



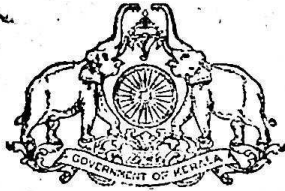
ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF  
STATISTICS

FOR THE YEAR 1956—57

PRINTED BY  
THE S. G. P. AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS  
ERNAKULAM

1958





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**GOVERNMENT OF KERALA**  
**PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**  
**(Planning—C)**

*G.O. (MS) No. 136.*

*Dated, Trivandrum 5th February 1958.*

**ABSTRACT**

**Administration Report of the Department of Statistics for  
the year 1956-57—Part I from 1st April 1956  
to 31st October 1956 and Part II from 1st  
November 1956 to 31st March 1957**

*Read:—Letter No. M3-33/58/SD, dated 8th January 1958 from the  
Director of Statistics.*

**ORDER**  
**PART I**

1. Recorded.

2. Dr. U. Sivaraman Nair, continued to be the Director of Statistics during the period under review, i.e., from 1st April 1956 to 31st October 1956.

3. The Department of Statistics was formed in 1954 as a result of the re-constitution of the Board of Statistics. It functions now as a Central Agency in the State for the systematic collection, compilation, analysis and objective interpretation of all statistics relating to the State.

The most important service it renders is on the lines of conducting sample surveys, and furnishing statistical information required by official and non-official agencies.

4. The Department has, during the period under review, undertaken schemes regarding estimation of area under and production of minor crops, survey of cultivable waste lands, analysis of data and diagnostic studies and supervision, etc.

5. The most important work which the Department undertook during this period was the conduct of the land utilisation survey which was a systematic approach to assessment of area under different crops and other types of land use. A survey of the cultivable waste lands was also performed during 1955-56 in eight taluks. The livestock census, 1956, organised by the Government of India was undertaken by this Department under the guidance of the Director of Statistics who was the special officer for the same. Collection of data relating to price statistics, cost of living, vital statistics, etc., were the other lines of activity pursued by the Department. A sample survey regarding births and deaths was conducted in 1956 and the tabulation and analysis of data are in progress.

6. The Director of Statistics continued to be the Statistics Authority for the purpose of collection of statistics under the Industrial Statistics Act.

Returns under the census of manufacturing industries and Industrial Statistics (Labour Rules) are sent by the Department to the Labour Bureau, Simla and to the Director of Industrial Statistics, Calcutta. Returns under Maternity Benefit Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, Factories Act, Payment of Wages Act, Trade Unions, Labour Disputes, etc., are all being made available.

7. The National Sample Survey Unit of this Department was established in December 1955 as part of an integrated scheme for the conduct of Sample Survey in the State in collaboration with the National Sample Survey of the Government of India. The Department has participated in the tenth round of their Multipurpose Survey. A sample check of the Livestock Census and Crop Cutting Survey on paddy were also done.

## PART II

1. Recorded.

2. Dr. U. Sivaraman Nair continued to be the Director of Statistics during the period under review. He was declared Statistics Authority for the Kerala State, consequent on the reorganisation of the States. The activities of the Department continued as usual, but they had to be extended to the Malabar area also, when the Kerala State was formed. At the initial stage, there were obvious difficulties in regard to the collection of statistics relating to the area that has been carved out of the Madras State. But these were only a passing phenomenon.

3. The formation of the Kerala State was accompanied by the transfer of a portion of departmental staff to the Madras State and *vice versa*.

4. The Department has rendered useful service in furnishing the Government of India with the statistics relating to various items, based on which alone, the Central Government could proceed. The Land Utilisation Survey, National Sample Survey, Survey of land under Crop Cultivation were the spheres wherein the Department played its conspicuous role. Data relating to the Census of Industries were also furnished. Returns under various Acts, like the Factories Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Maternity Benefit Act, Payment of Wages Act, etc., were being supplied as usual. Returns due to the Government of India and other organisations were sent. The Department in collaboration with the Government of India, completed the eleventh round of the National Sample Survey.

5. With the formation of the Kerala State, the Department had to cater to the needs of both Government and non-government organisations in regard to reliable statistics under various items. The Central Government had issued instructions to publish a Hand-book of Statistics of the State, which the Department readily undertook. Compared with the previous years, the publications made by this Department during the period under review were on the increase.

6. A Planning Cell was organised under this Department during the period under review. Schemes like Estimation of Area under and production of Minor Crops, Survey of Cultivable Waste Lands, Analysis of Data from the above, etc., under the Five-Year Plan were also undertaken by the Department. Central Government had been subsidising the schemes implemented in the State as part of the All India Schemes. The actual expenditure relating to the Department for the period has not been stated. This should be furnished in future reports.

7. The working of the Department during the period was altogether satisfactory. It is hoped that the Department would be rendering more service on a systematic basis in future.

(By order of the Governor)

P. N. MADHAVAN PILLAI,

*Deputy Secretary*

To

The Director of Statistics.  
The Director of Public Relations.  
The Finance Department.  
The Comptroller, Kerala.





## CONSPICUOUS FEATURES OF THE WORKING OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

The Department of Statistics functions as the central agency for the collection, compilation and objective interpretation of data relating to the various departments of the State. Since the formation of the Kerala State it has gained importance in being the only reliable source of information relating to the State based on which the Central Government can proceed. The Department is furnishing regularly the returns due to the Central Statistical organisation of the Government of India and to the Statistical Bureau of Calcutta.

The Department has in collaboration with the Government of India completed the eleventh round of the National Sample Survey and the 12th round is in progress during the time under review. It has rendered useful service in supplying statistical information to the Government as well as non-governmental organisations. A number of publications on statistics under various items have been issued. A Planning Cell has also been organised, conduct various surveys had been its usual line of activities. Statistics under various enactments like the Factories Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, etc., are also furnished by the Department. As a matter of fact the Department feels itself felt in various spheres of Governmental activities.

(Sd.)

*For Addl. Development Commissioner  
and Secretary.*

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE STATISTICS  
DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1956-57

PART I

(From 1st April 1956 to 31st October 1956)

CHAPTER I

Introduction

The Department of Statistics is the Central Agency in the State for the systematic collection, compilation, analysis and objective interpretation of all statistics relating to the State. Till 1951 the work of collection of statistics had been attended to by the different departments. In 1951 Government constituted a Board of Statistics with the Director of Research as Chairman and the Secretary to Government, Food and Agriculture and the Professor of Statistics as Members. A Secretary to the Board was also appointed who was the Head of Office. In 1954 the Board of Statistics was re-organised into the Department of Statistics.

The Head of the Department is the Director of Statistics. In office administration, the Director is assisted by the Personal Assistant to the Director of Statistics and an administrative staff consisting of Head Clerk, Clerks, Accountants and Typists. On the technical side the Director has under him Assistant Directors, Statisticians, Analysts and Compilers. The field organisation consists of District Statistical Officers, one in each district, Statistical Officers at taluk level and Field Assistants.

The main functions of the Department are :

- (a) Collection, compilation, analysis and publication of all official statistics relating to the State.
- (b) Co-ordination of the work of the various Government departments in regard to the collection of statistical data.
- (c) Imparting training to the primary reporting agencies.
- (d) Conduct of sample surveys.
- (e) Enquiries into problems connected with the social and economic well being of the State.
- (f) Supply of Statistical information required by official and non-official agencies.
- (g) To function in an advisory capacity to other departments in matters relating to economics and statistics.

The Department undertook the following schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan and they were in progress on 31st October 1956.

1. Estimation of area under and production of Minor Crops.
2. Survey of cultivable waste lands.
3. Analysis of data from (1) and (2) above.
4. Diagnostic studies and supervision.

## CHAPTER II

## Administration and Staff

Dr. U. Sivaraman Nair, Professor of Statistics in the Travancore University continued to be the Director of Statistics during the period under report. Sri N. Gopalakrishnan Nair, and Sri K. C. Cheriyan continued as Assistant Directors. Sri P. P. Philipose was appointed as Personal Assistant to the Director of Statistics and he continued as such during the period under review. Sri R. Sivasankara Kurup held the post of Junior Statistician for National Sample Survey. The posts of District Statistical Officers were held by Sarvasree C. R. Gopinathan Nair, N. Karunakara Menon, K. Mailerumperumal Pillai and G. Kuttappan Pillai.

The following posts existed in the Department as on 1st April 1956.—

<i>Name of posts</i>	<i>No. of posts</i>
<b>A. Headquarters—</b>	
<b>(a) Administration—</b>	
1. Director of Statistics	1
2. Personal Assistant to the Director of Statistics	1
3. Head Clerk	1
4. Clerks (Lower Division)	2
5. Typists (Lower Division)	3
6. Accountant	1
7. Draftsman	1
<b>(b) Technical—</b>	
1. Assistant Directors	2
2. Junior Statistician	1
3. Junior Statistician (N.S.S.)	1
4. Analysts	8
5. Compilers	34
<b>B. Field Staff—</b>	
1. District Statistical Officers	4
2. Statistical Officers	30
3. Field Assistants	90

The additional staff sanctioned for the Statistical Surveys taken up by the Department under the Second Five-Year Plan are given below:—

<i>Name of Survey</i>	<i>Additional posts sanctioned</i>
1. Estimation of area under and production of Minor Crops	15 Field Assistants
2. Survey on Cultivable Waste lands	30
3. Analysis of data from schemes (1) and (2) above	2 Analysts and 8 Compilers

## CHAPTER III

## Agricultural Statistics

(i) *Land Utilisation Survey.*—The Department of Statistics is responsible for the collection and compilation of agricultural statistics in the State. In the current system of agricultural statistics, estimates of crop acreages are obtained in most of the States in India by the method of complete enumeration of fields by the staff of the Land Revenue Department. The position of this State in regard to agricultural statistics is unique, for in no other State in India can one find such diversity and heterogeneity in crop pattern as in this State. Further, there has been extreme sub-division of holdings. All these have resulted in the conduct of Land Utilisation Surveys as the only approach to the assessment of area under different crops and other types of land use.

During the period June to October 1956 a Land Utilisation Survey was conducted in the former Travancore-Cochin State. A Stratified Two Stage Cluster Sampling Plan was adopted for the survey. Based on physical features the State falls into three natural divisions, the Lowland, Midland and Highland. The taluks into which the State is divided for administrative purposes cut across these natural divisions in most cases. The cross sections of these natural divisions with the taluks of the State were taken as the strata. In each stratum karas (Census Villages) were selected, as the first stage sampling units, with probability of selection proportional to the geographical area of the village and with replacement. The number of villages assigned to each stratum was in proportion to the extent of cultivated area within the stratum. In each selected village a systematic sample of 10 clusters of plots was selected as second stage sampling unit, with equal probability. The clusters each of which consisted of ten consecutive survey sub-division plots were selected on a systematic sampling basis with a random start and a sampling interval. All these selected plots were visited by the field staff of the Department and the details regarding cultivation in these plots were recorded in the approximate schedules.

The field work in connection with the survey was completed in all taluks by the end of September 1956. The filled-in-schedules were forwarded to Office of the Director of Statistics where the data were analysed and estimates of area under crops framed.

(ii) *Cultivable Waste Lands Survey.*—In order to assess the extent, nature and location of lands classified as waste lands and to explore the possibility of bringing such lands under the plough or converting them into grazing lands or forests, a survey was initiated in the former Travancore-Cochin State in the year 1955-56. This was intended to be a phased survey, a few taluks being taken up each year; thus covering the entire State by the end of the Second Plan period. In 1955-56 this survey was conducted in Thodupuzha and Moovattupuzha Taluks of Kottayam District. During 1956-57 the survey was conducted in eight more taluks.

Meenachil, Kottayam and Changanacherry Taluks of Kottayam District were taken up for the survey during April to October 1956. Plot to plot enumeration was done in alternate karas of all villages in these taluks. The filled-in schedules forwarded by the field staff of the Department were scrutinised and the data analysed, in the Office of the Director of Statistics. A report on the survey was prepared by the Department and copies of this

were forwarded to various Departments of the State Government ; Statistical organisations of the Government of the different States in India and such other bodies. The important results of the survey are given below :—

	Meenachil	Kottayam	Changanacherry
Total Surveyed Area (acres)	178,228	136,986	171,973
Total Waste Land (acres)	11,327	4,820	3,107
Current Fallows (acres)	2,422	2,553	858
Other Fallows (acres)	1,980	837	370
Cultivable Waste (acres)	4,415	1,108	758
Uncultivable Waste (acres)	2,510	322	1,121
Percentage of Cultivable Waste to total area	2.47	0.81	0.44
Percentage of Uncultivable Waste to total area	1.41	0.24	0.65

(iii) *Meteorological Data.*—Another important item of work of the Department is the publication of meteorological data in respect of important stations in the State. Till now the rainfall data were being furnished by the Tahsildars. In view of the neglected nature of the rain gauges in the Taluk Offices and the consequent unreliability of the data based on the readings of these gauges, this Department had to think of other means of securing proper data. With this object, the Department proposed in March 1955 the setting up of a unit of meteorological instruments in each of the Community Projects and N.E.S. Blocks and the proposal was approved by Government in G.P. No. CP (B) 3-7725/55/CS, dated 25th June 1955. Data relating to rainfall, temperature and humidity are to be collected by each Block and Project. This Department has supplied to the various Projects and Blocks instructions in regard to the recording of the data, registers to record the readings and printed post cards for the easy transmission of these data. The data are now being received only from 15 centres. Delay has occurred in the setting up of the instruments in the other Projects and Blocks.

Arrangements are being made for securing the data from the other centres also without delay.

(iv) *Plantation Statistics.*—Statistics relating to plantation crops such as tea, coffee and rubber are collected and compiled by the Department. Annual statements showing area under and production of these crops, the number of plantations under these crops and the number of workers employed in these plantations are being compiled and forwarded to the Government of India.



(v) *Live-stock Census, 1956.*—The Live-stock Census used to be conducted by the Land Revenue Department as part of their normal functions. Considering the fact that inaccuracies and gaps are bound to be present when the census is conducted without a uniform basis throughout the various States in India, the Central Government decided for the first time to organise the 1956 Live-stock Census on lines similar to the population census. In G. P. Fd (B) 2-8745/54/Fd. D, dated 20th January 1956 the Director of Statistics was appointed Special Officer for the 1956 Live-stock Census, in the former Travancore-Cochin State.

The District Collectors were in charge of the districts for the census. The Tahsildars were appointed Taluk Census Officers. The Municipal Commissioners were in charge of the work in the Municipal areas and the Forest Rangers in the forest areas.

The date of reference of the census was 15th April 1956. The enumeration was done during the period 1st to 15th April 1956. The filled-in-schedules were received in the Department by 19th April 1956. The tabulation work took about six months and the final tables were released by September 1956.

The figures of live-stock population and agricultural implements for the former Travancore-Cochin State compiled from the census are given below. The corresponding figures from the census conducted in 1951 are also given for comparison.

#### Live-stock Population (Travancore-Cochin State)

<i>Cattle</i>	<i>1956 Census</i>	<i>1951 Census</i>
<b>I. CATTLE:</b>		
<b>(a) Males over 3 years:—</b>		
1. Breeding Bulls	7,797	6,328
2. Working Bullocks	334,404	342,235
3. Others	11,177	12,413
Total	353,378	360,976
<b>(b) Females over 3 years:—</b>		
1. Breeding—		
(a) In milk	253,755	191,405
(b) Dry and not calved	352,177	334,676
2. Working Cows	3,745	1,846
3. Others	15,169	9,050
Total	624,846	536,977
(c) Young Stock	644,397	386,890
Total Cattle	1,622,621	1,284,843

<i>Cattle</i>	<i>1956 Census</i>	<i>1951 Census</i>
<b>II. BUFFALOES :</b>		
<b>(a) Males over 3 years:—</b>		
1. Breeding Bulls ..	2,608	2,687
2. Working Bullocks ..	112,249	100,581
3. Others ..	2,147	3,733
Total ..	117,004	107,001
<b>(b) Females over 3 years:—</b>		
1. Breeding:—		
(a) In milk ..	32,743	25,632
(b) Dry and not calved ..	33,367	27,037
2. Working Cows ..	4,543	3,637
3. Others ..	1,385	2,003
Total ..	72,038	58,309
<b>(c) Young Stock ..</b>	44,435	26,508
<b>Total Buffaloes ..</b>	233,477	191,818
III. Sheep and Goats ..	759,833	561,090
IV. Horses and Ponies ..	1,483	282
V. Other Live-stock ..	129,527	127,320
VI. Total Poultry ..	5,300,139	2,758,418
VII. Ploughs (Wooden & Iron) ..	315,420	287,232

The number of cattle has increased by 26 per cent and that of buffaloes by 22 per cent during the inter-censal period. The number of poultry has almost doubled itself. There are 658 cattle (including buffaloes) for every thousand acre of cultivated area. The number of milch cows and buffaloes per thousand of population works out to 25 and 3 respectively. The number of working cattle and buffaloes (together) per 100 ploughs works out to 147. It is also seen that there are 11 ploughs for every hundred acre of cultivated land.

