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**ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE
STATISTICS DEPARTMENT**

FOR THE YEAR 1957-58

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

1959



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT



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GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (PLANNING-C)

G.O. (Ms.) No. 16/59/PL & D, dated 13th January 1959

Abstract.—Department of Statistics—Administration Report for 1957-58
—Proceedings on.

Read:—Letters No. M2-3151/58/SD, dated 21st November 1958 and
3rd December 1958.

ORDER

1. Recorded.
2. The Department of Statistics formed in 1954 as the central agency in the State for the systematic collection, compilation, analysis and objective interpretation of all statistics relating to the State has been during the last three years an extraordinary growth and wide application of the concepts for which these terms stand. Collection and publication of all official statistics, co-ordination of work of the various Government Departments in regard to the collection of statistical data, training of primary reporting agencies and statistical personnel, conduct of sample surveys and ad hoc enquiries on socio-economic issues, statistical work relating to planning and supply of statistical information required for official and non-official agencies were the main functions and activities of the Department.
3. Dr. U. Sivaraman Nair was the Director of the Department till 15th September 1957 and Sri K. C. Cheriyan succeeded him. For the rest of the year under review he continued as the Assistant Director-in-charge of the Department. The Department was strengthened considerably during the year in connection with the extending of its activities to the new areas of Malabar and Kasaragod. Field Offices under the Department were set up in all the districts and taluks of the new areas with a view to ensure uniform standards. The total expenditure incurred during the year in respect of this Department was Rs. 4,80,690.
4. The collection and compilation of Agricultural Statistics relating to the State was attended to by this Department. Statistics relating to land utilisation, irrigation, area and yield of principal crops, land revenue and livestock forecast reports relating to the area under and production of principal crops, were published. Price statistics were also compiled and published. Primary data relating to births and deaths in the State was compiled and analysed and consolidated statements relating to vital statistics were published in quarterly bulletins.

5. The Department as usual had collected two types of statistics relating to labour; one relating to the census of manufacturing industries and the other relating to the Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules. The report reveals that the ratio of the value of production to the investment in the fixed capital, shows that rice mills and oil mills give the maximum outturn for a given amount of investment, and that the ratio is low in the case of industries like chemicals and textiles which require substantial investment. Compilation of the returns under Trade Union Act, Factories Act, Maternity Benefit Act, Workmen's Compensation Act and Payment of Wages Act received from the Labour Department was taken up and reviewed by the Department. A remarkable increase in the number of trade unions and membership has been indicated this year; there being 1,220 trade unions at the end of the year. The average amount of maternity benefit per head received works out Rs. 148. It is seen from the returns received that 98,233 persons were employed in 1,058 factories that had submitted returns of whom 40.2 per cent were women. An average daily employment exceeding 1,000 is reported from five factories. Two thousand five hundred and fifty-three accidents of which 3 were fatal have been reported during the year under review.

6. The report under review discloses that the average monthly earnings of the industrial worker during 1957 was Rs. 47.52 as against 47.67 during the previous year. The wage pattern has shown considerable variation from industry to industry even though the variation within the industry are not very high. Earnings of workers in the cashew industry is seen to be very low in comparison with the workers in the industries like chemicals, textiles, tea, etc., 70.9 per cent of the wages had been as basic wages and 5.6 per cent as bonus and other concessions. A sum of Rs. 285 had been collected as fines and Rs. 3,620 were realised from workers as deduction for damages or loss. The facts thus reported are helpful to gauge the general trend in the various industries and employment in the State.

7. The Department was also engaged in the collection of statistics relating to educational institutions in the State as also in the collection and compilation of statistics of road mileage and expenditure. Statistics of local bodies Libraries employment, etc., have also been attempted at by the Department. All these are nothing but the normal work of the Department and a drilling in tradition.

8. Land utilisation, survey, survey of cultivable waste lands and crop-cutting surveys were conducted by the Department during the year. The mean average yield of paddy during the Kanni crop was estimated as 1,618 lb. per acre. It is found that the total production of rice from the Kanni crop in the residuary Travancore-Cochin area was estimated at 164,300 tons. The average yield showed an upward trend; the yield rate for 1957 being 28 per cent higher than that for 1951. Ad hoc surveys in connection with the enquiry into the family budget of toddy tappers, nutritional diet survey and prohibition survey were also conducted by the Department.

The working of the Department during the year on the whole was on the lines of progress. The publications issued by the Department were few. The basic statistics of Kerala is the only one that has come forth even though mention has been made of attempts on these lines. Government presume that

more attention would be paid towards this item of work and hope that the works of the Department will be made more systematic and useful.

(By order of the Governor)

C. V. SUNDARAM,

Assistant Secretary.

To

The Director of Statistics.
The Comptroller, Kerala.
The Superintendent, Government Presses (with the report).
The Director of Public Relations.
The Public (Administration Report) Department.
The Director, Bureau of Economic Studies.
The Private Secretary to Governor.
The Evaluation Officer.



ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1957-58

CHAPTER I

Introductory

The Department of Statistics which came into existence in September 1954, is the Central Agency in the State for the systematic collection, compilation, analysis and objective interpretation of all statistics relating to the State. Its functions and activities have gradually expanded during the last three years and principally are:—

Collection and publication of all official statistics, co-ordination of the work of the various Government Departments in regard to the collection of statistical data, training of primary reporting agencies and statistical personnel, conduct of sample surveys and ad hoc enquiries on socio-economic issues, statistical work relating to planning and supply of statistical information required by official and non-official agencies.

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

- (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.

The Head of the Department is the Director of Statistics. The Director has under him on the technical side Assistant Directors, Research Officers, Analysts and Compilers. In office administration he is assisted by Personal Assistant, Superintendents, Clerks, Accountants and Typists. The field organisation consists of the District Statistical Officers, Statistical Inspectors at Taluk-level and Investigators.

CHAPTER II

Administration

Dr. U. Sivaraman Nair, Professor of Statistics, continued as Director of Statistics till 15th September 1957. On 16th September 1957 he relinquished charge and proceeded for higher training and Research in Berkely, California University, U.S.A., handing over charge of the Office to Sri K. C. Cheriyan, Assistant Director and the latter continued to be the Assistant Director-in-charge of the Department of Statistics for the remaining period under report.

Sarvasree K. C. Cheriyan, N. Gopalakrishnan Nair and P. P. Philipose continued as Assistant Directors in the Department. Sri R. Sivasankara Kurup continued as Research Officer for the National Sample Survey and Sri S. Bhagavatheeswara Iyer continued as Personal Assistant to the Director of Statistics throughout the year. Sri T. Kuruvilla Mathen continued as Research Officer for the Statistical Bureau. The posts of District Statistical

Officers of the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin area were held by Sarvasree C. R. Gopinathan Nair, N. Karunakara Menon, K. Mailerum Perumal Pillai and G. Kuttappan Pillai.

A Planning Cell was set up in the Department in March 1957 to attend to the compilation and maintenance of complete and up-to-date data relating to Plan schemes and conduct of socio-agro-economic surveys to assess the overall progress in the economy of the State as a result of the implementation of the Plan schemes. The Department was considerably strengthened during the year for extending its activities to the new areas of Malabar and Kasargod. There was no field agency under the Statistics Department in the Malabar and Kasargod areas prior to the re-organisation of States. Most of the statistical data relating to these areas were being furnished by the officers of the Revenue Department. With a view to ensure uniform standards, field offices under the Department of Statistics were set up in all the districts and taluks of the new areas. Three District Statistical Offices and 18 Taluk Statistical Offices were therefore established in the Malabar and Kasargod area from November, 1957. Consequent on the formation of Alleppey District, a District Statistical Office was established on 1st January 1958. The newly formed District Statistical Offices at Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat and Alleppey were held by Sarvasree K. N. Gopala Panicker, G. Velayudhan Thampi, S. Cecil and K. Balakumaran Nair, Statistical Officers who were put in additional charge.

The sanctioned strength of the Department both at the beginning and at the end of the period under report was as follows :

Designation of post	Number of posts	
	As on 1st April 1957	As on 31st March 1958
<i>A. Headquarters</i>		
<i>(i) Administration—</i>		
1. Director of Statistics (500-800)	1	1
2. Personal Assistant to the Director of Statistics (200-300)	1	1
3. Superintendents—		
Senior (150-250)	1	1
Junior (125-200)	1	1
4. Head Clerk (80-150)	1	1
5. Upper Division Clerks (80-150)	3	3
6. Lower Division Clerks (40-120)	9	9
7. Upper Division Typists (80-150)	1	1
8. Lower Division Typists (40-120)	4	4
9. Draftsmen (40-120)	1	2
10. Peons (25-35)	10	10

Designation of post	Number of posts	
	As on 1st April 1957	As on 31st March 1958
(ii) Technical—		
1. Assistant Directors (250-400)	3	3
2. Research Officers (Junior Statistician) (200-300)	2	2
3. Analysts (125-200)	13	16
4. Upper Division Compilers (80-150)	13	13
5. Lower Division Compilers (40-120)	52	59
B. Field staff		
1. District Statistical Officers (200-300)	4	8
2. Statistical Officers (Inspectors) (125-200)	27	52
3. Economic Investigator (125-200)	1	
4. Investigators (Field Assistants) (35-80)	124	199
5. Typists (40-120)	4	8
6. Accountant-cum-Clerks (40-120)	4	8
7. Peons (25-35)	4	8

The following posts were ordered to be made permanent :—

Designation of the post	Number of posts	G.O. in which the posts were confirmed
Personal Assistant to the Director of Statistics ..	1	Proceedings Order R. Dis. 18/57/PL & D of the Planning Department, dated 19th February 1957 and Proceedings No. PLC-III-3475/57/PL & D (Planning-C), dated 1st November 1957
Statistical Officers ..	29	
Field Assistants ..	21	
Lower Division Clerk ..	1	
Lower Division Accountant ..	1	
Peons ..	2	

General

The Department took advantage of the training facilities offered by the Central Statistical Organisation for statistical personnel. Sri N. Karunakara Menon, District Statistical Officer, Trichur was deputed for the Junior

Officers' Training course organised by the Central Statistical Organisation for a period of nine months from 15th September 1957. During his absence Sri R. Gopalakrishnan Nair, Statistical Officer, was in charge of the Office of the District Statistical Officer, Trichur.

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

Total Rs.	Regular Staff (Statistical Bureau) Rs.	For work on the lines of National Sample Survey Rs.	Five-Year Plan schemes Rs.
4,80,690	2,86,278	49,974 *	1,44,438

CHAPTER III

Agricultural Statistics

The Department of Statistics is responsible for the collection and compilation of agricultural statistics for the State.

Agricultural Statistics comprise mainly of the following:—

- (1) Statistics of Land Utilisation.
- (2) Irrigation Statistics.
- (3) Statistics of area and yield of principal crops.
- (4) Land Revenue Statistics.
- (5) Live-stock Statistics.

This Department also issues forecast reports of area under and production of principal crops. Meteorological data and Statistics of area under and production of plantation crops are also collected and compiled by this Department.

Statistics of Land Utilisation.—The District-wise area of the land according to the main utilisations was collected through the Land Utilisation Survey. Estimates of area under the heads forests, barren and unculturable land, land put to non-agricultural uses, culturable waste, permanent pastures and grazing lands, land under miscellaneous trees and crops and net area sown were framed.

Irrigation Statistics.—The District-wise figures of area irrigated according to the source of irrigation were collected and compiled. The important sources of irrigation are canals—both Government and private—tanks and wells.

Statistics of area under different crops.—The Statistics of area under different crops were framed and furnished to the Government of India. The figures of acreages for the residuary Travancore-Cochin area were estimated from the land utilisation surveys conducted by this Department. Those for

* Full expenditure met by Government of India.

the former Malabar and Kasargod areas were furnished by the Revenue Staff. The area under the major crops are given below (figures are provisional): —

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Area (Acres) 1956-57</i>
Rice	.. 1,909,000
Pulses	.. 118,750
Sugarcane	.. 19,150
Pepper	.. 214,900
Ginger	.. 25,040
Cardamoms	.. 69,570
Betelnuts	.. 121,410
Cashewnuts	.. 86,960
Vegetables	.. 632,710
Coconut	.. 1,136,280
Groundnut	.. 33,000
Cotton	.. 22,450

Information regarding the land revenue assessed on fully assessed area, etc., was collected from the Revenue Department and compiled for supply to the Government of India.

Livestock Statistics.—Census of Livestock is conducted in the State once in every five years. The Census last held was in 1956. The numbers of the following categories of livestock as per the last Census are given below:—

Cattle (over 3 years)

Males	.. 601,899
Females	.. 997,950

Buffaloes (over 3 years)—

Males	.. 257,254
Females	.. 138,485

Sheep and Goats (over 1 year)—

Males	.. 115,634
Females	.. 535,478

Fowls—

Cocks	.. 1,042,527
Hens	.. 2,943,360

Ducks—

Drakes	.. 48,878
Ducks	.. 228,004

Forecast report of crops

Forecast reports on the area under and production of the principal crops grown in the State were forwarded to the Government of India regularly.

The primary information was collected by the field staff of this Department. The forecast figures of the more important crops are given below:—

Crop	Year 1957-58	
	Area (Acres)	Production (Tons)
Rice—		
Autumn	.. 969,400	411,000
Winter	.. 733,100	364,000
Summer	.. 189,300	99,000
Total	.. 1,911,800	874,000
Ragi	.. 12,420	7,100
Pepper	.. 222,980	25,900
Sugarcane	.. 21,570	34,840 *
Cotton	.. 20,620	7,740 †
Sesamum	.. 50,300	6,419
Groundnut	.. 33,800	10,980

* Tons of gur.

† Bales of 392 lb. each.

Meteorological Data

The statistics of rainfall in all important stations in the State were collected and compiled. Monthly and annual statements were prepared for publication. During the year 1957 the rainguage station at Kuttiadi in Kozhikode District recorded the maximum rainfall of 222.53". The minimum annual rainfall of 19.01" was recorded at Chinnar in Kottayam District. The average annual rainfall for the State during 1957 was about 120". To improve the quality and scope of meteorological data Government approved, at the instance of this Department, the installation of instruments for recording the rainfall and temperature (including wet and dry bulbs) in each of the Development Blocks. The instruments were installed in 18 blocks during the year under review. Steps were under way for the installation of the instruments in the other Blocks also.

Plantation Statistics

The particulars of area under and production of plantation crops such as Tea, Rubber and Coffee were collected from the Revenue Department. The data were forwarded to the Government of India in the prescribed pro formae.

The data obtained from the Revenue Department are not complete in all cases especially in respect of labour employed. This has necessitated the conduct of special surveys on plantation crops to fill in the gaps.

CHAPTER IV

Price Statistics

In view of the importance of price statistics in the economic activity of the country, statistics of the following prices continued to be systematically collected and published by this Department:

- (i) Wholesale prices of important commodities at major centres.
- (ii) Retail prices of important commodities at major centres.
- (iii) Farm prices.
- (iv) Agricultural wages.
- (v) Weekly prices of export staples at Alleppey and Cochin ports.
- (vi) Prices of important varieties of Coir at the main producing centres.

The prices data (retail) have been used in the construction of cost of living indices at different centres. The following statements of prices were published regularly in the Government Gazette in the sheets allotted for the Department of Statistics:—

- (1) Wholesale prices of important Agricultural commodities (weekly).
- (2) Retail prices of necessaries (weekly).
- (3) Working class cost of living indices at important centres (monthly).
- (4) Prices of export staples at Alleppey (weekly).
- (5) Prices of export staples at Mattancherry (weekly).
- (6) Average prices of different varieties of Coir yarn (monthly).
- (7) Rural retail price index at Koduvalli in Kozhikode District (monthly).

Detailed reports on Statistics of prices were published in Departmental Bulletins. Brief notes on these are given below:

I. Wholesale Prices

Weekly wholesale prices were collected on every Friday from the following centres. The data were collected and furnished by the Taluk Statistical Inspectors.

1	Neyyattinkara	18	Palai
2	Trivandrum	19	Munnar
3	Nedumangad	20	Thodupuzha
4	Attingal	21	Muvattupuzha
5	Quilon	22	Ernakulam
6	Kottarakara	23	Mattancherry
7	Punalur	24	Perumbavoor
8	Pathanamthitta	25	Kuruppumpady
9	Adoor	26	Alwaye
10	Kayamkulam	27	Parur
11	Mavelikkara	28	Cranganore
12	Thiruvella	29	Irinjalakuda
13	Alleppey	30	Trichur
14	Sherthalai	31	Wadakkanchery
15	Changanacherry	32	Kunnamkulam
16	Kottayam	33	Chittur
17	Vaikom.		

