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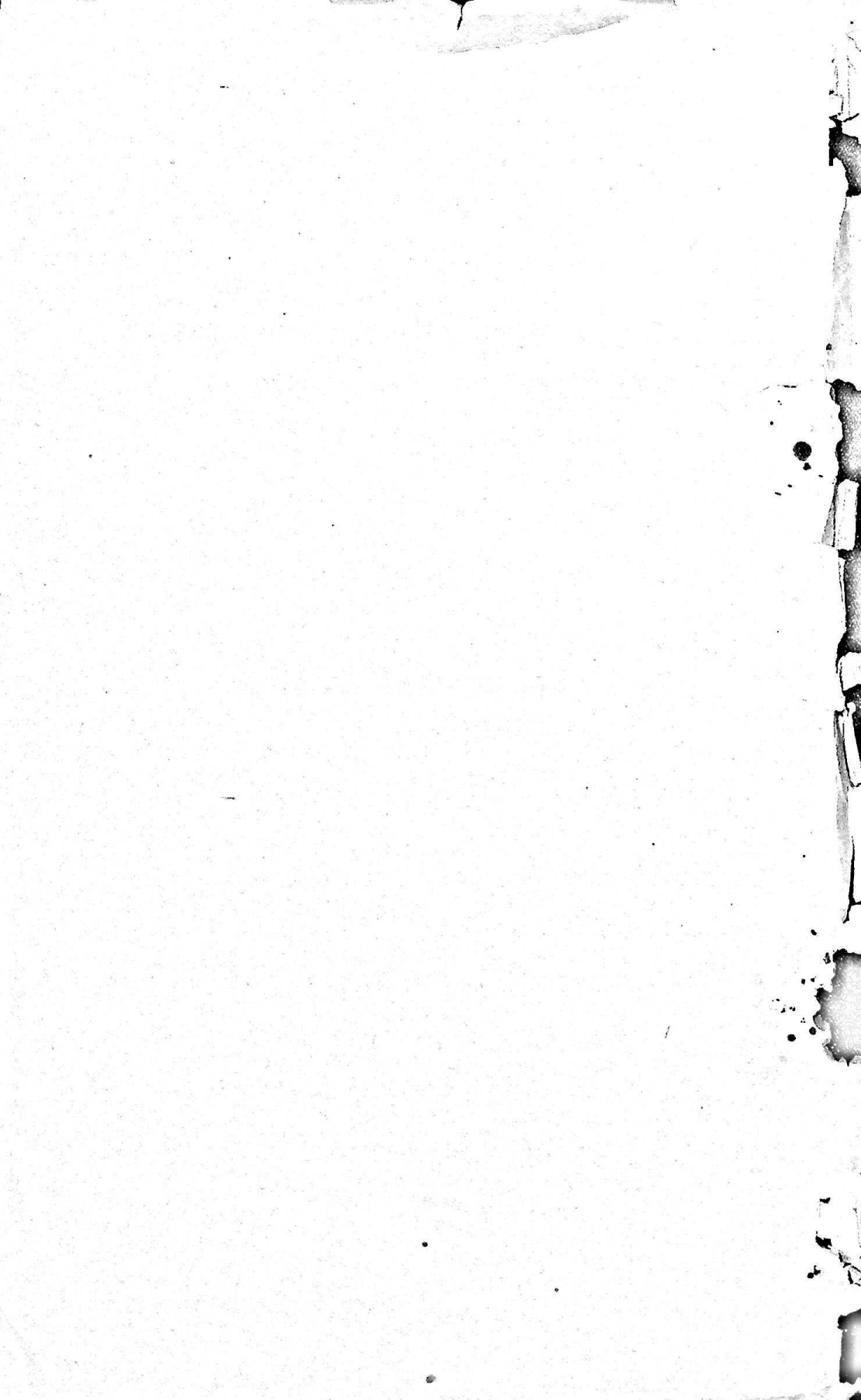


ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE
STATISTICS DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1958-59

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ERNAKULAM

1960



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
STATISTICS DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1958-59

SR-1



Government of Kerala
1960



PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT-C

G.O. (Ms.) No. 538, dated 28th December 1959

Abstract :—Statistics—Administration Report for 1958-59
—Recorded with remarks.

Read :—Letter No. M 1-1493/59/SD, dated 1st September 1959 from the Director of Statistics.

