



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

**ECONOMIC  
AND  
STATISTICAL  
NEWS LETTER  
1993**

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS**

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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS  
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM  
1993



## P R E F A C E

Economic and Statistical News Letter is a publication which gives fairly comprehensive details about the activities of various divisions of this Department. The main purpose of this publication is to help the users of official statistics to identify the relevant sources of data, methodology used for the collection and the limitations of data. Attempts have been made to incorporate latest data on all important sectors of Kerala Economy. It is hoped that this publication would be of considerable use to planners, researchers and other data users.

This publication was prepared by Smt. Raji Prasad, Joint Director, Publication and Co-ordination Division.

Suggestions for improvement are welcome.

Thiruvananthapuram,  
20.7.1993.

**Dr. M. Kuttappan,**  
Director of  
Economics & Statistics.



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## ECONOMIC & STATISTICAL NEWS LETTER 1993

### Introduction

The Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala is the nodal agency of the state responsible for the systematic collection, compilation, analysis, objective interpretation and dissemination of statistics relating to various sectors of Kerala Economy. Kerala is one of the States in India having a well organised statistical system. The Department had its origin in the scheme 'Improvement of Agricultural Statistics' started in 1949 as a Post War Reconstruction Scheme under the Department of Research in the erstwhile Travancore University.

After the integration of Travancore and Cochin States, the Travancore-Cochin State Government constituted the Board of Statistics in 1951 with the Director of Research as Chairman and the Secretary to Government Food and Agriculture and the Professor of Statistics as members. A Secretary, Board of Statistics was also appointed in 1951. The Professor of Statistics was responsible for giving advice to the Board on all technical matters. In 1954 the Board of Statistics was re-organised as the Department of Statistics and the head of the Department was designated as the Director of Statistics. The Professor of Statistics in the University of Travancore was appointed as Director of Statistics in addition to his duties in the University.

In 1956 District Statistical Offices were established in the four districts of the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin State. Consequent on the re-organisation of the states in India and the formation of the State of Kerala in November 1956, a portion of the statistical staff of the Madras State was transferred to this Department. In November 1957 the activities of the Department were extended to the Malabar and Kasaragod areas by establishing District Offices and Taluk Offices in those areas. In December 1958 the Bureau of Economic Studies was set up by the State Government to carry out research studies on various sectors of Kerala Economy and to render advice to Government on economic issues referred to it. The Bureau of Economics and Statistics was formed by the amalgamation of the former Bureau of Economic Studies with the Department of Statistics with effect from 1st August 1963.

In October 1967, the State Planning Board was set up with Director of Bureau of Economics and Statistics as the Member Secretary of the Board. Most of the work related to the State Planning Board were done by the officers of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics till 27.5.1972. When the Director of Bureau of Economics and Statistics was appointed as full time Member Secretary of the Board he relinquished the post in the Bureau of Economics and Statistics. During the period of October 1967 to May 1972 the Board and the Bureau functioned together as one entity. In 1980, the name of Bureau of Economics and Statistics has been changed as Department of Economics and Statistics.

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics is the nerve centre of the state statistical system. Director is the technical and

administrative head of the Directorate. Being the statistics authority of the State he functions as the authority for the collection, processing and dissemination of all statistical data relating to the State economy. In technical matters he is assisted by three Additional Directors and on administrative matters by an Administrative Officer deputed from the Secretariat. For dealing with statistical work there are seven divisions in the Directorate, out of which four divisions are headed by Joint Directors and three by Deputy Directors. A division is further sub divided into sections each dealing with specified subject area. There are at present 19 Section on technical side and three Sections on administrative side. Each technical section is headed by either an Assistant Director or a Research Officer. Depending upon the work load and nature of work each section is manned by one or more Research Officers and Research Assistants and a few compilers. Each administrative sections is manned by one Administrative Assistant assisted by Senior Superintendent and Junior Superintendent.

Besides the Directorate there are 14 District Offices, each headed by a Deputy Director with the exception of Wayanad, where it is headed by a District Officer. The Deputy Director in the District Offices is assisted by one District Officer, one or two Additional District Officers, one Price Supervisory Officer and one or two Research Officers. At Taluk level, there is a Taluk Statistical Office, which is the lowest statistical unit in the State. There are at present 61 Taluk Statistical Offices, each under the control of a Taluk Statistical Officer.

Besides the Department of Economics and Statistics, the Statistical system of Kerala also include the various statistical cells working in various departments of the State Government. At present the statistical cells are working in 17 Departments of the State Government. They are manned by personnel drawn from the Department of Economics and Statistics as temporary additions. These cells collect, compile, analyse and disseminate statistical data relevant to the functions and needs of the concerned department. These cells are headed by officers in the rank of Joint Director, Deputy Director, Assistant Director, Statistical Officer or Research Officer depending upon the volume and nature of work.

In the following pages, a resume of the activities of the Directorate is presented.

## I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

### 1.1 Establishment of an Agency for Reporting Agricultural Statistics (EARAS)

Kerala is one of the three States in India where a comprehensive system of land records has not been in existence. The estimates on various parameters relating to agricultural statistics in the state prior to 1975-'76 were framed on the basis of the data collected annually through land utilisation surveys organised by this Department. The estimates so obtained at Taluk or District level could not be assured of the desired precision due to the small sampling fraction adopted for these surveys. The quality and coverage of agricultural statistics thus available left much to be desired for. It is in this context the Government of India came up to finance a scheme for the Establishment of an Agency for Reporting Agricultural Statistics (EARAS) as a variant of Timely Reporting Survey implemented in the reporting States. The 50% centrally assisted EARAS Scheme is now being implemented in three States viz. Kerala, Orissa and West Bengal. From 1975-'76 onwards agricultural statistics in Kerala are collected under this scheme.

The scheme envisaged collection of data for estimating area and yield statistics for each agricultural year by complete enumeration of the villages of the State in a phased manner, covering 20% of the selected villages in each year. The first cycle of the survey was completed within a period of six years i.e. 1975-'76 to 1980-'81 and the second cycle completed in 1985-'86. The first year of the 3rd cycle was started in 1986-'87. But here also estimates framed were confined to district and State level only except in the case of Paddy for which Taluk level data were generated. Generation of lower level estimates other than district and State was conspicuous by its absence.

The need for building up block level estimates of area and production was badly felt with the introduction of crop insurance scheme by the Government of India. In order to meet this increased demand for agricultural statistics at lower levels the sampling design hitherto followed in respect of land use and crop estimation surveys under the EARAS scheme was revised from 1987-'88 with a view to build up block level estimates of area and production of all major crops. The object of the scheme is to prepare annual statistics of land use, area and production of crops at district level with break up for the block/municipality level. The design of the survey conducted in the State is given below.

#### Design of the survey

The data on area and yield are collected through sample surveys covering the entire State, excluding the region declared as reserve forests. There are 152 Community Development Blocks and 63 Municipal towns/Groprorations. Under the revised scheme (from 1987-'88) blocks, City Corporations and Municipalities with an area of more than 10 Sq.Kms. are treated as separate Stratum. The blocks are divided into a number of Investigator Zones depending on the area of the block; nature of land etc. City Corporation area is divided into three Investigator

Zones. Each Municipality with an area more than 10 Sq.Kms. is treated as a single Investigator Zone. Municipalities with an area of less than 10 Sq.Km. were merged with the adjoining blocks and treated as single stratum.

In each Investigator Zone, 100 clusters of five survey sub divisions as in the basic tax register will be selected for the survey. This 100 clusters will be allocated among the dry land and wet land in proportion to the area under these categories in the zone. Selected wet land clusters will be visited three times (once in every season) during the year and the dry land clusters twice during the year.