The Department extended its activities to the Malabar and Kasargod areas and Taluk Statistical Inspectors were appointed in the area during November 1957.

The following centres were selected in the Malabar and Kasargod areas for reporting wholesale prices:—

1 Chowghat	8 Kozhikode
2 Palghat	9 Badakara
3 Ottappalam	10 Tellicherry
4 Ponnani	11 Cannanore
5 Perinthalmanna	12 Talipparamba
6 Thirur	13 Hosdrug
7 Manjery	14 Kasargod

Commodities selected for reporting wholesale prices are the following:

1 Rice	12 Lemongrass oil
2 Wheat	13 Bananas
3 Copra	14 Tapioca
4 Coconut oil	15 Cashewnut
5 Coconut oil cake	16 Coconuts
6 Coir	17 Rubber
7 Palm gur	18 Molasses
8 Black pepper	19 Tea
9 Ginger	20 Coffee
10 Turmeric	21 Cardamom
11 Arecanut	

The Taluk Statistical Inspectors have been entrusted with the work of regular collection of prices. The Land Revenue Department continued to furnish weekly returns of prices at Taluk Headquarters. The two sets of data are cross checked before publication in the Government Gazette every week.

Weekly wholesale prices 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, Government of India, New Delhi.

<i>Centres selected</i>	<i>Commodities specified</i>
1	2
Trivandrum	Rice
Changanachery	"
Ernakulam	"
Alleppey	"
Trivandrum	Wheat
Changanachery	Copra
Alleppey	"

<i>Centres selected</i> 1	<i>Commodities specified</i> 2
Cochin	Coconut oil
Cochin	Coconut oil cake
Cochin	Coir
Alleppey	Black pepper
Cochin	"
Alleppey	Ginger
Cochin	"
Cochin	Turmeric
Alleppey	Arecanut
Palai	"
Cochin	Lemongrass oil
Punalur	Banana
Nedumangad	Tapioca
Quilon	Cashewnut
Alleppey	Coconut
Cochin	"
Kottayam	Rubber
Alleppey	Palm gur

The trend observed in the average monthly prices of Rice, Copra, Coconut oil, Pepper, Ginger, Turmeric, Lemongrass oil and Tapioca during the period was as follows:

Rice.—The price of rice has in general a rising trend till December 1957. After December 1957 the prices slightly declined.

Copra.—A general increase in the prices of copra was noted in all the centres till December 1957 and thereafter the prices slightly slipped down. The prices of copra (smoked and sun dried) at Alleppey reached the maximum during December 1957 and the prices were 39.47 and 38.87 per cent above the corresponding prices during December 1956. The prices at Kozhikode were high when compared to the corresponding prices in Alleppey and Mattanchery.

Coconut oil.—The trend in the price of coconut oil was almost similar to that of copra. The maximum prices were reached during January-February 1958.

Black pepper.—The prices of black pepper showed an upward trend till October 1957. From November onwards the prices were coming down.

Ginger.—The prices of ginger gradually declined after May 1957 at Alleppey and Mattancherry. This tendency was noticed up to the end of February 1958 after which the prices slightly increased. Kozhikode also registered the same trend. The lowest prices were reached during January 1958 at Alleppey and Mattancherry and they were 43.14 per cent and 41.16 per cent below the corresponding prices during January 1957.

Turmeric.—The trend in the prices of turmeric was irregular. The price after slight gains during May 1957 experienced a continuous fall up to

October 1957. There was a recovery in prices during November and an upward trend was maintained during the course of the remaining period. The price prevailing at Cochin at the end of 1957-58 was 35·08 per cent higher than the price at the close of 1956-57.

Lemongrass oil.—The price of lemongrass oil showed, in general, a declining tendency during the period under reference. The price prevailing at Cochin at the end of 1957-58 was 18·98 per cent lower than the price at the close of 1956-57.

Tapioca.—Though the movements in the prices of Tapioca was of an irregular nature, the prices were coming down towards the close of the period under reference. The maximum price was recorded in May 1957 and the minimum price in May 1958. The price level during the period under reference was, on the whole, higher than the level during 1956-57.

II. Retail prices

The weekly retail prices of necessaries are collected from 36 centres in the residuary Travancore-Cochin Area, through the Taluk Statistical Inspectors. The data are regularly published in the Government Gazette and are used in the construction of cost of living indices. Detailed study of these prices was made in the Price Bulletin issued by the Department.

Eighteen centres have been selected in Malabar and Kasargod Areas for reporting retail prices.

III. Cost of living indices

The monthly working class cost of living index numbers for 12 important centres in the State continued to be computed and regularly published in the Government Gazette. The centres have been selected on the basis of maximum concentration of working class population in different parts of the State.

The following table shows the monthly working class cost of living indices for the period April 1957 to March 1958:—
Working class cost of living index numbers (Base—August 1839 = 100)

Serial Number	Centre	1957												1958		
		April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March			
1	Trivandrum	402	408	410	413	408	396	404	410	404	409	406	399			
2	Quilon	411	411	404	412	407	396	396	396	401	407	404	403			
3	Punalur	422	430	431	427	421	427	417	423	428	432	427	425			
4	Alleppey	409	418	416	410	408	400	395	400	406	412	409	404			
5	Changanachery	418	426	426	424	418	410	401	407	409	412	407	403			
6	Kottayam	386	389	389	398	405	395	386	393	401	403	401	400			
7	Alwaye	405	413	413	409	401	393	383	391	394	400	398	395			
8	Ernakulam	402	411	417	414	411	406	409	405	411	413	409	405			
9	Trichur	396	405	409	412	406	406	397	400	407	411	410	407			
10	Chalakyudy	407	416	423	426	420	408	408	407	414	421	420	419			
11	Munnar	367	369	379	385	389	590	387	384	381	381	381	381			
12	Kozhikode *	442	449	448	444	434	423	418	421	429	429	423	417			

* Base for Kozhikode is average prices from July 1935 to June 1936 = 100.

The cost of living indices at the various centres showed in general a rising trend during the 1st quarter of the period and a declining trend during the last quarter. The movement during the 2nd and 3rd quarters was somewhat irregular.

Trivandrum, Quilon, Trichur and Chalakudy recorded the maximum during July 1957, Ernakulam and Punalur in June 1957 and Alleppey, Changanacherry, Alwaye and Kozhikode in May 1957. The indices reached the maximum at Kottayam and Munnar during August and September 1957, respectively.

IV. Farm prices

The farm price of a commodity is the average wholesale price at the village at which the producer sells the commodity during the harvest season.

The farm prices of various agricultural commodities were collected on every Friday from all taluks through the field staff of the Department. These prices were used for the calculation of the index of prices which forms a component of the index of parity between the prices received and prices paid by farmers. The index of parity is a measure of the general economic condition of the agriculturists.

The index of prices received is the weighted geometric mean of the price relatives of the major agricultural commodities. The base period is August 1939. The commodities selected are paddy, coconut, arecanut, cashewnut, tapioca, pepper, ginger, plantain and banana.

The index of prices paid is the geometric mean of the indices of farm cultivation cost and domestic expenditure. The index of farm cultivation cost includes agricultural wages, price of bullocks and maintenance charges, cost of implements and manures.

VI. Coir prices

The Department continued to publish monthly prices of different varieties of coir yarn in the Travancore Cochin area. These prices were made use of for construction of the sliding scale for the award of prosperity bonus to coir workers. The prices were collected from the following centres:—

<i>Centre—Travancore Cochin Area</i>	<i>Variety</i>
(1)	(2)
Kaniyapuram	} Anjengo
Murukkumpuzha	
Anjengo	
Kadakkavoor	
Perumathura	
Paravoor	} Mangadan
Mangad	
Perinad	
Chavara South	
Thevalakara	} Ashtamudi
Perumon	
Kallada	
Munroe Island	

Centre—Travancore-Cochin Area
(1)

Arattupuzha
Pallana
Muthukulam

Kottapuram
Cranganore
Narakkal

Vaikom
Chembu
Sherthala
Poochakkal

Mannancherry
Kumbalangi



Variety
(2)

Aratory

Parur yarn

Vycome yarn

M.K. yarn

The following table shows the average monthly prices of different varieties of coir for the period under report :—
Statement of prices of different varieties of coir yarn. (Travancore-Cochin area)
(Unit of quotation 1 candy = 672 lb.)

Serial Number	Name of variety	1957												1958											
		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		January		February		March	
		Rs.	3	Rs.	4	Rs.	5	Rs.	6	Rs.	7	Rs.	8	Rs.	9	Rs.	10	Rs.	11	Rs.	12	Rs.	13	Rs.	14
1	Anjengo (Superior)	..	299'08	302'18	288'16	286'43	274'59	269'90	277'29	273'89	267'95	267'95	267'88	266'33	265'84										
2	Do. (Ordinary)	..	..	..	253'64	248'51	218'89	222'18	243'92	237'59	..	..	243'77	244'70	247'30					
3	Mangadan	..	260'31	256'00	250'75	250'81	247'35	251'69	252'23	251'49	237'63	237'63	242'00	242'82	238'13										
4	Ashiamudi	..	233'08	232'73	232'50	237'92	227'67	224'17	228'33	231'00	226'25	226'25	227'67	219'58	205'83										
5	Aratory	..	269'41	265'83	253'33	247'08	238'67	237'50	229'20	226'67	219'47	219'47	219'73	208'17	199'07										
6	Parur yarn (Thick)	..	202'50	196'00	197'25	199'50	203'00	187'50	199'38	190'25	185'82	185'82	184'80	179'69	175'32										
7	Do. (Thin)	..	241'25	244'00	242'50	238'75	230'00	235'00	228'13	219'00	210'00	210'00	212'00	212'50	212'50										
8	Vycome yarn	..	251'25	240'50	229'72	211'01	212'75	207'97	203'44	201'25	200'00	200'00	200'00	202'50	202'50										
9	M.K. yarn (Sandy)	..	142'50	142'50	128'13	128'75	126'00	132'00	132'50	127'50	127'50	127'50	128'00	125'63	124'38										
10	Do. (Without sand)	..	182'50	185'00	155'00	177'50	160'00	180'00	182'50	111'00	160'00	160'00	164'00	167'50	172'50										

Note.—The prices for Anjengo superior after slight gain during May 1957 were continuously decreasing. Mangadan variety showed an irregular trend. The closing prices were lower compared to the prices at the beginning of the period. Prices for Aratory registered a continuous fall throughout the period. In general the prices of different varieties of coir yarn showed a decreasing tendency.

The following centres and varieties of coir yarn were selected in Malabar and Kasargode areas for reporting of prices:—

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Centres</i>	<i>Variety</i>
Ponnani	Ponnani	Mangadan Coir
	Kadavanad	
	Veliyamcode	
	Puzhapuram	
	Ponnani	Ponnani Coir
	Veliyamcode	
	Puzhapuram	
	Ponnani	Vanna Coir
	Kadavanad	
	Puzhapuram	Tirur Coir
Kadavanad		
Veliyamcode	Parur Coir	
Veliyamcode		
Puzhapuram	Tirur Coir	
Purathur		
Kadalundi		
Thirur	Mangalam	Pura Vanna Coir
	Vettam	
	Elathur	Beypore
	Eranjikkal	
	Thalakulathur	
	Chelapuram	
	Puthiyara	Quilandy
	Naduvattom	
	Beypore	Pacha choody
	Chelannur	
Kakkoor		
Kakkodi		
Vengery	Quilandy choody	
Parampalakkavu		
Quilandy	Kottakkal choody	
Badakara		
Pakayil		
Puthuppanam		
Puramkara		

The following graphs showing the price relatives with price during April 1957 as 100 are given in the appendix:—

- I. Relative wholesale prices of pepper
- II. Do. ginger
- III. Do. turmeric
- IV. Do. rice
- V. Do. banana
- VI. Do. arecanut

VII.	Relative wholesale prices	coconut oil
VIII.	Do.	copra
IX.	Do.	lemongrass oil
X.	Relative retail prices of rice	
XI.	Do.	tapioca
XII.	Do.	coconut
XIII.	Do.	coconut oil
XIV.	Do.	arecanut
XV.	Relative prices of different varieties of coir.	

CHAPTER V

Vital Statistics

The primary data relating to births and deaths were supplied by the Municipalities in the Urban Areas and the Public Health Department (in the former Travancore-Cochin Area) and the Revenue Department (in the former Malabar Area) in the rural areas. These returns were compiled and analysed and the consolidated statements were issued in quarterly bulletins. The bulletin consists of the following tables :—

- (1) Number of live births according to religion and sex.
- (2) Number of deaths according to religion, sex, age and principal diseases.
- (3) Infant deaths.
- (4) Still births.
- (5) Incidence of smallpox.

Also the following statements were issued from this Department during the period under report :—

- (1) Daily Report of epidemic diseases.
- (2) Weekly Report of epidemic diseases.
- (3) Weekly statement of births and deaths from communicable diseases in towns with population of 30,000 or over.
- (4) Weekly statements of notified diseases relating to various districts in the State.
- (5) Weekly comparative statement of epidemic diseases.
- (6) Monthly statement of vital statistics.
- (7) Quarterly statement of vital statistics.
- (8) Annual statement of vital statistics.
- (9) Annual statement of vaccination.

Population of Kerala State is estimated to be 14,978,000 on 1st April 1957 and 15,230,000 on 1st April 1958 giving an estimated increase of 252,000 persons during the year 1957-58.

During the year 1957-58, 353,199 births were registered. The birth rate per mille of estimated population worked out to 23.19. Deaths registered during the period were 145,283 giving a rate 9.53 per mille of

population. Registration of births and deaths stood in need of improvement. Number of infant deaths reported during 1957-58 was 21,647. The infant death rate per mille of live births was thus 61.29. Maternal deaths reported were 1,004. The maternal death rate per mille of total births (still-live) was 2.81. Classification of deaths registered during the period according to principal diseases is as follows:—

<i>Name of disease</i>	<i>Number of deaths</i>	<i>Percentage out of total deaths</i>
Cholera	38	0.03
Smallpox	804	0.55
Plague	..	..
Fevers	16,229	11.22
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	10,506	7.23
Respiratory Disease	13,805	9.50
Injuries	2,505	1.73
Maternal Deaths	1,004	0.69
All other causes	100,322	69.05
Total	145,283	100.00

CHAPTER VI

Labour

The Director of Statistics in his capacity as the Statistics Authority of the State collects two types of returns from factories coming under the purview of the Factories Act. They are—

- (1) Returns relating to the Census of Manufacturing Industries.
- (2) Returns on Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules.

The former is an annual return and the latter a quarterly return.

According to the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942, submission of the above return to the Statistics Authority by the occupiers of factories was obligatory. The Act has now been repealed with the enactment of the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953, from the 10th November 1956. Since the Census of Manufacturing Industries Rules and Labour Rules under the new Act have not yet been finalised, the returns are now being collected on a voluntary basis.

Census of Manufacturing Industries

The Director of Industrial Statistics, Calcutta, has specified 29 important industries as coming under the scope of the present Census. Factories employing 20 or more persons, and using power and engaged in one or more of these 29 industries have to submit the return (in duplicate) for each calendar year before the end of February of the succeeding year. The returns thus received are kept strictly confidential. After scrutiny a copy each of the returns is forwarded to the Director of Industrial Statistics, Calcutta.

The number of factories that were to submit the Census of Manufacturing Industries returns for the year 1957 was 127. However, only 80 returns have reached this office so far. The details regarding these have been given in the table below :—

TABLE I
Working Factories submitting Census of Manufacturing Industries Returns (1957)

Items	Type of factories										Unclassified
	Rice milling	Oil seeds and crushing	Plywood and Tea chests.	Cotton Textiles	Chemicals	General Engineering	Soap				
No. of factories	6	17	9	12	5	16	4				11
Fixed capital (Rs.)	2,15,953	28,21,803	29,73,006	4,05,90,834	3,14,77,413	45,63,822	39,85,985				2,67,80,668
Working capital (Rs.)	2,86,579	41,81,975	26,84,432	2,35,77,500	2,08,18,635	53,74,123	1,16,52,211				2,59,87,825
Average number of workers	134	379	1,084	6,030	1,287	1,653	719				3,329
Man hours of work	2,90,694	7,59,682	24,73,802	1,41,73,595	35,10,134	38,97,676	9,72,668				77,06,096
Total salaries (Rs.)	59,816	1,86,910	7,32,626	60,21,431	20,95,366	16,03,413	13,71,758				42,06,405
Cost of fuel and raw materials (Rs.)	14,99,727	1,46,91,096	45,23,885	2,70,15,164	95,07,225	36,44,752	1,29,10,212				5,28,80,375
Value of production (Rs.)	17,59,727	2,17,24,390	1,03,87,650	3,73,83,756	2,39,81,670	88,98,941	1,81,00,288				8,80,85,795
Production × 100	815	770	349	92	76	195	454				329
Fixed capital											

Note.—The figures given in the above table are provisional and subject to revision.