ORDER

1. Recorded.
2. The Department of Statistics established in 1954, as the Central Agency for the systematic collection, compilation, analysis and objective interpretation of all Statistics relating to the State, has recorded a steady growth since its formation. The 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 adhoc enquiries on agro-socio-economic problems, Statistical work relating to Planning and supply of Statistical information required by official and non-official agencies have been the main functions of the Department.
3. Sri K. C. Cherian, Assistant Director who took charge from Dr. U. S. Nair, the then Director of Statistics from 15th September 1957 continued to be in charge of the Department for the year under review. There was considerable expansion during the period. Two new schemes (1) Demographic Research Centre and (2) Pilot Survey for the correct estimation of area under and yield of coconuts and arecanuts in Kerala were sanctioned.
4. During the year 1958-59, the Department made an attempt to co-ordinate the various surveys conducted by the Department from time to time and on an adhoc basis under a single scheme of "Integrated Sample Survey". The first round of survey was started in May 1958, duration of the round of survey being six months. Agriculture, Animal

Hubandry, Employment position, House hold income and expenditure, Building activities, Small Scale Industries and Handicrafts, Vital Statistics and Housing are the important subjects which were covered by the Survey. The second round of survey was started in March 1959 and was more or less on the same lines as those of the previous round. The total expenditure incurred during the year in respect of this Department was Rs. 6,95,136.

6. The collection and compilation of Prices Statistics relating to the State was undertaken by the Department. The retail prices data have been used in the construction of cost of living indices at important centres. The monthly working class cost of living index numbers for 12 important centres contained to be computed and published in the Government Gazette. The cost of living indices at the various centres showed in general a rising trend up to the last quarter of the period under reference. The indices at all the 12 centres were lowest during April 1958 and highest during December 1958.

6. The Department was responsible for the compilation, analysis and publication of data on vital events occurring in the State.

7. The Department collected the returns under the Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules directly from Factories coming under the Factories Act 1948 and also from plantations as defined in the Plantation Labour Act 1951. At the end of 1958 the number of registered factories in the State had increased from 1621 to 1688, of which only 68.9 per cent of the factories submitted the annual returns for the year. The average daily employment in these 1149 factories which submitted returns was 110,192. Women constitute about 40.8 per cent of the workers. Compilation and analysis of the returns under Payment of Wages Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Maternity Benefit Act and Industrial Disputes were attended to by the Department.

8. The Department is also collecting data from larger industrial establishments of the State as a part of an All India Census covering 29 Industries specified by the Directorate of Industrial Statistics, Government of India. During the year under report the Department has begun to collect Statistics of exports from and imports into the State (sea borne and railborne). The Department also attended to the

collection and consolidation of the data relating to the Road mileage and expenditure.

9. The Department continued to collect details regarding transfers of agricultural land registered in Sub-Registry Offices. During the year under review 9280 leases were registered, *i.e.*, 3 per cent of the total number of deeds executed were leases. 100,180 sales were registered during the year which constituted about 32 per cent of the total number of deeds registered. The average area involved in a sale deed was 0.63 acres and the average value Rs. 814 (*i.e.*, nearly 1,300 rupees per acre).

10. During the year 1958-59 the work of collection, compilation and supply of data included information regarding irrigation, area irrigated and crops irrigated, area and yield of principal crops, land revenue statistics, meteorological information, plantation statistics. In addition to these the Department also attended to the preparation and submission of forecast reports of area under and production of principal crops to the Government of India and the preparation and publication of "Season and Crop Report of Kerala".

11. The Department is collecting statistics of educational institutions in the State from 1956-57. Crop Cutting Surveys on paddy were conducted both on the Kanni and Makaram Crops. The total production of rice from the Makaram Crop 1958 in the Kerala State is estimated to be 479,930 tons. The Survey was conducted on the Mundakan and Punja Crops also during the year. The 13th round N.S.S. was completed and the 14th round started. Adhoc surveys on Pepper, Rental value of buildings, Nutritional diet; surveys of workers in Tea Plantations were also taken up during the period.

12. The following items of work were undertaken by the Demographic Research Centre during the year :—

- (a) A survey on 'Attitude to Family Planning'.
- (b) Pre-testing of the 1961 Census Questionnaire.
- (c) Estimation of the appreciation in the market value of land from 1939 to 1959.
- (d) Analysis of the trends in Registration of births and deaths.
- (e) Analysis of the data on vital events collected through a Sample Survey in 1957.

(a) *Survey on Attitude to Family Planning.*—During last quarter of 1958, the Unit conducted a Pilot Survey on Attitude to Family Planning in about 1,500 selected households in Trivandrum City. The Survey was then extended to all other District Headquarters and also to the Municipal Town of Attingal. The Survey has been completed in Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam. In the other towns the work is continuing.

