.
30. Evaluation Unit.
31. Manpower planning unit.

The two schemes "Survey for estimating the average yield of coconut and arecanut" and "Survey of fertilizer consumption" were terminated by the end of June 1966.

Schemes "Administrative Intelligence Unit" and "Formation of Planning Cell" are treated as non-Plan schemes during 1967–68.

The following schemes have not been implemented during 1966–67 for want of administrative sanction from Government.

1. Re-organised Land Utilisation Survey.
2. Institution of complete area enumeration.
3. Agricultural Research Statistics.
4. Statistics of inter-State movement of food grains.
5. Housing Statistical Cell.
6. Training of statistical personnel.
7. Sample census.

VI. Strengthening of prices unit

The prices unit in this Bureau was strengthened during 1966–67 as per order No. G.O. (MS) 18/66/Plg., dated 20th May 1966, with a view to placing the collection, processing and reporting of various types of prices data on an improved footing. In addition to the one post of Assistant Director already sanctioned, the following temporary posts were also created:

Research Officer	..	(1) on Rs. 300–600
Research Assistant	..	(1) on Rs. 190–300
U.D. Compilers	..	(2) on Rs. 120–230

A monthly bulletin on prices is being issued regularly. The price trends of important commodities are presented in the bulletin. Necessary data are being collected and processed for the preparation of brochure on "Price Trends in 1966—Kerala". It is proposed to narrate, in brief, the important developments in the economy, trends in production and prices and price policy. Data on some selected economic indications like, index numbers of wholesale prices, consumer prices for working class, agricultural production, industrial production etc., for the past few years in India are also being collected for inclusion in the report, so as to present an overall picture of the price behaviour during 1966.

Again data are being analysed for a "review of the wholesale price trends" of some important commodities in the State, for the period from 1956 onwards.

The preparation of index numbers of wages of rural skilled workers (i.e. carpenter and mason) and agricultural workers (i.e. field labour other agricultural labour and herdsmen) for the years 1960 to 1966 has been completed. The agricultural year 1952–53 is taken as the base period. The indices are prepared on the basis of reports on wages paid to skilled workers and agricultural labourers, received from the 19 selected centres in the State. (3 centres from Kozhikode District and 2 centres each from the remaining districts).

Retail prices of necessaries

FORM 4 (A)

List of centres

1.	Trivandrum	11.	Alwaye
2.	Attingal	12.	Ernakulam
3.	Quilon	13.	Chalakudy
4.	Punalur	14.	Trichur
5.	Alleppey	15.	Palghat
6.	Sherthalai	16.	Ottappalam
7.	Changanacherry	17.	Kozhikode
8.	Kottayam	18.	Badagara
9.	Munnar	19.	Cannanore
10.	Muvattupuzha	20.	Kasargode

List of centres for collection of retail prices of essential commodities

FORM 4 (B)		FORM 4 (C)	
1.	Trivandrum	1.	Trivandrum
2.	Quilon	2.	Quilon
3.	Alleppey	3.	Alleppey
4.	Kottayam	4.	Kottayam
5.	Ernakulam	5.	Ernakulam
6.	Trichur	6.	Trichur
7.	Palghat	7.	Palghat
8.	Kozhikode	8.	Kozhikode
9.	Cannanore	9.	Cannanore

List of commodities for which retail prices are collected in Form 4 (a)

Sl. No.	*Commodity*	*Sl. No.*	*Commodity*
1.	Rice F.P. / O.M.	22.	Milk (Cow's)
2.	Corriander	23.	Milk (Buffalo's)
3.	Chillies	24.	Tea
4.	Onions	25.	Coffee powder
5.	Salt	26.	Sugar
6.	Tamarind	27.	Jaggery—(a) Palmgur (b) Molasses
7.	Tapioca (Raw)		
8.	Greengram		
9.	Blackgram	28.	Coconut oil
10.	Redgram	29.	Gingelly oil
11.	Dhall—(a) Thuvara (b) Attani	30.	Coconut (without husk)
		31.	Thorthu
12.	Potatoes	32.	Mundu 1. 2. 3.
13.	Brinjal		
14.	Ladys finger		
15.	Plantain		
16.	Cucumber	33.	Washing
17.	Pumpkin	34.	Kerosene
18.	Chenai	35.	Firewood—(Split/Unsplit)
19.	Mutton	36.	Betel leaves
20.	Beef	37.	Arecanut (Ripe)
21.	Fish— 1. 2. 3.	38.	Tobacco (Ordinary)
		39.	Tobacco (Jaffna)

List of commodities for which retail prices are collected in Form 4 (b)

Sl. No.	*Commodity*	*Sl. No.*	*Commodity*
	FOODGRAINS		
1.	Rice (*a*) Coarse unboiled (*b*) Medium unboiled (*c*) Medium parboiled	3.	Jowar
		4.	Maize (Large grains)
		5.	Ragi
		6.	Bajra (Large grains)
2.	Wheat (*a*) Coarse dora (*b*) Medium, Sharbathi		
	PULSES		
7.	Dhall (split)	10.	Masoor
8.	Blackgram	11.	Redgram
9.	Greengram	12.	Gingelly

Edible Oils

Sl. No.	Commodity	Sl. No.	Commodity
13.	Mustard oil	16.	Coconut oil
14.	Groundnut oil	17.	Vanaspathi, Dalda
15.	Gingelly oil		

Other Food Articles

18.	Ghee	26.	Sugar
19.	Milk.—	27.	Tur
	(*a*) Buffalo's	28.	Salt
	(*b*) Cow's	29.	Dry chillies
20.	Egg	30.	Dry corriander
21.	Fish	31.	Tamarind
22.	Meat (with bone)	32.	Turmeric
23.	Potatoe	33.	Tea
24.	Onions	34.	Coffee powder
25.	Banana		

Fuel

35.	Kerosene—	38.	Soft coke
	(*a*) Superior	39.	Matches
	(*b*) Inferior	40.	Petrol
36.	Charcoal	41.	H.S.D. oil
37.	Firewood		

Clothing and Footwear

42.	Dhothi	49.	Towels
43.	Sari	50.	Bed sheets—
44.	Shirting		(*a*) White
45.	Coating		(*b*) Coloured
46.	Drills	51.	Blankets
47.	Prints for blouses	52.	Chappals
48.	Long cloth		

Stationery

53.	Pencil	59.	Elkosin
54.	Ink	60.	Toilet goods : Washig soap—
55.	Paper	61.	Toilet soap
56.	Straw boards	62.	Hair oil
57.	Washing soda	63.	Razor blade
58.	Anacin	64.	Tooth paste

List of commodities for which retail prices were collected in Form 4(c)

Sl. No.	*Commodity*	*Sl. No.*	*Commodity*
	FOODGRAINS		
1.	Rice	5.	Maize
2.	Wheat	6.	Ragi
3.	Jowar	7.	Barley
4.	Bajra		
	WHEAT PRODUCTS		
8.	Atta	10.	Maida
9.	Suji	11.	Bread
	PULSES		
12.	Bengalgram	14.	Blackgram
13.	Greengram	15.	Redgram
	PULSES (SPLIT)		
16.	Arahar dhall (Thuvara)	19.	Bengalgram dhall
17.	Mong dhall (Greengram)	20.	Masur dhall
18.	Urad dhall	21.	Besan (Kadalamavu)
	EDIBLE OILS		
22.	Groundnut oil	24.	Coconut oil
23.	Gingelly oil	25.	Vanaspathi—(1) Pakavu tin (2) Sudha
	OTHER FOOD ARTICLES		
26.	Onions—Medium local	34.	Beef—With bones
27.	Chillies—Pandy	35.	Milk—(1) Cow's (2) Buffaloe's
28.	Corriander—Gundur	36.	Tea—Brookbond or Lipton
29.	Mustard	37.	Coffee—Robesta
30.	Potatoes—Medium size local	38.	Sugar—Medium small crystal
31.	Fish—Cut pieces local, medium	39.	Gur—Local, medium
32.	Eggs—Fresh, medium hen's		
33.	Mutton—With bones		
	FUEL		
40.	Kerosene—Superior	43.	Matches—Wimco
41.	Charcoal—Dry locally available	44.	Diesel oil—Light
42.	Firewood—Split	45.	H.S.D. oil
	TEXTILES		
46.	Long cloth—M.S. Medium	49.	Dhoties—Cotton, medium mill made 32″ × 4 yds.
47.	Shirting—B & C Mills (Medium)	50.	Sarees—Cotton, medium mill made 44″ × 6 yds.
48.	Drills—B & C Mills (Medium)		

DRUGS

Sl. No.	Commodity	Sl. No.	Commodity
51.	Pencillin tab.	55.	Quinine
52.	Sulphadiazine	56.	Gripe water
53.	Aspirin	57.	Glycodin
54.	Saridon/Anacin		

BABY FOODS

58.	Glaxo/Amul	60.	Ostermilk
59.	Lactogen	61.	Horlicks

SOAP

62.	Tata 501	64.	Sunlight
63.	Lux Toilet	65.	Lifebuoy large

PAPER AND STATIONERY

66. Paper—
    (1) Titagur Elephant brand
    (2) White printing
    (3) Typewriting
67. Pencil—Kohinoor
68. Ink—
    (1) Sulekha
    (2) Swan
    (3) Irish
69. Cycle Tyres—
    (1) Dunlop
    (2) Goodyear
    (3) Trivandrum Rubber Works
70. Cycle Tubes—
    (1) Dunlop
    (2) Goodyear
    (3) Trivandrum Rubber Works
71. Electric Bulbs—
    (1) Philips 40 W
    (2) Osram 40 W.