From the statement it is seen that 80 concerns provide employment for 14,615 persons and the fixed capital is Rs. 1,134 lakhs. The ratio of the value of production to the investment in fixed capital shows that rice mills and oil mills give the maximum outturn for a given amount of investment. The ratio is low in the case of industries like chemicals and textiles which require substantial investment.

Industrial Statistics (Labour Rules)

All factories having (i) 10 or more workers and using power and (ii) 20 or more workers without power come under the Rules. Returns from these factories are collected on a quarterly basis. Details regarding the following are available from these returns:—

- (i) No. of workers and total man-hours of work put in,
- (ii) Wages, bonus and other payments received by workers.

The returns are consolidated and the statement sent to the Labour Bureau, Simla, regularly.

The compilation and review of the returns under the following labour enactments received from the Labour Department were also done in this Office:—

- (1) Trade Union Act
- (2) Factories Act
- (3) Maternity Benefit Act
- (4) Workmen's Compensation Act
- (5) Payment of Wages Act

Trade Unions (1957-58)

Under the Indian Trade Unions Act it is obligatory on the part of trade unions to submit annual returns to the Registrar of Trade Unions. The return thus collected were forwarded to this Department for the preparation of statements. These annual returns give information on membership, income and expenditure of the trade unions.

The period 1957-58 was characterised by a remarkable increase in the number of Trade Unions and membership. At the beginning of the period there were 979 trade unions functioning in the State. The certificates of 199 trade unions were cancelled during the period and 440 unions newly registered. Thus there were 1,220 trade unions in the State on the 31st March 1958.

Of these 1,220 trade unions only 690 submitted annual returns for the year. The membership in these 690 unions at the beginning of the period was 205,378 and this has increased to 258,109 at the end of the period, an increase of 25.7 per cent. The table appended gives a summary of the financial position of the trade unions.

Statistics of Trade Unions registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act for the year ending 31st March 1958

Classification of Trade Unions	Number of members					At the end of the year					General Fund		
	At the beginning	Joined during the year	Left during the year	Total	Males	Females	Opening balance	Income	Expenditure	Closing balance			
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
Plantation	31,658	23,284	5,231	49,711	29,884	19,827	7,987.25	96,156.88	98,372.63	5,771.50			
Mining and quarrying other than coal	5,006	1,189	291	5,904	5,753	151	503.26	14,372.56	14,075.62	800.20			
Food and beverages	7,610	19,180	7,157	50,633	25,137	34,496	15,377.56	117,663.69	115,303.14	17,738.11			
Cotton Textiles	23,856	4,542	5,348	23,050	18,028	5,022	6,740.03	54,687.61	50,854.01	10,573.63			
Wood and cork	4,059	3,337	1,444	5,952	5,587	365	2,319.27	17,194.44	16,771.58	2,743.13			
Paper	1,884	156	27	1,940	1,689	324	1,876.02	4,347.72	4,681.20	1,542.54			
Printing and publishing	2,200	1,199	620	2,779	2,652	127	688.29	9,948.05	9,919.23	717.11			
Leather	82	34	207	116	116	..	90.97	713.88	374.41	350.44			
Rubber	2,639	253	207	2,685	2,227	..	4,881.96	6,715.08	5,504.31	6,091.83			
Chemicals	1,781	151	57	1,875	1,850	25	5,314.57	16,151.14	12,796.32	8,669.39			
Cement	358	105	27	436	431	5	554.57	8,673.72	9,198.73	295.2			
Tiles	7,607	2,020	1,077	8,550	7,313	1,237	12,465.32	20,849.45	24,355.99	18,960.78			
Metal	1,433	620	87	1,966	1,956	10	7,539.03	11,513.01	7,256.52	11,794.52			
Engineering	1,482	316	234	1,564	1,545	19	192.34	1,015.95	1,057.41	222			
Construction	2,556	1,813	114	4,255	4,202	53	270.51	17,252.56	16,042.07	1,481.00			
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	1,001	3,030	265	3,766	3,626	140	1,174.75	18,711.74	16,112.41	3,773.08			
Commerce	6,370	2,980	431	8,419	8,181	138	35,934.65	63,078.16	35,204.26	63,808.55			
Transport, storage and communication	27,507	9,721	4,213	33,015	32,808	207	38,084.97	166,974.16	139,101.87	64,997.26			
Services	6,253	1,655	875	7,033	5,648	1,385	7,956.74	27,585.56	24,040.20	11,503.10			
Coin	16,803	2,911	530	19,184	13,132	6,052	2,248.30	30,905.63	28,656.75	3,497.18			
Miscellaneous	13,233	5,021	2,051	16,203	12,857	3,346	9,085.05	54,958.13	50,644.04	13,399.14			

Note.—There were 1,220 trade unions in the State on 31st March 1958. Of these 1,220 trade unions, returns were received from 690 unions. The statistics given above pertain to these 690 trade unions only.

Maternity Benefit Act, 1957

Returns under this Act are received from the various District Labour Officers. Two statements compiled from these returns are forwarded to the Labour Bureau, Simla.

The number of establishments covered by the Maternity Benefit Act was 600 for the year 1957. Of these, 245 were factories and the remaining plantations. Returns received from 175 establishments show that 10,047 women received an amount of Rs. 14.87 lakhs as maternity benefit. Thus the average amount of maternity benefit per head received during this year works out to Rs. 148.

Factories Act, 1957

The Chief Inspector of Factories collected the annual returns under the Factories Act from the owners of factories and forwarded them to this Department for compilation. Two types of factories come under the purview of the Factories Act.

(i) Factories employing 10 or more workers and using power.

(ii) Factories employing 20 or more workers without using power.

It is reported that there were 1,528 registered factories in the State at the beginning of the year 1957. During the year 170 factories were newly registered and registration in respect of 77 cancelled. Thus the number of registered factories at the end of 1957 was 1,621. Of these, only 1,058 factories had submitted returns for the year.

Employment.—On an average a total of 98,233 persons were employed in the 1,058 factories that had submitted returns. Women constitute about 40.2 per cent of the workers. Textiles, cashew, coir, tea, bricks and tiles, etc., are some of the important industries providing employment to a substantial number of workers. Details of employment in some selected industries are given below.

Industry	No. of registered factories	No. from which returns were received	Average daily employment		
			Total	Men	Women
Tea	123	113	5,388	4,414	974
Cashew	166	73	33,564	5,733	27,831
Coir	124	83	10,591	7,113	3,478

Industry	No. of registered factories	No. from which returns were received	Average daily employment		
			Total	Men	Women
Textiles	202	133	12,950	10,333	2,617
Plywood, sawmills, packing cases, etc.	101	66	3,393	3,234	159
Rubber	63	54	1,934	1,728	206
Bricks and Tiles	147	97	8,526	7,049	1,477
General Engineering	32	21	1,335	1,319	16
Chemicals and manures	9	7	1,805	1,776	29

Only 5 factories in the State have reported an average daily employment exceeding 1,000 workers. In most cases the average employment in factories is between 20 and 100.

Accidents.—A total of 2,553 accidents of which 3 were fatal were reported to have occurred in the factories during the year. Of these 1,801 workers returned to work during the year itself. Fifteen thousand two hundred and ten man-days were lost on account of non-fatal accidents.

Workmen's Compensation, 1957-58

Returns regarding workmen's compensation are sent to this office by the Deputy Labour Commissioner. They have been consolidated and forwarded to the Labour Bureau, Simla, with a copy to the Labour Commissioner.

Particulars regarding the number of cases of (i) injuries, (ii) occupational diseases for which compensation was paid to workers during the period under review are as follows:—

Particulars	Death	Disablement	
		Permanent	Temporary
No. of cases of accidents ..	6	9	540
Compensation paid ..	Rs. 8,100	Rs. 2,751	Rs. 8,057
No. of occupational diseases (in plantations) ..	..	..	507
Compensation paid ..	..	..	Rs. 3,770

Payment of Wages Act, 1957

The annual returns under the Payment of Wages Act were collected by the Chief Inspector of Factories from the owners of factories. The returns were forwarded to this Department for compilation.

There were 1,621 registered factories in the State at the end of the year 1957. Of these only 888 have submitted annual returns under the Act. The percentage response on the part of the owners of factories in submitting return showed a decrease to 55 during 1957 as compared to 64 in 1956.

The annual returns give information on employment and wages paid to the workers in the factories. A total of 83,414 persons were employed in the 888 factories from which returns were received. It is estimated that the average monthly earnings of an industrial worker during 1957 was Rs. 47.52 as against Rs. 47.67 during the previous year. The wage pattern shows considerable variation from industry to industry even though the variations within industries are not very high. On analysis of the returns it is seen that the earning of workers in the cashew industry is very low when compared to the workers in the industries like chemicals, textiles, tea, etc. Below is given the average monthly earnings in some selected industries:—

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Average monthly earning</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>
Rice Mills ..	42.13
Tea ..	52.59
Cashew ..	19.02
Textiles ..	66.84
Coir ..	52.72
Rubber ..	58.51
Bricks and tiles ..	47.46
All Industries ..	47.52

Of the total wages paid during the year 70.9 per cent was given as basic wages and 5.6 per cent as bonus and other concessions.

During the year 1957, a sum of Rs. 285 had been collected as fines. A sum of Rs. 3,620 was realised from workers as deduction for damage or loss. No deduction for breach of contract was reported during the year.

Industries Disputes, 1957

This department prepares a monthly review of industrial disputes resulting in work stoppages. The primary data are supplied by the various District Labour Officers of the State. Work stoppages may be classified according to their origin. If it originates in a demand desired to be enforced and connected with the employment or non-employment or terms of employment or conditions of labour, it is termed an industrial dispute.

Details of work stoppages affecting less than 10 workers are not included in the monthly review. The following table gives particulars of work-stoppages current during each month of the year 1957 in the various industrial sectors.

Particulars of Work Stoppages for the year 1957

Industry	Matter in dispute			Total	No. of workers normally employed	No. of workers affected	Man-day lost	Method of settlement				Remarks	
	Bonus and wages	Working condition	Retrenchment					Others	Conciliation	Direct negotiation	Adjudication and arbitration		Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Plantations	33	21	6	..	60	14,320	13,570	154,146	35	3	3	18	1 strike not terminated
Textiles	7	3	2	3	14	10,542	10,260	114,984	13	1	..	337	do.
Coir	344	..	..	3	347	12,162	12,154	10,526	..	9	..	..	..
Match	6	..	2	..	8	743	685	3,142	..	3	..	..	..
Rubber	2	..	1	..	4	591	455	4,518	2	..	..	..	..
Saw mills	9	..	1	2	12	663	626	4,428	10	..	..	..	..
Tiles	158	..	9	10	178	4,043	4,043	5,236	29	2	5	141	do.
Chemicals	1	..	..	..	1	1,400	1,200	39,200	..	..	..	..	..
Food and beverages	4	..	1	3	9	423	391	2,085	1	8	..	..	..
Cashew	138	9	2	14	163	87,624	87,624	539,083	115	..	..	48	..
Others (manufacturing)	11	..	1	12	24	11,823	11,449	40,536	12	1	..	11	..
Engineering	5	2	1	2	10	1,741	1,643	7,495	7	1	..	2	..
Transport	3	7	2	..	12	592	538	4,349	11	1	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	12	3	1	..	16	1,386	1,386	10,045	14	2	..	..	..
Total	733	48	29	48	858	148,053	146,024	939,773	233	31	11	560	..

CHAPTER VII

Educational Statistics and Miscellaneous items*Educational Statistics*

The Department has been made responsible for the collection and compilation of statistics from educational institutions for the period from 1956-57. The data are being collected from the High Schools through the District Educational Officers and from the middle and primary schools through the Assistant Educational Officers. During the year under review the statistics of Educational Institutions were collected for the year 1956-57. Important items of information collected are the number of institutions by types, number of scholars, expenditure on educational institutions, number of Teachers, Examination results, etc.

Miscellaneous

The Department is also responsible for the regular collection and compilation of statistics of road mileage and expenditure, statistics of Local Bodies, Statistics of Libraries, Census of Employment and such other miscellaneous topics. Statistics of road mileage and expenditure for the period 1951-52 to 1955-56 was collected during the period under review from the concerned offices. Statistics of Local Bodies for the years 1951 to 1956 were also collected and furnished to the Government of India.

Statistics of land owned by public charitable and educational institutions

A study on the effect of Kerala Agrarian Relations Bill on the income of public, charitable and educational institutions has been taken up by this Department. The collection of data for this purpose has already begun. Details regarding the extent of land owned by the institutions, the type of land and the annual rent are collected in this connection.

CHAPTER VIII

Plan Surveys

Regular land utilisation surveys are being conducted by this Department every year in order to estimate the area under all the agricultural crops in the State. The field work of the survey started in October 1956 was completed by June 1957. For this survey, a 5 per cent sample of plots were selected from each village, by the systematic random sampling method. The plots were enumerated in clusters of 10 plots. This round of the survey was confined to the residuary Travancore-Cochin area. From first July 1957, the next round of the survey was commenced in the Travancore-Cochin area. For this round, alternate clusters of those selected for the previous round were selected for enumeration. The selected clusters were visited twice, first during the period from July to November 1957 (Kharis season) and then during December 1957 to March 1958 (Rabi season). The round of survey was completed by the end of March 1958.

The survey of cultivable waste lands which was initiated in 1955-56 is a phased survey. A few taluks were taken up every year. It is proposed to cover the entire State by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period. The object of the survey is to assess the extent, location and distribution in size groups of the different categories of waste lands in the State. By the end

of June 1957 the survey was completed in ten taluks in the State. They are Chirayinkil, Nedumangad, Neyyattinkara and Trivandrum in Trivandrum District, and Changanacherry, Kottayam, Meenachil, Vaikom, Thodupuzha, and Muvattupuzha in Kottayam District. The survey was started from the 1st July 1957, in the taluks of Kottarakara, Kunnathur, Pathanapuram, Talappilly and the field work in these taluks was completed by the middle of January 1958. From December 1958, the survey was taken up in Palghat, Alathur and Ottappalam Taluks. The analysis of data relating to the Land Utilisation Survey (October 1956 to June 1957) was completed during the period under report. The data obtained from the survey of cultivable waste lands conducted in the taluks of Muvattupuzha, Thodupuzha, Kottayam, Changanacherry and Meenachil were analysed and reports on the findings published during the previous year (1956-57). The analysis of data relating to the taluks Chirayinkil, Nedumangad, Neyyattinkara, Trivandrum and Vaikom was attended to during the period under report. The analysis work in respect of other taluks, in which the survey was completed was progressing at the end of the period under report.

The findings of the survey conducted in the five taluks are summarised below :—

(Area in acres)

	Chirayinkil		Nedumangad		Neyyattinkara		Trivandrum		Vaikom	
	Area	Percent- age	Area	Percent- age	Area	Percent- age	Area	Percent- age	Area	Percent- age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total surveyed area ..	88,714	100.00	132,932	100.00	135,953	100.00	73,840	100.00	81,722	100.00
All waste lands ..	4,367	4.92	9,789	7.36	8,205	6.04	4,848	6.56	8,231	10.07
Current fallow ..	1,502	1.69	2,650	1.99	1,795	1.32	757	1.02	1,197	1.47
Other fallows ..	851	0.96	4,717	3.55	1,991	1.47	560	0.76	177	0.22
Cultivable waste ..	1,661	1.87	1,584	1.19	2,190	1.61	1,397	1.81	2,370	2.90
Uncultivable waste ..	353	0.40	838	3.63	2,229	1.64	2,194	2.97	4,487	5.48

CHAPTER IX

Crop-cutting Surveys

1. *Paddy*.—Crop-cutting Surveys were conducted by this Department as usual both on the Kanni and Kumbhom crops of paddy during the year. During the Kanni crop, 1957, the survey covered only the residuary Travancore-Cochin area as there was no field staff in the Malabar Area at the time.

Kanni Crop of Paddy, 1957.—A three-stage random sampling design with stratification was adopted for the survey. The taluks formed the strata, villages the primary unit of sampling, fields the secondary and the square plots of $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet the ultimate unit of sampling. Altogether 301 villages were selected for crop-cutting. The number of villages allotted to each taluk was approximately in proportion to the area under paddy in the taluk. A random sample of five paddy fields was chosen from each selected village and from each paddy field a square plot of side $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet was selected at random and harvested. 1,264 experiments were conducted in all.