## CHAPTER IV

### Prices Statistics

In view of the importance of price statistics in the economic activity of the country, statistics of prices continued to be systematically collected in this Department. These relate to—

- (i) Wholesale prices.
- (ii) Retail prices.
- (iii) Farm prices, Agricultural wages and Rural retail prices.]

- (iv) Weekly statement of export staples at Alleppey and Cochin ports,  
 (v) Prices of Coir.

The prices data have been used to construct the cost of living indices at different centres and indices of parity. Detailed reports on statistics of prices are published in Departmental bulletin. Brief notes on these are given below:

(i) *Wholesale Prices*.—Weekly wholesale prices were collected from the following centres :—

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Nagercoil       | 19. Kottayam       |
| 2. Thuckalai       | 20. Vaikom         |
| 3. Kuzhithurai     | 21. Palai          |
| 4. Neyyattinkara   | 22. Munnar         |
| 5. Trivandrum      | 23. Thodupuzha     |
| 6. Nedumangad      | 24. Ernakulam      |
| 7. Attingal        | 25. Muvattupuzha   |
| 8. Quilon          | 26. Mattanchery    |
| 9. Kottarakkara    | 27. Perumbavoor    |
| 10. Punalur        | 28. Kuruppampady   |
| 11. Pathanamthitta | 29. Alwaye         |
| 12. Adoor          | 30. Parur          |
| 13. Kayamkulam     | 31. Cranganore     |
| 14. Mavelikara     | 32. Irinjalakkuda  |
| 15. Thiruvella     | 33. Trichur        |
| 16. Alleppey       | 34. Wadakkancherry |
| 17. Sherthalai     | 35. Kunnamkulam    |
| 18. Changanacherry | 36. Chittur        |

Commodities selected are the following :—

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Rice            | 12. Lemongrass Oil |
| 2. Wheat           | 13. Bananas        |
| 3. Copra           | 14. Tapioca        |
| 4. Coconut Oil     | 15. Cashewnut      |
| 5. Coconut Oilcake | 16. Coconut        |
| 6. Coir            | 17. Rubber         |
| 7. Palmgur         | 18. Molasses       |
| 8. Black Pepper    | 19. Tea            |
| 9. Ginger          | 20. Coffee         |
| 10. Turmeric       | 21. Cardamom       |
| 11. Arecanut       |                    |

The Statistical Officers have been entrusted with the collection of prices. The data collected relate to every week ending Friday. The Land Revenue Department also furnishes weekly returns of prices at taluk headquarters. These two sets of data are cross-checked before publication in the Government Gazette every week.

Wholesale prices (prevailing every Friday) of specified commodities at the following centres selected by the Agricultural Prices Enquiry Committee were also collected and sent to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, New Delhi.

<i>Markets</i>	<i>Commodities</i>
Nagercoil	} Rice
Trivandrum	
Changanacherry	
Ernakulam	
Alleppey	} Wheat
Trivandrum	
Changanacherry	} Copra
Alleppey	
Cochin	Cocoanut Oil
Cochin	Cocoanut Oilcake
Cochin	Coir
Alleppey	} Black Pepper
Cochin	
Alleppey	} Ginger
Cochin	
Cochin	Turmeric
Alleppey	} Arecanut
Palai	
Cochin	Lemongrass Oil
Punalur	Banana
Nedumangad	Tapioca
Quilon	Cashewnut (Indian)
Alleppey	} Cocoanut
Cochin	
Kottayam	Rubber
Nagercoil	} Palmgur
Alleppey	

The following trends were observed in the average monthly prices of rice, copra, cocoanut oil and pepper.

*Rice.*—The price of rice had in general a rising trend till November 1956. The maximum price was reached at Quilon and Trichur centres during the month of October 1956.

*Copra.*—Price of copra also showed an upward trend from April to October. At Alleppey market, the price of copra seemed to be unsteady, though a rising trend was visible. The maximum price was reached during September-October and it was 20% more than the price of copra in April 1955.

*Cocoanut Oil.*—Cocoanut oil had almost the same trend as copra, the maximum price being in September-October.

*Pepper.*—Price of pepper shot up in May and June and subsequently experienced a gradual decline. During October the price was 19% less than that in April 1955.

(ii) *Retail Prices.*—The weekly retail prices of commodities of ordinary consumption are collected from 41 centres in the State. The data were regularly published in the Government Gazette and were mainly used in the construction of the cost of living indices. Detailed study of these prices is contained in the Price Bulletin of the Department. The changes in the prices of rice, tapioca, cocoanut, cocoanut oil and arecanut at the district headquarters can be seen from the following brief comments.—

*Rice.*—In the centres Alleppey, Kottayam, Trichur, Trivandrum and Quilon, a general upward trend was observed. In all the centres, the maximum was reached during October.

*Cocoanut.*—The retail prices for cocoanut at Quilon centre was more or less steady compared with the prices at the other centres. In Trichur and Trivandrum centres, the trends of retail prices were almost similar. Maximum price for cocoanut was reached during October at Trivandrum centre.

*Cocoanut Oil.*—The prices showed a steadily increasing trend at Quilon, Trichur and Alleppey while for the centres Trivandrum and Trichur the prices were unsteady. The retail price of cocoanut oil was found to be least for Quilon centre during the period of seven months, viz., April to November 1956.

*Tapioca.*—The retail price of tapioca was least at Kottayam when compared to other centres. The maximum price was generally reached during the period from August to October 1956. In general a steady rising trend was visible in the retail price of tapioca at all the centres.

(iii) *Farm Prices and Index of Parity:*—The farm price of a commodity is the average wholesale price at the farm site at which the producer sells the commodity during the harvest season. The prices are being collected from all the taluks and are used for the construction of the index of parity between prices received and paid by the farmers. The index of parity is a measure of the general economic condition of the agriculturists.

Index Number	1956						
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
Prices received by the farmer ..	632	649	654	663	705	687	680
Domestic expenditure of the farmer ..	312	317	328	394	400	395	398
Farm cultivation cost of the farmer ..	482	477	470	458	489	481	491
Prices paid by the farmer ..	388	389	393	425	442	436	442
Parity index ..	163	167	166	156	160	158	154

(iv) *Coir Prices.*—This Department published the prices of different kinds of coir yarn. These prices were useful for constructing price indices for the award of prosperity bonus to coir workers. The prices are being published for the following centres every month.

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Centre</i>	<i>Variety</i>
Trivandrum	.. Kaniyapuram	Anjengo
	Murukkumpuzha	Anjengo
Chirayinkil	.. Anjengo	Anjengo
	Kadakkavur	Anjengo
	Perumathura	Anjengo
Quilon	.. Parvoor	Anjengo
	Mangad	Mangadan (Ordy.)
	Perinad	Mangadan
Karunagapally	.. Chavara (South)	Mangadan (Ordy.)
	Thevalakkara	Mangadan
Quilon	.. Perumon	Ashtamudi
	Kallada	Ashtamudi
	Munroe Island	Ashtamudi
Karthigapally	.. Arattupuzha	Aratory
	Pallana	Aratory
	Muthukulam	Aratory
Parur	.. Kottappuram	Parur Yarn
Cranganore	.. Cranganore	Parur Yarn
C-Kanayannur	.. Njarakkal	Parur Yarn
Vaikom	.. Vaikom	Vycome Yarn
	Chembu	Vycome Yarn
Sherthalai	.. Sherthalai	Vycome Yarn
	Poochakkal	Vycome Yarn
Kalkulam	.. Manavalakurichi	Muppuri Emdan (Thick)
Neyyattinkara	.. Thiruvallom	Muppuri Emdan
Kalkulam	.. Manavalakurichi	Muppuri Emdan (Thin)
Neyyattinkara	.. Thiruvellam	Muppuri Emdan
Ambalapuzha	.. Mannancherry	M. K. Yarn
C-Kanayannur	.. Kumbalangi	M. K. Yarn

Statement of Coir Prices for 8 varieties of Coir

Variety	1956							
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Anjengo	327 4	317 15	318 8	320 12	316 1	313 6	319 11	
Mangadan	262 3	255 4	255 8	264 3	265 5	262 8	267 1	
Ashtamudi	243 4	227 7	227 10	243 5	235 13	228 12	229 9	
Aratory	279 8	275 3	275 0	276 8	275 3	267 0	268 15	
Parur Yarn	255 15	256 13	246 9	245 14	234 5	224 3	225 15	
Vycome yarn	252 14	248 9	245 12	252 0	256 4	248 2	248 12	
M. K. Yarn (sandy)	175 10	173 4	163 8	157 8	155 0	150 0	145 0	

(v) *Cost of Living Index.*—The cost of living index for Trivandrum showed an upward trend during the period from April to August but gradually declined during September and October.

The index for Quilon showed a uniformly increasing trend throughout the period of seven months from April to October 1956.

The index for Kottayam followed almost the same trend as that for Quilon.

For Trichur the cost of living index was lowest during April. Here also the index moved upward gradually from April to November except during the month of September when the index fell by seven points.

**Cost of Living Indices (Base : August 1939 = 100)**

Centres	1956						
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
Nagercoil ..	384	383	382	397	403	392	386
Trivandrum ..	384	385	389	400	408	402	390
Quilon ..	359	367	382	391	403	399	414
Punalur ..	370	377	392	394	402	392	399
Alleppey ..	373	370	378	394	396	389	388
Changanacherry ..	369	372	378	393	399	399	401
Kottayam ..	365	367	374	385	387	381	391
Alwaye ..	353	366	381	393	397	393	396
Ernakulam ..	373	384	400	407	413	411	410
Trichur ..	349	363	374	387	394	387	399
Chalakyady ..	365	373	386	406	410	409	414
Munnar ..	372	376	382	385	387	390	393

**CHAPTER V**

**Vital Statistics**

The schedules containing information on births and deaths, and communicable disease collected by the staff of the Department of Public Health



and Municipalities were sent to this Department for compilation and analysis. The vital statistics data relating to the rural areas of the former Travancore-Cochin State are collected by the Public Health Department, while those relating to urban areas are collected by the Municipalities. The consolidated statements and summary of findings were issued in quarterly bulletins.

The following statements were issued direct from this Office:—

1. Daily report of smallpox, plague, and cholera.
2. Weekly statement of smallpox, plague and cholera.
3. Weekly statement of births and deaths from principal diseases in towns with a population of 30,000 and over.

(The statements 2 and 3 referred to above were also published regularly in English and Malayalam in the weekly Government Gazette.)

4. Weekly statements of notified diseases relating to each taluk and Municipal town.

5. Monthly statement of vital statistics (Births & Deaths).—

- (i) Birth classified according to religion;
- (ii) Birth classified according to sex;
- (iii) Still births;
- (iv) Deaths classified according to religion, sex and cause.

6. Quarterly statements of vital statistics.

(In addition to the items mentioned in 5 above, deaths classified according to age groups for each month are also given in this statement.)

7. Annual statement of vital Statistics.

8. Annual statement of vaccination.

The population of Travancore-Cochin State for the year 1956 is estimated to be 10,164,000. Of this 1,133,000 people live in towns and the rest namely 9,031,000 people live in villages.

Table I given below shows the number of births, deaths, and infant deaths registered in the former Travancore-Cochin State during the period from April 1956 to October 1956.

TABLE I

		Total	Male	Female
Live Birth	Rural	108,220	55,807	52,413
	Urban	22,626	11,753	10,873
	Total	130,846	67,560	63,286
Still Birth	Rural	1,033	..	..
	Urban	1,023	..	..
	Total	2,056	..	..
Deaths	Rural	34,275	17,376	16,899
	Urban	6,100	3,100	3,000
	Total	40,375	20,476	19,899
Infant Deaths	Rural	5,175	2,788	2,387
	Urban	772	409	363
	Total	5,947	3,197	2,750

It may be seen from the above table that 130,846 live births have been registered in the former Travancore-Cochin State during the period from April 1956 to October 1956 giving an annual birth rate of 22.07 per mille of population. Of the total number of births registered, 108,220 were in rural areas and 22,626 were in the urban areas. Thus the birth rate for the rural area is 20.54 and that for the urban area is 34.23. During this period 2,056 still births (1,033 in rural areas and 1,023 in urban areas) were also registered. The total number of deaths registered in the former Travancore-Cochin State during the period under reference was 40,375. The corresponding death rate for the State works out to 6.81. The number of deaths in the rural area was 34,275, and the corresponding death rate is 6.51. The number of deaths in the urban area was 6,100 and the urban death rate works out to 9.23. The number of infant deaths reported in the rural and urban areas were 5,175 and 772 respectively. The corresponding infant death rates work out to 47.82 and 34.12 respectively. Infant death rate for the State is 45.45.

In the following table (i. e., Table II), the number of deaths from principal diseases occurred in the old Travancore-Cochin State during the reference period is given.

TABLE II

	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Smallpox	162	154	8
2. Dysentery and Diarrhoea	2,708	2,358	350
3. Respiratory diseases	4,626	3,991	635
4. Injuries	886	725	161
5. Maternal deaths	368	317	51
6. Fevers	5,236	4,534	702

The maternal death rate works out to 2.77 per thousand recorded child birth for the Travancore-Cochin State.

As it was felt that births and deaths registration in the State was incomplete a sample survey was conducted by this Department in the Travancore-Cochin area during the year under report with a view to assigning the magnitude of the omission in birth and death registration and estimating reliable birth and death rates. The reference period of the survey was the year 1956. The filled-in-schedules have been received and tabulation and analysis of data is in progress.

## CHAPTER VI

### Labour

The Director of Statistics continued to be the Statistics Authority for the purpose of collection of statistics under the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942.

In this capacity, this office collects two types of returns from factories coming under the Factories Act, *viz.*, return under (i) Census of Manufacturing Industries; and (ii) Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules. The first of these is an annual while the second is a quarterly return.

In addition, the following returns are forwarded to this Department by the Labour Department for the purpose of compilation and preparation of statements.

- (1) Factories Act Schedules
- (2) Payment of Wages Act Schedules
- (3) Workmen's Compensation Act Schedules
- (4) Schedules under the Maternity Benefit Act
- (5) Trade Union Schedules
- (6) Statistics on Industrial Disputes
- (7) Statistics on Industrial Disputes resulting in Work Stoppages.

The first five of these are annual and the last two monthly statements. The statements prepared from these returns are sent to the Labour Bureau, Simla except for the returns on the census of manufacturing industries which are sent to the Director of Industrial Statistics, Calcutta.

(i) *Working of the Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules.*—All factories having (i) 10 or more workers and using power or (ii) 20 or more workers and not using power come under the purview of the Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules. According to the rules it is obligatory on the part of the occupiers of these factories to submit returns for each quarter. From these returns a statement giving the following details is prepared.

- (i) Number of workers and total man-hours of work put in ;
- (ii) Wages, bonus and other payments received by workers.

There were 896 registered factories at the beginning of the year 1956. Notices were served to all these factories. But a large number of factories have not submitted returns in spite of repeated reminders.

	<i>No. of factories which submitted returns</i>
II quarter	589
III quarter	567

Details of employment and wage rates in some of the selected industries are given below :

The wage rate is calculated on the gross returns to workers and this includes basic wages, dearness allowances and money concessions for the third month of each quarter.

## Second Quarter—1st April to 30th June 1956

Sl. No.	Industry	No. of working factories		No. of factories submitting returns	Average daily employment during the quarter			Wage rate per day				
		No. of factories	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
												Men
1	2											
1	Rice Mills	..	20	17	199	181	..	1 13 0	0 13 10	..	..	..
2	Oil Mills	..	39	35	429	39	..	2 1 6	1 1 11	..	..	..
3	Tea	..	100	98	4,142	1,313	..	1 5 4	1 5 10	..	..	..
4	Cashew	..	124	97	4,948	33,669	2,129	1 8 3	0 14 4	1 0 2	1 0 2	..
5	Textiles	..	15	14	5,034	2,175	6	2 14 4	2 7 10	1 13 10	1 13 10	..
6	Coir	..	89	84	7,626	2,193	20	2 3 2	1 7 2	1 5 5	1 5 5	..
7	Press	..	46	45	1,107	38	3	2 9 6	1 5 3	0 8 5	0 8 5	..
8	Rubber	..	49	48	1,386	173	..	2 7 0	1 13 7	..	..	..
9	Tiles	..	86	76	2,815	804	100	1 15 10	1 5 0	0 11 10	0 11 10	..
10	Automobiles	..	18	18	538	..	..	3 4 3	..	..	..	..