CHAPTER IV

OFFICIAL STATISTICS

I. Labour Statistics

The Labour Statistics Unit of this Bureau continued the collection and processing of the various returns under the following labour enactments :—

1. Factories Act, 1948.
2. Payment of Wages Act, 1936.
3. Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.
4. Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules, 1951.
5. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
6. Maternity Benefit Act.

As usual, the data contained in the various returns were processed and analysed in the office and the required statements and reports on the working of the above enactments were sent to the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla.

In addition to the above, the Annual list of Registered Factories and Registered Trade Unions/Federations of the State has also been prepared.

1. *Annual returns under the Factories Act*, 1948 *for the year* 1965.—The Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Trivandrum continued to function as the authority for the registration and cancellation of registration of factories. At the commencement of the year, there were 2707 factories on the register. During the year 1965, 294 factories were newly registered and the registrations of 138 factories were cancelled. Out of the 294 factories newly registered, 159 factories come under section 2*m* (*i*) and 26 factories under section 2*m* (*ii*). The remaining 109 factories, newly registered, come under section 85 of the Act of which 71 were those working with the aid of power and 38, without the aid of power. Out of the 138 factories whose registration was cancelled during the year, 82 come under section 2*m* of the Act; the remaining 56 under section 85 of the Act. Thus, at the end of the year 1965, there were 2863 registered factories in the State.

This consists of 1703 factories under section 2*m* (*i*), 406 factories under section 2*m* (*ii*) and 754 factories under section 85 of the Act. Out of this, the number of working factories was 2820. There was no factory in the State defined under section 93 of the Act. 885 factories come under section 87 of the Act (*i.e.*, factories carrying on operations declared as dangerous). Out of the 2820 registered working factories in the State, 75 come under public sector and the remaining 2745 come under private sector.

During the year under report, 1473 working factories (52 per cent of the total) submitted their annual returns. The response from factories under section 2*m* was 57 per cent and that from factories notified under section 85 was only 44 per cent. The response from factories in private sector was 53 per cent while that from the factories in public sector was only 39 per cent.

The total estimated employment in the 2820 working factories was 195,456. The average daily employment in the 1473 working factories which submitted returns for the year 1965 was 108,833 and the estimated average daily employment in the 1347 factories not submitted their annual returns was 86623. Women employment accounted for 46 per cent of the total employment (in the factories which submitted returns). The total employment in the 2073 factories defined under section 2*m* was estimated at 189511 and that in the 747 factories notified under section 85 was 5945. There were 122650 workers in the 885 factories which carried on operations declared as dangerous. The total estimated employment in the public sector factories, was 15028 and that in the private sector factories was 180428 during the year.

Half yearly returns under the Factories Act for the half year ending 30*th June* 1966.—Half yearly returns under the Factories Act, 1948 relating to the half year ending 30th June 1966 were also processed. The total number of working factories as on 30th June 1966 was 2805 and the estimated average daily employment therein was 192,680.

2. *Annual returns under the Payment of Wages Act*, 1936 *for the year* 1965.—Annual returns under the Payment of Wages Act are furnished to this Bureau by the factories. During the year 1965, out of the 2820 working factories coming under the purview of the Act, 1337 factories had submitted their returns. Of these 838 factories came under section 2*m* (*i*), 176 under section 2*m* (*ii*) and the remaining 273 factories came under section 85 of the Act. From the year 1965 onwards, the coverage of collection of data extended to the factories notified under section 85 of the Factories Act also.

In order to study the changes in the economic conditions of a major section of the employees in the registered factories, data in respect of persons earning "less than Rs. 400 per mensem" are collected in these returns. The collection of data for two wage groups, viz. "persons earning less than Rs. 200 p.m." and "those earning Rs. 200 or more, but less than Rs. 400 p.m." was discontinued from the year 1965 onwards. Data collected in these returns include wages as defined in the Payment of Wages Act and also certain non-wage components like profit sharing bonus and money value of concessions. The average annual earnings of a factory employee, considering all those employees whose earnings fall below Rs. 400 p.m., worked out to Rs. 964 during the year 1965. The average annual earnings of an employee employed in the factories covered by section 2m (*i*) of Factories Act worked out to Rs. 1,088 and that in the factories under section 2m (*ii*) was 580. The earnings in the factories notified under section 85 of the Act worked out to Rs. 864, during the year under report. In the case of factories under section 85—using power the average annual earnings was Rs. 965.

3. *Annual returns under the Indian Trade Unions Act*, 1926 *for the year ending* 30*th December* 1965.—Annual returns prescribed under section 28 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 are also collected and processed by this Bureau. The statements on membership, income, expenditure and assets and liabilities of Trade Unions/Federations are being prepared.

The State Labour Commissioner, in his capacity as the Registrar of Trade Unions collected the annual returns for the year 1965. The returns were forwarded to this office for compilation and analysis. The periodicity of the data continued to be financial year till 1964–65. But according to the amended section 28 of the Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Act, 1964, the annual returns from the year 1965 onwards were required for the calendar year. Since the data collected for the previous year covered up to the 31st March 1965, the data for the year 1965 were collected for the remaining 9 months only, viz., 1st April 1965 to 31st December 1965. As usual the data was processed and the various statements were prepared for the above period. There were 1732 Trade Unions/Federations on the register on 1st April 1965. During the period under report, 90 Trade Unions were granted registration and the certificate of registration granted to 119 Unions were cancelled. Thus there were 1703 Trade Uuions/Federations on the

register on 31st December 1965. Out of this, 4 were Federations and 13 were employers' unions. The remaining 1686 unions including 12 unions in the public sector were employees' unions. During the period under review, only 233 union including 2 employers unions had submitted their returns for the required reference period. The total membership in all the unions which submitted returns was 63040. Women accounted for about 14 per cent of the total membership in all the reporting unions.

4. *Collection of statistics under the Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules,* 1951.—The Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics continued to function as the authority for the collection of quarterly labour returns from the plantations covered by the Plantation Labour Act, 1951. Quarterly data on employment, attendance and absenteeism, earnings, etc., for the years 1965 and 1966 in respect of tea, coffee, cardamom and rubber plantations covered by the Act, were processed. The required statements were prepared and sent to the Director, Labour Bureau, Government of India.

5. *Returns of Industrial Disputes (Monthly).*—This Bureau is also responsible for the collection and transmission of the data regarding industrial disputes resulting in work stoppages. The monthly returns on industrial disputes are regularly sent to the Labour Bureau, Government of India. The primary object of the collection of the data is to bring out information on work-stoppages due to industrial unrest leading to loss in economic activity which naturally paralyse production. The collection of data is limited to those work stoppages which involve 10 workers or more and lead to a temporary stoppage of work.

Data are regularly supplied to this Office by the District Labour Officers of the State. Details on the matter in dispute, number of workers involved, wages lost, value of production lost, result, affiliation to central organisations, nature of breach of code of discipline, etc. are collected in the returns. Besides these, the annual statement of work-stoppages (cause-wise) is also prepared.

6. *Working of the Maternity Benefit Act (Annual) for the year* 1965.—As usual, the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Trivandrum and the Chief Inspector of Plantations, Kottayam collected the annual returns under the Maternity Benefit Act for the year 1965 from the registered factories and plantations, respectively. The statements, containing information on the number of women who claimed maternity benefits, amount of maternity benefits paid during the year, number of complaints received and investigated, etc., were forwarded to this Bureau for consolidation and onward transmission to the Labour Bureau, Government of India.

During the year 1965, 402 plantations and 1074 factories were reported to have been covered by the Maternity Benefit Acts. Out of this, 229 plantations and 590 factories submitted their annual returns. Number of women in plantations who claimed maternity benefits

during the year was 6570 and that in the case of factories was 3240. The amount of maternity benefits paid to the women workers in plantations was Rs. 5,40,257 and that in factories was Rs. 1,80,312.

Statements and reports on the working of the above enactments in respect of Kerala State were also prepared and sent to the Director, Labour Bureau, Government of India. Statistics regarding the above topics were published in the " Kerala Labour and Industries Review " of the Labour and Industrial Bureau, Trivandrum and in the different publications of this Bureau.

II. Plantation Statistics

The collection and consolidation of plantation statistics continued to be the main item of work of this section. The following items of works were attended to by this section during the period under report:—

1. *Annual survey of industries.*—The annual survey of industries in this State was undertaken by the National Sample Survey, Government of India. The Additional Director of this Bureau is 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.

2. *Plantation statistics.*—The scheme for the improvement of plantation statistics is a Plan scheme of this Department. The main object, of the scheme was to obtain reliable statistics on the following aspects in respect of offee, rubber and tea for the whole State. Six rounds of the survey have been conducted so far.

(*i*) Area under the crop,
(*ii*) Area from which yield is taken,
(*iii*) Quantity of yield, and
(*iv*) No. of workers employed.

(*a*) *Sample survey of rubber.*—Statistics relating to rubber estates of 50 acres and above are collected by the Rubber Board. Details have to be collected by this Bureau through sample surveys from estates of extent below 50 acres after proper stratification. The stratification was done district-wise on the basis of size group of estates.

Estates in size groups 25–50 acres were enumerated completely. From the other estates as listed below, samples were selected for enumeration.

(*i*) Less than 1 acre
(*ii*) 1–5 acres
(*iii*) 5–10 acres
(*iv*) 10–25 acres.

The VI round of the survey has been completed during the year under report.

(*b*) *Sample survey on coffee.*—VI round of the survey was conducted during the year and was completed during the year.