The data collected through the Pilot Survey is being analysed to get estimates of (i) Percentage of population who favour family planning, (ii) Percentage of population who favour family known methods of birth control, (iii) Differential fertility according to income and occupation and (iv) Spacing of births.

(b) *Pre-testing of the 1961 Census Questionnaire.*—In the meeting of the Registrar-General with the Directors of State Statistical Bureau, it was decided that the schedules and instructions for the 1961 Census should be pre-tested in order to discover the best form of questions, the quality of response and period of Census count that should achieve maximum coverage with satisfactory quality.

The pre-testing in the State was sanctioned in G.O. Rt. No. 180/PL and D, dated 3rd February 1959, begun on 23rd February 1959 and completed by 1st April 1959. The enumeration work was entrusted to primary school teachers, Gram-sevaks and Investigators of this Department. Supervisors were chosen from among High School Headmasters, Block Development Officers and Statistical Inspectors. Twelve localities (7 rural and 5 urban) were chosen for the pre-test. In urban areas 100 households and in rural areas 150 households were enumerated in each centre. Based on the suggestions put forward by enumerators and supervisors at a Conference, a report was prepared and sent to the Registrar-General.

(c) *Appreciation in Market Value of Land.*—A study of the appreciation of market value of land in the Municipal areas was undertaken. The maximum and minimum increases during 1939 to 1959 in each area were studied from the data collected from the Sub-Registry Offices. and a report was submitted to Government.

(d) *Trend in Registration of Births and Deaths.*—Registration figures of vital events are available in the Department for a sizable area of the T-C State, from 1953 onwards.

A study of the trend in Registration cyclical and seasonal variations was undertaken and a note was prepared on the subject.

(e) *Analysis of the Data on Vital Events.*—A Survey on Vital Statistics was conducted in the T-C area of Kerala in 1957 to get crude birth and death rates, the reference period being 1956. The data from the Survey was analysed and the result of the analysis was presented in a note prepared by the Unit.

13. It is proposed to publish the two papers (4 and 5 above) in the Quarterly Bulletin of the Department.

14. Besides the publications regularly issued by the Department the publications, Statistical Hand Book and Quarterly Bulletins of Statistics (under print) and Kerala Budget at a glance, Kerala in Maps, etc., are some of other useful items of publications brought out by the Department during the year.

15. The working of the Department during the year was, on the whole, progressive.

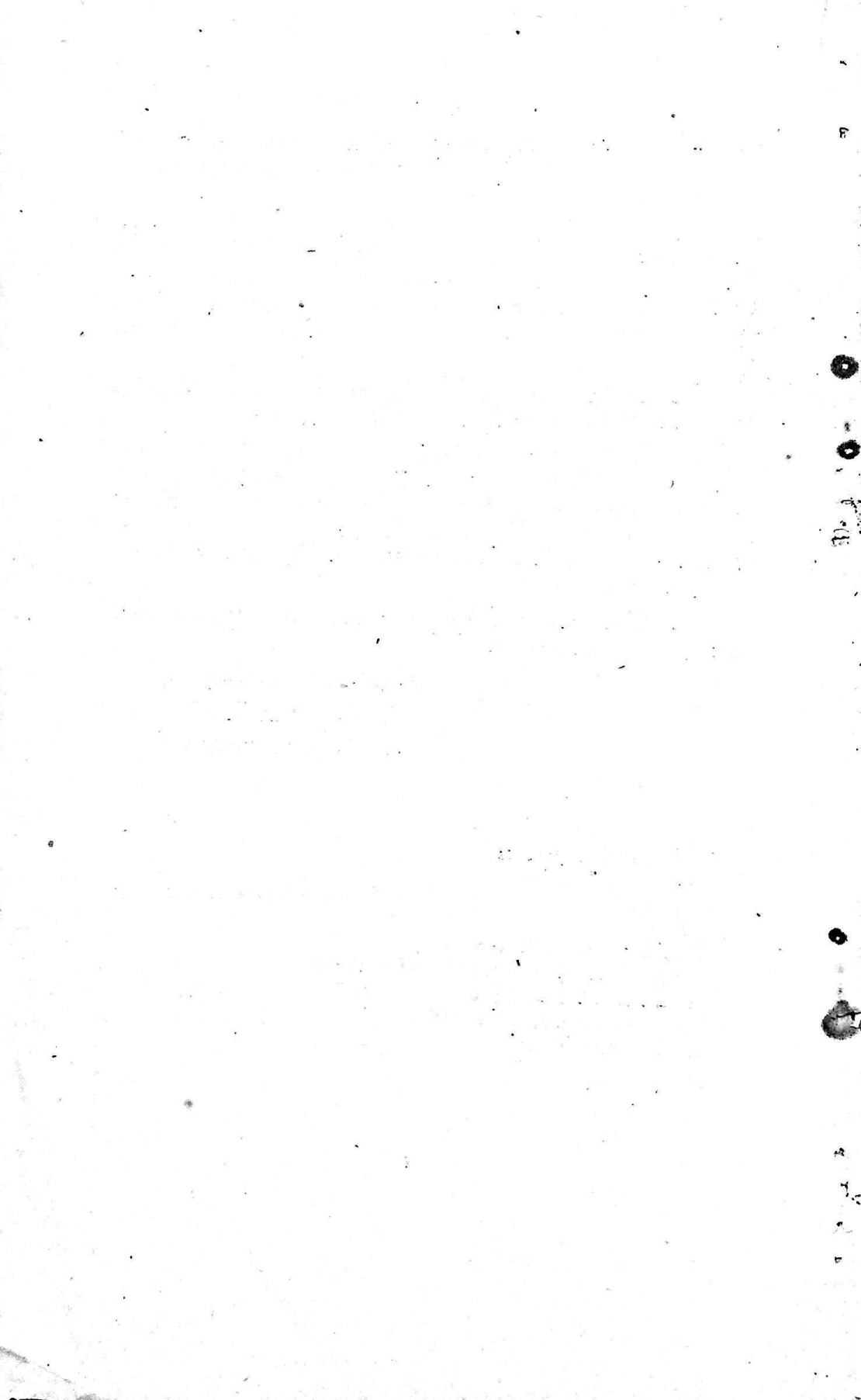
(By order of the Governor)