## Third Quarter—1st July to 30th September 1956

Serial No.	Industry	No. of working factories	No. of factories submitting returns	Average daily employment during the quarter			Wage rate per day		
				Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rice Mills	20	17	124	155	..	2 0 5	1 4 0	..
2	Oil Mills	39	30	409	35	3	2 0 5	1 1 2	1 9 0
3	Tea	100	96	3,531	1,155	9	1 14 0	1 7 2	1 5 2
4	Cashew	124	89	4,303	26,669	1,559	1 14 0	1 0 0	0 15 0
5	Textiles	15	15	5,065	1,956	8	3 0 0	1 15 0	0 11 0
6	Coir	89	79	6,894	1,923	43	2 10 0	1 9 0	2 14 0
7	Press	46	42	1,639	85	4	2 12 8	1 13 2	0 4 0
8	Rubber	49	48	1,758	191	..	2 6 7	1 13 9	..
9	Tiles	86	73	3,077	973	69	4 0 9	1 0 7	0 9 0
10	Automobiles	18	16	435	..	..	3 3 0	..	..

(ii) *Working of the Maternity Benefit Act (Travancore-Cochin Area) for the year 1956.*—The Maternity Benefit Act provides for the payment of benefit to women workers during the period of confinement. The annual returns under this Act are collected from plantations and factories by the District and Deputy Labour Officers of the State and are sent to this Department. Two kinds of statements are prepared from these returns. They are :

*Statement I*—Details of payment of benefit.

*Statement II*—Details of complaints received.

The number of establishments covered by the Maternity Benefit Act is not available. During the year returns were received from 169 factories and 180 plantations. In these establishments a total of Rs. 7,02,918 had been paid as maternity benefit.

	Plantations	Factories	Total
1. Number of establishments covered by the Maternity Benefit Act		Not available	
2. Number of establishments that have submitted returns	180	169	349
3. Average daily number of women employed in the establishments that have submitted returns	36,372	11,114	47,486
4. Number of women who claimed maternity benefit during the year	7,681	4,870	12,551
5. Number of claims accepted and paid either fully or partially	7,663	4,409	12,072
6. Total amount of maternity benefit paid	Rs. 4,45,097	2,57,821	7,02,918
7. Average amount of maternity benefit per head	Rs. 58·08	58·47	58·22
8. Number of cases in which women enjoyed full maternity leave prior to confinement	226	462	1,088

73 complaints (8 in plantations and 65 in factories) were reported to have been received during the year. All the complaints were investigated. There was a case in one of the plantations in which breach of law was observed and therefore prosecution was launched.

(iii) *Working of the Workmen's Compensation Act for the year 1956.*—Compensation should ordinarily be given to workmen who sustained injuries by accidents arising out of and in the course of their employment. Compensation will also be given in certain limited circumstances for diseases.

The schedules under the Workmen's Compensation Act were collected by the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and forwarded to this

Department for consolidation. The returns are of an annual nature and relate to the financial year.

During the year a sum of Rs. 19,643 has been paid for accidents and Rs. 3,853 for occupational diseases. The details of payment are given below.—

*A. Accidents.*

Number of cases of injuries for which compensation has been paid during the year	}	D	2
		P	5
		T	395
Amount of compensation paid	}	D	Rs. 8,010
		P	„ 3,178
		T	„ 8,455

D = Deaths ;

P = Permanent disablement ; and

T = Temporary disablement.

*B. Occupational diseases*

Number of cases of diseases in respect of which final compensation has been paid during the year	}	489
Amount of compensation paid		Rs. 3,853

(iv) *Working of the Factories Act for the year 1956.*—The annual returns under the Factories Act are collected by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers from the various factories. They are sent to this Department for compilation and analysis.

Two types of factories come under the Factories Act.—

(i) Factories where 10 or more workers are working or were working on any day of the preceding 12 months and using power [2 m (i) factories]

(ii) Factories where 20 or more workers are working or were working on any day of the preceding 12 months and in which manufacturing process is carried on without the aid of power (2 m (ii) factories)

The following list shows the details of registered factories in 1956.—

	2 m (i)	2 m (ii)	Total
Number of factories on register at the beginning of the year	637	259	896
Number of factories newly registered during the period	51	23	74
Number of factories removed from the register during the period	40	9	49
Number of factories on the register at the end of the period	648	273	921
Number of working factories	647	271	918
Average daily number of workers employed	39,736	30,399	70,135

The figures on employment provided by the Chief Inspector of Factories is comparatively lower than the corresponding figure obtained from the returns (vide para on Employment).

Only 693 factories have submitted the annual returns for the year 1956. The percentage response from factories regarding submission of returns showed a slight improvement to 75.25 per cent compared to 75.1 per cent during the previous year. As in the previous year many of the returns were not filled in properly. In a large number of returns, the nature of industry shown was ambiguous. The average daily employment was not in many cases classified as required in the schedule.

*Employment.*—On an average a total of 77,835 persons were employed daily in the 693 factories that have submitted returns. Approximately 55 per cent of the workers were men, 43.5 per cent women and the rest children. Details of employment in some of the important industries are given below:—

Industry	Total number of factories submitting returns	Average daily employment during the year						
		Total	Adults		Adolescents		Children	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Oil Mills	46	1,909	1,764	45	98	2	..	..
Tea	108	5,432	4,440	989	3	..	..	..
Cashew	72	30,404	3,692	22,194	697	2,901	300	620
Textiles	17	6,642	4,392	2,174	45	20	7	4
Coir	97	11,477	8,688	2,702	41	4	42	..
Rubber	51	1,690	1,502	182	6	..	..	..
Press	54	2,191	2,029	138	14	10	..	..
Bricks and Tiles	67	3,844	2,992	706	49	62	19	16
Motor repairing	18	289	289	..	..	..	..	..

The average daily employment varies widely from factory to factory and industry to industry. There were only 25 establishments in which the average daily employment exceeded 100. Of this 12 were cashew factories. There were only 3 factories with an average daily employment of more than 1,000 persons. None of the establishments had employed more than 2,000 workers. It was seen that the average employment in 42 factories did not exceed 10.

*Working time.*—Most of the factories work for 48 hours a week. About 50 per cent of the factories that have submitted returns reported that they have worked for more than 300 days, during the year and 38 per cent for 240 to 300 days.



*Accidents in factories.*—909 accidents were reported to have occurred in the factories during 1956. Of this 8 were fatal. The following statement gives the number of accidents in some of the important industries:—

	Number of accidents		
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
Starch	1	3	4
Cotton Mills	..	71	71
Textiles other than cotton mills	4	78	82
Saw Mills	1	12	13
Fertilisers and Manures	..	86	86
Chemicals	1	14	15
Bricks and Tiles	1	31	32
Smelting and refining of metals	..	159	159
General Engineering	..	79	79
Others	..	368	368
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>909</b>

*Labour Welfare.*—According to the Factories Act, 1948, it is obligatory on the part of the employers to provide and maintain canteens for the use of workers if the concern employs more than 250 workers ordinarily. 29 factories reported to have operated canteens. The following tables illustrate the position:

Industry	No. of factories having canteens	Average daily employment in the factories shown	No of canteens having	
			Cooked refreshments, tea, etc.	Refreshment and tea only
Cashew	6	2,084	2	4
Textiles	5	3,028	3	2
Coir	12	5,277	1	11
Others	6	1,233	2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2,692</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>21</b>

97 factories reported to have shelters, rest rooms and lunch rooms.

(v) *Working of the Payment of Wages Act for the year 1956.*—The annual returns under the Act were collected by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers. They were forwarded to this Department for compilation and analysis. From these returns two types of statements are prepared, one giving details of wages paid and the other relating to fines realised, etc.

There were 918 factories (as defined in the Factories Act 1948) working in the Travancore-Cochin area at the end of the year 1956. Of these only 571 have submitted the annual returns for the year 1956, and of these a large number of the returns were not filled in properly.

A total of 68,962 persons were employed in the 571 factories that have submitted returns. The average earning per mensem of an industrial worker in the State (as estimated from these returns) during the year 1956 was Rs 48.28 as against Rs. 41.03 during the previous year. Of the total earnings during the year approximately 8.4 per cent was received as Bonus and other concessions.

The following table gives the average monthly earning of an industrial worker in some of the important industries.—

Industry	Average monthly earnings in Rupees	
	1955	1956
All Industries ..	41.03	48.28
Tea ..	49.24	48.67
Cashew ..	18.48	21.23
Coir ..	48.96	59.70
Press ..	58.14	47.11
Rubber ..	57.43	49.55
Textiles ..	69.69	82.94
Automobile repairing ..	68.20	87.42
Bricks and Tiles ..	35.89	45.55

During the year a sum of Rs. 295 had been realised as fines, of which Rs. 147.5 was from workers in the textile industry. No cases in which deduction made for damage or loss or breach of contract have been reported.

(vi) *Working of the Trade Unions 1955-56.*—Labour Commissioner, Trivandrum in his capacity as the Registrar of Trade Unions collects the annual returns under the Trade Unions Act. The returns are sent to this Department for the preparation of statements and report. From the returns three types of statements are prepared.

1. General Fund Accounts.
2. Statement of Income.
3. Statement of Expenditure.

The returns relate to the financial year (from 1st April to 31st March).

During 1955-56, there were 770 Trade Unions on rolls on 1st April 1955. During the period 228 unions were newly registered and 205 were removed from rolls. Thus the number of Trade Unions at the end of the period was 793. The number of Trade Unions that have submitted returns is only 249. The membership in these 249 unions at the end of the period was 1,29,231. 22.6 per cent of the numbers were women.

The gross income of the reporting unions during the year was Rs. 3,66,428 and the expenditure Rs. 3,56,325. Particulars regarding membership, income and expenditure in certain selected industries are given in the table appended.

TRADE UNIONS, 1955-56

Industry	Number submitting returns	Membership		Opening Balance Rs.	Income Rs.	Expenditure Rs.	Closing Balance Rs.
		At the beginning of the period	At the end of the period				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Industries	249	1,16,281	1,29,231	73,271	3,66,428	3,56,325	83,374
Agriculture and Allied Industries	28	29,755	32,217	3,519	69,376	66,366	6,529
Coir	23	24,042	27,234	782	48,386	46,879	2,289
Cotton	14	5,089	5,505	2,703	19,152	18,572	3,285
Rubber	4	475	516	1,292	1,958	1,468	1,782
Transport, Storage and Communication	31	24,658	25,742	21,794	77,304	71,444	27,654
Services	32	4,115	4,578	7,190	21,106	18,232	10,064
Food, Beverages, etc.	34	11,300	14,437	2,304	39,364	37,574	4,094

(vii) *Statistics of Labour Disputes.*—The statistics on industrial disputes is collected in order to bring out information regarding labour relations in the State. By industrial dispute is meant any dispute or difference between employers and employees or between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen which is connected with the employment or non-employment or terms of employment or with the conditions of employment of any person.

The details of the disputes are collected monthly by the various District and Deputy Labour Officers of the State. A statement of labour disputes for the period from 1st April 1956 to 31st October 1956 is given below :—

1. No. of disputes pending at the beginning of the period	431
2. No. of new cases during the period	3,159
3. No. settled by the Labour Department	2,705
4. No. settled voluntarily or by mutual agreement	247
5. No. referred to adjudication	46
6. No. referred to arbitration	..
7. No. leading to strikes or lockouts	NA
8. No. of cases pending at the end of the period	556

(NA=Not available)

## CHAPTER VII

### Other Surveys

(i) *National Sample Survey.*—The National Sample Survey Unit of this Department was established in December 1955 as part of an integrated scheme for conduct of sample surveys in the States in collaboration with the National Sample Survey, Government of India. The first project in which the State was able to participate fully with the National Sample Survey was the 10th round of their multipurpose survey. This round lasted from January 1956 to July 1956. A sample check of the livestock census, 1956 was conducted in 1956 samples during the period from 15th June 1956 to 31st July 1956.

The 11th round National Sample Survey was conducted by the Department in the former Travancore-Cochin State. The survey commenced by 15th August 1956 and continued up to the end of February 1957. During this round emphasis was shifted to agricultural labour enquiry from employment enquiry. The forms and schedules and sampling design were those of National Sample Survey as in the previous round.

Separate sampling designs were used for selection of rural and urban samples canvassed for the various enquiries under socio-economic surveys.

In respect of rural samples the design was one of the stratified multi-stage sampling. The country was primarily divided into agricultural labour enquiry zones. These zones were further stratified in such a way that each ultimate stratum was approximately homogeneous with a respect to the proportions of agricultural labours to total rural population and the strata-sizes were more or less equal, size being the rural population. Allocation of villages

to the strata was made on the basis of their respective rural population. From each stratum the required number of samples were selected with probability proportional to the rural population and with replacement. The sample villages were divided into six sub-samples and these were surveyed in the natural order of priority. The number of sample villages selected under this scheme was 48.

In the case of urban samples the sample blocks which formed the first stage sample units had been allocated to the State in proportion to the non-agricultural population. Within the State the State quota had been further allocated to Trivandrum City as a single stratum and the remaining area forming another stratum, in proportion to non-agricultural population. The number of blocks allocated to each stratum was made a multiple of 2 and the required number of blocks were selected in a systematic manner in the form of two independent sub-samples. The number of sample blocks allotted to this State was 14.

Land Utilisation and Crop-cutting experiments were also conducted as part of the 11th round of the National Sample Survey. For land utilisation Surveys a two stage design was adopted. The villages formed the first stage sampling units and the clusters of plots selected from the villages were the second stage units. In the case of crop yield surveys a cluster of plots selected in the village formed the second stage unit. The plots within a cluster and selected circular cuts within the plot formed the third and fourth stage units, respectively. The number of sample villages allotted to the State under this scheme was 96.

Data were collected on the following during the 11th round:—

(1) *Household Income and Expenditure*.—(i) Household expenditure on cereals, pulses, milk, oil and oilseeds, vegetables, fruits and nuts, meat, fish and eggs, sugar, salt, spices, beverages, intoxicants, tobacco, fuel and light, clothing, amusement, education, medicine, toilets, other goods and services, etc.

(ii) Income from agriculture and animal husbandry, non-agricultural enterprises, trading, transport, earnings, sale of assets, etc.

(iii) Particulars of loans taken by households.

(iv) Weights and measures possessed by the selected households.

(2) *Agriculture and Animal Husbandry*:—(i) Land possessed, cultivated and rent paid during the year; area, production and disbursement during the four crop seasons; cost of seed, manure, etc., human and animal labour cost in agriculture, cost of production of perennial crops, etc.

(ii) Information on live-stock, live-stock produce, cost of materials for live-stock maintenance, service charges for live-stock maintenance, production and utilisation of cattle dung.

(3) *Village Statistics*:—Distance to and communication with administrative headquarters, telegraph office, etc., source of water supply, educative and informative services, fairs, marketing facilities, weights and measures possessed by non-household establishments, etc.

(4) *Weekly wholesale and retail prices of selected commodities*:—Weekly prices of selected commodities were also reported during the course of the survey.

(5) *Employment, unemployment and indebtedness of Agricultural labour households*:—Demographic particulars and activity status of household members, activity pattern, labour time disposition of persons engaged as labourers, particulars of loan taken by household receipt and disbursement from self-cultivation, self-employment in occupations other than farming, income of agricultural labour households formed the main items of this enquiry.

(6) *Employment and Unemployment of Non-agricultural labour households*:—Besides broad particulars on demography and activity status, data on labour time disposition and earnings of persons gainfully employed were collected.

(7) *Land Utilisation and Crop-cutting Surveys*:—The various modes of utilisation of land for agricultural and non-agricultural purposes were enumerated. Information on land under cereals, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables, spices and condiments, orchards and gardens, drugs and narcotics, sugar, fodder, fibre, forest and other non-agricultural uses were collected. Besides these, irrigation particulars and crop-seasons of the village were additional items of enquiry. For crop-cutting experiments concentric circular cuts were taken of radii 2' 3" and 4' with a random point selected in the plot as centre. Green weight of the crop harvested from the cuts was found out and recorded. The corresponding dry weight was also recorded after nearly 10 days.

(ii) *Crop-cutting Survey on Paddy*:—The technique of random sample crop-cutting surveys for the estimation of average yield of paddy per acre and total yield was adopted in the former Travancore-Cochin State in 1950 for the first time. Since then crop-cutting surveys have been conducted on Kanni (Kharif) and Kumbhom (Rabi) crops of paddy every year.

During April to October 1956 the Department conducted a random sample crop-cutting survey on Kanni crop of paddy in the former Travancore-Cochin State.

A three stage design with stratification was adopted for this survey. The Taluks formed the strata, the villages the primary unit of sampling and a square plot of side 16½ ft. the ultimate unit of sampling. Altogether 239 villages were selected for crop-cutting, this being about 8 per cent of the total number of villages in the State. The number of villages allotted to each taluk was in proportion to the area under paddy crop in that Taluk. A random sample of five paddy fields was chosen from each selected village and from each paddy field so chosen a square plot of side measuring 16½ ft. was selected at random. The proceeds within the selected plot was harvested in the presence of the investigators of this Department and the weight of the winnowed paddy was ascertained.