The field operations were done by the Field Assistants of the Department under the supervision of the Statistical Inspectors and District Statistical Officers. The filled-in-schedules were forwarded to the Head Office for analysis. A report containing the results of the survey was published. The mean yield per acre was estimated as 1,618 lb. of dry paddy. The total production of rice from the the Kanni crop in the residuary Travancore-Cochin area was estimated at 164,300 tons.

On a comparative study of the average yield of Kanni crop of paddy for the years 1951 to 1957 in the residuary Travancore-Cochin area it is seen that the average yield was on the upward trend, the yield rate for 1957 being about 28 per cent higher than that for 1951.

Kumbhom Crop of Paddy, 1958.—The harvest period of this crop extends from January to March. The sampling design and other details regarding this survey are similar to those of the Kanni crop except for the fact that the number of villages allotted to each taluk was fixed as 6, throughout the Kerala State. Nine hundred and eighty-one experiments were conducted.

2. *Sugarcane*.—During this year, a crop-cutting survey on sugarcane was conducted in order to get reliable estimates of the yield of the crop in the 9 important cane-growing taluks of Kerala, i.e., Thiruvella, Chengannur, Pathanamthitta, Kottayam, Meenachil, Moovattupuzha, Alwaye, Kunnathunad and Chittoor. The crop-cutting experiment was conducted in 221 plots. The number of experiments allotted to each taluk was approximately in proportion to the acreage under the crop.

3. *Tapioca*.—A pilot survey to estimate the average yield per acre and the total production of tapioca was initiated by the Department during 1957-58 in the residuary Travancore-Cochin area.

CHAPTER X

National Sample Survey

The National Sample Survey Unit was set up in this Department in December 1955 to conduct socio-economic enquiries and area and yield surveys in the State samples on a common programme with the Directorate of

National Sample Survey of the Government of India. The scheme is fully subsidised by the Government of India.

During the period under review the field work in respect of 12th round of the National Sample Survey was commenced. Socio-Economic Surveys were conducted in 96 villages and 27 urban blocks while Land Utilisation and Crop Cutting Surveys covered 96 villages. Data regarding household income and expenditure, employment position, household enterprises and Land Utilisation particulars were collected. The 12th round of National Sample Survey lasted for six months. The 13th round of National Sample Survey commenced in October 1957. Most of the items covered during the 12th round were included in this round. Socio-economic surveys were conducted in 72 villages and 30 urban blocks while Land Utilisation Survey and Crop Cutting Survey covered 60 villages.

The 13th round of National Sample Survey was continuing at the end of the period under report.

For the sake of maintaining comparability of final estimates with all-India estimates, the programme for tabulation and the procedure for estimation, laid down by the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, were followed in the analysis of the data collected in the various rounds of National Sample Survey.

During the period under reference, data collected in respect of income and expenditure, employment position and particulars of Land Utilisation of 10th and 11th rounds of National Sample Survey were tabulated and analysed.

CHAPTER XI

Adhoc Surveys

Besides the regular Surveys and the National Sample Survey referred to above which were undertaken by the Department on a continuing basis the following ad hoc surveys were taken up during the period under reference :—

- (a) Enquiry into the Family Budget of Toddy Tappers.
- (b) Nutritional Diet Survey to fix minimum wages of Labour in Tea Industry.
- (c) Prohibition Survey.

Enquiry into the Family Budget of Toddy Tappers

The Survey was conducted during December and January 1957-58. The following taluks were covered :—

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Trichur | 4. Sherthalai |
| 2. Thodupuzha | 5. Quilon |
| 3. Meenachil | 6. Karunagappally |

Approximately 10 per cent of the households of toddy tappers in the State were chosen for enquiry.

Compilation and analysis work was completed during the period under report.

*Nutritional Diet Survey to fix Minimum Wages for
Labour in Tea Industry*

Enquiry was conducted in the households selected during 6th March 1958 to 21st March 1958.

Five districts were covered. The districts left out were Alleppey, Kozhikode and Cannanore.

Nineteen plantations were selected for the survey. Twenty households were selected at random from each for detailed enquiry.

The compilation and analysis work was in progress at the end of the period under report.

Prohibition Survey

The prohibition survey was conducted in the State during November 1957 to study the effects of prohibition on the economic, cultural and moral aspects of the life of the people. 2,053 households were selected on purposive basis for enumeration of which 573 were in the dry area and 1,480 in the wet area. Households selected in the wet area were equally distributed between "drinking households" and "non-drinking households". Details of size and composition of households, marital status of the members, their educational attainments, expenditure, indebtedness and views on prohibition of persons aged 20 years and above with the reasons for these views, were collected in the survey.

A report on the Prohibition Survey was submitted to Government during the year.

Pepper Survey

Pepper is an important dollar-earning crop of the State. At the instance of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Government of India, this Department conducted three rounds of pilot sample surveys for the correct estimation of area and yield of pepper in the Travancore-Cochin area, the first round during 1954-55, second round during 1955-56 and the third during 1956-57. A stratified multi-stage random sampling plan was adopted for the survey. The taluks were grouped into homogeneous zones and the cross section of these zones with the three natural regions of the State, *viz.*, lowland, midland and highland formed the strata. A kara (census village) formed the primary unit of sampling. Plot to plot enumeration of pepper standards was done in the villages. 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 the 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 actually harvested and the weight of the produce found out.

A report on the Pepper Survey in Travancore-Cochin area conducted during 1954-55 was prepared and sent to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research by whom the Scheme is fully financed.

Analysis of the data of pepper survey in Travancore-Cochin area for 1955-56 was completed.

Scrutiny of the Schedules of the Pepper Survey during 1954-55 in the areas transferred from Madras to Kerala State revealed that complete information was not contained in them. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research have since sanctioned a fresh survey in the Malabar and Kasargode areas.

Coconut and Arecanut Survey

A survey for estimation of area and yield of coconut and arecanut palms in the State fully financed by the Central Coconut and Arecanut Committees could not be started during the year as the preliminary arrangements for the survey was not complete. The survey will begin during the year 1958-59.

CHAPTER XII

Planning Statistics

A Statistical Cell for Planning Statistics was established in the Department of Statistics in March 1957 to attend to the following items of work :—

(1) Compilation and maintenance of complete and up-to-date data relating to individual Schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan of the State.

(2) Conduct of Special Agro-Socio-Economic Surveys to assess the overall 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 State of Kerala and a report on the same was forwarded to Government.

The physical and financial targets and actual achievements during 1957-58 for all Plan Schemes of the State have almost been listed and the work of preparation of quarterly and annual progress reports is in progress. This Department has furnished the major head-wise write-ups for the Plan Schemes of the State and necessary basic statistics of Kerala for the publication "The Second Five-Year Plan—Kerala".

CHAPTER XIII

Publication

One of the important items of work of this Department is the publication of the Statistical Hand Books. The Statistical Hand Book of Travancore-Cochin State for the year 1951-56 has been completed during the year under report and sent to Press for printing.

The Statistical Hand Book of Kerala for the year 1956-57 was under preparation during the period under review.

"Basic Statistics of Kerala for 1956" was published in the year under review. It contains essential statistical and factual information relating to Kerala State and is intended to serve as a handy reference book.

APPENDIX

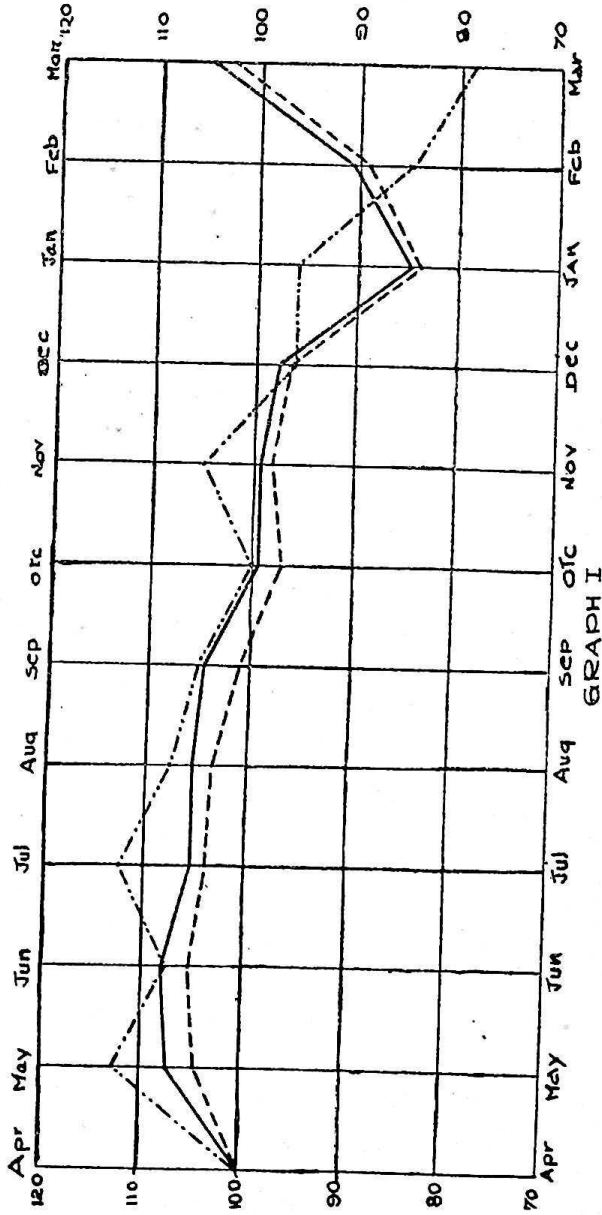
Graphs

1. Relative Wholesale Prices of Black Pepper
 2. Relative Wholesale Prices of Dry Ginger
 3. Relative Wholesale Prices of Turmeric
 4. Relative Wholesale Price of Rice
 5. Relative Wholesale Price of Banana
 6. Relative Wholesale Price of Arecanut
 7. Relative Wholesale Price of Coconut Oil
 8. Relative Wholesale Price of Copra
 9. Relative Wholesale Price of Lemon Grass Oil
 10. Relative Retail Price of Rice
 11. Relative Retail Price of Tapioca
 12. Relative Retail Price of Coconut
 13. Relative Retail Price of Coconut Oil
 14. Relative Retail Price of Arecanut
 15. Relative Wholesale Prices of Different Varieties of Coiryarn
-

Graph 1

RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF BLACK PEPPER (base April 57=100)
 APRIL '57 - MARCH '58

— Alleppey
 - - - - Malanchery
 - · - · - Kozhikode



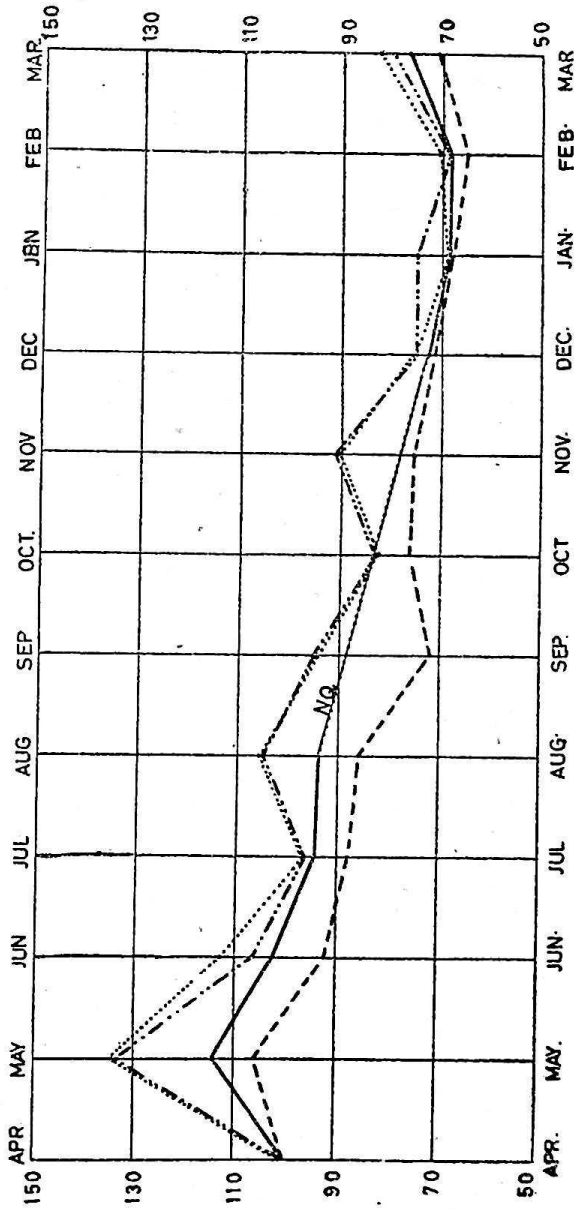
GRAPH I

Graph 2

RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICE OF DRY GINGER (Apr 57 MAR 58)

(BASE APRIL 1957 = 100)

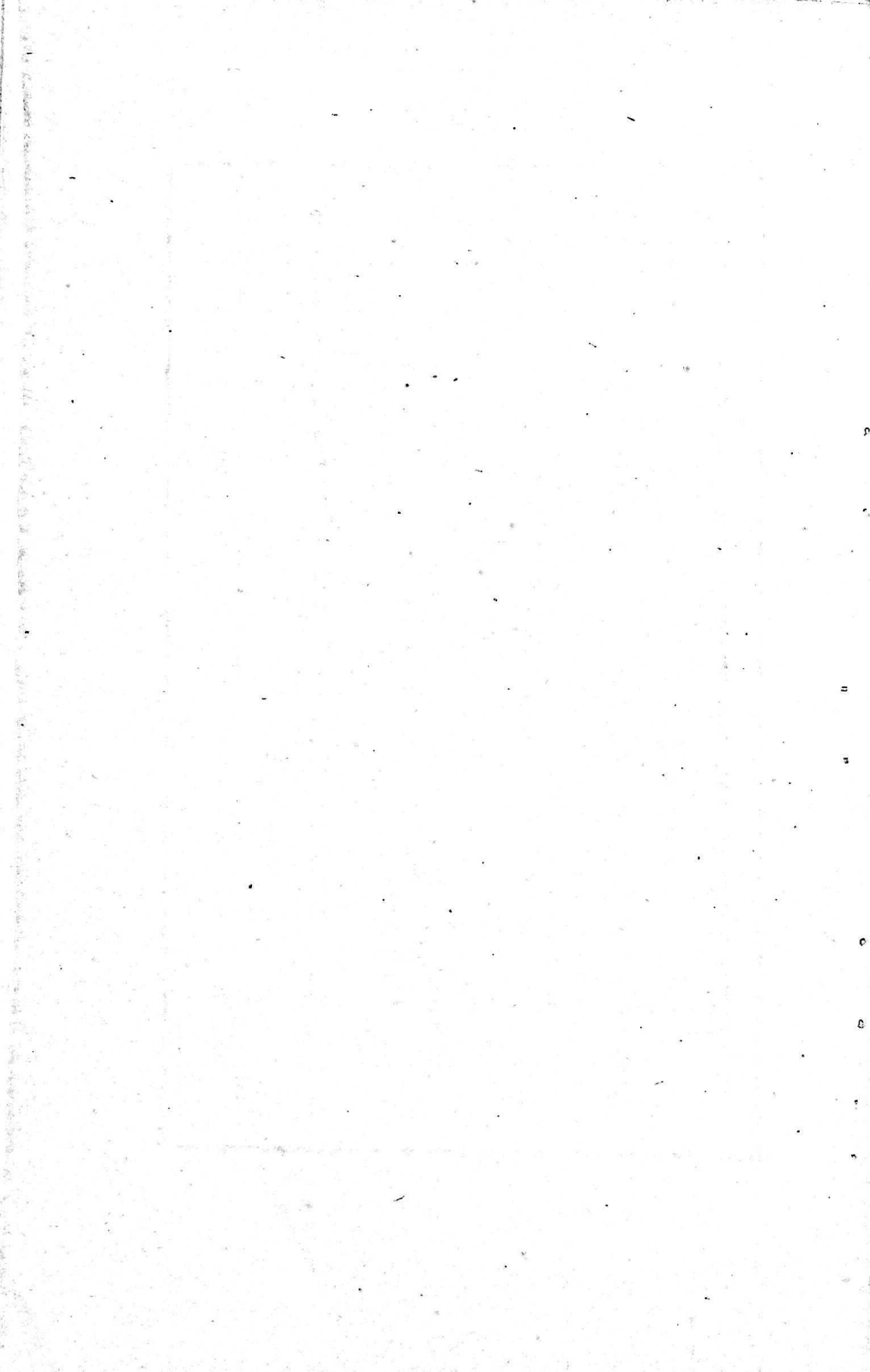
— ALLEPPEY - - - - MATTANCHERY - · - · - Kozhikode



• ERNAD.

GRAPH II.