C. V. SUNDARAM,

Assistant Secretary.

To

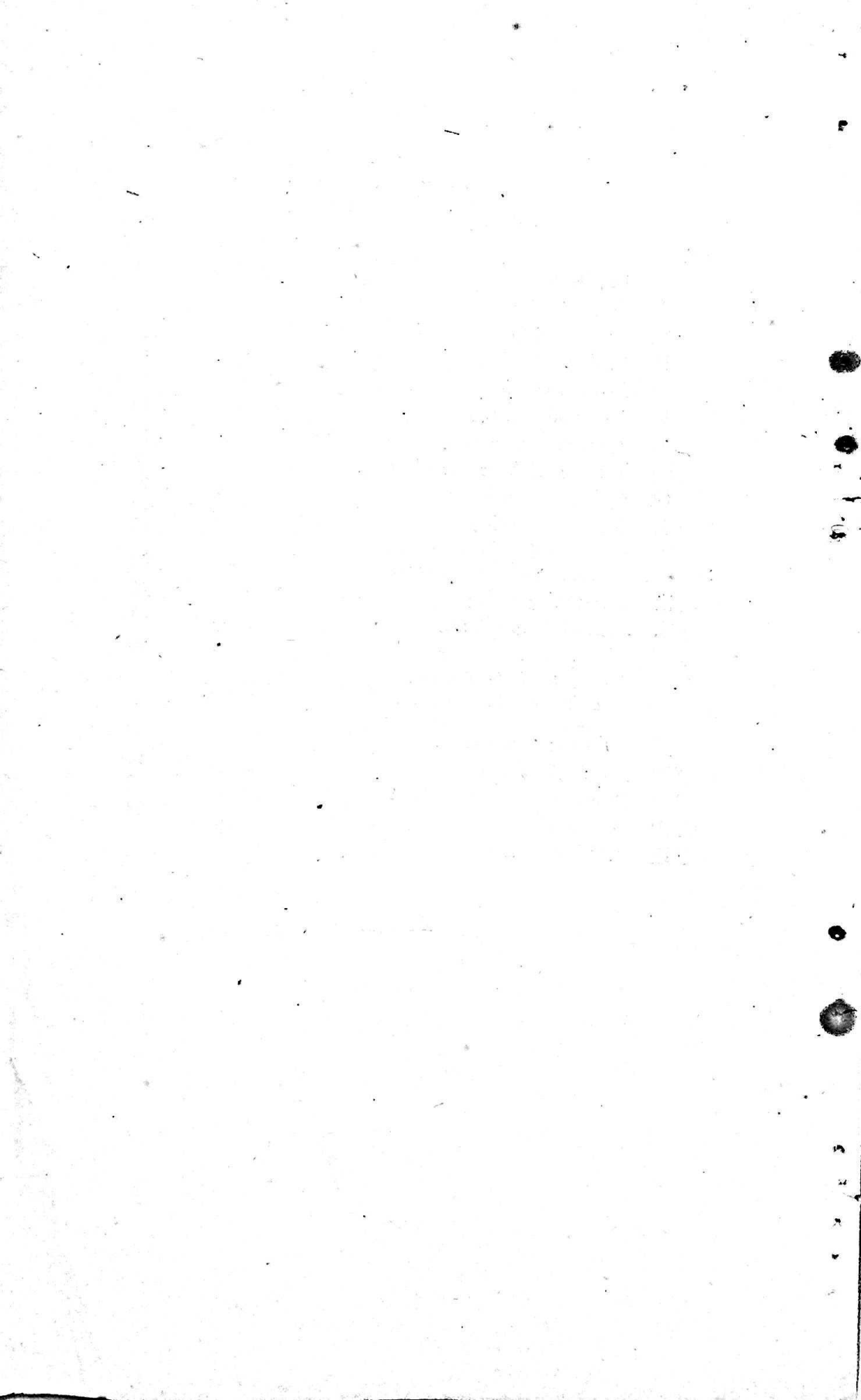
The Director of Statistics
 The Comptroller, Kerala
 The Superintendent of Government Presses (with the Administration Report)
 The Director of Public Relation
 The Public (Administration Report) Department
 The Director, Bureau of Economic Studies
 The Private Secretary to Governor
 The Evaluation Officer