The analysis of the data collected by the field staff was done in the office of the Director of Statistics. Besides the average yield of paddy per acre and its standard error, the total out-turn of paddy and rice and the percentage standard error were estimated for each taluk and for the State as a whole. A detailed report on the survey was published by the Department.

The important results obtained from this survey are summarised below:

#### ‡Kanni Crop, 1956

1. Area under paddy (excluding bund area—acres) ..	424,531
2. Average yield of dry paddy per acre (lb.) ..	1,629

3. Standard error (lb.)	..	21
4. Total yield of dry paddy (tons)	..	308,535
5. Total yield of rice (tons)	..	202,705
6. Percentage standard error	..	1.28

## CHAPTER VIII

### Publications and Miscellaneous

(i) *Statistical Handbook for Travancore-Cochin*.—The Travancore-Cochin Government used to issue annual publications containing the statistics of the various departments. The practice was discontinued with the issue of a volume covering the year 1951. Subsequent to the formation of the Department of Statistics in September 1954, the Government directed this Department to publish a Statistical Handbook covering the period of three years 1951—54.

A large mass of data covering the three years 1951—54 was collected through correspondence and also by deputing the Compilers of this Department to the various Government Offices. The work could not be completed within the stipulated time. The compilation of tables and the preparation of reports were however almost finished at the time of the reorganisation of States in November 1956.

(ii) *Origin Destination Survey*.—On a request of the Government of India to the State Government to conduct an Origin Destination Survey of Road Traffic in the State, this Department was entrusted with the work of conducting the survey. The field work of the survey was completed by January 1956 (vide the Administration Report for the previous year). The data were analysed and a report prepared. The report was sent for printing on 31st October 1956.





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### Appendix I

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- (ii) Retail price relatives—Tapioca.
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- (iv) Retail price relatives—Cocoanut.
- (v) Wholesale price relatives for the State.

## PART II

### CHAPTER I

#### Introduction

The Department of Statistics is the Central Agency in the State for the systematic Collection, Compilation, Analysis and objective interpretation of all statistics relating to the State. Till 1951 the work of collection of statistics had been attended to by the different departments. In 1951 Government constituted a Board of Statistics with the Director of Research as Chairman, and the Secretary to Government, Food and Agriculture and the Professor of Statistics as members. A Secretary to the Board was also appointed who was the Head of Office. In 1954 the Board of Statistics was reorganised into the Department of Statistics.

The Head of the Department is the Director of Statistics. In office administration the Director is assisted by the Personal Assistant to the Director of Statistics and an administrative staff consisting of Superintendents, Head Clerk, Clerks, Accountants and Typists. On the technical side the Director has under him Assistant Directors, Statisticians, Analysts and Compilers. The field organisation consists of District Statistical Officers one in each District, Statistical Officers at taluk level and Field Assistants.

The main functions of the Department are :

- (a) Collection, compilation, analysis and publication of all Official statistics relating to the State.
- (b) Co-ordination of the work of the various Government Departments in regard to the collection of statistical data.
- (c) Imparting training to the primary reporting agencies.
- (d) Conduct of sample surveys.
- (e) Enquiries into problems connected with the social and economic well-being of the State.
- (f) Supply of statistical information required by official and non-official agencies.
- (g) To function in an advisory capacity to other Departments in matters relating to Economics and Statistics.

The Department has undertaken the following schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan and they are in progress:—

1. Estimation of area under and production of minor crops.
2. Survey of cultivable waste lands.
3. Analysis of data from (1) and (2) above.
4. Diagnostic studies and supervision.
5. Planning Statistics.

## CHAPTER II

## Administration and Staff

Dr. U. Sivaraman Nair, Professor of Statistics continued as the Director of Statistics during the period under review. Sri N. Gopalakrishnan Nair continued as Assistant Director of Statistics (Technical) till 1st March 1957 on which date he was transferred as Assistant Director of Statistics (Planning). Sri K. C. Cheriyan continued as Assistant Director of Statistics (Administrative) during the period under review. Sri P. P. Philipose continued as Personal Assistant to the Director of Statistics till 1st March 1957. When he was promoted as Assistant Director of Statistics (Technical) vice Sri N. Gopalakrishnan Nair, Sri S. Bhagavatheeswara Iyer was appointed as Personal Assistant to the Director of Statistics vice Sri P. P. Philipose with effect from 11th March 1957. Sri T. Kuruvilla Mathen was appointed as Junior Statistician with effect from 7th March 1957. Sri R. Sivasankara Kurup continued as Junior Statistician for the National Sample Survey. The posts of District Statistical Officers were held by Sarvasree C. R. Gopinathan Nair, N. Karunakara Menon, K. Mailerumperumal Pillai and G. Kuttappan Pillai.

Consequent on the States Reorganisation, four Statistical Officers, 11 Field Assistants and 3 Compilers were transferred from this Department to the Madras State. One Senior Superintendent, one Junior Superintendent, one Upper Division Clerk and two Lower Division Clerks were transferred to Kerala State from the former Madras State. After these transfers the strength of the Department at the beginning of the period under report was as follows :—

<i>Name of post</i>	<i>No. of posts</i>
<b>A. Headquarters—</b>	
<b>(a) Administration—</b>	
1. Director of Statistics	1
2. Personal Assistant to the Director of Statistics	1
3. Head Clerk	1
4. Clerks (Lower Division)	2
5. Typists (Lower Division)	3
6. Accountant	1
7. Draftsman	1
<i>Staff allotted from Madras</i>	
1. Senior Superintendent	1
2. Junior Superintendent	1
3. Upper Division Clerk	1
4. Lower Division Clerks	2
<b>(b) Technical—</b>	
1. Assistant Directors	2
2. Junior Statistician	1
3. Junior Statistician (N.S.S.)	1
4. Analysts	9
5. Compilers	35

## B. Field Staff—

1. District Statistical Officers	..	4
2. Statistical Officers	..	26
3. Field Assistants	..	124

The following posts were created during the period under review :—

1. Statistical Officer	..	1
2. Peons	..	3
3. Contingent Peon	..	1

During the period under review, Government sanctioned the establishment of a Planning Cell for collecting the Planning Statistics to assess quantitatively the various activities in the State as a result of the Second Five-Year Plan. The following posts were created for the establishment of the Planning Cell :—

1. Assistant Director	..	1
2. Analysts	..	4
3. Compilers	..	30
4. Lower Division Clerks	..	5
5. Draftsman	..	1
6. Typist	..	1

## CHAPTER III

## Agricultural Statistics

(i) *Land Utilisation Survey.*—The Department of Statistics is responsible for the collection and compilation of agricultural statistics in the State. In the current system of agricultural statistics, estimates of crop acreages are obtained in most of the States in India by the method of complete enumeration of fields by the staff of the Land Revenue Department. The position of this State in regard to agricultural statistics is unique, for in no other State in India can one find such diversity and heterogeneity in crop pattern as in this State. Further there has been extreme sub-division of holdings. All these have resulted in the conduct of land utilisation surveys as the only approach to the assessment of area under different crops and other types of land use.

During the period November 1956 to March 1957 a second round of the land utilisation survey was conducted by the Department. This survey was confined to the former Travancore-Cochin area of the State. For this survey all the revenue villages in the residuary Travancore-Cochin area were sampled. Within each village a five per cent systematic sample of clusters (each cluster consisting of ten consecutive survey sub-division plots) was selected for enumeration. The field work of the survey was scheduled to last till the end of June 1957. The actual field work was done by the Field Assistants posted in each taluk. Their work was supervised by the Taluk Statistical Officers. The work done in each taluk was inspected regularly by the District Statistical Officers.

These surveys were not extended to the Malabar area of the State during the period under report. Estimates of crop acreages, etc., in respect of this area were being furnished by the Revenue Department.

The following table gives details regarding classification of land area in Kerala:—

	Area in '000 acres.	Percentage
Area according to village papers	9,412	100.0
Forests	2,433	25.8
Barren and uncultivable land	497	5.3
Land put to non-agricultural uses	471	5.0
Cultivable wastes	406	4.3
Pastures and other grazing lands	116	1.2
Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net area sown	508	5.4
Current fallows	140	1.5
Other fallows	364	3.9
Net area sown	4,477	47.6
Area sown more than once	988	..
Total cropped area	5,465	..

Land not available for cultivation comprising barren and uncultivable land and land put to non-agricultural uses accounts for 10.3 per cent of the area. Cultivable wastes cover 4.3 per cent of the area and fallows 5.4 per cent. The extent of the net cultivated area is 4,447,000 acres or about 47.6 per cent of the total area. Part of this is cultivated more than once and the extent of total cropped area is estimated at 5,465,000 acres. The break up of this area among the important crops grown in the State is given below:—

Crop	Area in '000 acres
Rice	1,954
Pulses	111
Pepper	214
Ginger	26
Arecanut	144
Sugarcane	18
Banana (including plantain)	116
Cashewnut	93
Tapioca	558
Cocoanut	1,107
Tea	99
Coffee	41
Rubber	160

The most extensively grown crops are rice, cocoanut and tapioca and they account for 35.8, 20.3 and 10.2 per cent, respectively, of the total cropped area. The plantation crops—tea, rubber and coffee together account for 5.5 per cent of the total cropped area. In the spices group pepper is the most important crop and this covers 214,000 acres or 3.9 per cent of the total cropped area in the State.

(ii) *Cultivable Waste Land Survey.*—In order to assess the extent, nature and location of lands classified as waste lands and to explore the possibility of bringing such lands under the plough or converting them into grazing lands or forests, a survey was initiated in the former Travancore-Cochin State in the year 1955-56. This was intended to be a phased survey,

a few taluks being taken up each year; thus covering the entire State by the end of the Second Plan period. In 1955-56 this survey was conducted in Thodupuzha and Muvattupuzha Taluks of Kottayam District. During 1956-57 the survey was conducted in eight more taluks.

During the period November 1956 to March 1957, Neyyattinkara, Trivandrum, Nedumangad and Chirayinkil Taluks of Trivandrum District and Vaikom Taluk of Kottayam District were taken up for the Cultivable Waste Land Survey. The field work of the survey was in progress during this period. 40 per cent of plots in all the villages of these taluks were being enumerated.

(iii) *Meteorological Data*.—Another important item of work of the Department is the publication of meteorological data in respect of important stations in the State. Till now the rainfall data were being furnished by the Tahsildars. In view of the neglected nature of the rain gauges in the Taluk Offices and the consequent unreliability of the data based on the readings of these gauges, this Department had to think of other means of securing proper data. With this object, the Department proposed in March 1955 the setting up of a unit of meteorological instruments in each of the Community Projects and N.E.S. Blocks and the proposal was approved by Government in G.P. No. CP. (B) 3-7725/55/CS, dated 25th June 1955. Data relating to rainfall, temperature and humidity are to be collected by each Block and Project. This Department has supplied to the various Projects and Blocks instructions in regard to the recording of the data, registers to record the readings and printed postcards for the easy transmission of these data. The data are now being received only from fifteen centres. Delay has occurred in the setting up of the instruments in the other Projects and Blocks.

Arrangements are being made for securing the data from the other centres also without delay.

(iv) *Plantation Statistics*:—Statistics relating to plantation crops such as tea, coffee, and rubber are collected and compiled by the Department. Annual statements showing area under and production of these crops, the number of plantations under these crops and the number of workers employed in these plantations are being compiled and forwarded to the Government of India.

(v) *Live-stock Census, 1956*.—The figures of live-stock population and agricultural implements for Kerala State for 1956 are given below:—

**Live-stock population in Kerala State during the year 1956**

**I. CATTLE**

(a) Males over 3 years —

1. Breeding Bulls	11,026
2. Working Bullocks	553,155
3. Others	37,718
<b>Total</b>	<b>601,899</b>

(b) Females over 3 years —

1. Breeding (a) In Milk	396,375
(b) Dry and not calved	575,269
2. Working cows	7,083
3. Others	19,223
<b>Total</b>	<b>997,950</b>

(c) Young Stock	910,527
Total Cattle	<u>2,510,376</u>
<b>II. BUFFALOES</b>	
(a) Males over 3 years :	
1. Breeding bulls	4,046
2. Working Bullocks	247,313
3. Others	5,895
Total	<u>257,254</u>
(b) Females over 3 years :	
1. Breeding (a) In milk	61,336
(b) Dry and not calved	63,752
2. Working cows	10,109
3. Others	3,288
Total	<u>138,485</u>
(c) Young Stock	91,914
Total Buffaloes	<u>487,653</u>
III. Sheep and Goats	1,053,390
IV. Horses and Ponies	1,690
V. Other Live-stock	115,128
VI. Total Poultry	6,795,045
VII. Ploughs (Wooden and Iron)	580,552

The number of cattle (including buffaloes) per thousand acre of cultivated area works out to 670. There are 27 milch cows and 4 milch buffaloes per thousand of population. For 100 ploughs there are 141 working cattle (including buffaloes). It is also seen that there are 13 ploughs per hundred acre of cultivated land in the State.

## CHAPTER IV

### Prices Statistics

In view of the importance of price statistics in the economic activity of the country, statistics of prices continued to be systematically collected by this Department. These relate to

1. Wholesale prices
2. Retail prices
3. Farm prices, agricultural wages and rural retail prices
4. Weekly statement of export staples at Alleppey and Cochin ports
5. Prices of coir

The prices data have been used to construct the cost of living indices at different centres and indices of parity. Detailed reports on statistics of prices



are published in Departmental Bulletin. Brief notes on these are given below:—

1. *Wholesale Prices.*—Weekly wholesale prices were collected from the following centres:—

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Neeyattinkara   | 18. Palai          |
| 2. Trivandrum      | 19. Munnar         |
| 3. Nedumangad      | 20. Thodupuzha     |
| 4. Attingal        | 21. Ernakulam      |
| 5. Quilon          | 22. Muvattupuzha   |
| 6. Kottarakkara    | 23. Mattancherry   |
| 7. Punalur         | 24. Perumbavoor    |
| 8. Pathanamthitta  | 25. Kuruppampady   |
| 9. Adoor           | 26. Alwaye         |
| 10. Kayamkulam     | 27. Parur          |
| 11. Mavelikkara    | 28. Cranganore     |
| 12. Thiruvella     | 29. Irinjalakkuda  |
| 13. Alleppey       | 30. Trichur        |
| 14. Sherthallai    | 31. Wadakkancherry |
| 15. Changanacherry | 32. Kunnankulam    |
| 16. Kottayam       | 33. Chittur        |
| 17. Vaikom         | 34. Kozhicode      |

Commodities selected are the following:—

- |                          |                    |               |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. Rice                  | 8. Black Pepper    | 16. Cocomanut |
| 2. Wheat                 | 9. Ginger          | 17. Rubber    |
| 3. Copra                 | 10. Turmeric       | 18. Molasses  |
| 4. Cocomanut Oil         | 11. Arcanut        | 19. Tea       |
| 5. Cocomanut Oil<br>cake | 12. Lemongrass Oil | 20. Coffee    |
| 6. Coir                  | 13. Bananas        | 21. Cardamom  |
| 7. Palmgur               | 14. Tapioca        |               |
|                          | 15. Cashewnut      |               |

The Statistical Officers have been entrusted with the collection of prices. The data collected relate to every week ending Friday. The Land Revenue Department also furnishes weekly returns of prices at taluk headquarters. These two sets of data are cross-checked before publication in the Government Gazette every week.

Wholesale prices (prevailing every Friday) of specified commodities at the following centres selected by the Agricultural Prices Enquiry Committee were also sent to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, New Delhi. The list of markets and commodities is given below:—

<i>Market</i>	<i>Commodity</i>
Trivandrum	Rice
Changanacherry	Rice
Ernakulam	Rice
Alleppey	Rice
Kozhikode	Rice
Trivandrum	Wheat
Changanacherry	Copra
Alleppey	Copra
Cochin	Cocomanut oil
Cochin	Cocomanut oil cake

<i>Market</i>	<i>Commodity</i>
Cochin	Coir
Alleppey	Black pepper
Cochin	Black pepper
Alleppey	Ginger
Cochin	Ginger
Cochin	Turmeric
Alleppey	Arecanut
Palai	Arecanut
Cochin	Lemongrass oil
Punalur	Banana
Nedumangad	Tapioca
Quilon	Cashewnut (Indian)
Alleppey	Cocoanut
Cochin	Cocoanut
Kottayam	Rubber
Alleppey	Palmgur

The appended graphs show the price levels—Monthly price as a percentage of that of April 1955—Of rice, copra, cocoanut oil, pepper, arecanut and bananas. The graphs relate to the average prices for the State as a whole for the essential commodities mentioned above.

*Rice.*—The price of rice showed a slightly rising trend during the months of November and December after which it began to turn down. The maximum price at Trichur Centre was reached during November, 1956.

*Copra.*—The price of copra showed a steadily rising trend from November to March. In particular at Alleppey market the price of copra seemed to be unsteady though the rising trend was visible. The maximum price was reached in January and it was 40 per cent more than the price of copra in April 1955.