Crop estimation surveys are also conducted for the following important crops every year. The number of experiments conducted per zone is also given below.

- |   |                 |                 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Paddy - Autumn, Winter, Summer - 6 per season. |                 |                 |
| 2. Coconut - 3                                    | 6. Tapioca - 2  | 10. Sesamum - 2 |
| 3. Arecanut - 2                                   | 7. Banana - 3   | 11. Jack - 2    |
| 4. Cashew - 2                                     | 8. Cocoa - 2    |                 |
| 5. Pepper - 2                                     | 9. Plantain - 2 |                 |

In addition to the above three minor crops also are selected for Crop Estimation Survey (CES) every year by rotation. The minor crops selected during 1992-'93 were sugarcane, pineapple and turmeric.

Area and production of important crops

Sl. No.	CROP	AREA IN HECTARES						PRODUCTION IN TONNES			
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Paddy	604082	577557	583388	559450	1032605	1012558	1141231	1086578		
2.	Jowar	2559	4117	4469	4527	1295	2089	2277	2305		
3.	Ragi	1552	1825	1948	1272	1281	1491	1589	1042		
4.	Other Cereals	4133	3143	3047	1455	3185	2412	2358	1131		
5.	Pulses including tur	25711	25501	25002	23385	18639	18459	17971	16544		
6.	Sugar cane	8228	8245	8025	7625	53807	53519	54077	51977		
7.	Pepper	146081	157006	167104	168507	46819	43241	54135	46802		
8.	Chillies	755	748	692	551	735	734	681	544		
9.	Ginger	14444	14167	14432	14143	45511	45020	47272	45685		
10.	Turmeric	3047	3083	2931	2669	5841	5787	5721	5123		
11.	Cardamom	64627	64548	64548	*43826	2050	2820	2820	*3450		
12.	Betel nut	60535	62472	63179	64817	10665	11450	11954	13074		
13.	Tamarind	12563	13122	14290	14999	31484	32675	35337	36441		
14.	Cloves	881	951	915	788	NA	NA	NA	NA		
15.	Nutmeg	2671	2901	3050	3251	4770	5192	5537	5919		
16.	Jack	63768	67554	68448	71002	181367	206559	229248	266043		

\*Figures furnished by Spices Board. (\$: Production in Million nuts, £: Production in '000 Nos.)

The fall in the area under Cardamom is due to the revision of area estimated based on a census conducted by the Cardamom Board.

(Table contd.)  
Area and production of crops

Crops	Area in hectares:					Production in tonnes				
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	
17. Mango	67532	70709	72418	75480	226105	238144	225934	241054		
18. Banana	18939	20496	20991	22099	249933	262381	274760	295145		
19. Other plantain	37970	38801	39776	43538	172576	175230	175421	196790		
20. Pineapple	4097	4487	4545	4724	50639	55447	49432	46265		
21. Pappaya	11532	11906	12352	12685	50460	52171	54221	55999		
22. Cashewnut	121550	124740	123661	115621	81481	108264	106258	102771		
23. Drumstick	15627	16569	17291	17785	15585	16435	17288	18828		
24. Sweet Potato	3399	3174	2854	2603	28213	26544	23639	21611		
25. Tapioca	172908	169475	160145	146493	3236352	3165265	3053972	2803001		
26. Groundnut	14749	13264	12113	12819	13907	9664	9002	9527		
27. Sesamum	12326	11753	10763	9433	3962	2029	2029	2063		
28. Coconut (M. Nuts)	775365	816880	832174	870022	3346	4215	4358	4232		
29. Cotton (Bale of 170 Kg)	4922	6429	7956	10731	7944	10376	12841	17320		
30. Tobacco	362	359	332	252	679	667	618	472		
31. Lemongrass	6142	5018	4621	3416	316	243	218	160		
32. Tea*	34642	34618	34605	34616	51952	71133	65066	60638		
33. Coffee*	65637	65637	75057	75057	22925	47425	21250	20910		
34. Rubber	358957	379666	396474	411615	216562	238414	275397	307521		
35. Cocoa	14003	13571	12758	11901	5857	5780	5246	5615		

\*Commodity Board figures.

## 1.2 Agriculture census

Agricultural Census <sup>is</sup> was carried out on all India basis once in five years since 1970-'71. This is a centrally sponsored scheme with 100% central assistance. The main objectives of agricultural census are

- (1) to arrive at a distribution of operational holdings by size class and to assess the incidence of various tenure systems.
- (2) to study the pattern of land use and the area under different crops.
- (3) to study the agriculture practices and inputs used in cultivation, specifically to estimate the quantity and type of fertilizers and manures used, extent of irrigated area along with the sources of irrigation.

In all the States except Kerala, West Bengal and Orissa, the Agricultural Census envisages re-tabulation of the data available on the land records. In the absence of such records in Kerala, West Bengal and Orissa the method of sample census is adopted.

The Fourth Agricultural Census with reference to period 1985-'86 was carried out in the State and the reports have been released. The present Agricultural census ie. the fifth in the series, has 1990-'91 as its reference period. Due to certain administrative and technical reasons, there was delay in undertaking the census in Kerala state. The listing work of the present census was carried out during the period June 1992 to December 1992. During the 1st three censuses, the data in respect of main census were collected utilising the services of the personnel of the Revenue Department under the technical guidance of this department. But for the fourth as well as the fifth census, the data on main census were collected utilising the services of Investigators of this department, in addition to their normal duties, under the close supervision of Taluk and District level Officers. The field work has been completed in all districts.

A preliminary report based on the listing schedule of 1990-'91 was published. This report gives details regarding the number and area of operational holdings in respect of all eleven size classes ranging from less than 0.02 hectare to 20 hectares and above for individual, joint and institutional holdings with breakdown for scheduled caste, scheduled Tribes and others.

Tables showing important details are given below:-

**Agricultural Census**  
1990-'91  
**District-wise number & area of total operational holdings**  
1990-'91

Sl. No.	District	Number of holdings	% to Total	Area (Ha.)	% to Total	Average size of holdings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01.	Thiruvananthapuram	628868	11.60	106773	5.93	0.17
02.	Kollam	482211	8.90	79645	5.43	0.17
03.	Pathanamthitta	249967	4.61	89791	4.98	0.36
04.	Alappuzha	403973	7.45	83974	4.66	0.21
05.	Kottayam	348017	6.42	146533	8.13	0.42
06.	Idukki	244830	4.52	204127	11.33	0.83
07.	Ernakulam	516296	9.53	126072	7.00	0.24
08.	Thrissur	513861	9.48	124216	6.89	0.24
09.	Palakkad	434439	8.02	186730	10.36	0.43
10.	Malappuram	461029	8.51	140266	7.78	0.30
11.	Kozhikode	462603	8.54	135415	6.96	0.29
12.	Wayanad	131736	2.43	100952	5.60	0.77
13.	Kannur	369760	6.82	166621	9.25	0.45
14.	Kasaragode	171599	3.17	102708	5.70	0.60
	<b>State total</b>	<b>5419189</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1801823</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>9.33</b>

**Distribution of operational holdings according to size class**

Size Class	1985-'86		1990-'91	
	Number (Lakhs)	Area (Lakh hect.)	Number (Lakhs)	Area (Lakh hect.)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Marginal	44.82 (91.53)	08.16 (46.02)	50.16 (92.56)	08.80 (48.83)
2. Small	02.82 (05.76)	03.82 (21.55)	02.81 (05.19)	03.81 (21.14)
3. Semi-medium	01.04 (02.12)	02.72 (15.34)	00.98 (01.80)	02.54 (14.10)
4. Medium	00.25 (00.51)	01.31 (07.39)	00.21 (00.39)	01.13 (06.27)
5. Large	00.04 (00.08)	01.72 (09.70)	00.03 (00.06)	01.74 (09.66)
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.97</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>17.73</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>54.19</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>18.02</b> <b>(100.00)</b>

Figures in brackets are percentages.