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1958-59

CHAPTER I—INTRODUCTION

The Department of Statistics was established in September 1954, as the Central Agency for the systematic collection, compilation, analysis and objective interpretation of all statistics relating to the State. Its functions and activities have recorded a steady growth since its formation. The main activities 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 adhoc enquiries on agro-socio-economic problems, statistical work relating to planning and supply of statistical information required by official and non-official agencies.

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

The source of finance for the work undertaken by the Department during the year under report leads to the following classification of schemes:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. Schemes completely
financed by the State
Government | 1. Statistical Bureau |
| B. Five - Year Plan
Schemes partly or
wholly financed by
Government of India | 2. Estimation of area under
and production of minor
crops |
| | 3. Survey of cultivable
waste lands |
| | 4. Analysis of data from
2 and 3 above |

5. Diagnostic studies and supervision
6. Planning Statistics
7. Demographic Research Centre

Of these schemes items 2 to 4 are financed to the extent of 50 per cent of the total expenditure by the Government of India. In regard to items 5 and 6 Government of India are meeting 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure. Item 7 is fully financed by the Government of India.

- C. Non-plan schemes fully financed by Government of India and other agencies
8. National Sample Survey
 9. Pilot survey for the correct estimation of area under and yield of coconuts and arecanuts in Kerala.
 10. Pepper survey in Malabar and Kasargod areas.
- All the schemes mentioned above except 7 and 9 were continuing schemes.

The Demographic Research Centre was sanctioned by Government in G.O. (Ms.) No. 470, dated 2nd July 1958 with a staff consisting of one Assistant Director, one Research Officer, two Analysts, four Compilers, two Clerks, one Draftsman, one Typist and two Peons. The unit began functioning from 14th August 1958.

The Pilot Survey for the correct estimation of area under and yield of coconuts and arecanuts in Kerala was sanctioned by Government in G.O. (Ms.) No. 424/PL and D (Planning-C) Department, dated 4th June 1958 with a staff consisting of one

Research Officer, 40 Investigators, 1 Compiler, 1 Typist-cum-Clerk and 1 Peon. The work connected with the survey started on 16th June 1958.

A staff of 20 Investigators, 1 Compiler and 1 Peon was sanctioned by Government for the Pepper Survey in Malabar and Kasargod for a period of 8 months.

During the year under report the Department made an attempt to co-ordinate the various surveys conducted by the Department from time to time and on an adhoc basis under a single scheme of 'Integrated Sample Survey'. The first round of survey was started in May, 1958, duration of the round being six months. Agriculture, animal husbandry, employment position, household income and expenditure, building activities, small scale industries and handicraft, vital statistics and housing are the important subjects which were covered by the survey. The second round of survey was started in March, 1959 and was more or less on the same lines as those of the previous round.

CHAPTER II—ADMINISTRATION

Sri K. C. Cheriyan, Assistant Director continued to be in additional charge of the post of the Director of Statistics during the year.