(*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 tea estates exist. A sample survey was conducted in Kottayam District alone to estimate the area under production and labour employed in registered small estates since there are a large number of small estates in the list. Tea statistics 1964 has been prepared and forwarded to the Government of India. The collection of tea statistics 1965 was completed and the preparation of final statement for 1965 is in progress.

Statements showing area, production and employment (provisional estimates) of rubber estates 1965, coffee estates 1965–66 (agricultural year) and tea statistics for the year 1964 are appended. The statement on rubber and coffee were prepared on the basis of the information collected from the Rubber Board and District Collectors.

III. Industrial Statistics

1. The 'Industrial Statistics Unit' was sanctioned in G.O. (Rt) No. 291/66/Plg., dated 20th October 1966 with officers and staff consisting of one Assistant Director, one Research Officer, two Research Assistants, two Upper Division Compilers and six Lower Division Compilers, one L.D. Clerk, one Typist and one Peon. The object of the scheme is to collect information on the economic structure and working of the industrial establishments in the State in factory and non-factory sectors. The scheme consists of two parts. The above staff sanctioned under the first part of the scheme is attending to the analysis of data on capital structure, employment, consumption of materials, output, etc., collected from the registered factory units in the State by the National Sample Survey Organisation under the Annual Survey of Industries.

The work relating to the analysis of the Annual Survey of Industries Schedules for 1962 is in progress. Under the second part of the scheme a detailed sample survey of unregistered industrial units in the State is proposed to be taken up. The administrative sanction of the Government for implementing the second part of the scheme is awaited.

2. *Brochure on major industrial undertakings in Kerala State.*—A brochure (fourth 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 this section. The classification of the industrial units included in the brochure for 1962–63 is as follows:

1.	Government owned industrial concerns	..	10
2.	Commercial and financial undertakings	..	6
3.	Government managed industrial concerns	..	3
4.	Industrial concerns with Government shares	..	29
	Total	..	48

During the year under review this section was engaged in the work relating to the preparation of brochures for the years 1963–64 and 1964–65.

IV. 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

	Staff		*Rs.*
65 Col. machines	Supervisors	1	190–300
	Punch Card Operator	2	120–230
	Punch Card Operator	5	80–160
40 Col. machines	Supervisor	1	190–300
	Punch Card Operator	6	80–160

Order has been placed with the International Computors 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. All the machines except the electronic multiplier has been installed and work started during the year. An electrical stabiliser required for the working of the multiplier has been purchased during the year.

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. Statements showing death, birth, infant death and maternal death for each month were tabulated in this section.

Annual Statements of livebirth, death, infant death, still birth maternal death district and taluk-wise with rural, urban (non-municipal) and municipalities break-up for the annual bulletin are also being prepared mechanically.

Area and production of rubber 1945 (Provisional figures)

District	No. of plantations as on 31st December 1965	Planted area as per previous year's statement (hectare)	Area abandoned during the year (hectare)	Extension during the year including area abandoned during the year (hectare)	Total area under rubber during the year (hectare)	Area in the occupation of planters but not under rubber cultivation (hectare)	Total area of the estatate (hectare)	Persons employed (daily average)			Area that has been tapped during the year (hectare)	Area that has not been tapped during the year (hectare)	Quantity of manufactured rubber (hectare)
								Garden labour (permanent)	Outside labour (permanent)	Outside labour (temporary)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Trivandrum ..	1518	4844	..	..	4844	3302	8416	1883	1443	2328	3251	1593	1293
Quilon ..	9750	24920	4	756	25672	11556	37228	13835	6614	6744	18272	7400	9274
Alleppey ..	2758	2737	2	1	2736	1052	3788	1364	653	672	1744	992	445
Kottayam ..	39135	46943	199	214	46958	1526	48484	13822	4383	6839	38985	7973	15226
Ernakulam ..	11411	19684	699	2438	21423	824	22247	6236	1977	3056	13883	7540	5193
Trichur ..	694	7564	..	60	7624	4955	12579	3525	1769	5310	5300	2324	3935
Palghat ..	886	7296	..	88	7384	4356	11740	2508	1025	1590	4341	3043	1923
Kozhikode ..	3681	20190	129	98	20159	16906	37065	6905	2824	4375	15170	4989	7850
Cannanore ..	4364	12774	23	83	12834	7270	20104	4390	1795	2783	5676	7158	1814
Total ..	74197	146952	1056	3738	149634	51747	201381	54468	22483	33697	106622	43012	46953

Statement of area and production of Labour employed in Coffee Estates of Kerala 1964-65

Serial number	Name of District	No. of plantations as on 30th June 1964	Total area as per previous years statement	Area abandoned during the year	New extension during the year including the area abandoned during the previous year	Total area under coffee during the year	Area in occupation of planters but not under cultivation	Total area under occupation of planters	Persons employed			Area that has been plucked during the year	Area that has not been plucked during the year	Quantity of coffee produced M.T.	
									Garden labour (permanent)	Outside labour (permanent)	Outside labour (temporary)			Cherry	Parchment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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	94	4821	5530	10351	1144	64	140	4386	435	375	152
4	Ernakulam ..	487	604	..	2	606	242	848	141	66	15	299	307	32	25
5	Palghat ..	66	5894	187	147	5854	7144	12998	4828	263	148	5164	690	186	1761
6	Kozhikode ..	6481	35023	..	1675	36698	2823	39521	6798	10646	1643	21398	15300	2905	3156
7	Cannanore ..	3481	4518	..	881	5399	4538	9937	769	1565	276	5222	177	1062	26
	Total ..	14152	51300	401	2799	53698	22160	75858	13716	12546	2328	36558	17140	4564	5121

Statement of area and production of Tea and Human labour employed in registered Tea Estates during the calendar year ending 31st December 1964

District	Number of plantations during the year	Total planted area as on 31st December of last year (as per previous year's statement) (hectare)	Permissible extension of virgin soil (hectare)	Report on tea areas from 1st January to 31st December. Variation in planted area during the year								Total planted area at the end of the year (hectare)
				Increase due to		Decrease due to						
				Permissible replacement on virgin soil under		Replanting on uprooted area (hectare)	Abandoned Tea area reclaimed during the year (hectare)	Total area acquired, requisitioned or wholly incapable of Tea cultivations	Replacement under section 12 (2) (hectare)	Replanting (hectare)	Tea areas abandoned (hectare)	
				Section 12 (2)	Section 15							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Trivandrum ..	6	1041	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1041
Quilon ..	102	2846	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2863
Kottayam ..	191	*28934	73	34	..	53	..	8	7	71	51	28957
Ernakulam ..	4	181	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	120
Trichur ..	1	420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	420
Palghat ..	4	570	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	570
Kozhikode ..	21	3988	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3987
Cannanore ..	8	1512	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1512
Total ..	2337	39492	93	34	..	53	..	8	8	71	115	39470

* Including 2041 registered small estates.

Statement of area and production of Tea and Human labour employed in registered Tea Estates during the calendar year ending 31st December 1964—(*cont.*)

District	Area lying fallow during the year	Area in the occupation of planters but not under cultivation	Total area of plantation (Cols. 13+14+15) (hectare)	Area plucked during the year (hectare)	Area not plucked during the year (hectare)	Total planted area as on 31st March of the succeeding year	Production quantum of area manufactured			Average number of persons employed during the year			
										Garden labour		Outside labour	
							Black (M. tonnes)	Green (M. tonnes)	Total (M. tonnes)	In field (Nos.)	In factory (Nos.)	In field (Nos.)	In factory (Nos.)
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Trivandrum ..	..	611	1652	1037	4	1041	1006	..	1006	1846	199	83	7
Quilon ..	305	3474	6642	2815	48	2863	2146	..	2146	3803	277	662	204
Kottayam ..	257	20664	49878	27200	1757	28957	27495	..	27495	52290	3937	4130	108
Ernakulam ..	..	24	144	120	..	120	82	.	82	136	5	12	..
Trichur ..	..	441	861	398	22	420	737	..	737	1177	56	..	..
Palghat ..	..	1936	2506	570	..	570	684	..	684	1296	95	189	35
Kozhikode ..	1	10732	14720	3948	39	3987	5913	..	5913	7639	540	1971	167
Cannanore ..	..	2503	4015	1309	203	1512	1091	..	1091	1578	122	445	30
Total ..	563	40385	80418	37397	2073	39470	39154	..	39154	69765	5231	7492	551

V. Statistics of Road Mileage and Expenditure

The Transport Research Directorate in the Ministry of Transport, Government of India is bringing out an annual publication entitled "Road Facts India" in order to assess the achievements made in respect of roads during the Five Year Plans. The figures of this State required in this connection are being collected from Public Works Department, Municipalities, Forest Departments, State Electricity Board, etc. Mileage and expenditure on different types of roads, viz., cement, concrete, black tap, water bound macadum and other lower types are being collected at present. Expenditure figures on the construction and maintenance of major bridges are also being collected and compiled.

VI. Statistics on Cinemas and Entertainment Tax

As desired by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, the State Government have requested this Bureau to collect the statistics concerning the number of cinemas and the revenue collected as entertainment tax from the exhibition of films. The required statistics are being collected from all Municipalities, Corporations and Panchayats in the State. Regular publication of a quarterly report is proposed to be undertaken shortly.

VII. Municipal Statistical Year Book

This Bureau has taken up the work relating to the preparation of Municipal Statistical Year Books as directed by the Central Statistical Organisation. In this respect data were sought to be collected 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.

The data collected for 1962, 1963 and 1964 could not be published due to the poor quality of the data reported. A further effort was made during the year, covering the financial aspects alone.