\*Note:- Marginal - Below 1 hectare, Small - 1 to 2 hectares, Semi-medium - 2 to 4 hectares, Medium - 4 to 10 hectares, Large - 10 hectares and above.



**District-wise number and area of total operational holdings of  
scheduled caste & Scheduled tribe - 1990-1991**

Sl. No.	District	Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
		Holdings	Area	Area/ holding	Holdings	Area	Area/ Holding
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	69102	4315	0.06	5768	5106	0.89
2.	Kollam	54364	4328	0.08	1393	340	0.24
3.	Pathanamthitta	29410	2657	0.09	1155	370	0.32
4.	Alappuzha	35488	2628	0.07	758	28	0.04
5.	Kottayam	23129	2070	0.09	3688	1314	0.36
6.	Idukki	38886	5592	0.14	11787	8093	0.69
7.	Ernakulam	45838	3223	0.07	641	82	0.13
8.	Thrissur	58883	3742	0.06	596	62	0.10
9.	Palakkad	66348	7790	0.12	5828	4554	0.78
10.	Malappuram	38325	3682	0.10	1698	960	0.57
11.	Kozhikode	29918	2931	0.10	1575	457	0.29
12.	Wayanad	3271	1070	0.33	21255	6621	0.31
13.	Kannur	16358	2857	0.17	3915	1975	0.50
14.	Kasaragod	12274	3379	0.28	5705	4020	0.70
<b>State Total</b>		<b>521594</b>	<b>50264</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>65762</b>	<b>33982</b>	<b>0.52</b>

### 1.3 Survey on Cost of Cultivation of Important Crops

The data on the Cost of cultivation are needed for the successful implementation of various schemes in the agricultural sector. Cost of cultivation data are required to draw up realistic plans for the development of various crops; diversification of cropping pattern and maximisation of net returns from them. These data are also required by the State and Central Government to fix flow/support prices for agricultural commodities. The scheme for conducting cost of cultivation survey was initiated in 1979-'80 and the reports on cost of cultivation of important crops in Kerala till 1989-'90 were published.

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#### Cost of cultivation (per hectare) of important crops in Kerala during 1989-'90

1	Cost of cultivation (per hectare)		
	A	B	C
	2	3	4
Paddy Autumn	6284	12210	12509
Winter	6700	12388	12740
Summer	7619	11978	12482
Coconut	4631	43444	43752
Tapioca	6367	37919	38679
Pepper	6017	43558	44680

**Cost 'A':-** Cash and kind expenses (paid-out costs) actually incurred by the cultivators.

**Cost 'B':-** Cost 'A' plus interest on fixed capital.

**Cost 'C':-** Cost 'B' plus imputed value of family labour.

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## II. INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

### 2.1 Economic Census

The Central Statistical Organisation (C.S.O) launched a scheme of Economic Surveys in 1976 to fill data gaps in the unorganised sectors of non-agricultural economy. The scheme envisaged for organising periodically countrywide census of economic activities followed by detailed sample surveys of unorganised segments of non-agricultural economy. The economic census is aimed at providing basic information on distribution of non-agricultural enterprises and follow-up surveys for collection of detailed information about the structure of enterprises, investment, input, output, employment, etc.

The first country-wide Economic Census was carried out in India in 1977. This census of un-organised non-agricultural establishments was conducted to collect certain basic items of information such as description of activity, number of persons usually working, type of ownership, value of outputs etc.

The Second Economic Census was conducted in 1980 along with houselisting operation of 1981 population census. In this Economic Census besides non-agricultural establishments and own account enterprises (ie. enterprises run wholly by household numbers) agricultural enterprises excluding crop production and plantation were also covered. Based on the frame thrown up by the census, three follow up surveys were carried out during 1983-'84 to 1985-'86.

The Third Economic Census was conducted in 1990 along with the house listing operation of 1991 population census. The main objective of the census was to provide a complete frame for detailed enquiries intended, to cover information on nature of activity, employment, emoluments, expenditure, receipts, inventory of fixed assets etc. of the enterprises to be covered on a sample basis. The Third Economic Census is a complete enumeration of entrepreneurial activities other than crop production and plantation. The information was collected on location of enterprises, description of activities of enterprises, nature of operations, type of ownership, social group of owner, power/fuel used for the activity and the number of hired persons usually working in the enterprises.

The quick manual tabulation results of the Third Economic Census reveals that there are 12.22 lakh enterprises in the State as against 8.72 lakhs in 1980. The percentage of increase of enterprises thus works out to 40.18 percent. The total number of persons working in these enterprises rose to 31.39 lakhs from 24.82 lakhs in 1980. The average number of persons working per enterprise has slightly decreased from 2.81 in 1980 to 2.57 in 1990. Even though the number of enterprises increased by 40.18 percent the number of persons employed in these enterprises increased only by 21.0 percent.

## 2.2 Annual Survey of Industries

The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is the principal source of data on various aspects of registered establishments classified under manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and repair services. The field operation division of the National Sample Survey Organisation (N.S.S.O.) carries out the field work of the survey and the Central Statistical Organisation is responsible for the tabulation and publication of the results at the national level. The tabulation and publication of the result at the State level is done by this Department for which one copy of the Schedule canvassed by the N.S.S. is supplied to this Department.

The survey covers broadly the following three types of units.

The first is factories registered under Section 2m (i) and 2m (ii) of the Factories Act 1948. Units employing 10 or more workers and using power will come under section 2 m(i) and units employing 20 or more workers and not using power will come under 2 m(ii) of Factories Act. This category also includes the repair services unit incidental to manufacturing activities such as cold storages, repair of foot wear and other leather goods, electrical repair shops and repair of other consumer durable items.

The second type comprises electricity undertakings registered with the Central Electricity Authority and various water supply undertakings.

The third type includes those beedi and cigar establishments which are registered under Beedi and Cigar Workers Act 1966. Oil storage and distribution units, restaurants and cafes, establishments coming under the control of the Department of Defence production which are not engaged in the production of any item for sale or exchange and technical training institute are excluded from the purview of the survey though they may be registered as factories under Factories Act 1948.

The unit of enumeration in Annual Survey of Industries is a factory in the case of manufacturing industries, a workshop in the case of repair services, an undertaking in the case of electricity and water supply and an establishment in the case of Beedi and Cigar industries. The owner of two or more units located in the same State and pertaining to the same industry group is permitted to furnish a single consolidated return.

The frame for the Annual Survey of Industries is revised and updated once in two years. The factories included in the Survey are grouped into two Sectors viz. Census and non census sectors. Units employing 50 or more workers and using power and those employing 100 or more workers, without using power are grouped under the Census Sector while the remaining units constitute the non-census Sector. This classification is done on the basis of employment figures of this

previous years' returns. Once ~~and~~ the unit is classified into the census or the non-census sector its status is not altered for a period of two years i.e. till the frame is revised.

All the units in the census sector, all electricity undertakings and units in specified categories of the non-census sector have been covered in this survey on a complete enumeration basis. The units from the non-census sector which are completely enumerated belong to:-

(1) Those industries where the total number of units do not exceed 50 at the All India level.

(2) Units located in relatively less industrialised States.