Sarvasree K. C. Cheriyan and P. P. Philipose continued as Assistant Directors during the period under review. Sri N. Gopalakrishnan Nair continued as Assistant Director till 12th January 1959 when he proceeded to U.S.A. for training under Point Four Programme. Sri R. Sivasankara Kurup who was promoted as Assistant Director, Demographic Research Centre took charge of the post on 14th August 1958 and continued as Assistant Director for the rest of the period. Sri N. Karunakara Menon was promoted as Assistant Director in the vacancy of Sri N. Gopalakrishnan Nair (deputed for training) and he assumed charge on 9th February 1959 and continued as such during the remaining period.

Sri S. Bhagavatheeswara Iyer continued as Personal Assistant to the Director of Statistics till 10th September 1959 when he was deputed for undergoing Officers' Training Course organised by the Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

Sri A. N. Bhaskaran Pillai was promoted as Personal Assistant to the Director of Statistics in the above vacancy from 12th September 1958 and he continued in that post for the rest of the period.

Sri T. Kuruvilla Mathen, Research Officer was deputed as Statistician under Traffic Census Committee from 17th April 1958 to 15th November 1958. Sri P. C. Kurien was promoted as Research Officer in the above vacancy from 27th April 1958 and the position continued for the remaining period. On reversion from Traffic Census Committee Sri T. Kuruvilla Mathen was posted as Research Officer, National Sample Survey from 15th November 1958 and he continued in the above post for the remaining period. Sri K. A. George was promoted as Research Officer for Demographic Centre on 9th September 1958 in which post he continued for the rest of the period.

The posts of District Statistical Officers at Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam, Trichur, Palghat, Kozhikode and Cannanore were held by Sarvasree K. Mailerum Perumal Pillai, C. R. Gopinathan Nair, K. Balakumaran Nair, G. Kuttappan Pillai, R. Gopalakrishnan Nair, S. Cecil, G. Velayudhan Thampi and K. N. Gopala Panicker respectively. Sri N. Karunakara Menon, District Statistical Officer, deputed for Officers' Training for a period of 9 months from 15th September 1957 rejoined duty on 22nd July 1958 as District Statistical Officer, Palghat. He continued there till 9th February 1959 when he was promoted as Assistant Director.

The sanctioned strength of the Department as on 31st March 1959 was as follows :—

A. Headquarters

(i) Administration

			<i>No. of posts</i>
1. Director of Statistics	..	500-800	1
2. Personal Assistant to the Director of Statistics	..	200-350	1
3. Superintendents	..	150-250	3
4. Upper Division Clerks	..	80-180	4
5. Lower Division Clerks and Accountants	..	40-120	11
6. Upper Division Typist	..	80-180	1
7. Lower Division Typist	..	40-120	7
8. Draftsmen	..	50-150	3
9. Peons	..	30- 40	14

(ii) Technical:

			No. of posts.
1. Assistant Directors	..	250-500	4
2. Research Officers	..	200-350	4
3. Analysts	..	150-250	19
4. Upper Division Compilers	..	80-150	14
5. Lower Division Compilers	..	40-120	66
6. Computer	..	40-120	1
7. Punch Card Operators	..	40-120	7

B. Field Staff

1. District Statistical Officers	..	200-350	8
2. Statistical Inspectors	..	150-250	52
3. Upper Division Accountant-cum-Clerk	..	80-180	1
4. Upper Division Investigators	..	80-150	37
5. Lower Division Investigators	..	40-120	222
6. Typist (Upper Division)	..	80-180	1
7. Typists (Lower Division)	..	40-120	7
8. Lower Division Accountants-cum-Clerks	..	40-120	7
9. Peons	..	30- 40	8

General

The Department took advantage of the available training facilities. Sri S. Bhagavatheeswara Iyer, Personal Assistant to the Director of Statistics was deputed for the Statistical Officers' Training Course jointly organised by the Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi and the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta. The training was for a period of nine months from 15th September 1958. Sri N. Gopalakrishnan Nair, Assistant Director of Statistics was deputed for training in Statistical methods for Progress Evaluation and Planning in the U.S.A. for a period of seven months from 12th January 1959 under the Point Four Programme.