• CHETTINAD

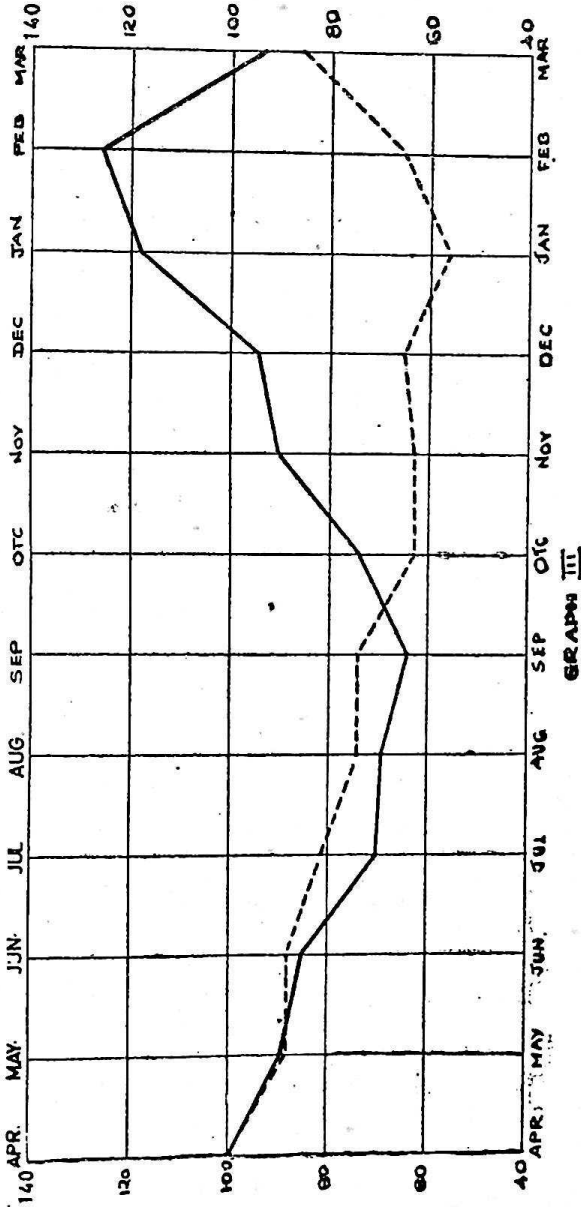


Graph 3

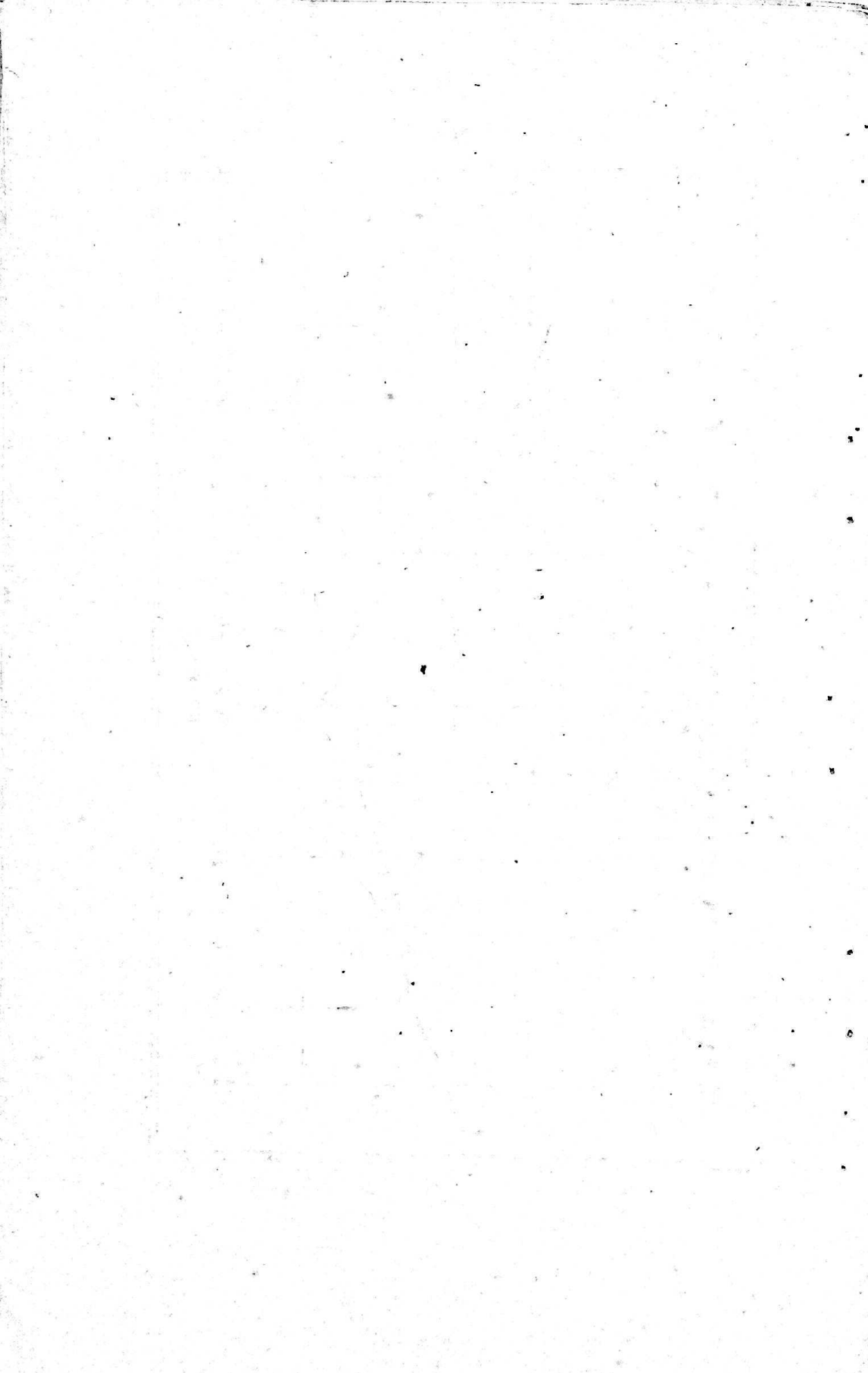
RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF TURMERIC.

(BASE APRIL 1957=100)
APR 57-MAR 57.

— MATTANCHERY. - - - - - KOZHIKODE

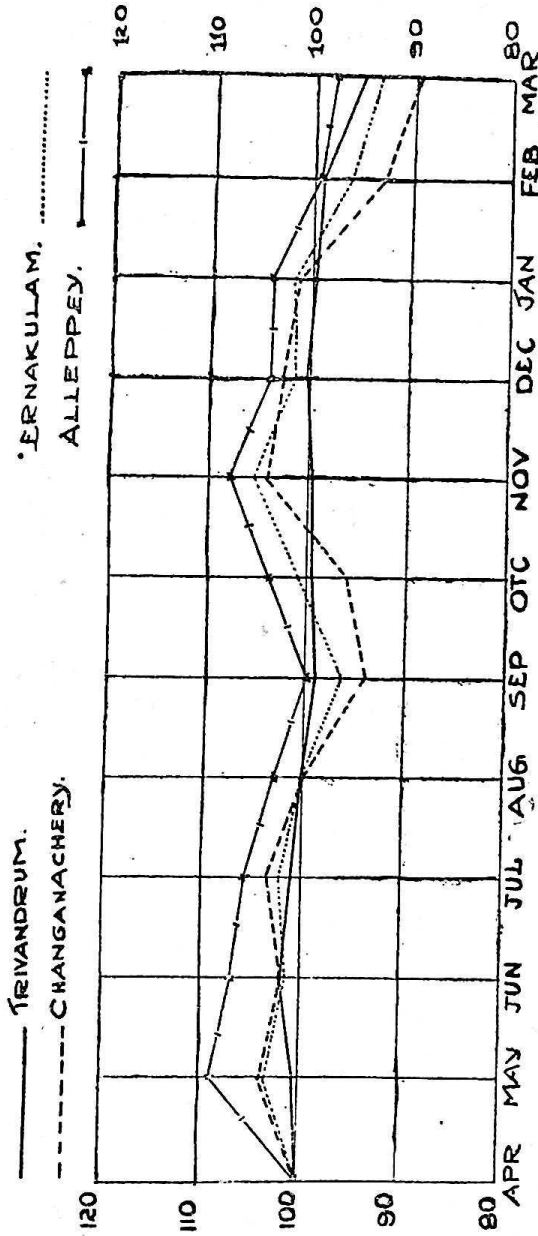


GRAPH III



Graph 4

RELATIVE WHOLE SALE PRICE OF RICE (apr 1957 - mar 1958)
(base april 57=100)



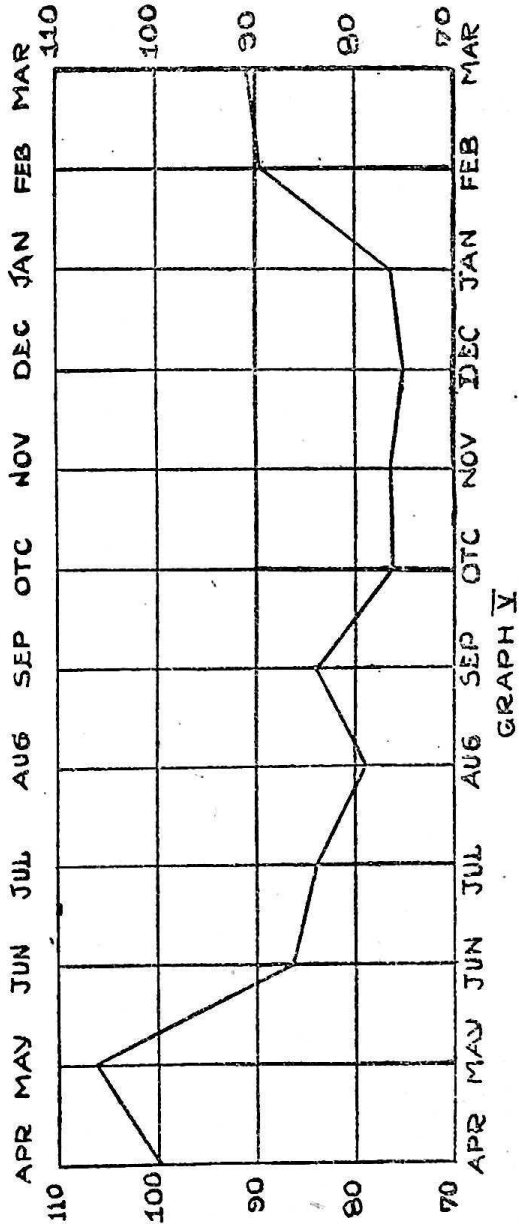
GRAPH IV

Graph 5

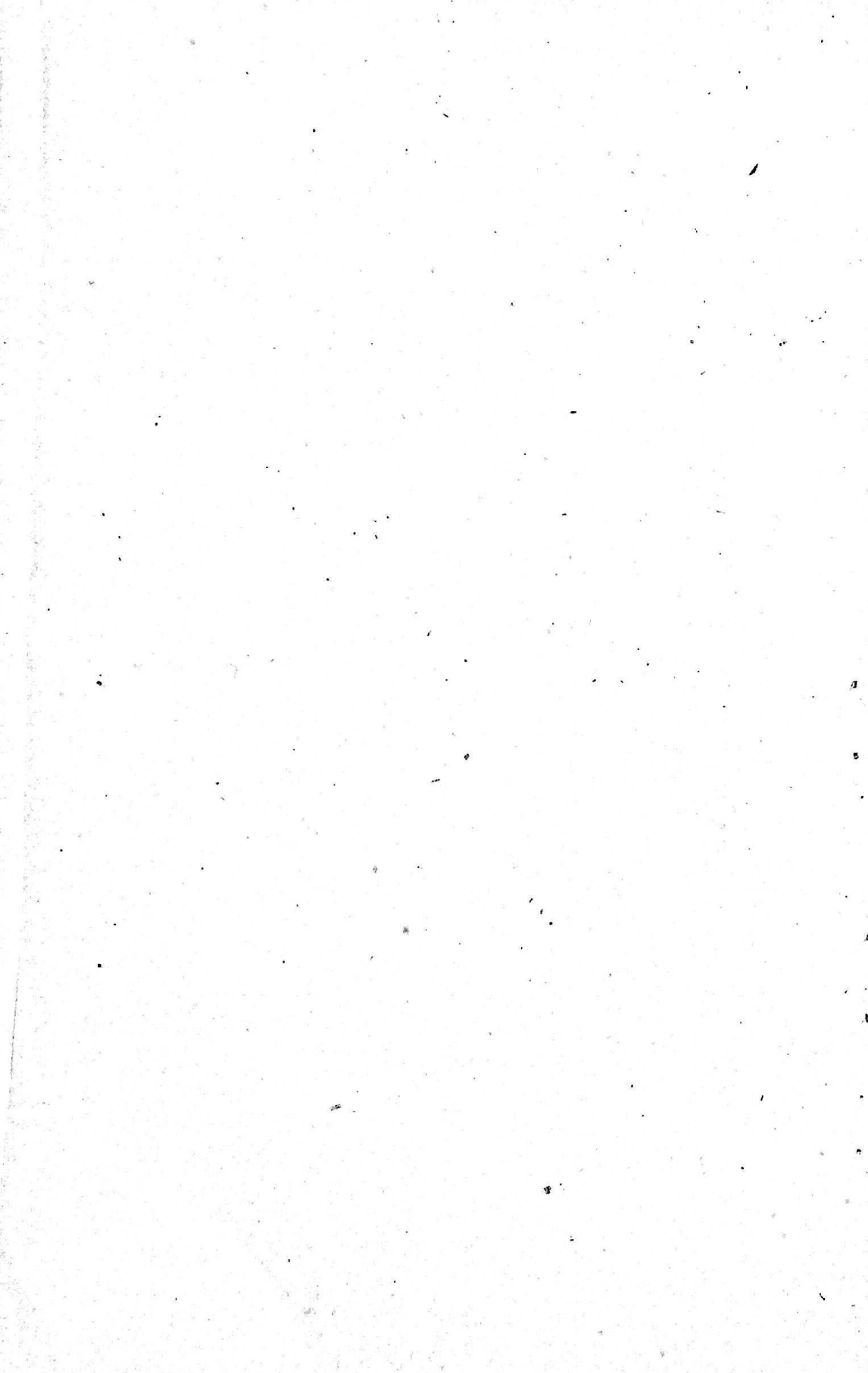
RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICE OF BANANA (apr 1957 - mar 1958)

(base april 57=100)

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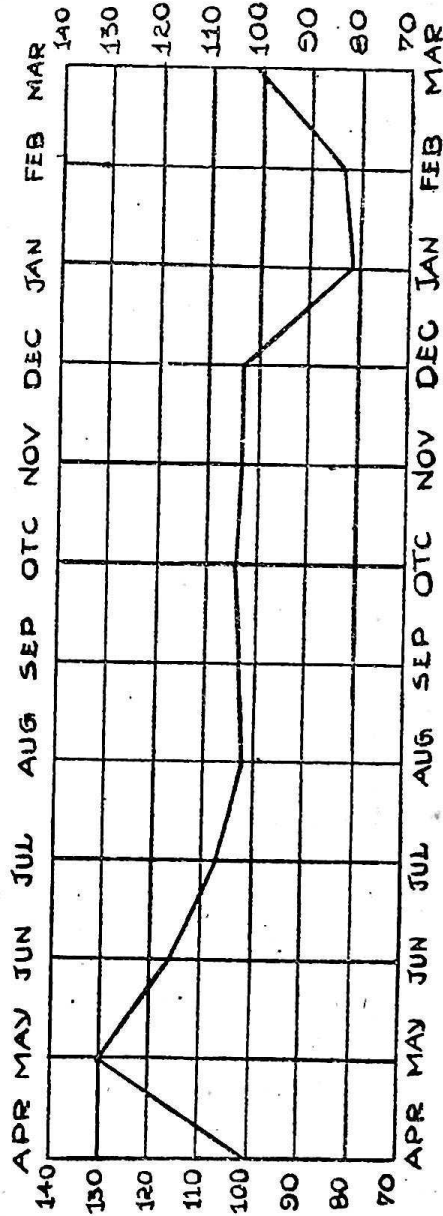
GRAPH V