CHAPTER V

VITAL STATISTICS AND DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH UNIT

I. Vital Statistics

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

2. *Sources of data.*—Registration of vital events are carried out by the staff of the Health Department in the rural areas of erstwhile T.C. State and by the Village Officers of Revenue Department in the Malabar rural areas. The Municipal/Corporation health staff execute the duties of Registrars of Birth and Death in all municipalities and Corporations of the State. The Health Assistants, through the Medical Officers of Primary Health Centres and the Village Officers (in Malabar area) through the concerned Tahsildars pass on the duly filled-in birth and death cards prescribed by the Department every month. Regarding Municipalities and Corporations the responsibility for the timely despatch of filled-in cards rests with the concerned Commissioner of Municipality/Corporation. The periodicity of transmission of cards for municipalities having population of 30000 and above is one week instead of one month for the rural areas. As before the statement of epidemics, notified diseases and vaccination relating to municipal towns were supplied by the Municipal Commissioners during 1966–67 also.

3. *Processing of data.*—Mechanical tabulation unit continued to process the data received using mechanical equipments during the years.

4. *Reports published.*—(*i*) Annual vital statistics bulletin for 1965–66 was released during the year. The annual vital statistics bulletin includes the statements noted below:

(*i*) Annual statement of births, 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.

(*v*) Births, deaths, infant deaths, still births and maternal deaths in respect of towns having a population of 30000 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 one lakh and over.

(*viii*) Average number of children born to mothers of different age groups in towns with a population of one 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 death according to religion.

5. *Periodical statements.*—Altogether there are 9 outgoing periodicals including daily, weekly, monthly and annual statements and a weekly telegram. The following are the periodicals:

(*i*) Daily report of epidemic diseases.

(*ii*) Weekly report of epidemic diseases.

(*iii*) Weekly telegram on epidemic diseases.

(*iv*) Weekly statement of death due to communicable diseases relating to towns having a population of 30000 and over.

(*v*) Weekly report of birth, death relating to the towns mentioned in item (4).

(*vi*) Weekly statement of notified diseases (district-wise).

(*vii*) Monthly statements of vital statistics.

(*viii*) Annual statement of births and deaths.

(*ix*) Annual statement of vaccination and inoculation.

The periodicals are due to Director of Health Services, New Delhi, Registrar-General of India, Director of Health Services, Trivandrum, Superintendent of Government Presses (for publication in Government Gazette), District Medical Officers and Municipal/Corporation Commissioners.

A statement giving district-wise figures of births, deaths, infant deaths, maternal deaths, still births and their rates for the period 1965 is appended.

II. Improvement of vital statistics (schemes sponsored by the Registrar-General of India)

1. The schemes noted below sponsored by Registrar-General for improvement on vital statistics were continued during the year under reference.

(1) Sample registration

(2) Strengthening of vital statistics organisation at the 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.

The expenditure under these schemes is shared by the Central Government and State Government in a 3 : 1 ratio except for item 5 which does not incur any expenditure. When the scheme for improvement of vital statistics were implemented the original staff of one Research Assistant and four Compilers who were working in the vital statistics section were allowed to continue.

2. *Strengthening of vital statistics organisation in the headquarters.*—The staff pattern under the scheme is as follows:

1.	Deputy Director	..	1
2.	Assistant Director (Nosology)	..	1
3.	Research Officer		
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

Compilation, processing, analysis of data, preparation of reports and publication of results, etc., are attended to by the staff.

Strengthening of District Statistical Offices.—Under the scheme one Senior Research Assistant and one L.D. Compiler had been posted in each District. They attend to the timely flow of returns from Taluk Registrars to the headquarters. Also they assist the District Statistical Officer in his duties relating to the registration of birth and death. The Senior Research Assistant supervises the work of statistical staff posted of in the municipalities of his district. One of the important items of work of the Senior Research Assistant is to carry out effective spot checks in selected areas to spot out unregistered events. The Senior Research Assistant has also to conduct periodical visits to intensive registration areas for spot checks. Recently the District Statistical Officer, Senior Research Assistant, Research Assistants, and U.D. Compilers posted to municipalities are declared as Checking Officers.

4. *Strengthening of Vital Statistical Units in Municipalities.*—This scheme implemented with a view to give stimulation to the registration of birth and death in urban centres of the State was continued during the year under review also. 75 per cent of the expenditure is met by the Centre and 25 per cent by the State. Under the scheme statistical personnel had been posted in 2 Corporations and 14 Municipalities having a population of 30000 and over.

5. *Model Registration in the Primary Health Centres.*—This Department continued to attend to the work of Model registration during the year under review. The objective of the scheme is to get reliable estimates of birth and death rates and to verify mortality by cause. During 1966-67 the above work was done in 8 Primary Health Centres. The reports received from the Primary Health Centres are forwarded to the Registrar-General of India every month, after scrutiny and consolidation.

6. *Vital Statistics Training Programme.*—For upgrading the system of normal registration of births and deaths, training of the personnel working at the various levels in the vital statistics registration machinery is essential. This training should be for specific jobs and include

both orientation of new staff as well as inservice training, refresher training or re-training of personnel already in position. The programme has to continue over several years to train every new employee and retrain old hands in the light of new developments. A heavier load of training will devolve when the registration work is transferred to the Panchayats and when the Central Act on Vital Statistics comes into force.

Recognising the magnitude and urgency of the task of training and re-training the workers, the Office of the Registrar-General has provided assistance to the Vital Statistics Unit of this Bureau by posting "the State Training Officer" whose primary responsibility would be to organise and carry out a State-wide training programme. The programme will be for training and re-training of all vital statistics personnel at the State, district, block and village levels including officers of Primary Health Centres, Health Inspectors, Health Assistants, Basic Health Workers, Auxiliary Nurse, Midwives, etc.

Sri K. N. Gopala Panicker, Assistant Director in this Bureau, was deputed to the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations as Tabulation Officer with effect from 14th July 1966 A.N. and he has been re-posted to this Bureau as State Training Officer on working arrangement after giving him necessary training at the Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning at Gandhigram, Madurai District. The State Training Officer started his work on 16th August 1966.

III. Methods for Improvement of Registration

The inter-departmental committee for improvement of vital statistics registration with the Director of Health Services as Chairman and the Director of Municipalities, the Director of Panchayats, the Secretary, Board of Revenue, the Additional Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics and Deputy Director, Vital Statistics, Bureau of Economics and Statistics as members held its first meeting on 14th March 1966. It continued to function during the year under review also.

Steps have been taken to appoint 6 Deputy Health Officers from among the Senior Health Inspectors of Municipalities/Corporation and the health staff of the Public Health Department. This was in pursuance of the decision taken in the inter-departmental committee.

Regarding publicity of registration of births and deaths the schemes for its active operation are still pending with the Government of India for approval. However a film on record of vital statistics supplied by the Registrar-General was exhibited in the Municipalities of Ernakulam, Mattancherry, Alleppey and Trichur. A pamphlet prepared by Sri P. S. Gopinathan Nair, District Statistical Officer, Trichur on the importance of registration of vital events had been issued widely through district statistical staff, Family Planning Organisers, Villagemen and Registrars. For the improvement of registration, Registrar-

General has supplied the unit with a calculating machine and a Jeep Wagoneer has been donated by Ford Foundation. The machine was received in February 1967 and Jeep in May 1967. The vehicle was put to round immediately after pre-delivery examination. Further radio speeches were broadcasted over the All India Radio stressing the importance and necessity of vital events.

IV. Sample Registration

The Scheme of Sample Registration for registering births and deaths on a sample basis was introduced in Kerala as a pilot study during 1964-65. The pilot study started in 20 rural samples was completed by February 1965 and the pilot study in 5 urban samples was completed by December 1965. The results of the pilot study showed that there was much scope for arriving at reliable estimates of birth and death rates through sample registration. Therefore it was decided to launch full scale scheme in 150 rural samples selecting sample villages at random after stratification. The scheme is to continue for a period of five years.

The full scale schemes commenced on 1st July 1965 in 150 rural samples.

According to the recommendations of the inter-State conference on sample registration held at Trivandrum in 1965 it was decided to conduct another pilot study in the ten urban samples because the feasibility of collection of information on vital events in urban areas through the informant system was not found to be satisfactory according to the experience gained in the first pilot survey. An innovation introduced in this pilot survey is to conduct sample registration in two big samples with a population of nearly 8000 by employing full time enumerators. Also a full-time supervisor has been appointed for four urban samples instead of part-time supervisors in the case of other samples. The two samples with full-time enumerators are Alleppey urban sample and Sherthalai urban sample. The full-time enumerators and the full-time supervisor are Assistant Compilers of the Census Department deputed for this work. This pilot study in the urban samples was started on 1st July 1966 and it will continue for one year.

Objects:—The pilot study conducted in 1964-65 revealed that there was gross under registration in the existing system of normal registration of vital events. Therefore the full scale scheme of sample registration was launched to find out suitable methods for improving normal registration and for estimating the birth and death rates with reasonable accuracy.

Field agency and remuneration.—Mostly primary school teachers were appointed as part-time enumerators—One for each sample. In places where primary school teachers were not available, the work was entrusted with such willing persons as Panchayat Assistants, Estate Conductors, etc. For two big urban samples

Assistant Compilers deputed from the Census Department were paid a remuneration posted as full-time enumerators. The part-time enumerators were paid a remuneration of Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 per mensem according as the population was 2000 or more. The full-time enumerators were paid their usual pay by the Census Department.