The reports relating to Annual Survey of Industries upto the year 1986-'87 were published. Preparation of the reports for the years 1987-'88 and 1988-'89 is over and reports have been forwarded to Central Statistical Organisation for approval. The data for the remaining periods are under different stages of processing and the work is now progressing.

### 2.3 Index of Industrial Production

The Index of Industrial Production measures the impact of development in the field of industrial sector over a period of time in the State. The indices are computed quarterly from the year 1975-'76 onwards with base year 1970 and from the year 1988-'89 with the base year 1980-'81. The index covers production in the manufacturing and electricity generation sectors in the State. In the manufacturing sector the production data are collected from the census sector of factories covered by the Annual Survey of Industries (i.e. Factories having 50 or more workers and using power and those having 100 or more workers but not using power). On the assumption that this group contributes the major share of the value added by the manufacturing sector.

The indices are computed and published for the broad industrial divisions at the 2 digit level of the revised National Industrial Classification 1987. The general index of industrial production for the period from 1980-'81 to 1990-'91 is given below:-

#### Index of Industrial Production of Kerala

1980-'81	(Base 1970 = 100)	-	187.10
1981-'82		-	180.51
1982-'83		-	158.59
1983-'84		-	139.06
1984-'85		-	183.57
1985-'86		-	200.60
1986-'87		-	170.95
1987-'88		-	175.19
1988-'89	(Base 1980-'81 = 100)	-	142.33

(Contd.)

(Table contd.)

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1989-'90	-	166.98
1990-'91	-	190.45

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The linking factor for converting 1970-'71 base to 1980-'81 base is 1.87.

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The reports relating to Annual Survey of Industries upto the year 1986-'87 were published. Preparation of the reports for the years 1987-'88 and 1988-'89 is over and reports have been forwarded to Central Statistical Organisation for approval. The data for the remaining periods are under different stages of processing and the work is now progressing.

### 2.3 Index of Industrial Production

The Index of Industrial Production measures the impact of development in the field of industrial sector over a period of time in the State. The indices are computed quarterly from the year 1975-'76 onwards with base year 1970 and from the year 1988-'89 with the base year 1980-'81. The index covers production in the manufacturing and electricity generation sectors in the State. In the manufacturing sector the production data are collected from the census sector of factories covered by the Annual Survey of Industries (i.e. Factories having 50 or more workers and using power and those having 100 or more workers but not using power). On the assumption that this group contributes the major share of the value added by the manufacturing sector.

The indices are computed and published for the broad industrial divisions at the 2 digit level of the revised National Industrial Classification 1987. The general index of industrial production for the period from 1980-'81 to 1990-'91 is given below:-

#### Index of Industrial Production of Kerala

1980-'81	(Base 1970 = 100)	-	187.10
1981-'82		-	180.51
1982-'83		-	158.59
1983-'84		-	139.06
1984-'85		-	183.57
1985-'86		-	200.60
1986-'87		-	170.95
1987-'88		-	175.19
1988-'89	(Base 1980-'81 = 100)	-	142.33

(Contd.)

(Table contd.)

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1989-'90	-	166.98
1990-'91	-	190.45

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The linking factor for converting 1970-'71 base to 1980-'81 base is 1.87.

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### III. POPULATION STATISTICS

#### 3.1 Vital Statistics

The Vital Statistics unit of this Department continued to engage in the collection, compilation, tabulation and analysis of data on births and deaths for publication of Vital Statistics of the State. The data generated through civil registration under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 are collected. The Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths is the Director of Panchayats and the Additional Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths is the Additional Director of this Department. The District Panchayat Officers are the District Registrars. The Commissioners of Municipalities and Corporations are empowered with powers of the District Registrars. In Corporations Health Officers are appointed as Local Registrars and in Municipalities and Guruvayoor Township, the Senior most Health Inspectors as the Local Registrars. In the rural area the Executive Officers of the Panchayats function as the Local Registrars for the purpose of civil registration. The Local Registrars furnish the details of births and deaths in the prescribed forms regularly to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics where further processing of the data on vital events (births and deaths) is carried out.

The Vital Statistics Bulletin upto the year 1987 were published and the same for the year 1988 is under print. The tabulated data upto the year 1989 were furnished to the Registrar General of India. Data relating to 1990 and later years are at various stages of processing.

The periodical (monthly) returns on advance summary figures are regularly sent to the Registrar General of India.

#### Scheme for the improvement of vital statistics

The following schemes for the improvement of vital statistics are continuing.

##### 1. Survey on census of death (Rural)

The objective of the scheme is to obtain quick and reliable data on causes of death in rural areas of the State. In early sixties "Model Registration Scheme" was initiated by Registrar General of India. Accordingly the scheme was introduced in Kerala in May 1965 in a limited number (18) of Primary Health Centres. The scheme was later extended to some more centres. In 1982, ensuring a norm of two Primary Health Centres for a million rural population the scheme was extended to new centres. The Model Registration Scheme was also renamed as "Survey of Census of Death (R)". By this time a gradual replacement of old Primary Health Centres was taken up for implementation. The replacement programme was completed by the year 1985. The scheme is now in operation in 50 selected Primary Health Centres. A 'Field Agent' selected from among the para-medical staff is appointed in each Primary Health Centre for regular conduct of the survey and the Computer of the Primary Health Centre as the 'Recorder' for the purpose of conducting.

regularly. Under this scheme all the vital events (births and deaths) occurring in the selected village are also recorded. As the villages in the State are very large both in area and population, a segment of about 2000 population is demarcated for the survey. The details regarding causes of deaths are collected by enquiry method by the field agent with the help of a non-medical list of causes of death. Apart from giving guidance and supervision, the Medical Officer in charge of the Selected Primary Health Centre investigates 10% of the deaths reported in each month or two such cases.

The monthly returns on births and deaths and Medical Officers check reports are sent to the Registrar General of India regularly. The results of the Half Yearly Survey are also furnished to the Registrar General periodically.

The details in this regard upto May 1993 were furnished to the Registrar General of India.

## 2. Scheme on Medical Certification of Causes of death.

The scheme introduced at the instance of Registrar General of India aims at collecting reliable and accurate data on causes of deaths which occurred in hospitals of selected cities and towns. To start with the scheme was introduced in Thiruvananthapuram City Corporation in 1969. Later it was extended to two other City Corporation in Kochi and Kozhikode and two major municipalities having population of more than 1 lakh (viz. Kollam and Alappuzha). The Deputy Health Officers in those places are responsible for the implementation of the scheme effectively. The scheme was not in operation in 3 places for the last few years for want of Deputy Health Officers. Steps have been taken to fill up those vacancies.

The reports on Medical Certification of Causes of death upto the year 1989 were published. The report relating to 1990 is under print. The tabulated data upto 1990 were furnished to the Registrar General of India and the report for 1991 is under preparation.

## 3. Spot-check work survey

There are deficiencies in civil registration. As the defacto approach is followed in the case of registration of vital events, many events which actually belong to rural areas are registered as urban cases. The reason for this is the movement of rural folks to the urban areas to avail themselves of the better medical facilities and treatment. Thus the events occurring in towns comprise those relating to the normal residents and outsiders. A system of spot-check has been introduced in 34 towns (3 Corporations, 30 municipalities and Guruvayoor Township) for the purpose of estimating the residential vital rates and extent of under registration.

Reports upto 1988 were published and the same for 1989 is being prepared.

### 3.2 Sample Registration

The objective of the scheme is to collect quick and reliable data for the estimation of vital rates. This scheme has been found necessary because of the incompleteness of the civil registration data. In Kerala the survey in the rural sector is being conducted by the Department of Economics and Statistics and in urban sector by the Census Department of Government of India.