*Cocoanut oil.*—Cocoanut oil had almost the same trend as that of copra, the maximum price being in January.

*Pepper.*—The price of pepper showed a gradual decline. By March the price fell by 46 per cent compared to that in April 1955.

*Arecanut.*—The price of arecanut showed a rising trend. It reached the maximum during the months of February and March. Also the price of arecanut during the month of March was less by 9 per cent compared to that in April 1955.

*Banana.*—The price of banana showed a downward trend during the months of November, December and January. Then a rising trend was visible for the rest of the months. The price reached the minimum in January and it was less by 12 per cent compared to that in April 1955.

(ii) *Retail prices.*—The weekly retail prices of commodities of ordinary consumption are collected from 41 centres in the State. The data were regularly published in the Government Gazette and were mainly used in the construction of the cost of living indices. Detailed study of these prices is contained in the Price Bulletin of the Department. The changes in the prices of rice, tapioca, cocoanut and cocoanut oil at the district headquarters can be seen from the appended graphs. The average price is expressed as a percentage of that in April 1955.

**Rice.**—The retail prices of rice had a downward trend during the period of five months from November 1956 to March 1957. The prices were maximum during the month of November in all the centres and were minimum during the month of January. The highest price was reported at the Quilon Centre during November and the lowest at Trichur during January.

**Cocoanut.**—The retail prices for cocoanut at the Quilon Centre was more or less steady when compared with those at other centres. For all centres except Quilon the maximum was reached during February as can easily be seen from the graphs. The trends of retail prices at Trichur and Trivandrum were almost similar. The maximum price was reached at Trivandrum during the month of February, *viz.*, 145 for 1,000 cocoanuts.

**Cocoanut oil.**—The prices showed an upward trend at all the centres though the prices at Trivandrum and Kottayam were comparatively very unsteady. The prices at Kottayam and Alleppey were maximum during the month of February. At Trivandrum the maximum was reached in March. Again at Trichur the maximum was reached in January and lastly at Quilon the prices were maximum during December. The price of cocoanut oil at Quilon was always less than the price at the other centres as can be easily seen from the graphs.

**Tapioca.**—The retail price of tapioca was least at Kottayam when compared with other centres. Generally the price at different centres showed an upward trend. The price of tapioca was minimum at all centres except Kottayam near about the month of November 1956. The price of tapioca was a maximum at Quilon Centre.

(iii) **Farm Prices and Index of Parity.**—Parity Index has been calculated only up to November 1956 since the weights changed due to the reorganisation of States. The calculation of new weights for the reorganised State has been delayed due to the non-availability of Statistics covering Malabar.

(iv) **Coir prices.**—This Department published the prices of different kinds of coir yarn.

These prices were useful for constructing price indices for the award of prosperity bonus to coir workers. The prices are being published for the following centres every month:—

	Centre	Variety
Trivandrum	Kaniyapuram	Anjengo
	Murukkumpuzha	Anjengo
Chirayinkil	Anjengo	Anjengo
	Kadakkavoor	Anjengo
	Perumathura	Anjengo
Quilon	Paravoor	Anjengo
	Mangad	Mangadan (Ordy.)
	Perinad	Mangadan
Karunagapally	Chowra (South)	Mangadan
	Thevalakkara	Mangadan
Quilon	Perumon	Ashtamudi
	Kallada	Ashtamudi
	Munroe Island	Ashtamudi

Karthigapally	Arattupuzha Pallana Muthukulam	Aratory Aratory Aratory
Parur	Kottappuram	Parur Yarn
Cranganore	Cranganore	Parur Yarn
C-Kanayannur	Njarakkal	Parur Yarn
Vaikom	Vaikom Chembu	Vaikom yarn Vaikom yarn
Sherthallai	Sherthallai Poochakkal	Vaikom yarn Vaikom yarn
Neyyattinkara	Thiruvallam  Thiruvallam	Muppiri Emdan (thick qty.) Muppiri Emdan (thin qty.)
Ambalapuzha	Mannancherry	M. K. yarn
C-Kanayannur	Kumbalangi	M. K. yarn

From the 18th of January 1957 onwards the wholesale price of cocoanut husk (both raw and retted) prevailing at the above centres is being collected by this Department through the field staff and transmitted to the Coir Board, Ernakulam at the end of every week.

#### Statement of Coir prices for 8 varieties of Coir for Kerala

Sl. No.	Variety	Nov.		Dec.		Jan.		Feb.		Mar.	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
1	Anjengo	317	10	319	14	317	8	311	12	302	8
2	Mangadan	260	11	263	14	268	15	268	4	268	5
3	Ashtamudi	222	11	227	15	235	0	237	15	238	5
4	Aratory	268	12	266	0	271	3	272	12	274	8
5	Parur yarn	211	0	212	8	216	11	210	0	198	5
6	Vaikom yarn	247	3	253	11	250	0	250	0	250	12
7	M. K. yarn (Sancy)	149	3	145	0	143	6	143	2	144	0

(v.) *Cost of Living Index*

Centres	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Trivandrum	399	395	396	392	396
Quilon	429	414	402	403	406
Punalur	411	416	410	412	415
Alleppey	397	390	391	400	399
Changanacherry	415	411	411	410	414
Kottayam	400	398	394	389	383
Alwaye	411	406	400	401	404
Ernakulam	412	400	399	404	407
Trichur	407	393	383	386	388
Chalakkudy	421	411	398	394	397
Munnar	392	390	380	372	369
Kozhikode	447	437	425	428	434

The indices for Trivandrum, Quilon, Changanacherry, Kottayam, Alwaye, Chalakkudy and Munnar showed a downward trend. For the remaining centres, the indices showed a tendency to be minimum during January 1957 and these gradually increased during February and March. Also the indices in general were maximum during November 1956 for all centres.

## CHAPTER V

## Vital Statistics

The schedules containing information on births and deaths and communicable diseases collected by the staff of the Department of Public Health and Municipalities were sent to this Department for compilation and analysis. The vital statistics data relating to the rural areas of the former Travancore-Cochin State and Malabar are collected by the Public Health Department and Revenue Department respectively while those relating to urban areas are collected by the Municipalities. The consolidated statements and summary of findings were issued in quarterly bulletins.

The following statements were issued direct from this Office. —

- (1) Daily report of small-pox, plague and cholera.

- (2) Weekly statement of small-pox, plague and cholera.
- (3) Weekly statements of births and deaths from principal diseases in towns with a population of 30,000 and over.  
(The Statements 2 and 3 referred to above were also published regularly in English and Malayalam in the weekly Government Gazette).
- (4) Weekly statements of notified diseases relating to each taluk and Municipal town.
- (5) Monthly statement of vital statistics (births and deaths).
  - (i) Birth classified according to religion ;
  - (ii) Birth classified according to sex ;
  - (iii) Still births ;
  - (iv) Deaths classified according to religion, sex and cause.
- (6) Quarterly statements of vital statistics.  
(In addition to the items mentioned in 5 above, deaths classified according to age groups for each month are also given in this statement).
- (7) Annual statement of vital statistics.
- (8) Annual statement of vaccination.

The agency of collection of primary data in Travancore-Cochin area continued to be the Public Health Department and Municipalities respectively in rural and urban areas. In Malabar, reporting was done by the Revenue staff.

The tables showing the number of births and deaths and deaths from principal diseases relate to the occurrences in the new Kerala State during the period from January 1957 to March 1957. As the necessary data on Vital Statistics were not received from the Malabar area for two months immediately after the Reorganisation of State, the details regarding births and deaths for the months' period of November and December 1956 are not furnished.

The estimated population for Kerala for 1957 is 15,001,000 of which 1,373,000 people live in towns and 13,628,000 live in villages.

TABLE I

Particulars		Total	Male	Female
Live Births	{ Rural	70,156	36,423	33,733
	{ Urban	11,159	5,824	5,335
	{ Total	81,315	42,247	39,068
Still Births	Total	1,189	..	..
Deaths	{ Rural	23,208	11,693	11,515
	{ Urban	3,728	2,020	1,708
	{ Total	26,936	13,713	13,223
Infant Deaths	{ Rural	3,725	2,029	1,696
	{ Urban	519	293	226
	{ Total	4,244	2,322	1,922

The annual birth rate for Kerala State works out to 21.68. The birth rate for the rural area is 20.59 and that for the urban area is 32.51.

A total of 1189 still births have been registered in the first quarter of 1957 in the new Kerala State, the rate per mille of live-births is 14.62. The rate for rural area is 9.29 per 1000 live-births while that for the urban area is as higher as 48.12 per 1000 live-births.

The total number of deaths registered during the period was 26,936 of which 23,208 deaths were reported from rural areas and 3,728 from urban areas. The annual death rate for the State works out to 7.18. The death rate for rural and urban areas are 6.81 and 10.86 respectively.

The number of infant deaths reported during the reference period was 4,244 giving a rate of 52.19 for the State. The rural and urban rates are 53.10 and 46.51 respectively.

Table II gives the number of deaths from attacks of principal diseases in the new Kerala State for the first quarter of 1957.

TABLE II

<i>Diseases</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
1. Small-pox	..	212	203	9
2. Dysentery and Diarrhoea	..	1,096	966	130
3. Respiratory diseases	..	2,847	2,386	461
4. Injuries	..	579	482	97
5. Maternal deaths	..	276	231	45
6. Fevers	..	2,937	2,654	283

The maternal death rate for Kerala State works out to 3.35 per thousand recorded child birth.

## CHAPTER VI

### LABOUR

The Director of Statistics has been declared as the Statistics Authority for the purpose of collection of statistics under the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 for the Kerala State. (vide Government Notification No. A. 11-15725/56/RD, dated 1st November 1956.)

In this capacity, this office collects two types of returns from factories coming under the Factories Act, *viz.*, return under

- (i) Census of Manufacturing Industries; and
- (ii) Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules.

The first of these is an annual while the second is a quarterly return.

In addition, the following returns are forwarded to this Department by the Labour Department for the purpose of compilation and preparation of statements.—

- (1) Factories Act Schedules
- (2) Payment of Wages Act Schedules
- (3) Workmen's Compensation Act Schedules
- (4) Schedules under the Maternity Benefit Act
- (5) Trade Union Schedules
- (6) Statistics on Industrial Disputes
- (7) Statistics on Industrial Disputes resulting in Work Stoppages

The first five of these are annual and the last two monthly statements. The statements prepared from these returns are sent to the Labour Bureau, Simla, except for the returns on the census of manufacturing industries which are sent to the Director of Industrial Statistics, Calcutta.

(i) *Working of the Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules.*—Consequent on the declaration of the Director of Statistics as the Statistics Authority for the Kerala State, quarterly returns under the Industrial Statistics Act (Labour Rules) are collected from the Malabar area also.

During the fourth quarter of 1956 only 500 factories have submitted the returns in Travancore-Cochin area while 394 factories submitted the returns from Malabar area.

Details of employment and wages in some selected industries are given in the following tables (separately for Travancore-Cochin and Malabar areas.)



## Fourth quarter—1st October to 31st December—Travancore-Cochin area

Serial No.	Industry	No. of Factories working	No. of Factories submitting returns	Average daily employment during the quarter			Wage rate per day		
				Men	Women	Children	Men Rs. A. P.	Women Rs. A. P.	Children Rs. A. P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rice Mills	20	14	171	162	..	1 12 2	1 5 7	..
2	Oil Mills	39	27	328	35	..	2 1 3	1 1 8	..
3	Tea	100	82	3,467	902	..	1 15 0	1 5 5	..
4	Cashew	124	49	3,310	18,967	774	1 10 3	1 2 0	1 1 6
5	Textiles	15	10	4,589	1,823	6	3 1 10	2 5 10	1 1 5
6	Coir	89	69	6,778	1,786	42	2 5 8	1 8 5	1 2 3
7	Press	46	26	903	31	3	3 3 5	0 15 4	0 5 0
8	Rubber	49	44	1,568	210	..	2 3 10	2 1 7	..
9	Tiles	86	60	2,565	648	44	2 3 3	1 3 4	0 10 1
10	Automobiles	18	12	299	..	..	3 6 10	..	..



**Employment and wage rate in Selected Industries in Kerala for the period 1st January 1957 to 31st March 1957**

Serial No.	Industry	Number of working factories	Number of factories submitting returns	Average daily employment during the quarter			Wage rate per day of 8 hours		
				Men	Women	Children	Men Rs.	Women Rs.	Children Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rice Mill	73	61	398	314	12	1 12 0	1 1 0	0 8 0
2	Oil Mill	54	36	545	59	3	2 0 0	1 3 0	1 10 0
3	Tea	125	115	3,646	918	3	2 0 0	1 7 0	1 6 0
4	Cashew	139	44	2,356	18,110	519	1 9 6	1 0 6	1 0 0
5	Textiles	179	102	10,016	3,045	51	2 8 0	1 14 0	1 3 0
6	Coir	116	86	7,436	3,927	18	2 6 0	1 2 0	1 7 0
7	Press	74	51	1,438	46	2	2 6 0	1 3 0	0 8 0
8	Rubber	61	55	1,692	168	2	2 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 6
9	Bricks and Tiles	126	94	7,009	1,301	67	2 1 3	1 3 0	0 12 9
10	Automobile repairs	54	33	1,131	..	..	3 2 6	..	..

(ii) *Working of the Maternity Benefit Act (Travancore-Cochin Area), for the year 1956.*—The Maternity Benefit Act provides for the payment of benefit to women workers during the period of confinement. The annual returns under this Act are collected from plantations and factories by the District and Deputy Labour Officers of the State and are sent to this Department. Two kinds of statements are prepared from these returns. They are:—

*Statement I*—Details of payment of benefit.

*Statement II*—Details of complaints received.

The number of establishments covered by the Maternity Benefit Act is not available. During the year, returns were received from 169 factories and 180 plantations. In these establishments a total of Rs. 7,02,918 had been paid as maternity benefit.

Sl. No.		Plantation	Factories	Total
1	Number of establishments covered by the Maternity Benefit Act	Not available		
2	Number of establishments that have submitted returns	180	169	349
3	Average daily number of women employed in the establishments that have submitted returns	36,372	11,114	47,486
4	Number of women who claimed maternity benefit during the year	7,681	4,870	12,551
5	Number of claims accepted and paid either fully or partially	7,663	4,409	12,072
6	Total amount of maternity benefit paid (Rs.)	4,45,097	2,57,821	7,02,918
7	Average amount of maternity benefit per head (Rs.)	58.08	58.47	58.22
8	Number of cases in which women enjoyed full maternity leave prior to confinement	226	462	1,088

73 complaints (8 in plantations and 65 in factories) were reported to have been received during the year. All the complaints were investigated. There was a case in one of the plantations in which breach of law was observed and therefore prosecution was launched.

(iii) *Working of the Workmen's Compensation Act, for the year 1956.*— Compensation should ordinarily be given to workmen who sustained injuries by accidents arising out of and in the course of their employment. Compensation will also be given in certain limited circumstances for diseases.

The schedules under the Workmen's Compensation Act were collected by the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and forwarded to this Department for consolidation. The returns are of an annual nature and relate to the financial year.

During the year a sum of Rs. 19,643 has been paid for accidents and Rs. 3,853 for occupational diseases. The details of payment are given below:—

A. *Accidents*—

Number of cases of injuries for which compensation has been paid during the year	} D P T	2
		5
		395
Amount of compensation paid	} D P T	Rs. 8,010
		" 3,178
		" 8,455

D = Deaths;

P = Permanent disablement; and

T = Temporary disablement.

B. *Occupational diseases*—

Number of cases of diseases in respect of which final compensation has been paid during the year	}	489
Amount of compensation paid		Rs. 3,853

(iv) *Working of the Factories Act (T.C. Area) for the year 1955.*— The annual returns under the Factories Act are collected by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers from the various factories. They are sent to this Department for compilation and analysis.

Two types of factories come under the Factories Act.

(i) Factories where 10 or more workers are working or were working on any day of the preceding 12 months and using power [2 m (i) factories].

(ii) Factories where 20 or more workers are working or were working on any day of the preceding 12 months and in which manufacturing process is carried on without the aid of power [2 m (ii) factories].

The following list shows the details of registered factories in 1956:—

	2 m (i)	2 m (ii)	Total
Number of factories on register at the beginning of the year	637	259	896
Number of factories newly registered during the period	51	23	74
Number of factories removed from the register during the period	40	9	49

	2 m (i)	2 m (ii)	Total
Number of factories on the register at the end of the period	648	273	921
No. of working factories	647	271	918
Average daily number of workers employed	39,736	30,399	70,135

The figures on employment provided by the Chief Inspector of Factories are comparatively lower than the corresponding figures obtained from the returns (vide para on Employment).

Only 693 factories have submitted the annual returns for the year 1956. The percentage response from factories regarding submission of returns showed a slight improvement to 75.5 per cent compared to 75.1 per cent during the previous year. As in the previous year many of the returns were not filled in properly. In a large number of returns, the nature of industry shown was ambiguous. The average daily employment was not in many cases classified as required in the schedule.