Supervision.—The work is under overall supervision by the Deputy Director (Vital Statistics). He is assited by two Chief Supervisors. The Chief Supervisor attached to the Head Office is in charge of the 77 rural samples and 6 urban samples of the Travancore-Cochin area. The Chief Supervisor, Palghat is supervising the work in the 73 rural samples and 4 urban samples of Malabar area. Besides the District Statistical Officers, the Senior Research Assistants conduct inspection at District level. One local supervisor is appointed for each sample from the category of Statistical Inspectors, Research Assistants, Junior Statistical Inspectors, etc., who conduct regular inspection and conduct half yearly surveys.

Training to enumerators and supervisors.—The enumerators and supervisors were given training at District headquarters before the starting of the survey in 1965. A refresher training class was conducted for the enumerators in 1966. The supervisors were given training before each half yearly survey.

Progress of work.—The enumerators do continuous registration of births and deaths. They get information about the occurrence of vital events mostly from informants selected for the purpose. The enumerators also conduct house visits to know about births and deaths. All events are registered by contacting the concerned households. The enumerators send monthly reports to the State headquarters including details of all events registered by them in the birth and death registeres during the month. Half yearly surveys are conducted once in six months—In every seventh month the Supervisor of each sample visits each house in the sample and enumerates all births and deaths which took place during the preceding six months. Two such half yearly surveys were conducted in 1966–67.

Informant system.—The informant system was introduced in sample registration to assist the enumerators in getting information about the concurrence of events. Another object is to study whether this system can help to improve normal registration if the same is introduced. Usually persons who know about births and deaths in a village by virtue of their occupation are selected as informants. The enumerators contact the informants at regular intervals—Say once a week—and gather information about the concurrence of births and deaths. In samples for which the enumerators are teachers, they get information about vital events also from their students with whom arrangements have been made to report births and deaths in houses known to them. On a study of the working of the informant system during the first one year of the survey it is noted that about 37 per cent of the births and 40 per cent of deaths were known from informants.

Growth of population.—During the one year between 1st July 1965 and 1st July 1966 the percentage changes in population in the various strata show very high values in some cases while in two strata there has been decreases. In lowland areas and high land areas the percentage changes is less than for the State. The increase of 3·27 per cent in the State as a whole during this period is higher than the natural increase rate by about ·6 per cent. The mid-year estimate of the State rural population in 1966 is 105·5 lakhs. This compares favourably with other estimates of the rural population of the State.

Birth and death rates.—The following table gives provisional figures of birth and death rates for the first one year of the survey (*i.e.* from July 1965 to June 1966) as estimated from Sample Registration. The rates will be finalised after reconciling the data with the figures compiled by the Registrar-General from the copies of monthly and half yearly survey reports received by them.

Serial number	Natural region	Population strata	Stratum No.	Birth rate per 1000 population		Death rate per 1000 population	
				Rate	Standard error per cent	Rate	Standard error per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Lowland	Below 500	A	50·87	*	9·54	*
2	Do.	500–999	B	38·76	*	5·17	*
3	Do.	1000–1999	C	34·22	9·5	9·61	19·35
4	Do.	2000 and above	D	37·29	3·2	10·06	5·57
5	Midland	Below 500	A	62·86	*	11·43	*
6	Do.	500–999	B	38·15	6·1	7·66	22·19
7	Do.	1000–1999	C	34·34	3·7	8·96	7·92
8	Do.	2000 and above	D	33·26	2·8	9·67	4·34
9	Highland	Below 500	A	†	†	†	†
10	Do.	500–999	B	36·93	*	18·47	*
11	Do.	1000–1999	C	53·48	19·5	11·34	20·63
12	Do.	2000 and above	D	35·44	3·7	11·26	7·73
13	State (All strata)			36·36	1·6	9·86	2·94

* No standard error because there is only one sample.

† No sample is selected in this stratum.

V. Strengthening of vital statistics units in Municipalities and Corporations

The scheme was implemented in the 14 Municipalities and the 2 Corporations with effect from the 1st March 1966. There are altogether 27 Municipalities, 2 Corporations and one Township in the State and the scheme has to be implemented in the remaining 13 Municipalities and the Township of Guruvayoor. The 13 Municipalities are Alwaye, Chittur-Thathamangalam, Thiruvalla, Muvattupuzha, Attingal, Parur, Neyyattinkara, Irinjalakuda, Mavelikkara, Palai, Vaikom, Perumbavoor and Kunnamkulam. The scheme will be implemented in the above Municipalities also as soon as Government orders in this regard are received. The proposal is to post a U.D. Compiler in each place to look after vital statistics work.

Spot check.—In order to estimate the extent of under-registration of births and deaths in the State and also to make the people more registration-conscious, spot checks have been conducted during 1966–67. The above work was taken up by the statistical staff posted in the Municipalities and Corporations.

In each town a ward or block was selected for spot check every month. In the selected ward from the list of households, 5 households were selected at random and used as the key household and a cluster of 5 households will be formed about this household. Subsequently the particulars against each birth or death were verified with the registers maintained by the registrars. Thus the total number of births and deaths enumerated and registered have been found out and the percentage of under-registration calculated.

$$\text{Percentage of under-registration of births} = \frac{\text{Number of births not registered} \times 100}{\text{Total number of births enumerated}}$$

$$\text{Percentage of under-registration of deaths} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths not registered} \times 100}{\text{Total number of deaths enumerated}}$$

In order to get a better estimate of under-registration, the Municipal staff were instructed to enumerate the events occurring in the intervening households also. From the results of spot checks thus conducted it was possible to locate the wards where there was poor registration and complete enumeration of households in those wards were conducted. In the Municipalities and Corporations where there is a Research Assistant, three wards were selected, one each for the Research Assistant, U.D. Compiler and L.D. Compiler.

During the 1966, 4874 births and 902 deaths have been enumerated in all towns together. The percentage of under registration of births and deaths for the Municipalities as a whole have been calculated as 31 and 35 respectively.

TABLE I

Annual statement of births, still births, deaths, infant deaths, maternal deaths and their rates for the year 1965

Name of District	Mid-year population 1965	Live births			Still births		
		Number	Rate		Number	Rate	
			1964	1965		1964	1965
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
State ..	18598819	415109	23·22	22·32	3571	8·08	8·53
Rural ..	16817659	313755	21·38	18·65	1209	3·86	3·84
Urban ..	1781160	101354	46·56	56·90	2362	26·13	22·77
Trivandrum ..	1919427	38886	25·01	20·26	300	10·81	7·66
Rural ..	1609007	22117	17·52	13·74	64	1·81	2·89
Urban ..	310420	16769	63·81	54·02	236	23·31	13·88
Quilon ..	2135844	51921	25·10	24·31	625	12·26	11·89
Rural ..	2035701	42061	23·12	20·66	296	8·64	6·99
Urban ..	100143	9860	65·31	98·46	329	37·60	32·28
Alleppey ..	1992837	42988	22·85	21·57	258	3·76	5·97
Rural ..	1709219	31392	20·56	18·37	65	1·86	2·07
Urban ..	283618	11596	36·67	40·89	193	10·12	16·37
Kottayam ..	1906608	46966	25·73	24·63	285	6·81	6·03
Rural ..	1765846	40609	24·58	23·00	221	6·20	5·41
Urban ..	140762	6357	40·08	45·16	64	11·46	9·97
Ernakulam ..	2046376	50661	23·68	24·76	526	8·39	10·28
Rural ..	1697610	33532	20·50	19·75	135	3·34	4·01
Urban ..	348766	17129	39·14	49·11	391	21·04	22·31

TABLE I—(*cont.*)

Name of District	Deaths			Infant deaths			Maternal deaths		
	Number	Rate		Number	Rate		Number	Rate	
		1964	1965		1964	1965		1964	1965
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
State ..	97709	5·85	5·25	11328	28·36	27·28	505	1·42	1·21
Rural ..	76513	5·40	4·55	8877	28·78	28·29	430	1·51	1·37
Urban ..	21196	11·41	11·90	2451	26·63	24·18	75	1·07	0·72
Trivandrum ..	8411	5·09	4.38	1043	22·99	26·82	37	0·91	0·91
Rural ..	5197	3·55	3·23	612	20·77	27·67	35	1·36	1·58
Urban ..	3214	13·05	10·35	431	26·17	25·70	25	0·25	0·11
Quilon ..	10652	5·12	4·99	1247	23·29	24·02	58	0·98	1·11
Rural ..	9258	4·92	4·55	1080	24·54	25·67	51	1·98	1·21
Urban ..	1394	9·13	13·92	167	14·07	16·93	7	0·15	0·69
Alleppey ..	11562	6·12	5·80	935	21·28	21·75	44	1·29	1·02
Rural ..	9252	5·88	5·41	753	22·57	23·98	39	1·28	1·24
Urban ..	2310	7·56	8·14	182	16·91	15·69	5	1·36	0·42
Kottayam ..	9788	5·59	5·13	1435	30·36	30·55	64	1·18	1·36
Rural ..	8225	5·13	4·66	1300	31·61	32·01	61	1·31	1·50
Urban ..	1563	11·34	11·10	135	20·83	21·23	3	0·18	0·47
Ernakulam ..	10151	3·88	4·96	1051	21·75	20·75	43	0·83	0·84
Rural ..	7178	4·26	4·23	809	23·08	24·13	39	1·02	1·16
Urban ..	2973	7·93	8·52	242	18·35	14·13	4	0·36	0·23

TABLE I—(*cont.*)