Before introducing the scheme in full-fledged form in July 1965; the survey was conducted as a pilot project in 1964-'65. In Kerala, the survey is being conducted in selected 150 rural samples. The stratified random sampling method was followed for the selection of the sample. The 4 population groups below 500, 500-999, 1000-1999, 2000 and above under the two regions - Northern and Southern constitute the Strata. The Samples originally selected were retained for the survey upto 1982. 75 samples were replaced during the year 1982 and the remaining during 1983. The continuous enumeration of births and deaths occurring to the normal residents and visitors in each sample area is done by part-time enumerator appointed. There are 150 such part time enumerators for the purpose. At the end of each half-year the statistical assistant/computer assistant/compiler posted from the Census Department conduct the half yearly survey updating the age, residential status etc. of the normal residents and simultaneously preparing the list of births and deaths occurred in sample area. The two lists are matched and un-matched events are re-verified by the Additional District Officer. The data received in the Directorate are subjected to scrutiny and then analysed. Annual reports on sample registration upto 1989 were published and the same for 1990 is under preparation. The birth and death rates for the period from 1986 to 1990 are given below:-

	Birth rate	Death rate
1986	22.5	6.1
1987	21.7	6.1
1988	20.3	6.4
1989	20.3	6.1
1990	19.6	6.0

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## IV. LABOUR AND HOUSING

### 4.1 Labour

A number of labour legislation were enacted for the ~~purpose~~ <sup>purpose</sup> of providing a healthier, safer and more pleasant environment for workmen and improving their productivity. Among them Factories Act, 1948, Payments of Wages Act, 1936 and Industrial Disputes Act 1967 have a significant role to perform in regulating and controlling the welfare amenities of the factory workers and employers. The data collected under the Labour Legislations excluding the above enactments are supportive for the effective labour administration and provide significant indicators of economic development.

The labour unit of the department continued to engage in the collection, tabulation and analysis of data under the above enactments and the preparation of reports for dissemination. The returns (Annual and Half yearly) under Factories Act which are statutory in nature are collected from the Factory units registered under Section 2 m(i), Section 2 m(ii) and sec.85 of the Act. Under the Payment of Wages Act, the factory managements are required to furnish the annual returns (Form IV) containing the relevant information relating to the workers in the factories earning less than Rs.1600/- pm. The non-statutory returns (monthly) under Industrial Disputes Act relating to work stoppage, closure, retrenchment etc. are collected from the establishments where industrial disputes are prevailing. The returns under the Factories Act and Payment of Wages Act are recieved through the Directorate of Factories and Boilers in this directorate where further processing of the data is done and the tabulated data furnished to the Labour Bureau. The monthly returns under the Industrial Disputes Act are collected through the District Labour Officers/Chief Inspector of plantations in the directorate and monthly reports are forwarded to the Labour Bureau. Apart from them, other items of work concerning Maternity Benefit Act are also attended to in the Labour Unit.

The annual reports upto the year 1988 under Factories Act and the annual statements under the Payment of Wages Act upto 1990 were forwarded to the Labour Bureau. The preparation of the annual reports for the year 1989 has been completed. The annual statements under Payment of Wages Act and Maternity Benefits Act for the year 1991 are nearing completion. The monthly reports on Industrial Disputes prepared are forwarded to the Labour Bureau regularly.

### 4.2 Wage Structure Survey

This Department started this survey in the State in 1963-'64.

The trend in wage rates for different kinds of skilled and unskilled labourers in the construction sector and of the paid employees in the trade and commerce sector has been the subject of the study of the survey.

The Building Cost Index Numbers for the year 1990 with Thiruvananthapuram as centre have been computed and forwarded to the National Building Organisation (N.B.O). The computation of index numbers for the year 1991 is nearing completion.

The market prices of building materials and wages of the building labourers in respect of various centres upto the quarter ended ..31-3-'93....was forwarded to the N.B.O.

The quarterly returns on Housing Statistics in respect of various Municipalities for the quarter ended 31.3.91 have been forwarded to National Building Organisation.

#### 4.3 Housing

The Housing Statistics Cell was set up in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in 1967. It guides and co-ordinates the working of the housing cells functioning in the Public Works Department and in the Directorate of Municipalities, and also collects data directly from ~~the three City~~ the three City Corporations in the State. In addition to this, data on prices of building materials and wage rates in the house construction sector are also collected and published. This information on house construction activities, are very useful for the formulation of housing policies. A Brochure on Housing Statistics 1987 was published by this Department.

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## V. PRICES STATISTICS

Ever since the inception of the Department of Economics and Statistics collection of various types of prices and computation of price indices have been a regular item of work of this Department. The Director has been declared as the Statistics Authority, for this State and under this Authority Consumer Price Indices, farm prices, wholesale prices and retail prices of various commodities are regularly published. In addition, the coverage and scope of the price collection work are being extended to more number of items and more number of centres in the State for making the price data collected more useful to the users. As the importance of various types of prices in any economic analysis is more and more being realised, there has been an increasing demand for the price data from various quarters like Central and State Government Departments, Institutions, Research Organisations and other data users.

The price collection work is being carried out through a net work of staff spread over the entire State. The officers at the District level provide necessary technical guidance and supervision for the price collection work.

The important items of work being attended by this division are given below:-

1. Daily retail prices of 50 items of essential commodities are being collected from the District Head Quarters.
2. Retail prices of 92 items of necessaries are being collected from 20 centres for computation of monthly Consumer Price Index numbers (and regularly published in the Government Gazette.)
3. Weekly retail prices of essential commodities (96 items) are collected from 20 centres.
4. Weekly retail prices of food & non-food items (106 items) are being collected from 3 centres and furnished to Government of India.
5. Weekly retail prices of 55 items are being collected from 4 centres and furnished to Labour Bureau, Government of India for computing index numbers with the year 1982 as base.
6. Monthly retail prices of 31 farm produces are being collected from all taluks and published in the Gazette. (The cash equivalent of wages in kind given to the labourers is calculated from these data.)
7. Quarterly prices of dietary articles, are being collected and furnished to the various institutions including Directorate of Health Services, Prisons, Directorate of Indigenous Medicines, Museum and Zoos, for enabling them to fix up the contracts for the supply of the different items.

8. Annual retail prices of about 1000 ayurvedic raw material items are collected from 2 centres in the State and furnished to Government Ayurveda Colleges and Research Centres for enabling them to fix up contracts.
9. Weekly wholesale and retail prices of salt are being collected from Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Kozhikode and furnished to Salt Commissioner, Jaipur and also to Deputy Salt Commissioner, Mahe. Monthly stock of salt is also informed to Board of Revenue.
10. Weekly wholesale prices of Spices are collected from Sulthanbatheri, Kalpetta, Kanhangad and Kasaragod Centres and furnished to the Director, Arecanut and Spices Development, Government of India, Kozhikode. Weekly retail prices of spices (5 Nos.) are collected from 2 Centres (Kottayam and Thrissur) and the details are furnished to (1) Director, Cocoa and Arecanut and Spices Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India and (2) Deputy Director, Spices Board, Cochin. Weekly retail prices of additional 33 items (other than those collected for computing Consumer Price Index Numbers) are being collected from 10 districts.
11. The market rates of forest produces of 18 spices are collected from Kollam, Kottayam, Ernakulam and Kozhikode and supplied to Forest department.
12. Details of the off-take of rationed articles such as rice, wheat, sugar, kerosene etc. are regularly being collected from selected shops for working out the weighted average price of rationed articles for Consumer Price Index Numbers.
13. Fortnightly wholesale farm prices of 45 agricultural commodities are regularly collected from all taluks for computing parity index and the same is furnished to Government of India.
14. Average monthly farm prices of agricultural commodities are being sent to District Collectors under K.L.R. Act.
15. Daily wages of Agricultural labourers are being collected monthly from 20 centres and report to the Government of India. Monthly Wage Index is computed and furnished to Government of India.
16. Computing monthly parity index between prices received and paid by farmers and forwarded to Government of India.
17. Weekly prices of coir and husk are being collected from 34 centres and the statement is furnished to Coir Board and the Monthly Price of Coir is published in the Gazette.
18. Information of fortnightly farm prices of coconut with husk is being furnished to Coconut Development Board, Government of India, Cochin.