*Employment.*—On an average a total of 77,835 persons were employed daily in the 693 factories that have submitted returns. Approximately 55 per cent of the workers were men, 43.5 per cent women and the rest children. Details of employment in some of the important industries are given below :

Industry	Total number of factories submitting returns	Average daily employment during the year						
		Total	Adults		Adolescents		Children	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Oil Mills	46	1,909	1,764	45	98	2	..	..
Tea	108	5,432	4,440	989	3	..	..	..
Cashew	72	30,404	3,692	22,194	697	2,901	300	620
Textiles	17	6,642	4,392	2,174	45	20	7	4
Coir	97	11,477	8,688	2,702	41	4	42	..
Rubber	51	1,690	1,502	182	6	..	..	..
Press	54	2,191	2,029	138	14	10	..	..
Bricks and Tiles	67	3,844	2,992	706	49	62	19	16
Motor Repairing	18	289	289	..	..	..	..	..

The average daily employment varies widely from factory to factory and industry to industry. There were only 25 establishments in which the average daily employment exceeded 100. Of this 12 were cashew factories. There were only 3 factories with an average daily employment of more than 1,000 persons. None of the establishments had employed more than 2,000 workers. It was seen that the average employment in 42 factories did not exceed 10.

*Working time.*—Most of the factories work for 48 hours a week. About 50 per cent of the factories that have submitted returns reported that they have worked for more than 300 days during the year and 38 per cent for 240 to 303 days.

*Accidents in factories.*—909 accidents were reported to have occurred in the factories during 1956. Of this, 8 were fatal. The following statement gives the number of accidents in some of the important industries:—

	Number of accidents		
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
Starch .. .. .	1	3	4
Cotton Mills .. .. .	..	71	71
Textiles other than Cotton Mills	4	78	82
Saw Mills .. .. .	1	12	13
Fertilisers and Manures .. .. .	..	86	86
Chemicals .. .. .	1	14	15
Bricks and Tiles .. .. .	1	31	32
Smelting and refining of metals	..	159	159
General Engineering .. .. .	..	79	79
Others .. .. .	..	368	368
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>909</b>

*Labour Welfare.*—According to the Factories Act, 1948, it is obligatory on the part of the employers to provide and maintain canteens for the use of workers if the concern employs more than 250 workers ordinarily. 29 factories reported to have operated canteens. The following table illustrates the position.

Industry	No. of factories having canteens	Average daily employment in the factories shown	No. of canteens having	
			Cooked refreshments, tea, etc.	Refreshment and tea only
1	2	3	4	5
Cashew .. .. .	6	2,084	2	4
Textiles .. .. .	5	3,028	3	2
Coir .. .. .	12	5,277	1	11
Others .. .. .	6	1,233	2	4
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2,692</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>21</b>

97 factories reported to have shelters, rest rooms and lunch rooms.

(v) *Working of the Factories Act (Malabar Area) for the year 1956.*—The Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers collects the annual returns from the factories and send them to this Department. Two types of factories come under the purview of the Act.

1. Factories using power and employing 10 or more workers [2 m (i) factories].
2. Factories not using power and employing 20 or more workers [2 m (ii) factories].

A complete list of factories working during the year 1956 was not received in this Office. However, the number of factories that have submitted returns is 586.

*Employment.*—The average daily employment in these 586 establishments for the year 1956 was reported to be 29,200. Approximately 71.5 per cent of them were men, 28.2 per cent women and the rest children. The following table gives details of employment in some of the important industries in Malabar area.

Industry	Total No. of factories submitting returns	Average daily employment						
		Total	Adults		Adolescents		Children	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rice Mills	51	1,231	456	758	5	12	..	..
Tea	21	703	614	89	..	..	..	..
Coir	11	1,433	460	973	..	..	..	..
Saw Mills and Plywoods	38	2,930	2,633	297	..	..	..	..
Matches, Splints and Veneers	41	3,084	1,353	1,630	56	23	8	14
Press	19	618	612	1	3	..	2	..
Beedi and Cigar	39	1,316	1,307	9	..	..	..	..
Textiles	121	5,631	4,553	867	140	38	28	5
Bricks and Tiles	33	5,225	4,586	617	16	3	2	1

Among the establishments, on an average in 44 factories there were not more than 10 workers. The number of factories in which more than 500 persons were employed was only 3 and none of them employed more than 1,500 workers.

*Working Time.*—Most of the factories work for 48 hours a week. 162 factories reported to have worked for more than 300 days during the year and 125 for 240 to 300 days. Six factories reported working for less than 60 days during the year.



*Accidents.*—250 accidents were reported during the year. However, none of them were fatal.

<i>Industry</i>	<i>No. of accidents</i>
Saw Mills	45
Plywood	35
Bricks and Tiles	62
Cashew	19
Others	89
All	250

*Labour Welfare.*—Canteens are generally maintained in factories where the daily employment is more than 250. 17 establishments have reported that they are running canteens. 11 of them serve cooked food, refreshments, tea, etc.; 5 refreshments and tea only and one tea only.

29 factories were providing shelters, rest rooms and lunch rooms during the year 1956.

(vi) *Working of the Payment of Wages Act for the year 1956 (T-C area).*—The annual returns under the Act were collected by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers. They were forwarded to this Department for compilation and analysis. From these returns two types of statements are prepared, one giving details of wages paid and the other relating to fines realised, etc.

There were 918 factories (as defined in the Factories Act, 1948) working in the Travancore-Cochin area at the end of the year 1956. Of these only 571 have submitted the annual returns for the year 1956, and of these a large number of the returns were not filled in properly.

A total of 68,962 persons were employed in the 571 factories that have submitted returns. The average earning per mensem of an industrial worker in the State (as estimated from these returns) during the year 1956 was Rs. 48.28 as against Rs. 41.03 during the previous year. Of the total earnings during the year approximately 8.4 per cent was received as Bonus and other concessions.

The following table gives the average monthly earnings of an industrial worker in some of the important industries.—

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Average monthly earnings in rupees</i>	
	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>
All Industries	41.03	48.28
Tea	49.24	48.67
Cashew	18.48	21.23
Coir	48.96	59.70
Preas	58.14	47.11
Rubber	57.43	49.55
Textiles	69.69	82.94
Automobile repairing	68.20	87.42
Bricks and Tiles	35.89	45.55

During the year a sum of Rs. 295 had been realised as fines, of which Rs. 147.5 was from workers in the textile industry. No cases in which deduction made for damage or loss or breach of contract have been reported.

(vii) *Working of the Payment of Wages Act, 1956 (Malabar Area).*—The annual returns from the various factories were collected by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers and were sent to this Department for compilation.

A complete list of the factories working in the Malabar area has not yet been received in this Department. A total of 412 factories have submitted their annual returns under the Act.

The average daily attendance during the year in these 412 factories was 19,693. The average monthly earning of an industrial worker during the year was Rs. 48.16. 7.8 per cent of the gross wages was received as Bonus and other concessions. The following table gives the average monthly earnings in some of the important industries.

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Average monthly earnings in rupees</i>
Rice Mills	22.74
Tea	48.12
Beedi & Cigar	39.12
Textiles	61.29
Coir	44.32
Saw Mills	53.70
Matches, Splints, Veneers	76.90
Bricks & Tiles	49.18

During 1956 no amount had been realised as fines. Also no deduction either for damages or breach of contract has been reported.

(viii) *Industrial Disputes—Review of Work Stoppages.*—The object of the statistics collected here is to present information on work stoppages due to industrial unrest leading to work stoppages.

The information was supplied by the District Labour Officers of the State on a monthly basis. The consolidated statements were sent to the Labour Bureau, Simla.

From practical considerations, it has been decided that work stoppages affecting less than 10 workers need not be included in the statements. Also only work stoppages leading to a temporary stoppage of work with a view to enforcing an individual or collective demand, and in the absence of a demand, those sponsored by the workers are considered.

In the accompanying table, the details of work stoppages in some of the important industries are given.

(ix) *Labour Disputes.*—The following statement gives details of labour disputes in the State for the period 1st November 1956 to 31st March 1957.

1. Number of disputes pending at the beginning of the period	621
2. Number of new cases during the period	2,182
3. Number settled by the Labour Department	1,928
4. Number settled by mutual agreement	44
5. Number settled voluntarily	181
6. Number referred to adjudication	34
7. Number referred to arbitration	Not available
8. Number leading to strike	89
9. Number leading to lockout	1
10. Number of cases pending at the end of the period	497

Industrial Disputes—Review of Work Stoppages for the period 1st November 1956 to 31st March 1957

Serial No.	Industry	No. of disputes	No. of workers normally employed	No. of workers involved	Man-days lost	Wages lost	Method of settlement or termination					Results		
							Instance of the Labour Department	Between the parties	Others	Successful	Partially Successful	Unsuccessful	Indefinite	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	ALL	204	94,204	81,852	1,58,397	1,53,592	165	9	29	13	15	1	174	
1	Plantations	132	80,065	70,018	71,230	60,822	131	1	..	3	4	..	125	
2	Manufacturing Industries	53	10,860	9,301	82,570	86,057	19	5	28	5	11	1	35	
	(a) Tiles	24	3,686	3,468	42,483	58,456	7	3	14	3	7	1	13	
	(b) Matches	..	..	478	784	1,074	1	..	7	1	..	..	7	
	(c) Saw Mills	..	170	170	927	1,955	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	
	(d) Fertilisers and Chemicals	1	1,420	1,120	20,200	Not known	..	..	In progress	..	..	..	..	
	(e) Cashews	3	475	637	7,062	2,544	2	..	1	..	2	..	1	
	(f) Textiles	2	1,284	1,284	1,284	1,215	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	
	(g) Coir	4	583	562	603	642	1	..	3	..	1	..	3	
	(h) Beedi	1	570	260	260	455	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	(i) Others	8	2,200	1,322	8,687	19,806	5	2	1	1	..	..	7	
3	Transport	1	71	71	71	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
4	Miscellaneous	18	3,208	2,462	4,526	6,713	14	3	1	5	..	..	13	

(x) *Census of Manufacturing Industries, 1956*.—This census is being conducted on an All India basis for studying the industrial structure in the country. For this, the provisions under the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 are implemented.

In every State, the duty of conducting this census rests upon the Statistics Authority appointed under the provisions of the said Act by the State Government. In this State, the Director of Statistics has been declared as the Statistics Authority.

For the purpose of this census, all industries are classified into sixty-two categories. Of these only the first twenty-nine come under the scope of the present census. They are the following :—

1. Wheat flour
2. Rice milling
3. Biscuit-making (including bakeries and confectioneries)
4. Fruit and vegetable processing
5. Sugar
6. Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing)
7. Starch
8. Vegetable oils—Oilseed crushing, and extraction and processing of vegetable oils.
9. Paints and varnishes
10. Soap
11. Tanning
12. Cement
13. Glass and glassware
14. Ceramics
15. Plywood and tea chests
16. Paper and paperboard including straw-board
17. Matches
18. Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving
19. Woollen textiles
20. Jute textiles
21. Chemicals (including drugs and pharmaceuticals)
22. Aluminium, copper and brass—all processes from ore smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use
23. Iron and steel—smelting (including blast furnace operations), rolling and re-rolling
24. Bicycles
25. Sewing machines
26. Producer gas plants
27. Electric lamps
28. Electric fans
29. General Engineering and Electrical Engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy)

According to the Census of Manufacturing Industries Rules under the said Act, those concerns employing twenty or more workers on any day during the period of the census and using power and coming under any one of the above twenty-nine industries have to submit Census of Manufacturing Industries returns, *in duplicate*. Each of these industries has its own particular Census of Manufacturing Industries form.

A notice with a set of three blank Census of Manufacturing Industries forms pertaining to a particular industry is served upon the occupier of the factory. According to the rules, this notice should be served by the Statistics Authority in the month of December every year for furnishing details regarding the successive calendar year. It is obligatory on the part of the occupier of the factory to furnish the returns relating to a particular year before the end of February next year. Thus, for the year 1956 notices were served on occupiers in December, 1955.

Of the triplicate forms referred to above, one has to be kept by the occupier of the factory, forwarding the other two copies to the Statistics Authority. The original return has to be sent to the Director of Industrial Statistics, Calcutta. The duplicate copy is kept with this Office.

All information furnished in these returns are treated as confidential. This is incumbent under section 7 of the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942. For the process of analysis also, if the number of returns (that is the number of factories) pertaining to a particular industry is less than three, such returns are classified under the head "Miscellaneous" and are taken together.

During the year under review, there were 123 factories in Kerala State which had to submit Census of Manufacturing Industries returns. Out of these the number of factories which have submitted correct returns is 81. An analysis of these returns shows that the total productive capital invested in these 81 concerns is Rs. 15,18,96,078 and the value of output is Rs. 16,68,63,836.

The fixed capital per unit varies widely from industry to industry. It is very large in the industries like the manufacture of chemicals (Rs. 59,78,528) and cotton textiles (Rs. 14,10,345) and it is comparatively low in the match, rice milling and vegetable oil industries. The value of output in vegetable oil mills is 7.8 times the investment in fixed capital and in the soap industry it is 4.6 times. On the other hand the value of output in the cotton textiles is only 1.9 times the investment. It is still less in the manufacture of chemicals.

The annual income of a worker is highest in the manufacture of chemicals (by worker is meant any person employed in an industry whether he is a worker as defined in the Factories Act or a person who holds a position of supervision or management or a person employed for the purpose of production such as directorial correspondents, accounting staff and watch and ward staff). It is about Rs. 2,010 per worker. The value of production per worker in this industry is about Rs. 15,060. The production per worker is large in the vegetable oil industry and soap works. - It is noteworthy that the average annual income of a worker in the vegetable oil industry is only Rs. 626. The annual income is comparatively low in the match industry, rice milling, vegetable oils and plywoods.

The accompanying statement gives details of the census.

## Census of Manufacturing Industries—Summary Statistics for the Year 1956

Serial No.	Name of Industry	Total number of working factories	Number of returns considered	Total number of persons employed	Total salaries paid Rs.	Cost of raw materials including fuels Rs.	Value of production Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Rice Milling	7	4	164	84,319	6,35,073	6,70,905
2	Vegetable Oil	25	14	611	3,82,479	1,91,96,930	1,99,92,129
3	Soap	4	4	814	13,82,060	1,31,19,662	1,83,17,711
4	Plywood and Tea Chests	10	9	1,241	8,51,382	37,25,517	80,68,700
5	Matches	3	3	337	1,20,000	3,19,417	9,43,935
6	Cotton Textiles	21	15	9,315	96,02,661	3,72,15,335	5,75,59,746
7	Chemicals	5	3	765	15,37,533	50,70,262	1,15,21,220
8	General Engineering and Electrical Engineering	36	19	2,260	26,78,650	45,18,890	1,03,74,132
9	Miscellaneous	12	10	3,140	45,86,311	2,44,50,934	3,94,15,358
	Total	123	81	18,647	2,12,25,395	10,82,52,020	16,68,63,836

**Census of Manufacturing Industries—Summary Statistics for the year 1956—(cont.)**

Serial No.	Name of Industry	Capital Structure						
		Fixed Capital						
		Value of land Rs.	Value of factory buildings Rs.	Value of plant and machinery Rs.	Other fixed assets Rs.	Total Rs.	Annual rent paid Rs.	
9	10	11	12	13	14			
1	Rice Milling	60,077	3,50,456	1,30,363	16,013	5,56,909	2,400	
2	Vegetable Oil	2,26,779	8,68,471	13,47,204	1,15,705	25,48,159	38,529	
3	Soap	4,17,310	15,99,100	16,14,150	3,16,995	39,47,546	14,850	
4	Plywood and Tea Chests	1,81,321	6,63,143	20,11,153	1,26,186	29,81,803	1,326	
5	Matches	18,143	93,468	2,62,113	19,482	3,93,206	1,000	
6	Cotton Textiles	4,72,473	1,30,70,307	1,45,87,354	14,87,111	2,96,17,248	5,844	
7	Chemicals		58,64,179	1,15,08,068	5,63,338	1,79,35,585	5,343	
8	General Engineering and Electrical Engineering	3,42,270	25,21,757	20,96,681	3,05,590	52,66,298	14,277	
9	Miscellaneous	2,70,411	73,92,661	1,21,94,369	10,93,909	2,09,51,358	20,898	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19,88,775</b>	<b>3,24,23,542</b>	<b>4,57,41,455</b>	<b>40,44,329</b>	<b>8,41,98,101</b>	<b>1,04,467</b>	

Census of Manufacturing Industries—Summary Statistics for the year 1956—(cont.)