Name of District	Mid-year population 1965	Live births			Still births		
		Number	Rate		Number	Rate	
			1964	1965		1964	1965
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Trichur ..	1804264	30090	16·66	16·67	108	11·30	3·57
Rural ..	1681430	21271	14·69	12·65	35	4·00	1·64
Urban ..	122834	8819	43·64	71·79	73	43·24	8·21
Palghat ..	1955114	35785	19·72	18·30	103	3·59	2·87
Rural ..	1840603	30744	18·70	16·70	48	2·96	1·56
Urban ..	114511	5041	36·11	44·02	55	8·82	10·79
Kozhikode ..	2879574	63957	25·37	22·21	896	5·82	12·44
Rural ..	2619442	44625	20·99	17·04	181	1·23	4·04
Urban ..	260132	19342	47·25	74·35	625	25·84	31·30
Cannanore ..	1958775	53845	27·12	27·49	560	10·28	10·29
Rural ..	1858801	47404	25·83	25·50	164	3·69	3·45
Urban ..	99974	64441	51·05	64·42	396	68·31	57·92

TABLE I—(*cont.*)

Name of District	Deaths			Infant deaths			Maternal deaths		
	Number	Rate		Number	Rate		Number	Rate	
		1964	1965		1964	1965		1964	1965
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Trichur ..	6202	3·66	3·44	650	23·70	21·60	17	0·74	0·56
Rural ..	4536	3·28	2·70	531	25·12	24·96	14	0·87	0·66
Urban ..	1666	8·94	13·56	119	17·17	13·50	3	0·18	0·34
Palghat ..	11435	6·78	5·85	1205	40·35	33·67	62	2·58	1·73
Rural ..	9882	6·46	5·37	1030	41·25	33·50	53	2·13	1·72
Urban ..	1553	12·03	13·56	175	32·88	34·71	9	6·37	1·76
Kozhikode ..	16083	7·32	5·59	2037	35·02	31·84	109	1·86	1·68
Rural ..	11327	6·29	4·32	1289	31·30	28·89	76	1·95	1·70
Urban ..	4756	17·79	18·28	748	51·65	38;67	33	1·21	1·65
Cannanore ..	13425	7·32	6·85	1725	34·12	32·04	71	2·21	1·31
Rural ..	11658	6·78	6·27	1473	33·76	31·07	62	2·05	1·30
Urban ..	1757	17·43	17·67	252	37·46	39·12	9	3·54	1·32

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

Still birth rate $= \frac{\text{Total No. of still birth} \times 1000}{\text{Total No. of live birth + still birth}}$

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

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

Maternal death rate $= \frac{\text{Total No. of maternal death}}{\text{Total No. of live birth + still birth}}$

VI. Demographic Research

The Demographic Research Centre in the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum was started in August 1958 and continued its work during the year 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:

SURVEYS:

1. *Study of the impact of industrial, public health, family planning and extension activities on fertility and mortality.*—For this study one village from each of the following categories has been selected and studied.

1. Villages with intensive industrial activity.
2. Villages with intensive public health and family planning activities.
3. Villages in post development phase.
4. Villages with none of the above.

The selected villages were Amballoorvilakom in Trivandrum District, Koduvayur in Palghat District Kadavoor in Quilon District and Kumbalam in Ernakulam District. A report on the findings was issued during the year under review.

The industrial activity in the selected village is found to be in its early stages and hence its impact on fertility and mortality cannot be fully assessed. The public health and family planning activities of the village under category 2 has contributed to the low birth rate and low still birth rate. The study on the attitude, knowledge and practice of family planning methods has revealed that the people are not willing to disclose facts about family planning.

2. *Special Demographic Survey.*—The field work of the survey was conducted during the period February–August 1963 in 16 villages and 16 Municipal wards. The survey is intended to provide estimates of birth and death rates and to study differential fertility, morbidity, occupational mobility and attitude towards family planning. The analysis of data collected is in progress.

3. *The survey to study the effect of marumakkathayam on the fertility pattern of Kerala.*—The survey covered four types of households marumakkathayam, makkathayam, partially marumakkathayam and marumakkathayam households which have changed to makkathayam. A total of 100 households were selected in each district. The field work and tabulation were completed and the report is being prepared.

ANALYTICAL STUDIES

1. *Survey of the demographic particulars of sterilised persons.*—The data regarding the demographic characteristics of the sterilised persons were collected every year from the hospital records and analysed. For the

year 1964-65 the analysis was conducted district-wise. Reports of two districts were published during 1965-66. Reports of other districts also were published during the year under reference. A report analysing the data on the demographic particulars of sterilised persons for 1965-66 in Trichur District was also published during the year.

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. The collection of information regarding the use-effectiveness of the various contraceptives from the clinics for the period 1963-65 is in progress.

3. *Population of Trichur District.*—An analysis of the characteristics of the population of Trichur District is given in this report. The socio-economic characteristics of the population, the trends in the components of population growth and the economic implication of the growth of population are discussed.

4. *Demographic report for Kerala* 1901-1961.—The work relating to the preparation of demographic report 1901-1961 was started during the previous year. A draft of the report has been completed during the year. The report will present an analysis of the population situation in the State. The trend in the components of population growth and the implications of population growth are discussed. The information available from census reports, birth and death registration records and surveys conducted by the Department is used for the preparation of the reports.

5. *Fertility in two generations.*—A report on the variation of fertility in two generations is being prepared. Data used for the study are obtained from the survey on attitude to family planning.

6. *Social and cultural aspects of fertility of women in Kerala.*—This study is to highlight the social and cultural factors which promote and retard the fertility performance of women in Kerala.

7. *Impact of population growth on economic development of Kerala.*—This study shows how the rate of growth of population adversely affects consumption, saving, investment, employment, Government expenditure, etc.

PUBLICATIONS:

The following publications were issued during the year:—

1. Kerala Demographic Newsletter.

   Vol. IV No. 1. April 1966.

   Vol. IV No. 2. October 1966.

2. Demographic particulars of sterilised persons 1964-65—Kottayam District.

   By K. Ramanarayanan Nair and Krishna Pillai, N.

3. Demographic particulars of sterilised persons 1964–65—Kozhikode District.
By G. Sreedharan Nair and K. N. Radhakrishnan Nair.

4. Demographic particulars of sterilised persons 1964–65—Ernakulam District.
By T. P. Rajagopal and K. K. Sukumaran.

5. Demographic particulars of sterilised persons 1964–65—Trivandrum District.
By P. Sankunny Nair and K. Rajagopal.

6. Demographic particulars of sterilised persons 1964–65—Cannanore District.
By N. O. Kumaran and M. Mohammed Serverkhan.

7. Demographic particulars of sterilised persons 1964–65—Alleppey District.
By K. P. Mohammed Sally and S. Natarajan.

8. Demographic particulars of sterilised persons 1964–65—Palghat District.
By H. Padmanabha Iyer and V. C. Kurien.

9. Impact of industrial, public health, family planning and extension activities on fertility and mortality.

10. Demographic particulars of sterilised persons—Trichur District.
By P. S. Gopinathan Nair and K. S. Ayyappan.

11. Population of Trichur District.
By P. S. Gopinathan Nair and K. S. Ayyappan.

CHAPTER VI

ADMINISTRATIVE INTELLIGENCE UNIT

I. Administrative Intelligence

The Administrative Intelligence Unit of this Bureau continued to attend to the following items of work specified in the G.O. MS. No. 943/62/DD, dated 28th December 1962:—

1. Conduct of Family Register Survey and preparation of Block Survey reports.
2. Introduction and maintenance of records and returns including Registers for Gramsevaks to collect Community Development Statistics.
3. Preparation of monthly, quarterly and annual—Part I and Part 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.

The following additional items of work were taken up by the unit during the year under review:—

(*i*) Consolidation of progress reports on Applied Nutrition Programme (as per Government Memorandum No. 46140/J3/65/A & RDD, dated 18th August 1965).

(*ii*) Preparation of State level consolidated quarterly progress reports and analytical reviews on Rural Man Power Programme (as per Government Memorandum No. 1472/J4/66/A & RDD, dated 14th January 1966).

(*iii*) Compilation and consolidation of the State level progress reports on Local Development Works Programme (as per Government letter No. 50329/J5/66/A & RDD, dated 5th August 1966).

During the year under review, the unit attended to the compilation, consolidation and analysis of the following items of work:—

(*a*) The monthly progress reports and reviews on community development programme.

(*b*) The quarterly progress reports and reviews on community development programme.

(*c*) Quarterly progress reports on applied nutrition programme.

(*d*) Quarterly progress reports and reviews on rural manpower programme.

(*e*) The annual progress reports—Part I and Part II on community development programme.

(*f*) The report based on the results of the sample survey conducted to estimate the area under Improved Agricultural Practices in Community Development Areas (Khariff 1963–64) was prepared during the year under report. The report will be published after obtaining the clearance from the Government of India.

As usual, the District Statistical Officers continued to consolidate the monthly progress reports and prepare analytical reviews at the District level on the performance of community development programme of the Blocks in their respective districts.

State level consolidation work relating to the quarterly progress reports and preparation of quarterly reviews on community

development programme, rural works programme, applied nutrition programme, and local development programme were being attended to by the staff at the headquarters. Annual progress reports—Part I and Part II of the community development programme were also prepared at the headquarters.

The unit (at the headquarters) functioned with the following staff:—

1.	Assistant Director	1
2.	Research Officer	1
3.	Research Assistant	1
4.	U. D. Compiler	1
5.	L. D. Compilers	3
6.	L. D. Typist	1
7.	Peon	1

II. Applied Nutrition Programme

The Applied Nutrition Programme was started during 1963–64 as No. 3 subsidiary plan of operation to the Master Plan of operations for an Applied Nutrition Programme in India. The scheme was implemented in five Blocks in this State, viz., Trivandrum Rural, Athiyanur, Kottarakara, Ollukara and Taliparamba Blocks.