19. Month-end wholesale prices of paddy and rice (Open market) are being reported to Commissioner, Civil Supplies Corporation.

Weekly wholesale prices of Rice, Wheat and Sugar are being reported to the Food Corporation of India.

Open market selling price of commodities are being supplied monthly to the Regional Manager, Kerala State Civil Supplies, Limited.

20. Annual progress reports of Market Intelligence work are being collected, consolidated and furnished to the Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

The Market Intelligence Unit attached to Prices Division has two regional offices at Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode. This scheme is mainly intended to educate the farmers on the market situation prevailing at the different centres in the State. Information is collected from 27 centres in the Southern region and 12 centres in the northern region. This information is used to prepare the daily bulletin for broadcast through All India Radio. The weekly review on wholesale prices of agricultural commodities, weekly data on stock and arrivals of agricultural commodities etc. are also being issued by the section.

Some of the latest indices are given below:-

1. Consumer Price Index, (2) Wholesale Price Index and (3) Parity Index.

1. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (COST OF LIVING INDEX) NUMBERS FOR AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL WORKERS FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1993.

Sl. No.	Centre	Index Numbers for	
		MAY 1993	JUNE 1993
1	2	3	4
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	589	594
2.	Kollam	609	613
3.	Punalur	581	586
4.	Alappuzha	592	597
5.	Kottayam	593	597
6.	Mundakkayam	593	598
7.	Munnar	582	587
8.	Ernakulam	581	586
9.	Chalakkudy	602	606
10.	Thrissur	579	584
11.	Palakkad	583	588
12.	Malappuram	611	615
13.	Kozhikode	591	595
14.	Meppady	606	610
15.	Kannur	595	600

(Base 1970 = 100)



LINKING FACTORS AND ESTIMATED INDICES  
ON THE BASE OF THE OLD SERIES

Sl. No.	Centre	Linking Factors*	Estimated Indices on the base of the old series for	
			May 1993	June 1993
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	8.68	5113	5156
2.	Kollam	8.54	5201	5235
3.	Punalur	8.38	4869	4911
4.	Alappuzha	8.53	5050	5092
5.	Kottayam	8.75	5189	5224
6.	Munnar	8.00	4656	4696
7.	Ernakulam	8.83	5130	5174
8.	Chalakkudy	8.78	5286	5321
9.	Thrissur	8.76	5072	5116
10.	Kozhikode	9.53	5632	5670

\*Linking factors approved in G.O.(MS)14/80/Plg. dated 22.3.1980 have been used from March 1980. Base for all centres except Kozhikode is August 1939 = 100. Base for Kozhikode is year ended June 1936 = 100.

2. WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX  
1993 - January

Base 52-53 = 100

Sl. No.	Crop	Weight	Relation	Index
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>All Crops</b>			1523.4
I.	Food Crop	635		1140.6
	a. Food grain	636	638.1	
	b. Molasses	32	1376.1	
	c. Condiments & Spices	163		1698.5
	1. Pepper	192	262.8	
	2. Ginger	30	1926.1	
	3. Turmeric	8	6335.3	
	4. Arecanut	673	1784.2	
	5. Cardamom	97	3492.4	
	d. Fruits & Vegetables	169		2448.9
	1. Banana	94	1583.7	
	2. Tapioca	449	1926.2	
	3. Cashewnut	457	3140.4	

(Contd.)

(Table contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
II. Non-food Crops		365		2189.3
a. Oil Seeds		698		2712.0
1. Coconut		964	2735.1	
2. Groundnut		10	1978.9	
3. Sesamom (Gingelly)		11	1744.9	
4. Lemongrass oil		15	2425.8	
b. Plantation crops		302		981.3
1. Tea		602	1034.6	
2. Coffee		134	1189.3	
3. Rubber		264	754.3	

### 3. Parity Index Numbers

Statement showing the Parity Index Numbers for  
the month of December 1992. Base 1952-53 = 100

Month	Prices received by farmers	Domestic expendi- ture	Farm cultiva- tion cost	Prices paid by the farmers	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6
November '92	1542	1245	2372	1718	90
December '92	1529	1253	2431	1745	88

## VI. NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION

After the attainment of independence, the need for reliable statistical data on various aspect of the economic and social life in the country was keenly felt by planners and administrators. The standing committee of the Department of Statistics set up in 1948 and the National Income Committee appointed in 1949, found large gaps in the statistical information available in the country. With a veiw to bridge this gap, the Indian National Sample Survey (N.S.S) was organised in 1950 under the initiative of late Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis since its inception, the N.S.S. has thrown up a large volume of data on a continuing basis through country wide surveys based on principle of sampling.

Although initially it was envisaged that N.S.S. should concentrate on collecting data to fill up the gaps in statistics required for National Income estimation gradually the scope has widened to meet the needs of planning. N.S.S. has now completed 49 rounds of surveys and has collected data on a wide range of socio-economic subjects viz. agriculture, industry, live stock, demography, assets, debt and investment, consumer expenditure, employment and unemployment, housing condition etc. The data are collected from a sample of household, persons or establishment spread throughout the country to provide precise estimates at the all India and State levels. N.S.S. has generally used a stratified two stage design with census villages and urban blocks as first stage units and house hold as second stage units. The N.S.S. consists of a central sample and an equal matching sample known as State sample. The responsibility of field work and processing of central sample is with the National Sample Survey Organisation, whereas that of the State Sample is with the respective State Directorate of Economics and Statistics. In Kerala the State Sample for a round has generally been of the order of 360 census villages and 144 urban blocks in the first stage and about 6000 households in the second stage. In one N.S.S. round primary data relating to two or more subjects involving more than 100 attributes or characteristics are collected.

N.S.S. data are collected on a continuing manner over successive rounds. In the earlier rounds, certain subjects were canvassed on a continuing basis from round to round. These included subjects like consumer expenditure, population, births and deaths, labour force etc. Apart from continuing enquiries some subjects were taken up periodically on an ad hoc basis in a particular round or rounds. Drawing upon the experience of the surveys conducted in earlier rounds and also on the twin consideration of priority attached by the regular users of the N.S.S. data on the survey subjects and the extend of standardisation of the relevant survey concepts and techniques, N.S.S.O. in 1970 drew up a ten year programmed for the conduct of socio-economic surveys.

According to this programme the item of subjects to be covered in the N.S.S. during a decade will be as follows:-

- i. Employment - unemployment, rural labour enquiry and consumer expenditure.

- ii. Un-organised enterprises in non-agriculture sector.
- iii. Population, births, deaths, disability, morbidity, fertility, maternity and child care and family planning.
- iv. Land holding and live stock enterprises.
- v. Debt investment and capital formation.

Of the five groups of subjects cited above (i) and (ii) are to be taken up quinquennially and the remaining three groups decennially. The remaining years of the decades would be kept open to accommodate subjects of special interest to data users.