Serial No.	Name of Industry	Capital Structure				Working Capital				Total productive capital Rs.
		Value of stocks of raw materials, fuels, etc. Rs.	Value of stocks of finished products Rs.	Value of semi-finished products in stock or in progress Rs.	Cash in hand and at Bank Rs.	Total Rs.	Total productive capital Rs.			
		15	16	17	18	19	20			
1	Rice Milling	16,532	16,535	9,254	17,454	59,772	6,16,681			
2	Vegetable Oil	8,31,983	3,29,613	66,314	4,94,680	17,22,590	42,70,749			
3	Soap	61,74,548	33,72,406	11,55,399	8,19,507	1,15,21,660	1,54,69,206			
4	Plywood and Tea Chests	6,10,721	3,91,673	83,792	2,06,171	12,92,357	42,74,160			
5	Matches	1,62,811	1,52,656	2,159	14,598	3,32,224	7,25,430			
6	Cotton Textiles	86,06,321	1,09,43,858	27,49,341	4,44,116	2,27,43,636	5,23,60,881			
7	Chemicals	27,22,249	45,87,026	3,74,138	56,95,156	1,33,78,569	3,13,14,154			
8	General Engineering and Electrical Engineering	28,14,809	8,42,321	10,53,058	1,91,131	49,01,319	1,01,67,617			
9	Miscellaneous	85,59,532	22,08,799	2,13,005	7,64,507	1,17,45,850	3,26,97,200			
	Total	3,04,99,313	2,28,44,887	57,06,460	86,47,317	6,76,97,977	15,18,96,078			



## CHAPTER VII

## Other Surveys

(i) *National Sample Survey*.—The 12th round National Sample Survey was started in the new State of Kerala. Samples were selected from the residuary Travancore-Cochin areas only as the 12th round was more or less a continuation of the 11th round. The 12th round was started by the middle of March and the work is in progress. 96 villages and 28 blocks were selected for socio-economic enquiry. Besides these, 96 villages were selected for land utilisation and crop-cutting survey. The sampling design and information proposed to be collected during this round are almost similar to the 11th round. It is proposed to extend the scheme to the new areas of Malabar and Kasaragod from the 13th round commencing in September 1957.

The tabulation and analysis work in respect of the data collected during the 10th round was also taken up by the Department. The tabulation and analysis of the data relating to unemployment, land utilisation and consumer expenditure are almost complete. Reporting is also in progress.

(In regard to unemployment distribution of persons according to sex, age, general education, technical education, industrial status, etc., were prepared.)

Utilisation of land on cereals, pulses, oil seeds, vegetables, spices and condiments, orchards and gardens, tea, coffee, tobacco, sugarcane, etc., were separately studied. Areas under 72 modes of utilisation were compiled and estimated.

A detailed study of household expenditure on foodgrains, oil, salt, sugar, clothes, rent, tax, etc., was made from the available data. 13 per capita expenditure groups were formed and estimates of expenditure on various items are being calculated for each group.

(ii) *Crop-cutting Survey on Paddy*.—The technique of random sample crop-cutting surveys for the estimation of average yield of paddy per acre and total yield was adopted in the former Travancore-Cochin State in 1950 for the first time. Since then crop-cutting surveys have been conducted on Kanni (Kharif) and Kumbhom (Rabi) crops of paddy every year.

During the period a crop-cutting survey was conducted on the Kumbhom crop of paddy, 1957. The survey was confined to the residuary Travancore-Cochin area. 300 villages were selected for the survey. The survey was conducted on the same lines as the survey on Kanni crop of paddy referred to in Part I.

The important results obtained from this survey are summarised below:—

## Kumbhom Crop, 1957

1. Area under paddy excluding bund area (acres)	547,911
2. Average yield of dry paddy per acre (lb.)	1,873
3. Standard error (lb.)	22
4. Total yield of dry paddy (tons)	458,108
5. Total yield of rice (tons)	300,977
6. Percentage standard error	1.17

(iii) *Crop-cutting Survey on Sugarcane*.—A pilot survey to estimate the acre yield of sugarcane by the method of a crop-cutting survey was initiated

in the 7 major sugarcane growing taluks of the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin State. The field work was done by the Field Assistants and their work was supervised by the Statistical Officers and District Statistical Officers.

The total number of experiments conducted was 250. The number of experiments allotted to each taluk was approximately in proportion to the area under the crop as obtained from the Land Utilisation Survey. The selection of the karas within a taluk was done strictly at random. The remaining part of the sampling design and technical details were exactly similar to those of the survey on paddy. The harvest period varied from October 1956 to March 1957.

The results of analysis of the data are given below:—

<i>Name of Taluk</i>	<i>Yield of sugarcane in tons per acres on the date of harvest</i>
1. Thiruvella	.. 27.2
2. Pathanamthitta	.. 16.4
3. Kottayam	.. 13.9
4. Mcenachil	.. 15.3
5. Muvattupuzha	.. 13.2
6. Kunnathunad	.. 21.5
7. Chittur	.. 48.6

(iv) *Survey for the Estimation of the Area and Yield of Pepper.*—A pilot sample survey for the estimation of area under and yield of pepper was conducted in the former Travancore-Cochin State in 1954-55 by the Department on behalf of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Information was collected on important features of the pepper crop such as classification by age, fruit bearing capacity, varieties, practices regarding the nature and frequency of digging, interculture operations, soil conservation measures, manuring, etc. A second round of the survey was conducted in the year 1955-56.

During the period November 1956 to March 1957 a third round of the survey confined to the residuary Travancore-Cochin area of the State was conducted by the Department to confirm the evidence obtained from the last two surveys and to evolve an appropriate sampling technique for the collection of statistical data relating to crop. A stratified multi-stage random sampling plan was adopted for the survey. The size of the sample was 100 as against 72 and 97 for the previous rounds of the survey conducted in 1954-55 and 1955-56 respectively. The break-up of the sample in between different strata was in proportion to the respective number of pepper standards in the strata as estimated from the land utilisation surveys conducted by the Department. The taluks of the State were grouped into 12 homogeneous zones and the cross sections of these zones with the three natural regions of the State, viz., lowland, midland and highland formed the strata. A kara formed the primary unit of sampling. A sample of ten pepper growing plots (each plot containing at least six bearing standards) was selected from each kara for collecting detailed information. Out of this sample of ten plots a sub-sample of five plots was selected for purposes of sample harvesting and collection of information on cultivation practices. From each of the plots in this sub-sample six standards were chosen for actual harvesting.

The field work was done by the Field Assistants of the Department. Their work was supervised by the Taluk and District Statistical Officers. The filled-in-schedules were duly received in the office of the Director of Statistics. After scrutiny these were forwarded to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

## CHAPTER VIII

### Publication and Miscellaneous

(i) *Statistical Hand-book*.—The reorganisation of States brought in its train added responsibilities in the matter of publishing the Statistical Hand-book. Consequent on the formation of the Kerala State, Statistical Hand-books have to be published for Kerala State for the year 1956-57 onwards. To avoid the omission of the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 from the draft already prepared, it was reported to Government that it would be advisable to publish the Handbook of Statistics for Travancore-Cochin for the period of five years from 1951 to 1956. Government agreed with this view point; and attempts were made to collect data for the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 also. The whole work was revised and data regarding the various Departments were compiled for the period of five years 1951 to 1956. Laxity on the part of some of the Departments to supply data regarding them is the main cause of delay in bringing out this volume. The data have been sorted, compiled and classified into various sections; short summary notes are also prepared based on the figures. The volume is ready for submission to Government for approval.

(ii) *Basic Statistics of Reorganised States*.—With the reorganisation of States the Government of India wanted to bring out a comprehensive volume containing basic statistics of the reorganised States and they asked this Department (February 1957) to furnish data regarding the State of Kerala. A number of compilers were sent to the various Departments to collect data. The collected data were compiled and submitted to the Government of India in time.

(iii) *Educational Statistics*.—Statistics of Educational Institutions in the State used to be compiled by the Director of Public Instruction till 1955-56. For the year 1956-57 onwards the work was entrusted to this Department. There are nearly 11,000 schools and 68 Colleges in the State. Individual returns received from the Institutions have to be sorted and the data compiled into various tables. The consolidated data are to be submitted to the Government of India in a Book of Schedules prescribed by them. The work relating to the collection of data for 1956-57 is in progress.

(iv) *Road Mileage Statistics*.—In G.P. No. PWA. 4-11767/50-PWC., dated 31st October 1956, Government ordered that the statistical work of the Public Works Department will also be attended to by this Department.

The Government of India requires annual statistics regarding road mileage and expenditure in the State. They have prescribed five forms for the consolidation of data. Statistics of roads classified according to categories are being collected from the State Public Works Department and other departments having roads under their jurisdiction for the years 1951 to 1956. The collected data are to be consolidated by this Department and submitted to the Government of India.

## CHAPTER IX

## Planning Cell

*Planning Statistics (Statistical Cell for Planning)* :—In Government Proceedings No. A. 11-7867/56/RD., dated 4th December, 1956, Government have accorded sanction for the establishment of a Statistical Cell for Planning Statistics in this Department with the staff mentioned below :—

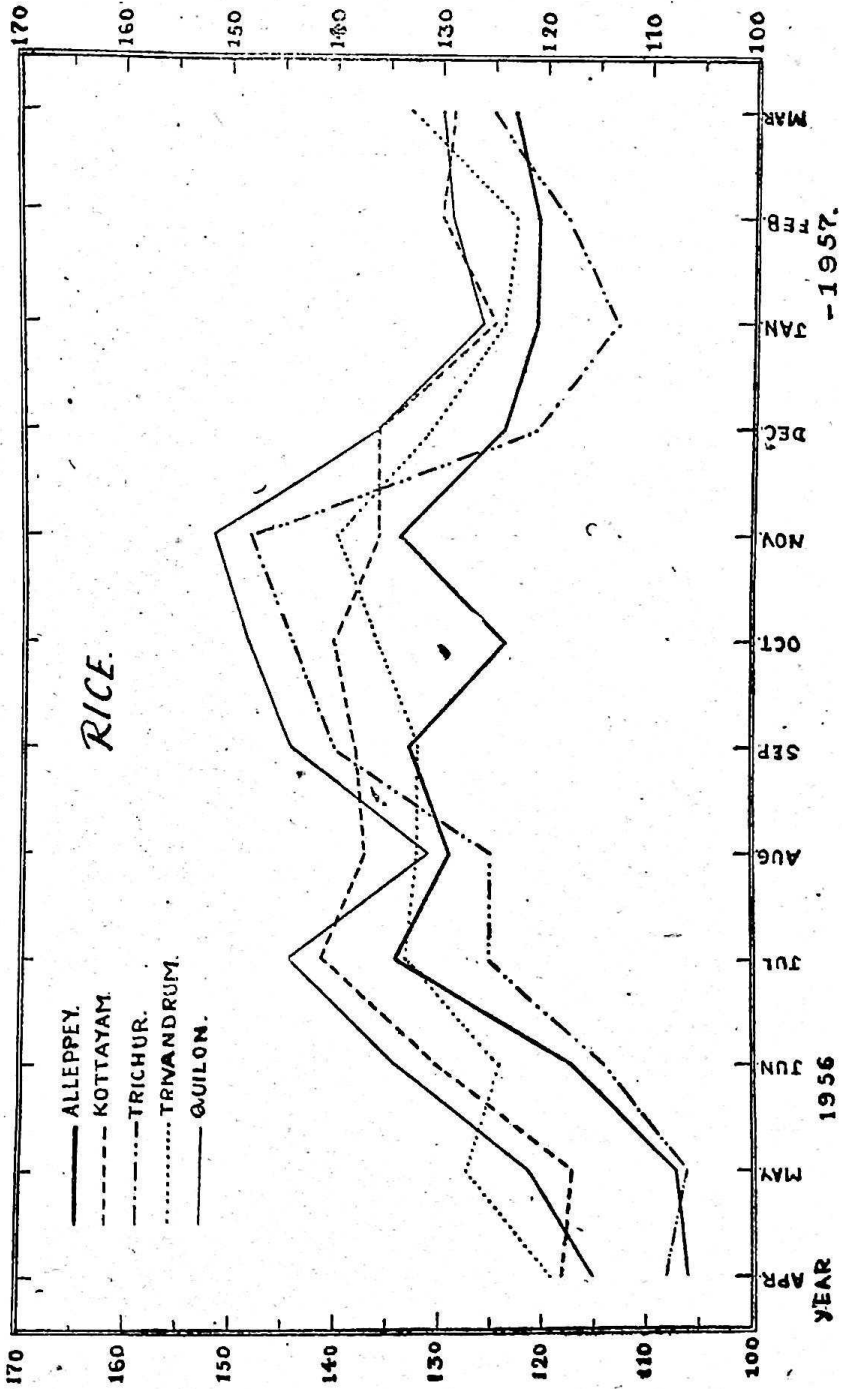
Assistant Director	..	1
Analysts	..	4
Compilers	..	30
Clerks (Lower Division)	..	5
Typist	..	1
Draftsman	..	1

The Cell was established in this Department in March 1957. The main items of work to be attended to by the Cell are the following :—

1. Compilation and maintenance of complete and up-to-date data relating to individual schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan.
2. Conduct of Special Socio-economic Surveys to assess the over-all progress in the economy of the State as a result of the implementation of the Plan.

One of the first items of work which the Cell undertook after its establishment was the reconstruction of the First Five-Year Plan for the new Kerala State and the work was in progress during the period, *viz.*, March 1957.

GRAPH OF RETAIL PRICE RELATIVES ( BASE APRIL, 1955 ) FOR THE CENTRES.