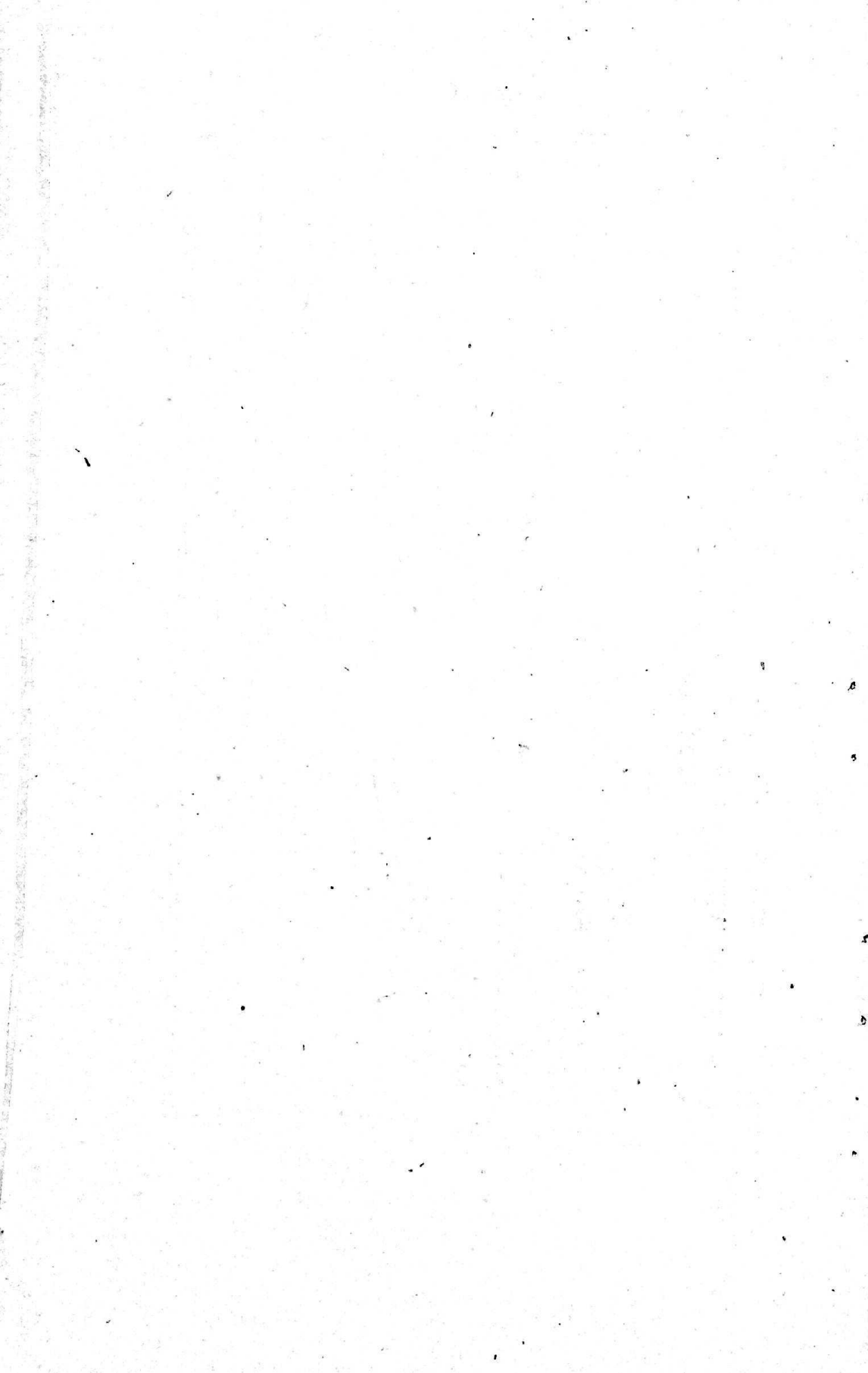
Graph 6

RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICE OF ARECANUT (apr 1957 - mar 58)
(base april 57-100)

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GRAPH VI

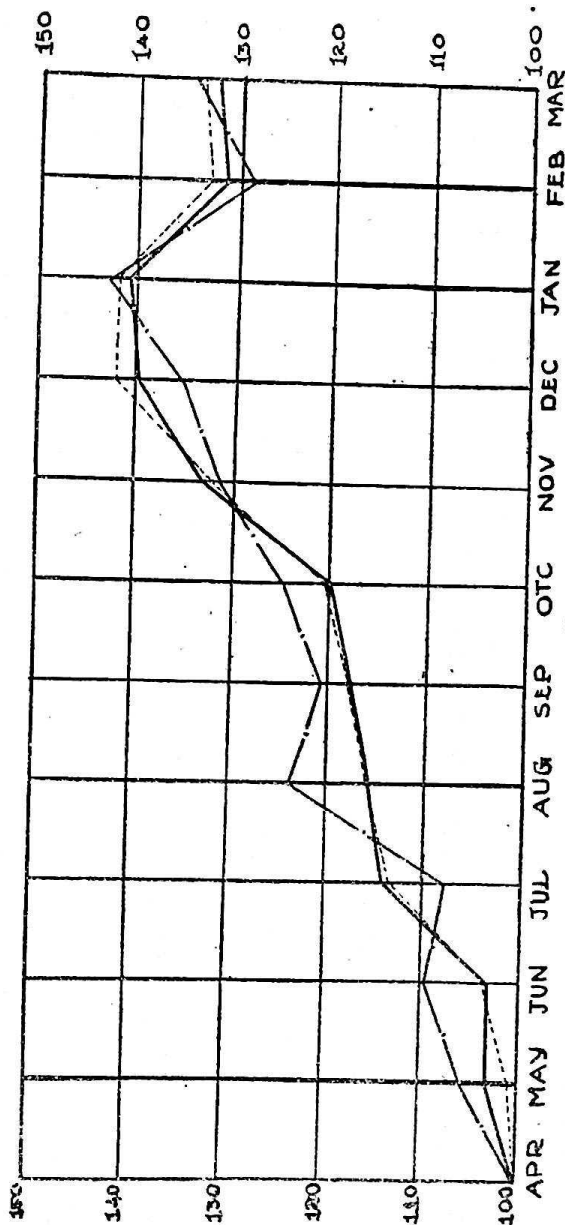


Graph 7

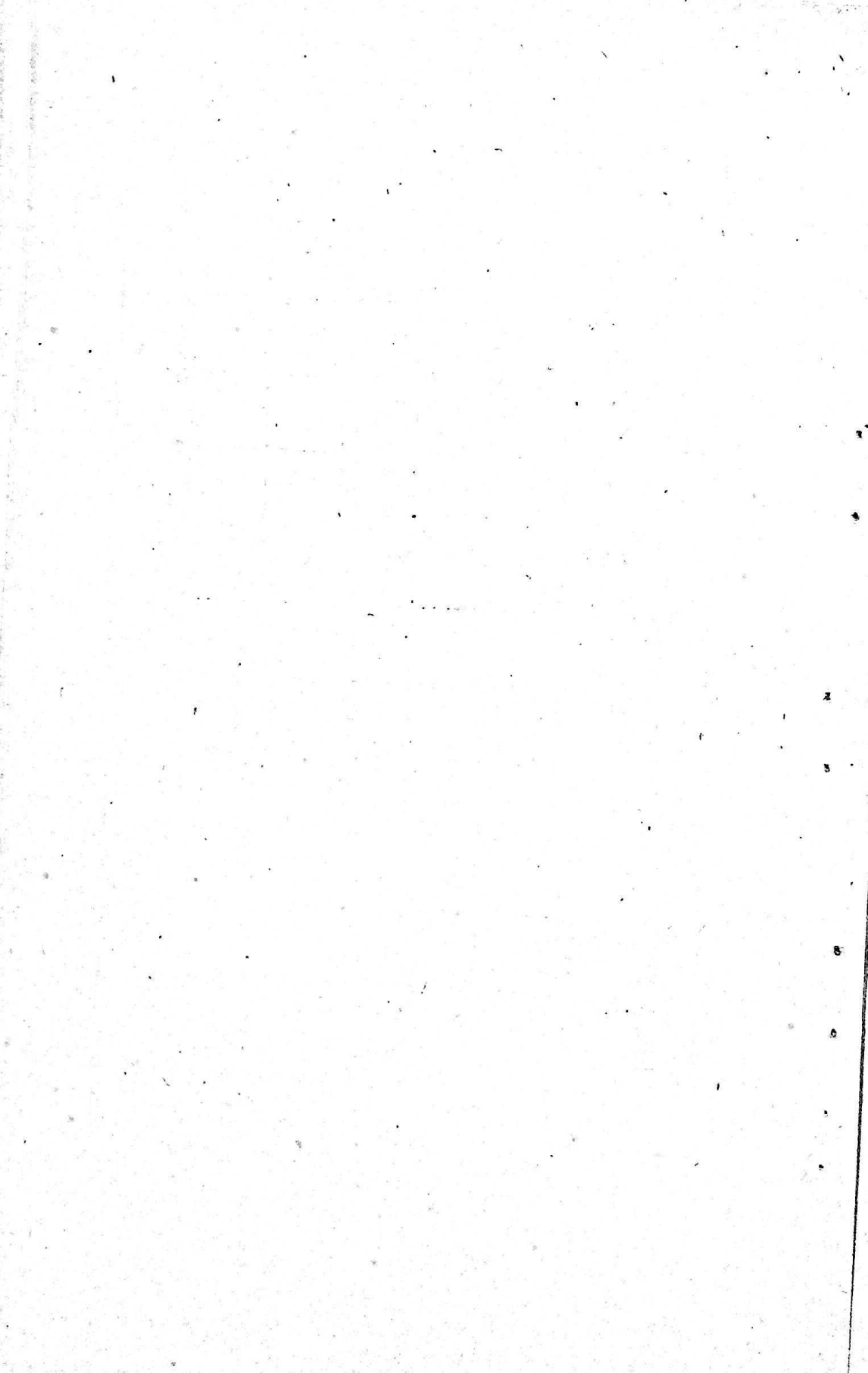
RELATIVE WHOLE SALE PRICE OF COCONUT OIL (apr'57 — mar'58)
(base april 57 = 100)

— ALLEPPEY

----- MATTANCHERY, KOZHIKODE

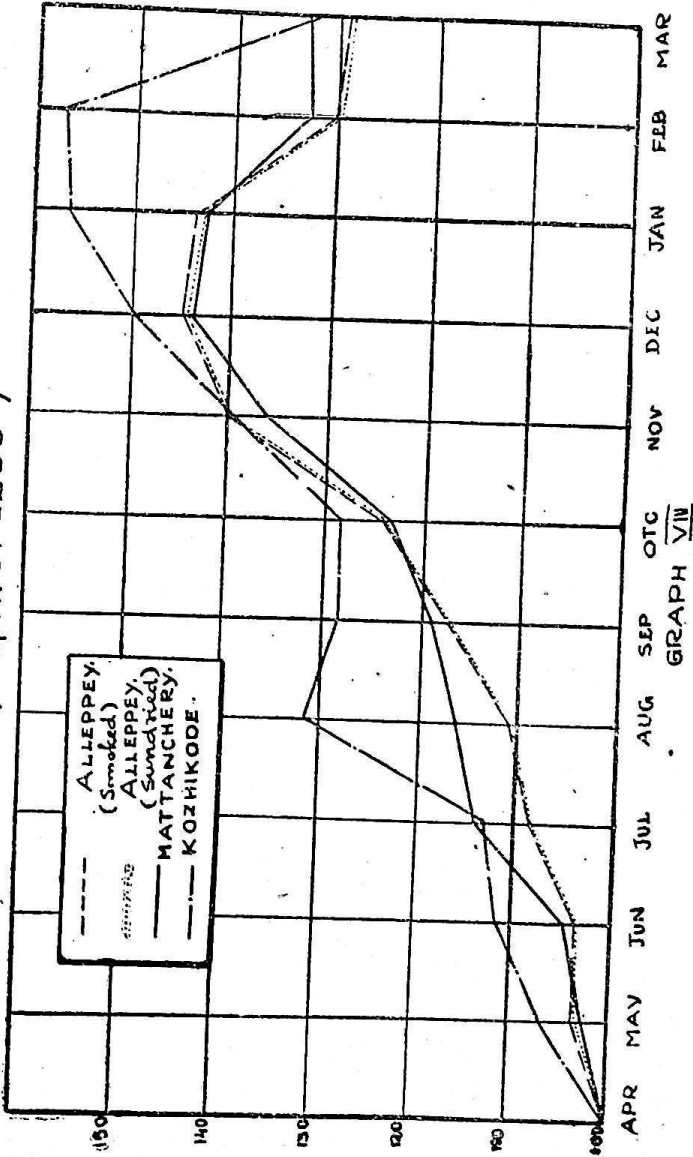


GRAPH VII



Graph 8

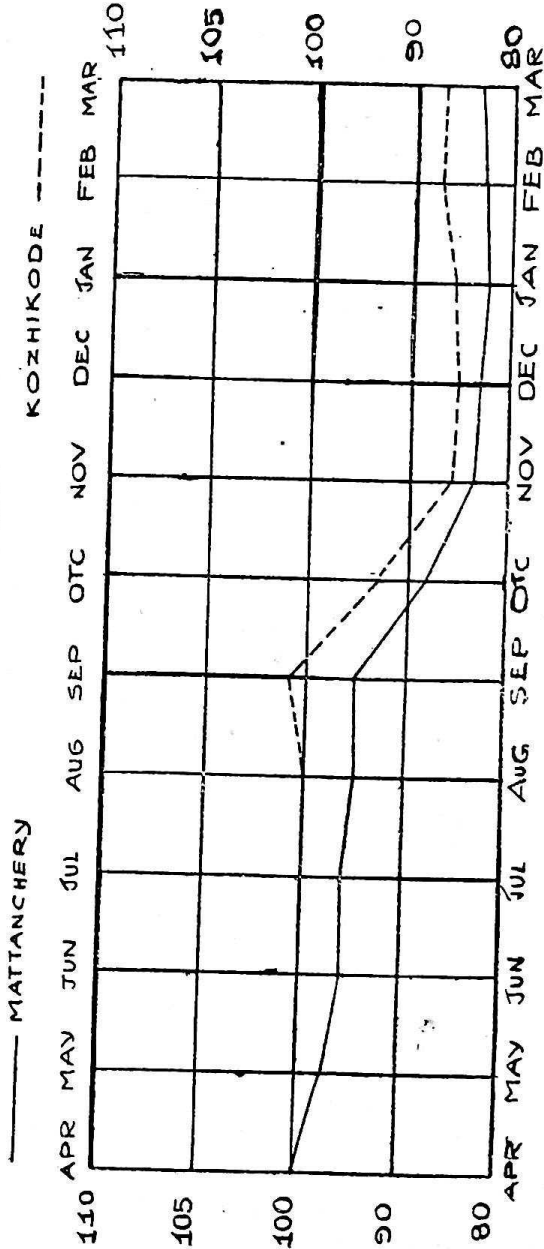
RELATIVE WHOLE SALE PRICE OF COPRA (April 1957 — March 1958)
(base april 57 = 100)