The department has been participating in the National Sample Surveys from 1955 on an equal matching samples. The data collected in the State matching samples are tabulated and published in the Directorate. The subjects covered during the last few rounds are given below:-

1. 42nd Round: July 1986 to June 1987  
Social consumption (Maternity and child care and family planning participation in Education, utilisation of public distribution system) and consumer expenditure. Problems of aged and armed forces personnel.
2. 43rd Round: July 1987 to June 1988  
Employment and unemployment, travel habits of households, consumer expenditure.
3. 44th Round: July 1988 to June 1989  
Living condition of tribals, housing conditions and current construction activity.
4. 45th Round: July 1989 to June 1990  
Un-organised manufacture, Non-directory establishments and own account enterprises.
5. 46th Round: July 1990 to June 1991  
Trade - Non-directory trading establishments and own account trading enterprises.
6. 47th Round: July 1991 to December 1991  
Disabled persons and literacy and culture.
7. 48th Round: January 1992 to December 1992.  
Land holdings and livestock holdings, debt and investment.
8. 49th Round: January 1993 to June 1993.  
Housing condition and migration and particulars of slum.
9. 50th Round: July 1993 to June 1993  
Employment and unemployment, consumer expenditure.

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## VII. AD HOC SURVEYS

### 7.1 Survey on Migration

Government have accorded administrative sanction for conducting a survey on migration along with the 49th Round of National Sample Survey during January - June 1993 vide G.O.(Rt) No.25/93/Plg. dated 15.1.1993. The total cost of the survey is Rs.1.85 lakhs.

The specific objectives of the survey are:-

1. to estimate the number of persons from Kerala working in Gulf countries and other foreign countries and also those working in outside the State.
2. to estimate the number of persons returned from foreign countries and
3. to ascertain the present occupation status of the returnees.

For the survey about 60000 households have to be covered. The field work of the survey is entrusted to the investigators of the 49th Round of National Sample Survey.

### 7.2 A study on small scale industries run by scheduled caste and scheduled tribe entrepreneurs.

National as well as State development policies give due emphasis for the uplift and betterment of people belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribes, who occupy 11.02 of Kerala's population according to 1991 census. These people occupy the lowest stratum of the society mainly because of the fact that they are mostly engaged in low paying occupation such as agricultural workers, casual workers, workers engaged in the collection of forest produce etc. Government through various 5 year plans, implemented various measures to bring them to the main stream of society.

At present many agencies are working hand in hand to raise the standard of living of people of this stratum. In order to uplift the SC/ST population and to bring them on a par with the rest of the society, more employment opportunities have to be created for them in the non-agricultural sector. While in the service sector some representation of SC & ST can be found because of job reservation of SC & ST population is very small in the manufacturing sector. In order to ensure the benefits of industrialisation to the less privileged SC/ST population, Government of India and State Governments have initiated several measures such as Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan.

#### Objectives of the study

The Government is spending annually between Rs.200 to Rs.300 lakhs under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan for starting and running small scale industries in Kerala. But even after spending that amount and implementing many schemes, it is regretted to note that the

achievement is very marginal. Hence is the need for an evaluation study. The specific objectives of the study are:-

1. to ascertain whether the amount earmarked under SCP and TSP were availed and properly utilised for the purpose for which it was meant.
2. to estimate the additional employment generated and the value of output
3. to ascertain whether the SC/ST entrepreneurs received the proper guidance and follow up action from the officials.
4. to identify the factors leading to the poor performance of SC/ST units.

From the total number of registered units (3204 units) classification is done according to major groups such as food processing, forest based, rubber based, chemicals etc. From these groups 10% of units will be selected by systematic random sampling method for detailed survey.

The field work has started and the report will be published within one year.

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## VIII. STATE INCOME

The State Income division has been computing estimates of State Domestic Product from 1955 onwards, according to the standard methodology issued by the Central Statistical Organisation. The work relating to the economic classification of State expenditure including Government undertakings and local bodies and preparation of standard tables on regional accounts and capital formation was also undertaken from 1978 onwards.

The estimates of State Domestic Product (Gross and Net) at current and constant (1980-'81) prices for the period from 1980-'81 to 1992-'93 has been completed. The estimates for 1990-'91 are provisional while 1991-'92 are quick tabulation results and 1992-'93 are anticipated. The estimation of district income at current and constant prices (1980-'81) for the period from 1980-'81 to 1991-'92 is also completed.

Economic classification of State Government Budget and capital formation were also prepared upto 1991-'92.

**Net state domestic product at factor cost by industry of origin  
in Kerala for the year 1990-'91 (Provisional)**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industry of origin	At current prices	At constant prices (80-81)
1	2	3	4
1.	Agriculture	336304	164013
2.	Forestry & Logging	9497	2710
3.	Fishing	39151	6166
4.	Mining & Quarrying	2504	1021
	<b>Sub total - Primary</b>	<b>387456</b>	<b>173910</b>
5.	Manufacturing	213700	90046
5.1	Registered	147776	61885
5.2	Unregistered	65924	28161
6.	Electricity, gas & water supply	14242	7732
6.1	Electricity	11268	6204
6.2	Gas	1443	974
6.3	Water supply	1531	554
7.	Constructions	112469	38827
	<b>Sub total - Secondary</b>	<b>340411</b>	<b>136605</b>
8.	Transport, storage & communication	86996	25643
8.1	Railways	3601	896
8.2	Tran. other means & Storage	67937	20152
8.3	Communications	15458	4595
9.	Trade, hotel & restaurants	157137	72600
10.	Banking & Insurance	74185	40579
11.	Real Estate & Ownership of Dwellings	4354	2869
12.	Public Administration	58518	31901
13.	Other Services	997119	35173
	<b>Sub total - Tertiary</b>	<b>478309</b>	<b>208765</b>
14.	<b>Net State Domestic Product</b>	<b>1206176</b>	<b>519280</b>
15.	<b>Per Capita Income (Rs.)</b>	<b>4032</b>	<b>1736</b>

## IX. EVALUATION

The Evaluation Division of the Department was started in 1973. Later the survey wing of the Evaluation Division and the Soil Conservation Section working in the Planning Board were shifted to this Department. The Division has functioned with one Deputy Director, one Research Officer and the Supporting Staff.

The main function of this Division is to evaluate the various schemes implemented by the Government Agencies and Departments. The success or draw backs of the schemes were also brought out through the evaluation studies.

Some of the Evaluation studies conducted were as follows:-

1. An evaluation study of the Development Programmes in the Tribal Development Block, Attappady.
2. Evaluation study on household Saving and Investment.
3. Evaluation study on drop-out in Lower Primary and Upper Primary Schools in Kerala.
4. Socio-economic survey of Tribals in Kerala.
5. An evaluation study on applied nutrition Programme (2nd round).
6. Survey for identification of bonded labour in Wayanad area:
7. Study of six Soil Conservation Schemes viz. Ezhamkulam, Anicad, Mannanam, Piravam, Kunda Project and Kundupully.

Besides this 'An Evaluation Study of Farmers Training Programme', 'An Evaluation Study of Intensive Cattle Development Programme', 'Bench marks Surveys on Kallada Irrigation Project' etc. were also conducted.

A study to evaluate the progress of Kundha Hydro Electric Project and its impact on agricultural production in the catchment areas and silt formation in the Hydel reservoir has been taken up in four water sheds.

An evaluation study of soil conservation programme was conducted in 38 selected samples of all the districts except Wayanad, covering the loan schemes and Special Employment Programme. The report of Thiruvananthapuram, Kottayam, Idukki, Thrissur and Pathanamthitta were published and remaining districts will be published soon.

A second round of the general survey was conducted in 48 samples of all districts except Wayanad and the work is progressing.