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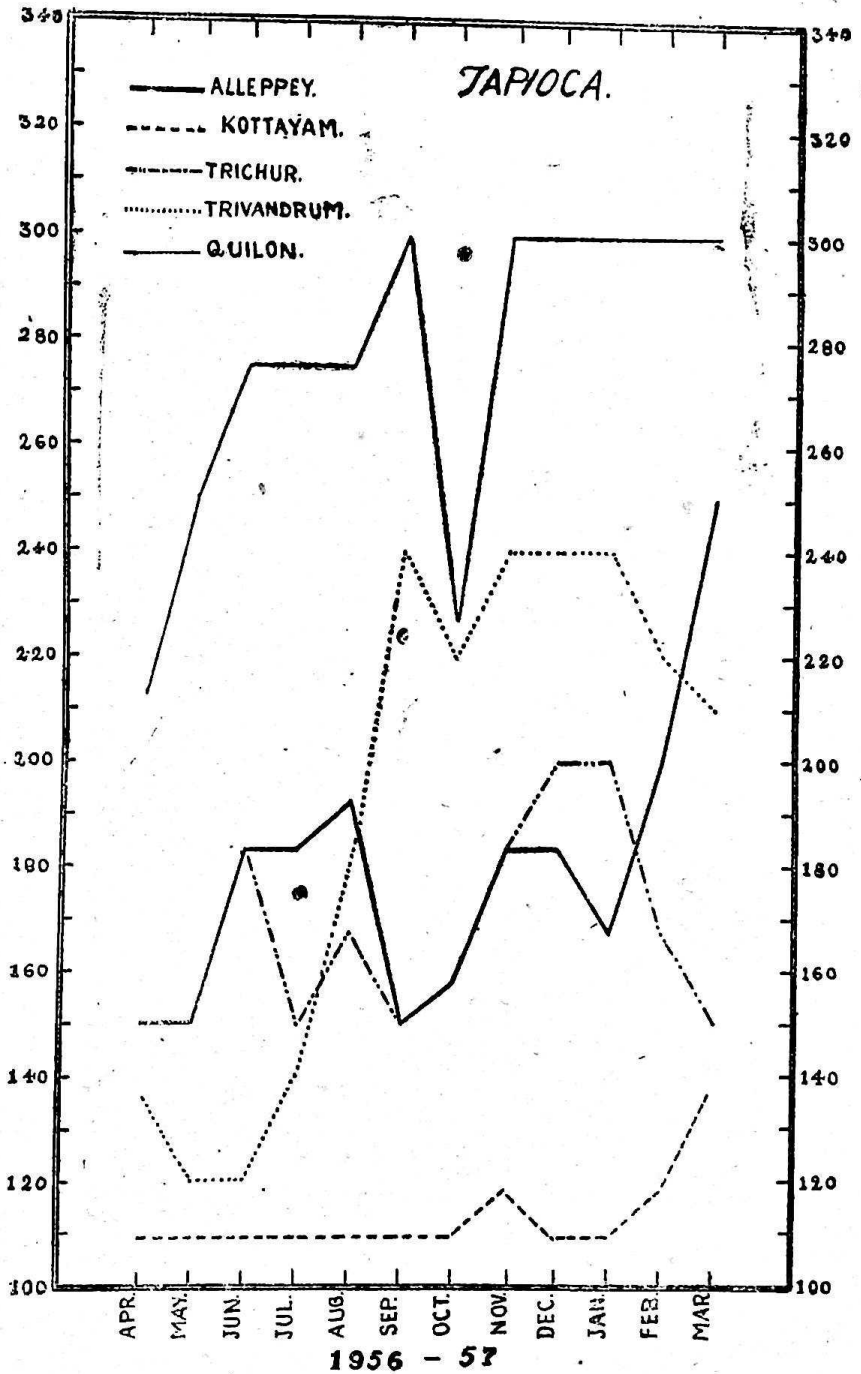
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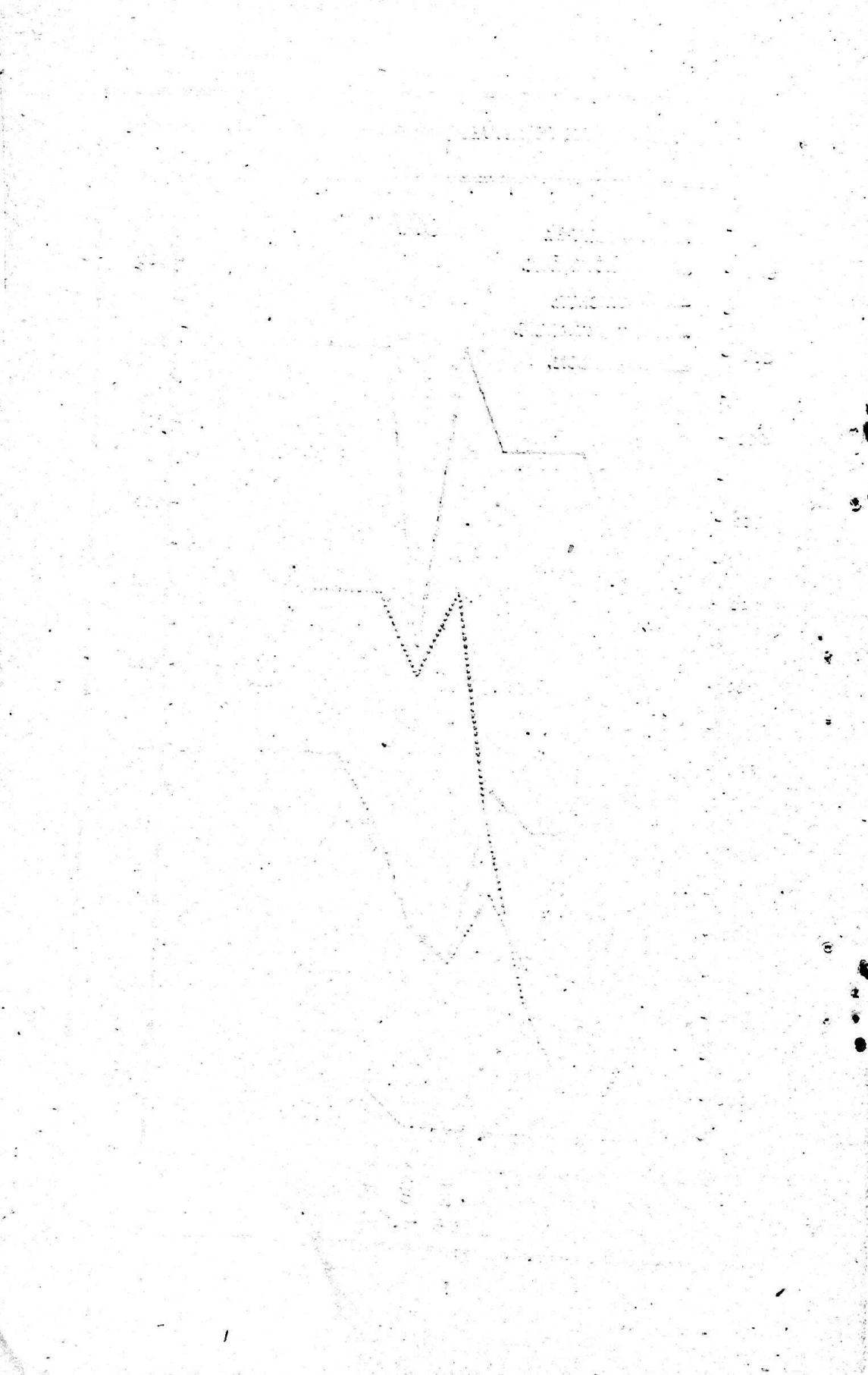
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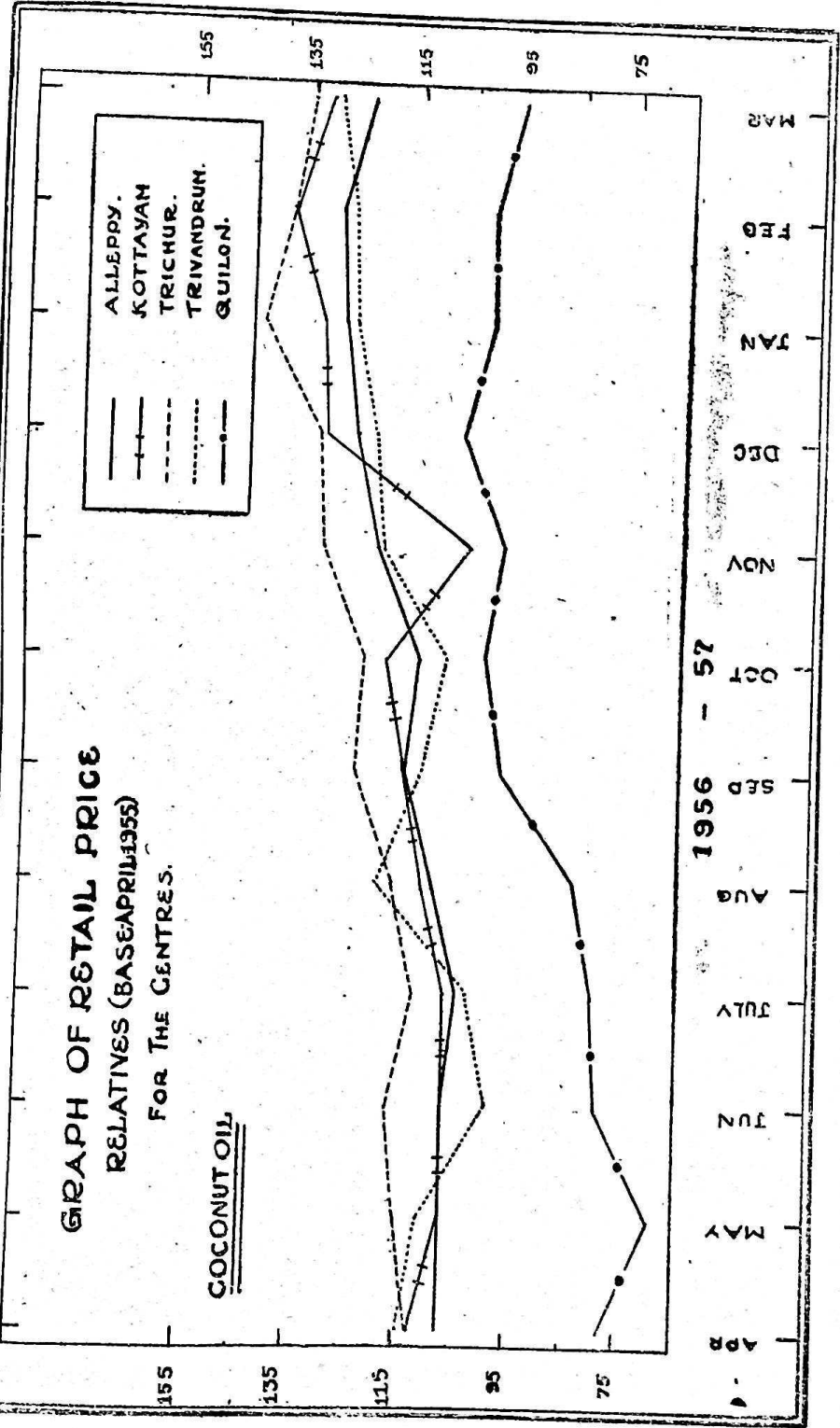




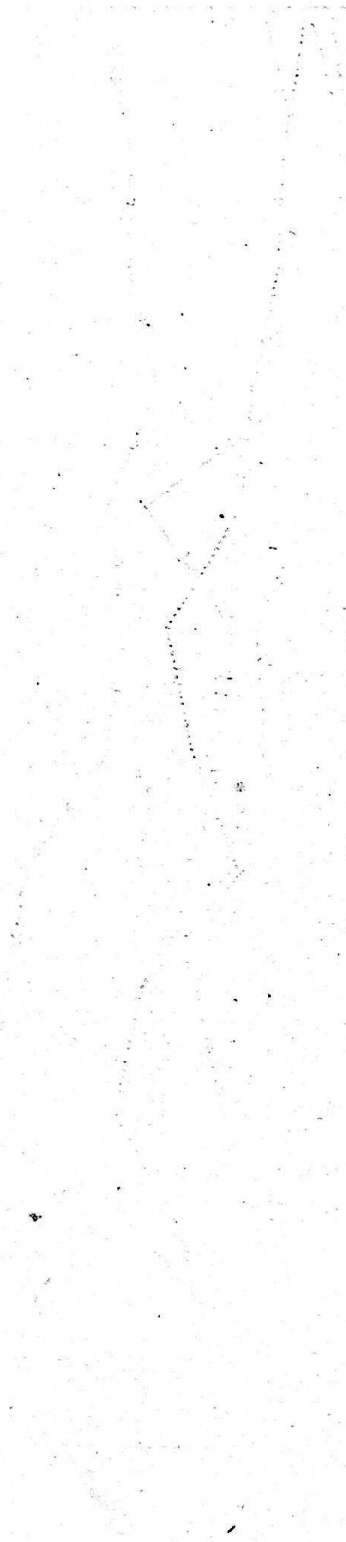
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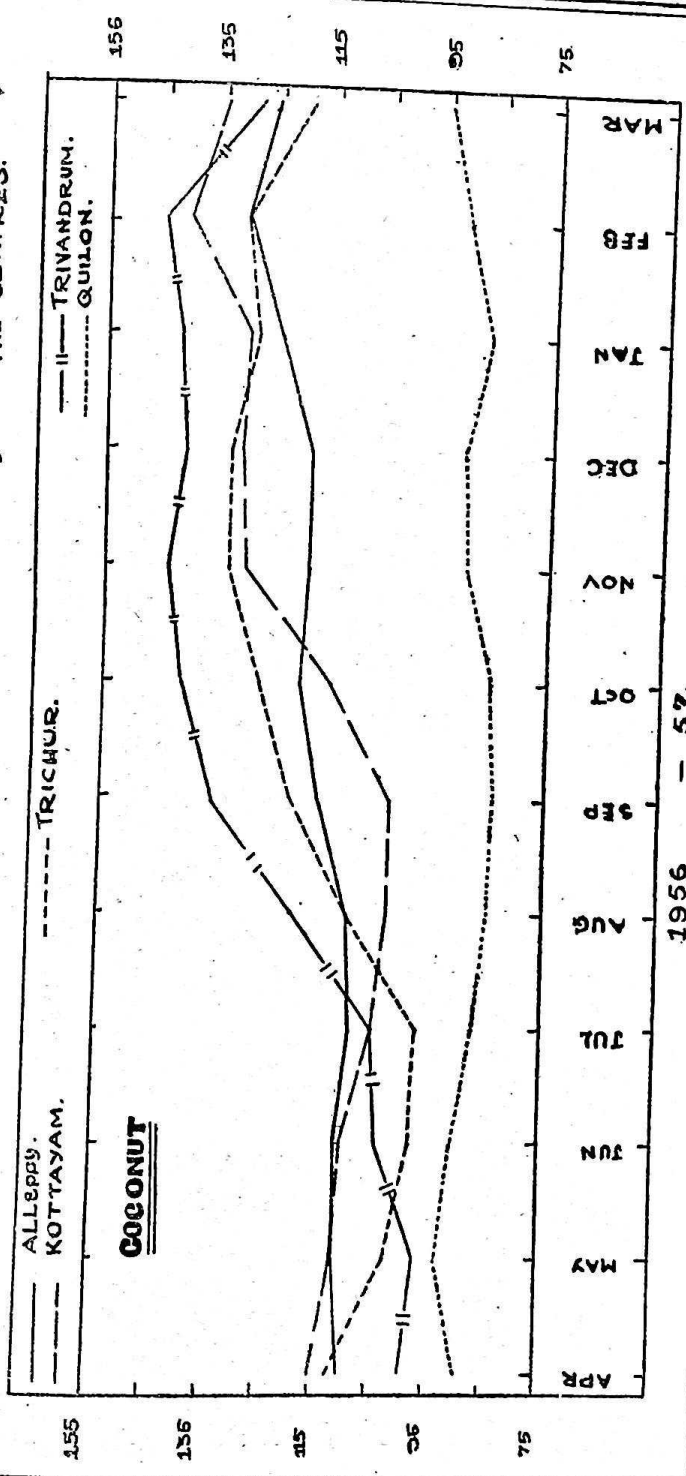
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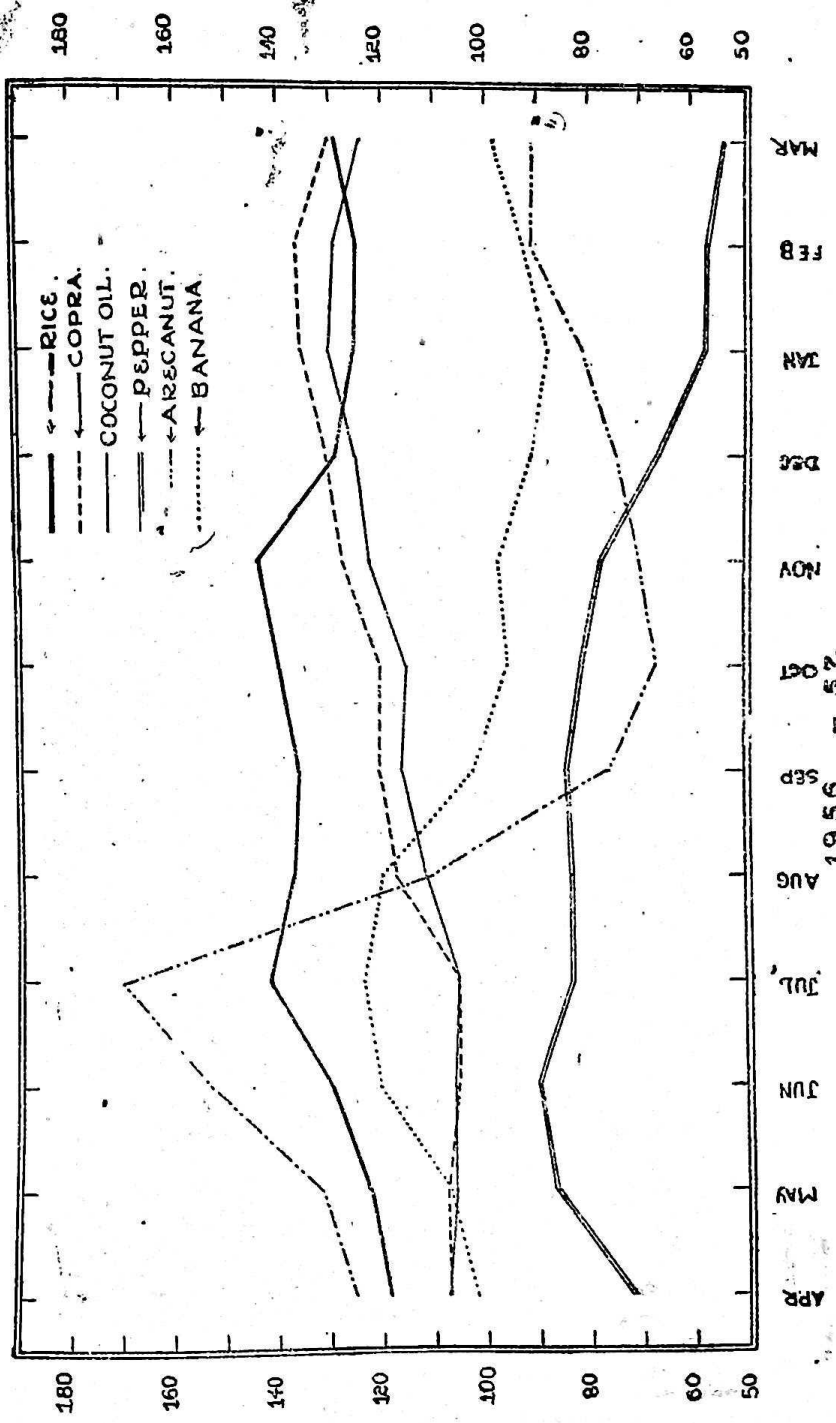
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GRAPH OF RETAIL PRICE RELATIVES (BASE APRIL 1955) FOR THE CENTRES.





GRAPH OF WHOLESALE PRICE RELATIVES ( BASE APRIL 1955) FOR THE STATE.





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