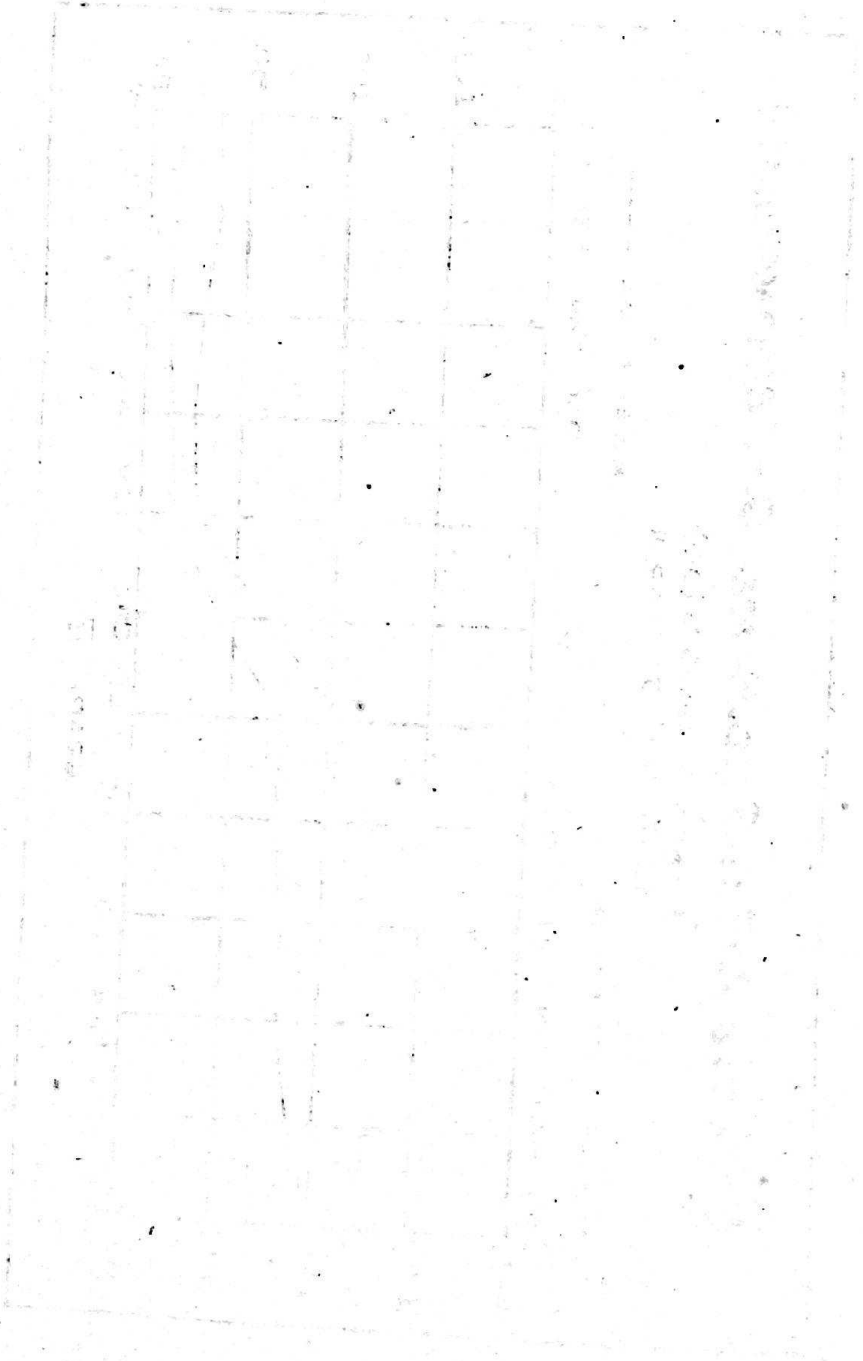
Graph 9

RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICE OF LEMON GRASS OIL

(Base April 57=100)
1957 APRIL - '57 MARCH

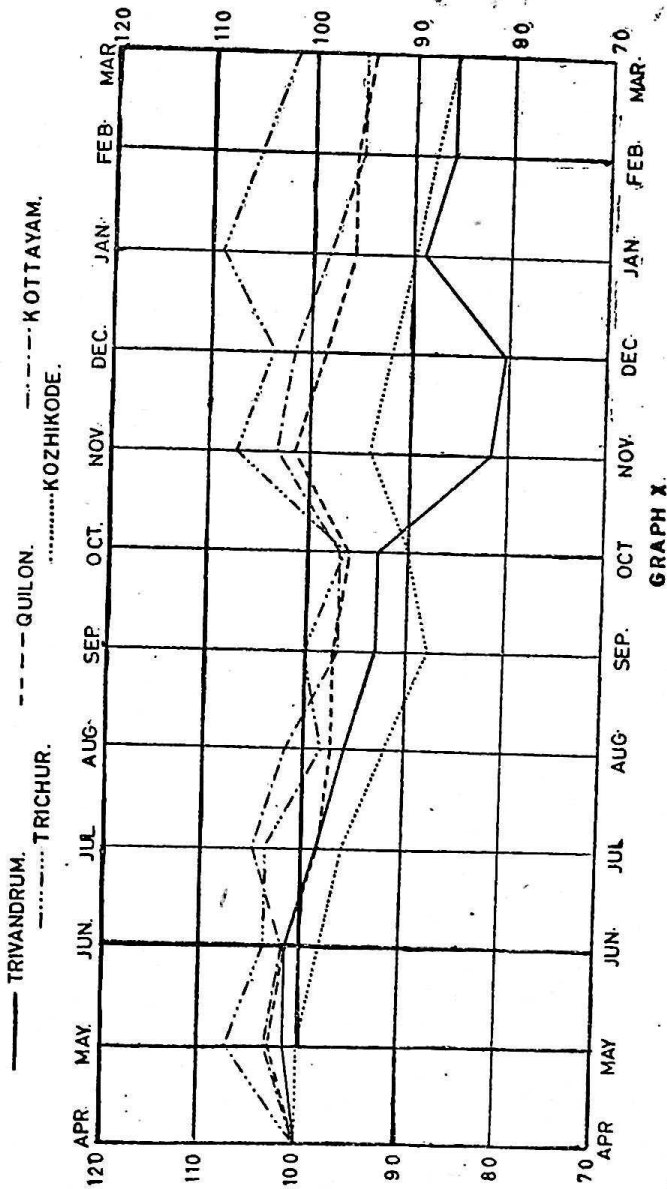


GRAPH IX



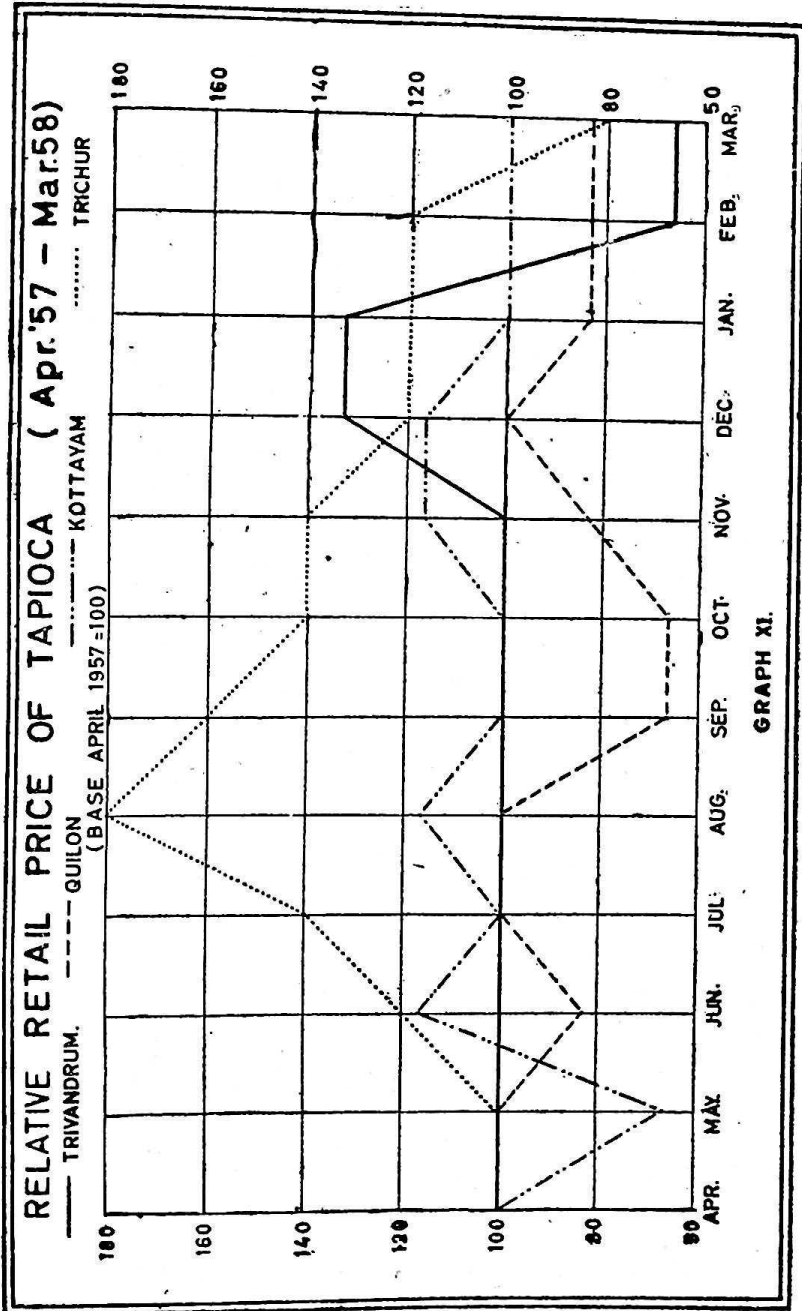
Graph 10

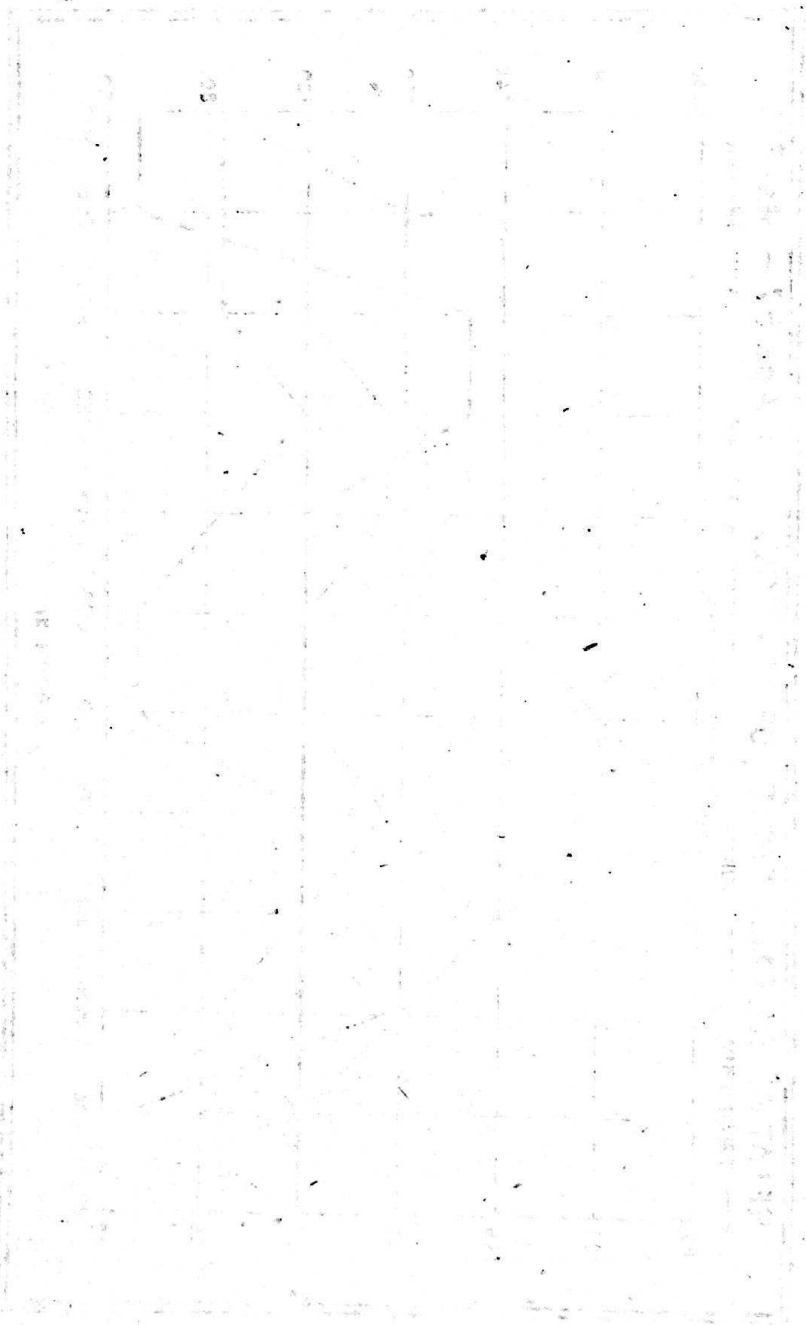
RELATIVE RETAIL PRICE OF RICE
 (BASE APRIL 1957 = 100) (Apr. 1957 - Mar. 1958)