In G. O. (MS) 368/64/A and RDD., dated 19th June 1964 Government accorded sanction for the conduct of evaluation studies on the programme in the following three stages:—

1. Pre-action phase survey—A survey of existing conditions at the time of opening of the programme.
2. Action phase survey—A study of the implementation of the programme including its organisational aspect.
3. Post Action phase survey—A survey to measure the impact, that the programme is making in the area of operation.

The pre-action phase survey of the programme was conducted by the Evaluation Unit attached to the Agriculture and Rural Development Department in the Secretariat. The work was subsequently transferred to this Bureau as per G. O. (MS) 232/66/A and RDD., dated 29th July 1966.

The data relating to Trivandrum Rural Block were tabulated and analysed. The report containing the results of the study has been forwarded to Government. The tabulation of data relating to Athiyannur Block has been completed and the report is under preparation. The tabulation work of data from the remaining Blocks is in progress.

The Bureau has been allowed the following staff for the work:—

Research Assistant on	Rs.	190–300	— 1
L. D. Compiler on	,,	80–160	— 1
U. D. Investigators (in the cadre of Junior Statistical Inspectors)	,,	120–230	— 5

The U. D. Investigators are attached to the Blocks where the Applied Nutrition Programme is implemented.

CHAPTER VII

OTHER SAMPLE SURVEYS AND PILOT ENQUIRIES

I. National Sample Survey

1. *Organisation.*—The National Sample Survey Organisation of Government of India came into existence in 1950 and since th n it has been conducting sample surveys on a nation-wide basis for collecting various socio-economic data required for planning and other purposes by the Central and State Ministries, Planning Commission and other interested organisations. It is a multipurpose survey which is conducted in the form of rounds, each round covering a certain period of time 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 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 observation in the field. This State has been participating in the survey on a matching basis from the 10th round onwards. Till the year 1965–66 Government of India used to meet 100 per cent of the cost on field staff while the entire cost on supervisory staff was being met by the State. During the year under review the staff pattern in the State sector was re-organised on the lines of the National Sample Survey Organisation of the Government of India. Along with this the pattern of Central assistance was also modified to fall in line with the general pattern of assistance approved by Government of India. Accordingly Government of India would meet 50 per cent of the actual recurring expenditure on tabulation equipment sanctioned for the scheme.

The revised staff pattern for the National Sample Survey is as follows :—

Assistant Director on	Rs.	350–700	—	1
Research Officer	,,	300–600	—	1
Scrutiny Officers	,,	300–600	—	4
Research Assistants	,,	190–300	—	2
Statistical Inspectors	,,	80–160	—	8
L. D. Investigators	,,	80–160	—	33
U. D. Compilers	,,	120–230	—	2
L. D. Compilers	,,	80–160	—	6
L. D. Typist	,,	80–160	—	1
Peon	,,	60– 80	—	1

During the year under report, the 20th round of National Sample Survey was completed on 30th June 1966 and 21st round was started from 1st July 1966. The 21st round of survey will be completed by the end of June 1967.

The 21st round which commenced on 1st July 1966 covers a sample of 360 villages and 144 urban blocks in the State for socio-economic enquiries. Land Utilisation Survey work will be conducted in all the 360 villages and crop cutting surveys will be conducted in 90 villages. The enquiries that are being conducted in the State sector during the 21st round of survey are the following:—

Rural Samples:

1. Land utilisation survey
2. Crop cutting survey
3. Driage experiments
4. Population, births and deaths
5. Integrated household survey
6. Integrated household survey (abridged schedule)
7. Integrated household survey L.U.S. (abridged schedule)

Urban Samples:

1. Urban labour force
2. Urban labour force (abridged schedule)
3. Population, births and deaths
4. Integrated household survey
5. Integrated household survey (abridged schedule)

2. *Tabulation.*—Processing, tabulation and analysis of data collected from State samples of National Sample Survey were being attended to by the Bureau. The tabulation and analysis of data relating to the following schedules were taken up during the year under report:—

1.	Profession and liberal arts	..	18th round
2.	Crop surveys (Autumn, Winter, Spring and Summer seasons)	..	20th ,,
3.	Village statistics	..	18th ,,
4.	Capital formation	..	15th ,,
5.	Capital formation	..	17th ,,
6.	Population, births and deaths	..	18th ,,

The tables prepared by this Bureau for the State sample were exchanged with the tables prepared by the Indian Statistical Institute for the central samples.

3. *Reports.*—The report on unemployment and labour force participation in urban areas based on the data collected during 16th round of National Sample Survey was published during the year.

The following draft reports were also prepared during the year:—

(1) Report on consumer expenditure in Kerala based on the 14th, 15th and 16th rounds of National Sample Survey.

(2) Report on professions and liberal arts in Kerala based on the 18th round of National Sample Survey.

These reports will be published after obtaining 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. The last and seventh round of the survey ended on 30th June 1966.

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

(*i*) To estimate the number of bearing and non-bearing coconut and arecanut plams in the State;

(*ii*) To estimate the area under the crop;

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

(*iv*) To collect information regarding the cultivation practices;

(*v*) To estimate the number of palms suffering from diseases;

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

(*vii*) To study the mode of disposals of the harvested produce; and

(*viii*) To obtain the details of the number of harvests taken in a year and also 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 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.

3. *Field work*.—During the year under review the spillover field work of the seventh round of the survey was completed by June 1966. The data relating to area estimation were collected by the Investigators by actual enumerations of the selected plots, and the yield were collected by conducting regular crop cutting experiments in the selected palms throughout the year.

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

5. *Staff.*—The staff sanctioned for the scheme till 30th June 1966 were the following :

Sl. No.	*Category*		*No. of posts*
1	Research Officer	..	1
2	U. D. Investigators	..	5
3	L. D. Investigators	..	21
4	Clerk-cum-Typist	..	1
5	Peon	..	1

III. Wage Structure Survey

During the year under report this Department continued the survey on the collection of wage rates in the sectors of construction, trade and commerce.

The statements relating to the average wage rates in rupees in the construction, trade and commerce sectors that prevailed in the State during 1965–66 are tabulated and published in the periodical bulletins.

IV. Fertilizer Consumption Survey

As per the scheme, the third round of the Fertilizer Consumption Survey was conducted in Kozhikode and Cannanore Districts from 1st July 1965 to 30th June 1966.

The objects of the survey are to collect data on —

(1) the amount of the fertilizers and other manures applied to the different crops grown in various seasons,

(2) practices of cultivators with regard to the application of manure, time and method of application and other cultural practices like irrigation, crop rotation, pest control, etc.

During the year under report, the data collected during the 2nd and 3rd rounds of the survey were scrutinised, analysed and reports have been prepared.

IV ~~V.~~ Evaluation Unit

The working group on evaluation appointed by the Planning Commission has recommended the setting up of evaluation units at State levels. The State Government having examined the recommendation of the working group felt that an evaluation machinery was essential in order to facilitate accurate and periodical assessment of Plan programmes. Accordingly Government in their Order G.O. (MS.) No. 47/66/Plg., dated 14th October 1966 from Planning (C) Department constituted an evaluation unit, to work in the manner and along the guide lines recommended by the working group.

2. In this order Government also set up a State Evaluation Committee consisting of the following persons :—

(1) Chief Secretary to Government (Chairman)
(2) Secretary to Government (Planning and Finance), (Convener)
(3) Finance Secretary.
(4) Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics (Member—Secretary).

Co-options to this Committee of the Secretary of the Department to which the problem taken for study relates, has also been suggested in the Government order.

3. In the same Government order it is ordered that the Secretary (Planning and Finance) would be the Chief Evaluation Officer and the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics would be the Evaluation Officer.

4. In order to assist the Evaluation Officer, one post of Deputy Director on Rs. 500–800 was sanctioned to be created temporarily in the Bureau for a period up to 28th February 1967. Sri M. S. Venkitaraman was appointed as Deputy Director (Evaluation) and he continued as such in the year. The remaining staff necessary for the evaluation work was made available by suitable redistribution of work among the existing staff of the Bureau.

5. The scheme for setting up of the Evaluation Unit was included in the States' Annual Plan for 1966–67 as a State Plan Scheme under the development head '7–6 others'. The Planning Commission in their letter No. PC. (P) 4 (3)/64, dated 23rd November 1965 agreed to give 50 per cent Central assistance for the expenditure during the year 1966–67.

Studies undertaken by the Unit during the year.—The following studies were undertaken by the Unit :—

1. Study on the Rural Works Programme.
2. Study on the implementation of Tinan-3 Programme.
3. Study on the working of Co-operative Farming Societies.
4. Study on the Soil Conservation Programme.

The field survey of the first two studies was completed and the tabulation was in progress at the end of the year under report. The study on the working of co-operative farming societies was completed and a report on the subject has been prepared. The survey on soil conservation was started in July 1966. The study was taken over by the Evaluation Unit in January 1967. It involves collection of data on cost and income of selected beneficiary cultivators for a period of one year from July 1966 to June 1967. The field work of the survey was in progress.

VII. Study of Resources

The Resource Study Unit of the Department was shifted to the Secretariat on 1st February 1967 and is functioning at present as a wing of the Finance Department.

The works turned out by this Unit while it was functioning in this Department during the year were the following :

1. " Kerala Finances " a monograph was prepared.

2. A report on the expenditure pattern of Chitties and Kuries was prepared on the basis of a sample survey conducted on this subject.

VIII. Family Budget Survey

With a view to preparing a fresh weighting diagram for the construction of the Consumer Price Indices (Working Class) Government have accorded sanction to conduct a fresh Working Class Family Budget Survey during 1965–66. The field work was started on 1st October, 1965. As already reported in the Administration Report of this Bureau for the year 1965–66, the survey was conducted in the following 13 centres:—

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

The field work of the survey was completed on 30th September 1966. The analysis of the data collected from the field was done and the work relating to the following centres was finalised at the close of the year under report.