The survey on completed watersheds of Kulkkoor and Moolakombu in Palakkad district was conducted and tabulation is going on.

It is proposed to conduct an Evaluation Study on the Soil Conservation Programme of Western Ghats scheme in near future.



## X. PLANNING, CO-ORDINATION AND PUBLICATION

### 10.1 Planning

The Planning Unit is responsible for the preparation of Annual Plan and Five Year Plans of the Department and for reviewing the progress of implementation of these schemes. A brief account of the scheme included in the Annual Plan 1993-'94 is given below.

#### A. State Plan Schemes:

1. Strengthening of Computer Division - Rs.6.00 lakhs.
2. Purchase of vehicles Rs.2.50 lakhs.
3. Inservice Training (Rs.2.50 lakhs)
4. Survey and Studies (Rs.18.00 lakhs)
5. T.R.S. (50% Central assistance) State share Rs.160 lakhs.

#### B. Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

1. EARAS (50% CSS) Central Share. (Rs.160.00 lakhs).
2. Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics (Rs.5.00 lakhs).
3. Agricultural Census (Rs.27.00 lakhs).
4. Economic Census (Rs.1.00 lakhs)

Progress reports on the implementation of these schemes are being regularly computed and sent to Government of India and the State Government.

### 10.2 Co-Ordination

The Co-ordination division of this Directorate is primarily concerned with the effective functioning of the statistical cells working in other departments as temporary additions to this Directorate. At present statistical cells are functioning in 18 departments of the State Government. Meetings are often arranged with the Officers-in-charge of these units to review the functioning and also to provide the necessary technical guidance where ever found necessary. The Statistical Cells attached to various Departments are given below:-

1. Agriculture
2. Animal Husbandry
3. Forest
4. Fisheries
5. Irrigation

6. Co-operation
7. Handloom
8. Labour
9. Education
10. Health Services
11. Motor Transport
12. Board of Revenue (Taxes)
13. Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies)
14. Tourism
15. Town Planning
16. Police
17. P.W.D. - Building and local works

### 10.3 Publication

The publication division brings out the following publications on a regular basis.

1. Statistics for Planning
2. Kerala Economy
3. Kerala at a Glance
4. Agricultural Statistics
5. Report on Crop Cutting Experiments
6. Report on Cost of Cultivation of Important Crops
7. Season and Crop Report
8. Report on Annual Survey of Industries
9. Hand Book of Labour Statistics of Kerala.

Besides this, data required for the Quarterly Newsletter of the Central Statistical Organisation, is furnished by this Division. This Division is responsible for the printing and supply of the reports prepared in the various divisions of the Directorate and also the schedule and instructions required for the various surveys. This unit prepares 'Economic and Statistical News Letter' incorporating the activities of various divisions of this Department.

#### 10.4 Library/Documentation Centre

The Library of the erstwhile Bureau of Economics and Statistics was formed in 1962 and it was manned by a Librarian. Consequent on the bifurcation of the Department and the formation of the State Planning Board in 1972, the Library was transferred to State Planning Board along with the Librarian.

In 1973, a Library for this Department was formed and one Compiler was put in charge of the Library. Later one post of Documentation Assistant was sanctioned for the Library vide G.O.(Rt)474/83/Plg. dated 6.9.1983.

At present there are about 6000 books in the Library. A number of journals and periodicals are regularly received. In addition, Annuals of Statistical Importance, both national and international containing studies and reviews on Economic, Statistics, Demography and allied subjects are also received.

The post of Documentation Assistant was upgraded to that of Documentation Officer with a view to strengthen the Library Wing of the Department vide G.O.(Rt)18/89/Plg. dated 10.1.1989.

The publications and periodicals received in the Library are properly entered in the Library Stock Register and circulated among Officers of the Department. Quarterly list of publications are prepared and circulate to various sections of the Department. The Library also arranged for the purchase of books according to the request of various sections of the Department.

In addition to this the Library extends its assistance to Research Scholars, Officers of various Departments, Institutions etc.

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### XI. COMPUTER DIVISION

Considering the large volume of data collected by this Department, and the need for timely processing, safe storage and timely retrieval of data, the government have accorded sanction to establish a Computer Division in the place of the erstwhile Mechanical Tabulation Unit. the division started functioning in November 1990.

At present the Computer Division has 9 machines,

AT 386 - 1

AT 286 - 2

PC XT - 6

Total - 9

In order to fasten the qualitative and quantitative work of the Department, the present Computer Division has to be strengthened rather than going out for external help. The computer time now available is fully utilised.

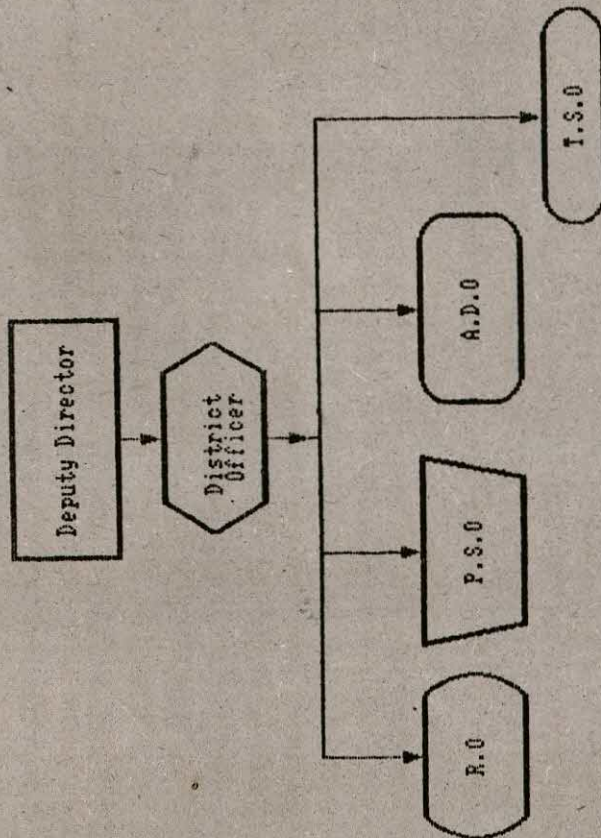
The computer strength is used in carrying out the work in N.S.S. various rounds, Price Index, Daily Prices, Vital Statistics, Annual Survey of Industries, State Income, EARAS etc and many Ad Hoc Surveys and studies. Programming, Data Entry, Processing, Validation and Revalidation, Table generation are completely done by this Division. This Division helps the Department in producing quick reports and other documents as and when required.

The sanctioned strength of this Division is one Deputy Director, and six Data Entry Operators (LD/UD Compilers).

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DISTRICT OFFICE



- R.O - Research officer
- P.S.O - Price supervisory officer
- A.D.O - Additional district officer
- I.S.O - Taluk statistical officer

## A B B R E V I A T I O N

SI	- State Income
S & D	- Survey & Design
EARAS	- Establishment of an Agency for Reporting Agricultural Statistics
AC	- Agricultural Census
EVA	- Evaluation
CD	- Computer Division
VS	- Vital Statistics
ASI	- Annual Survey of Industries
IIP	- Index of Industrial Production
NSS	- National Sample Survey
L & H	- Labour & Housing
PR	- Prices
MI	- Market Intelligence
PUB	- Publication
SR	- Sample Registration
PLG	- Planning
A.D.	- Assistant Director
R.S.O.	- Regional Statistical Officer
A.A.	- Administrative Assistant
S.O.	- Scrutiny Officer
O	- Research Officer
D.O.	- Documentation Officer
S.S.	- Senior Superintendent

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