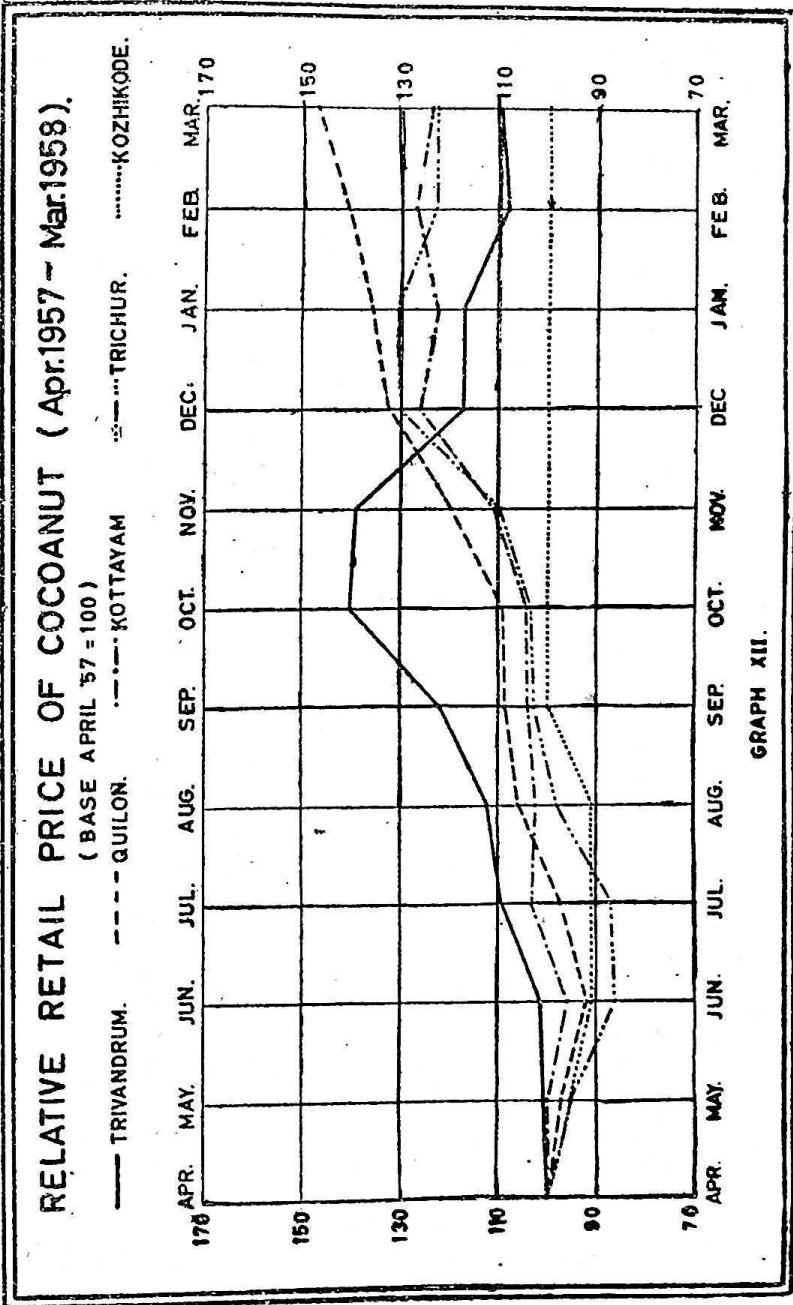
GRAPH X

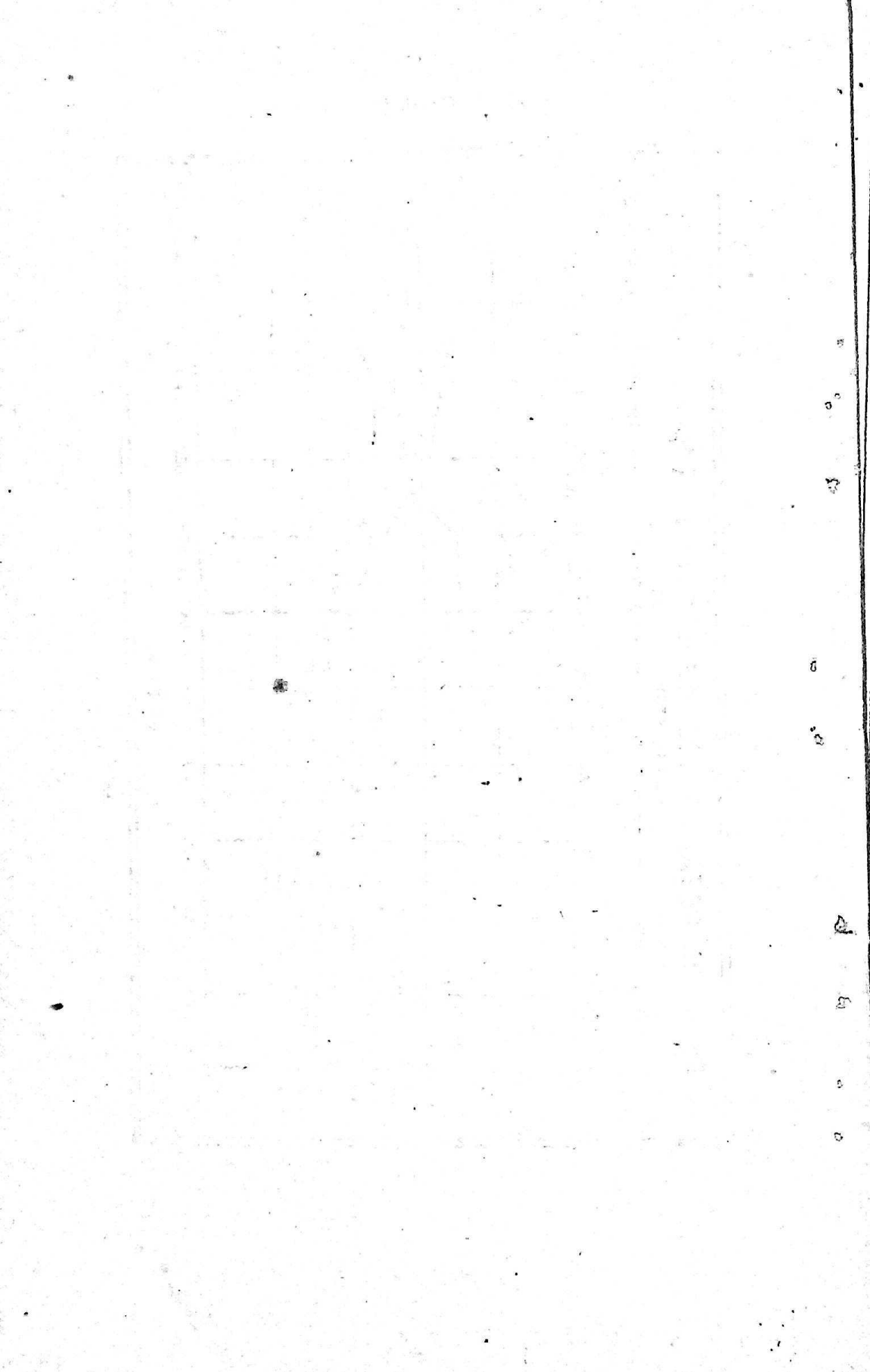
Graph 11





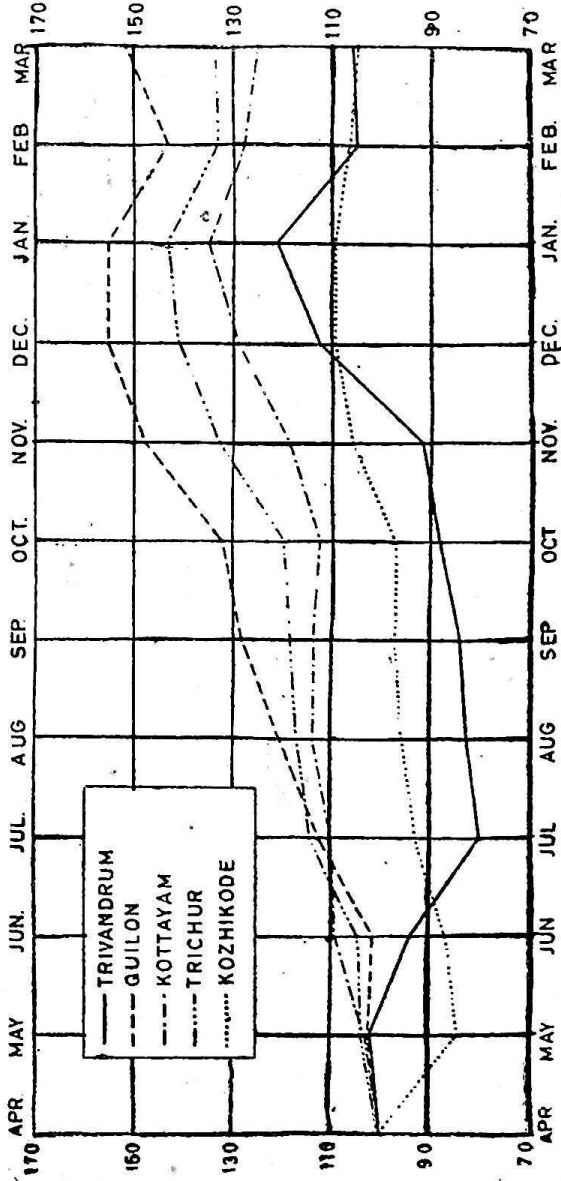
Graph 12





RELATIVE RETAIL PRICE OF COCOANUTOIL (Apr.57 - Mar.58)

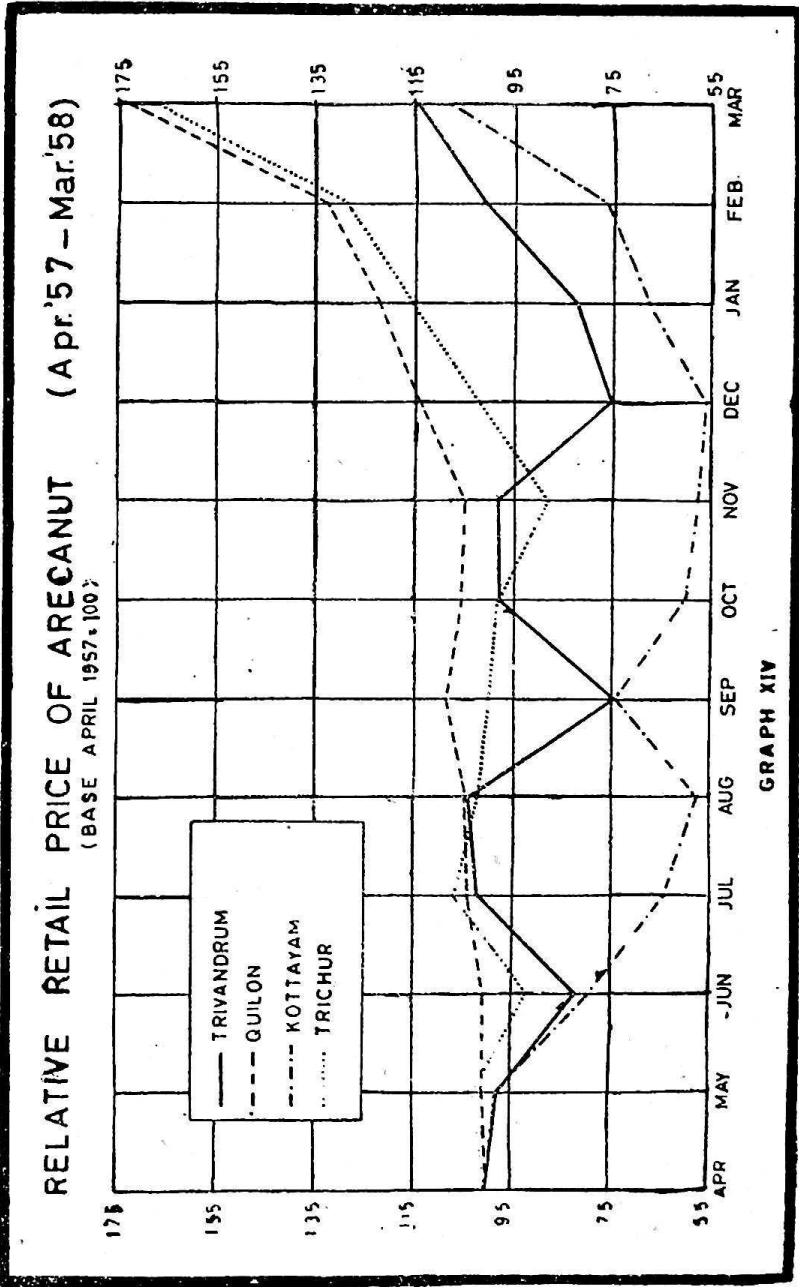
(BASE APRIL 1957=100)

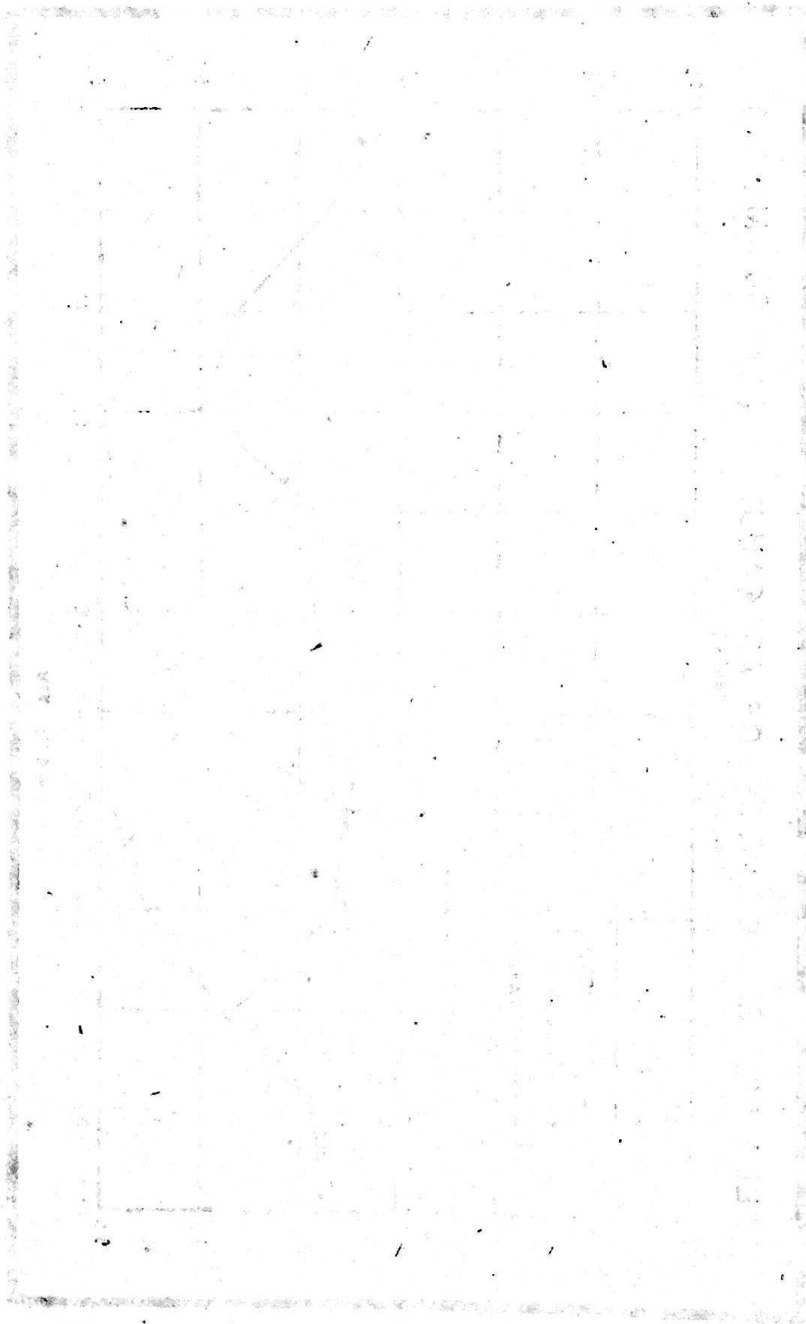


GRAPH XIII

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Graph 14



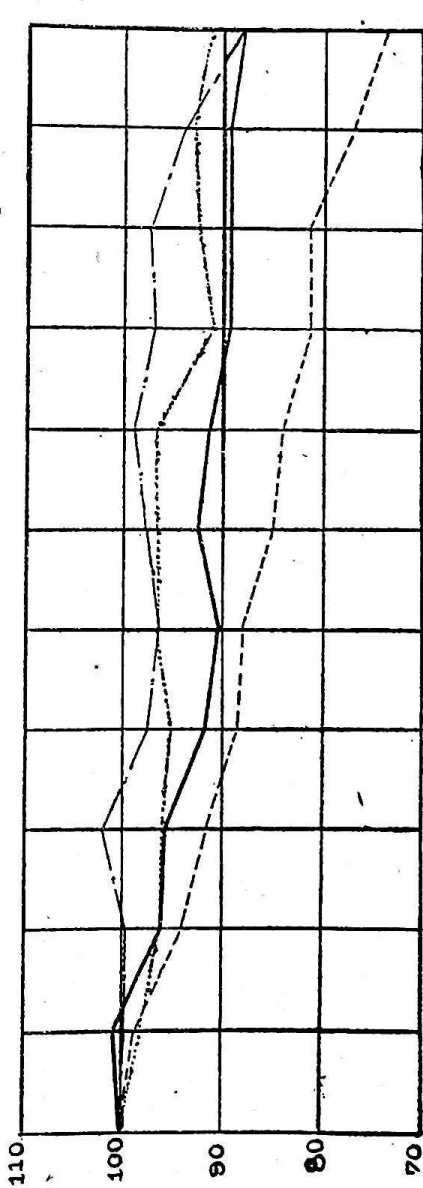


RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICE OF DIFFERENT VARIETIES
OF COIR YARN (Base April 57 = 100)

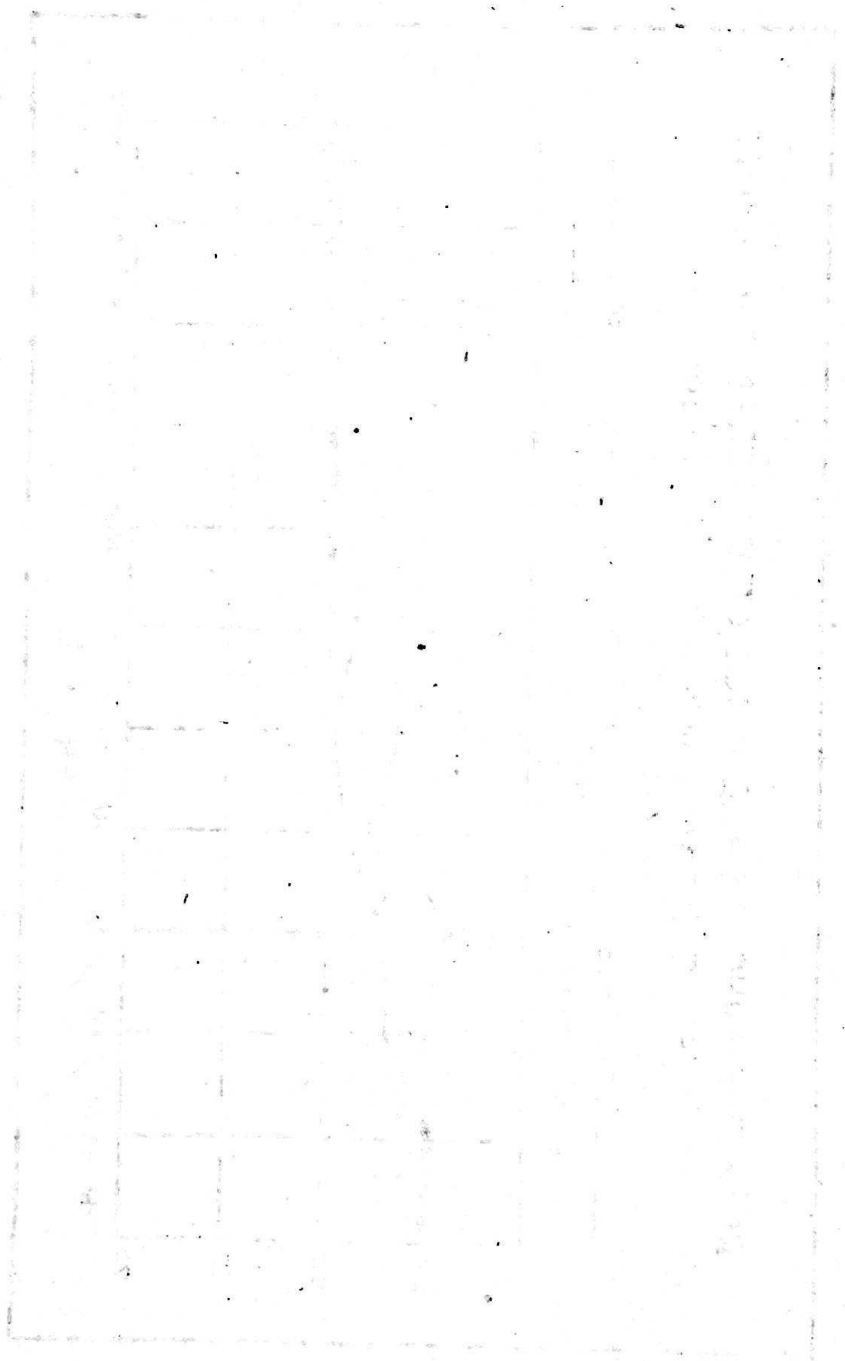
1957 APRIL TO '58 MARCH

— ANJENGO.
- - - MANGADAN.

— ASHTAMUDI.
- - - ARATORY.



APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OTC NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR
GRAPH XV



1466