1. Trivandrum
2. Alleppey
3. Punalur
4. Ernakulam
5. Trichur
6. Palghat
7. Kozhikode
8. Cannanore

The analysis of the data relating to the following centres was progressing at the end of the year:—

1. Quilon
2. Kottayam
3. Calakudy
4. Munnar
5. Meppady

VIII. Co-operation

As per Government Memorandum No. 18838/65/C3/A D., dated 28th June 1965, Agriculture and Rural Development Department, this Bureau has undertaken a study on co-operative farming societies in the State. 44 societies were selected for the study and a report on the working of the societies has been finalised.

The study has shown that majority of the joint farming societies are working at a loss. Many are defunct and a few which show some activity are functioning only as better farming or service societies. Cultivator's fear of loosing their rights on land and difficulties in coming to a suitable agreement as to the mode of dividing the profits are some of the aspect which hinder the growth of joint farming societies. Unless the usefulness of joint farming societies are clearly demonstrated and there is popular demand for such societies these societies cannot achieve the desired result. Good societies alone should be aided and the bad ones should be weeded out.

This Bureau has initiated a study on the working of the agricultural marketing societies of the State with particular reference to the composition of membership, credit facilities, commodities marketed through the society and difficulties, if any encountered by them in the successful conduct of their business. 78 societies were selected for the study and the appraisal report is being finalised.

A study on consumer co-operative societies of the State is being conducted. 32 societies were selected and the filled-in schedules are being collected from the societies. The report will be finalised as soon as schedules are received from the societies.

IX. Training

In G.O. Rt. No. 1239/61/Plg., dated 3rd August 1961, Government sanctioned an Inservice Training Programme as a part of the Third Five-Year Plan schèmes of the Department for providing basic knowledge in theoretical and applied statistics and economics to the officers of this Department. During the whole third Plan period from 1961–66, 9 sessions of the training course were held and 284 non-gazetted technical persons were trained. Eight District Statistical Officers were also associated with the training programme partly as lecturers and partly as trainees.

In the Fourth Plan Schemes of the Department a comprehensive training programme has been included with a total provision of Rs. 1·74 lakhs.

The scheme of training programme consists of three parts :

(1) Inservice training to the Primary and Intermediate Level Officers of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics and of Statistical Cells in other Departments of the State Government.

(2) Training of Senior Officers of the Bureau under the Government of India scheme for training of Senior Officers.

(3) Foreign Training Programme of Officers in special fields like Market Research, Manpower Planning, Fiscal Planning etc., to the Senior Officers.

The details of Inservice Training Programme have been drawn up and submitted to Government for approval.

Under the Government of India training programme the following officers were deputed for the training during 1966–67:—

1. Shri S. Bhagavatheeswara Iyer, Assistant Director for the thirteenth Senior Statistical Officers' Training Course of the Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi for two weeks from 19th September 1966 for specialisation in the subject 'Estimation of regional (State) income'.

2. Shri P. T. Joseph, Senior Research Assistant for the Training in General Health Statistics at the Model Vital and Health Statistics Unit, Nagpur for a period of ten weeks from 11th July 1966 for specialisation in Health Statistics.

3. Shri N. Krishna Pillai, Senior Research Assistant for the Certificate Course Training at the Demographic Training and Research Centre, Bombay for a period of 12 months from 25th July 1966 for specialisation in Demography.

4. Shri N. Shanmugham Asari, Research Assistant for the Junior Certificate Course of Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics, New Delhi for six months commencing from 16th August 1966 for specialisation in Agriculture Statistics.

The third part under the scheme, namely foreign training programme of officers in special fields is to be dropped for the time being on the advice of the Government of India.

IX ~~X.~~ Employment Division

'The Kerala Employment Studies' were started in 1965 at the instance of the Planning Commission. A sample household survey was conducted in 1965 with the following main objectives :—

(*i*) to frame reliable estimates of employment, unemployment and under-employment at the district level;

(*ii*) to ascertain the structure and composition of employment within the economy of the State;

(*iii*) to assess the size and character of unemployment and under-employment in different sectors.

Analysis of data collected had been completed and the staff employed for the work was disbanded in March 1966.

Progress during the year under report.—The preliminary draft report on the sample survey was presented to Shri Tarlok Singh, Member, Planning Commission in October 1966. He suggested that besides, finalising the report, the following studies might also be undertaken:—

1. Estimates of the size and composition of the labour force 1961, 1966, 1971 and 1976.
2. Study of investment—employment norms.
3. Study on power and transport.
4. Study on training facilities.
5. Study on traditional and low wage industries.

6. Study on recent experiences of the development of small scale industries, industrial estates, rural industries projects, etc.

7. Study on employment potential in agriculture and fisheries.

Government in G.O. (MS) 46/66/Plg., dated 6th October 1966 and in G.O. (MS) No. 50/66/Plg., dated 16th October 1966 have sanctioned the following posts up to the end of February 1967 for the conduct of the above studies.

1. Deputy Director on	Rs. 500-800	1
2. Research Officer on	Rs. 300-600	3
3. Typist (Lower Division) on	Rs. 80-160	1
4. Peon on Rs. 60-80		1

As recommended by Shri Tarlok Singh, Government also set up a Technical Advisory Committee with Professor V. R. Pillai as Chairman to guide the studies for the economical and statistical aspects. The other members of the Committee are :

1. Dr. P. C. K. Panicker, Reader, Economics, University of Kerala
2. Prof. K. S. Lekshmana Panicker, University College, Trivandrum
3. The Secretary to Government, Planning and Finance
4. Sri T. V. Swaminathan, Director of Employment and Training
5. Dr. P. K. Gopalakrishnan, Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics
6. Sri N. Gopalakrishnan Nair, Additional Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics (Convener).

During the year 1966-67 the Technical Advisory Committee met 5 times and held discussions on the studies.

Government in G.O. Rt. No. 287/66 Plg., dated 15th October 1966 constituted an inter-departmental Committee with the Adviser-1 to the Governor as the Chairman and Secretary to Government, Planning and Finance as Convener. This Committee, set up to watch the progress of the studies met once during the year.

Preliminary drafts in respect of the following studies have been prepared during the year.

1. Study on Traditional and Low Wage Industries like Coir, Cashew and Tiles.

2. Recent experiences in the development of industrial estates and rural industries project and employment opportunities in the Cochin-Alwaye industrial belt.

~~XI.~~ Manpower Planning Unit

The Manpower Planning Unit was constituted as per G.O. (Ms.) No. 28/66/Plg., dated 10th June 1966 and was located in the 'Planning Department' of the Secretariat. The staff of the unit consists of one

Research Officer, two Research Assistants and one Lower Division Compiler. The full complement of staff was in position towards the end of July 1966, though the unit started functioning from the beginning of the month. About four months later, the unit was transferred to the Bureau of Economics and Statistics. Since then this unit is working under the control of the Deputy Director (Econometrics) of this Department.

The unit attends to the work relating to various aspects of manpower planning in the State. It has made a general assessment of the requirements of different categories of personnel for the Fourth Five-Year Plan. As required by the Planning Commission, the unit has collected and consolidated data on the requirements of scientific and engineering manpower for various schemes proposed in the Fourth Plan. The consolidated report has been forwarded to the Planning Commission. Similarly, data on Civil Engineering Employment in the State Government Service have been collected and the results have been forwarded to the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi.

A series of manpower studies on different categories of technical personnel are proposed to be undertaken by the unit. During the year under review, the unit has undertaken a study on the requirements and availability of medical and public health personnel during the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Plan periods. The study has been completed and the report embodying the results has been prepared.

Similar studies on engineering personnel and trained teachers are nearing completion.

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, Statistical Bureaus of other State Governments, Government of India and other Organisations are dealt with by this Section. The following are the regular publications of importance issued during the year.

I. Bulletin of Statistics

During the year 1966-67 a "Bulletin of Statistics" was issued. This Bulletin which covers the information for the 4 quarters of the year 1965, presents details regarding agricultural and socio-economic conditions of the State.

II. District Statistical Abstract

During 1966–67, this Bureau brought out the District Statistical Abstract for Kottayam District. It is the first of the series of District Statistical Abstracts proposed to be issued by the Bureau. The data

has been collected and prepared by the District Statistical Officer, Kottayam and edited in the Head Office. The Hand Books for two more Districts, viz., Trichur and Ernakulam are also almost ready for printing. The work relating to the remaining Districts is in progress.

III. Kerala in Maps 1967

The third issue of the publication was under preparation during the year. This statistical atlas of Kerala is prepared at the end of every Plan period.

IV. Statistical Hand Book 1966

This publication presents all essential factual information of the State in a compact form and is much in demand both from official and non-official agencies. The third issue of the publication (for 1966) was got ready during the year.

V. Annual Statistical Abstract

This publication gives a detailed picture of the Statistcal information relating to Kerala State on all important topics. The topics covered are:—

1. Area and population.
2. Climate.
3. Agriculture.
4. Livestock and Veterinary Service, Forests and Fisheries.
5. Medical and Vital Statistics.
6. Prices.
7. Registration.
8. Tranport and Communication.
9. Finance and Planning.
10. Labour and Employment.
11. Electricity.
12. Industries and Mining.
13. Education.
14. Police.
15. Judicial.
16. Jails.
17. Excise.
18. Salestax and Income-tax.
19. Local Bodies.
20. Co-operation.
21. Banking.
22. Trade.

All India Tables on important topics are also included in the Abstract.

634

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