Expenditure

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

Total	Regular staff (Statistical Bureau)	State sample of National Sample Survey	Five-Year Plan Schemes
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,95,136	3,78,350	58,720	2,24,081

The total expenditure figures for the last five years are given below :

		Rs.
1954-55	..	1,22,240
1955-56	..	2,51,450
1956-57	..	5,90,932
1957-58	..	4,80,690
1958-59	..	6,95,136

CHAPTER III—PRICE STATISTICS

The following types of prices were collected regularly and published by this Department :—

1. Wholesale prices of important agricultural commodities at selected centres.
2. Retail prices of consumption articles at selected centres.
3. Farm prices of selected agricultural commodities.
4. Agricultural wages and rural retail prices of consumption articles.
5. Weekly prices of export staples at Alleppey and Mattancherry.
6. Prices of important varieties of coir at the main producing centres:

The retail prices data have been used in the construction of cost of living indices at important centres. The following statements of prices were published regularly in the Government Gazette :—

1. Wholesale prices of important agricultural commodities (weekly).
2. Retail prices of necessaries (weekly).
3. Prices of export staples at Alleppey (weekly).
4. Prices of export staples at Mattancherry (weekly).
5. Average prices of different varieties of coir yarn (monthly).
6. Working class cost of living index numbers at 12 centres (monthly).
7. Rural retail price index at Koduvalli in Kozhikode District (month'y).

The prices are collected by the field staff of the Department under the guidance and supervision of the District Statistical Officers. Details of centres and commodities are given below :—

Wholesale prices.—Weekly wholesale prices are collected from the following centres.—

1 Neyyattinkara	26 Perumbavoor
2 Trivandrum	27 Kuruppampady
3 Nedumangad	28 Alwaye
4 Attingal	29 Parur
5 Quilon	30 Cranganore
6 Kottarakkara	31 Irinjalakuda
7 Punalur	32 Trichur
8 Pathanamthitta	33 Vadakkancherry
9 Adoor	34 Kunnankulam
10 Kayamkulam	35 Chittoor
11 Mavelikkara	36 Chowghat
12 Chengannur	37 Palghat
13 Thiruvalla	38 Ottappalam
14 Alleppey	39 Ponnani
15 Shertallai	40 Perinthalmanna
16 Changanacherry	41 Tirur
17 Ponkunnam	42 Manjery
18 Kottayam	43 Kozhikode
19 Vaikom	44 Badagara
20 Palai	45 Tellicherry
21 Munnar	46 Cannanore
22 Thodupuzha	47 Thaliparamba
23 Muvattupuzha	48 Hosdurg
24 Ernakulam	49 Kasargod
25 Mattancherry	

The commodities selected are the following :—

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

Weekly wholesale prices of specified commodities at the following centres selected by the Agricultural Prices Enquiry Committee are also collected and sent to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India, New Delhi.

<i>Centres</i>	<i>Commodities selected</i>
Trivandrum	Rice
Changanacherry	
Ernakulam	
Alleppey	
Palghat	
Kozhikode	Wheat
Trivandrum	
Changanacherry	Copra
Alleppey	
Kozhikode	Cocoanut oil
Cochin	
Kozhikode	Cocoanut oil cake
Cochin	
Kozhikode	Coir
Cochin	
Kozhikode	Black pepper
Alleppey	
Kozhikode	Ginger
Cochin	
Alleppey	Turmeric
Cochin	
Kozhikode	Arecanut
Palai	
Palghat	Lemongrass oil
Cochin	
Punalur	Banana
Nedumangad	Tapioca
Kozhikode	
Quilon	Cashewnut
Kozhikode	
Alleppey	Cocoanut
Cochin	
Kozhikode	Rubber
Kottayam	
Alleppey	Palmgur

Wholesale prices

The following trends were observed in the average monthly wholesale prices of rice, copra, cocoanut oil, pepper, arecanut, etc., during the period under review.

Rice.—The price of rice had in general an increasing trend till December 1958. After December 1958 the prices slightly declined. The price level during December 1958 was higher than that in December 1957 by 19 per cent at Trivandrum, 14 per cent at Changanacherry, 17 per cent at Ernakulam and 19 per cent at Alleppey.

Copra.—The price of copra showed an upward trend from June 1958 to November 1958 and thereafter the prices slightly declined. The maximum price was reached at Alleppey and Changanacherry during November 1958 and the prices were 8 per cent and 9 per cent above the corresponding prices during November 1957. Kozhikode also registered the same trend.

Cocanut oil.—Cocanut oil registered almost the same trend as copra and the prices at Cochin and Kozhikode were maximum during November 1958 and minimum during March 1959. Compared to November 1957 the price level at Cochin during November 1958 was 17 per cent higher.

Black pepper.—The price of black pepper showed a downward trend from July to December 1958. However, after December 1958 there was some recovery. At both Cochin and Alleppey the maximum price was reached during February 1959 and minimum during December 1958. The price level during February 1959 was higher than that during February 1958 by 28 per cent at Alleppey and 44 per cent at Cochin. The prices at Kozhikode were high when compared to the corresponding prices at Alleppey and Cochin.

Ginger.—The price of ginger gradually declined after July 1958 at Alleppey and Mattancherry. This tendency was noticed up to the end of November 1958 and after December 1958 a sudden rise in the price was noted. The maximum prices were reached during February 1959 and the prices were higher than the corresponding prices during February 1958 by 144 per cent at Alleppey and 157 per cent at Mattancherry.

Turmeric.—The price of turmeric at Cochin was on the decline from April to June 1958. After June 1958 a general increase in the price of turmeric was observed at Cochin till March 1959. The price in March 1959 was twice that during April 1958. The price of turmeric attained its maximum value during February 1959 and the prices was 58 per cent above the corresponding price during February 1958.

Lemongrass oil.—The fluctuations in the prices of lemongrass oil were less marked during this year compared to the previous year. The price of lemongrass oil at Cochin at the end of 1958-59 was 15 per cent lower than the price at the close of 1957-58.

Tapioca.—The trend in the prices of tapioca was irregular and the prices were on the ascent towards the close of the period under reference. At Nedumangad, one of the most important marketing centres for the commodity, the price reached the maximum during January 1959. The minimum price was recorded during August 1958.

Banana.—As in the case of tapioca, the trend in the price of banana was also irregular. The highest prices were reached at Punalur during March 1959 and the prices were 18 per cent higher than those during March 1958.

Arecanut.—The seasonal variations in the supply of arecanut were reflected in the price trends of the commodity. The price of arecanut at Alleppey and Palai was on a downward trend during the first half of the period under reference. The prices remained more or less steady during the months of October, November and December 1958 but began to rise after December 1958. The price level at the end of 1958-59 was lower than that at the close of 1957-58 by 20 per cent at Alleppey and 6 per cent at Palai. The price at Palghat also showed almost the same trend.

Retail Prices

The weekly retail prices of necessaries were collected from 56 centres in the State. The data were published in the Government Gazette and some of them were used in the construction of cost of living indices. The changes in the prices of rice, cocoanut, conoanut oil and tapioca at the district headquarters are briefly commented below :

Rice.—The price of rice in general showed an upward trend at all the district headquarters till December 1958. After December 1958 a downward trend in the prices was evident at all the centres.

Tapioca (Raw).—At Trivandrum the price declined in June and the level remained almost unchanged till September 1958 when it experienced a further fall. After November 1958 an upward trend was noticed which continued til

January 1958. The level reached during January, 1959 was maintained during the rest of the period. At Quilon also the price decreased during June and thereafter remained stationary till November 1958. Even though there was a fall in December 1958 the price recovered in January 1959 and continued at that level till March 1959. At Alleppey and Kottayam the retail prices for tapioca were more or less steady though there were slight fluctuations. At Trichur the price showed a rising trend during the early part of the year and after a slight fall in July remained stationary till January 1959 when it experienced a spurt. At Ernakulam the price showed a rising trend till July, followed by fluctuations in July. After a slight fall in August 1958, the price remained unchanged during the remaining part of the year under reference.

Cocoanut.—The price at Trivandrum showed a rising trend till December 1958 though there were slight fluctuations during June 1958 and November 1958. The price went down during the remaining period. At Quilon a decline was noticed during the first four months. This was followed by a rise in prices till December 1958. The price movement was irregular during the next quarter. At Alleppey after June 1958 the price showed an upward trend till February 1959. There was a fall in price during March 1959. The prices were unsteady at Kottayam and Ernakulam. At Trichur the prices rose till June 1958. After a slight fall during July and August, it started increasing till December 1958. After December 1958 the trend was irregular.

Cocoanut oil.—The retail price of cocoanut oil at Trivandrum showed a general rising trend during the 1st and 3rd quarters of the period and a declining trend during the 2nd quarter. The movement during the last quarter was irregular. The trend at Quilon was irregular. At Trichur the prices remained more or less steady with slight fluctuations during the period under consideration. At Kottayam and Alleppey the movement of prices were more or less similar during the year, rising to a maximum in December 1958. After December 1958 the prices remained the same till February 1959. This was followed by a fall in March.

Arecanut.—In Trichur a declining trend during the first half of the period was noticed. This was followed by a steady increase during the remaining half. At Trivandrum the prices showed an upward trend till June 1958. From July onwards

the prices were going down till September 1958. During the remaining months an upward trend was maintained, but for a slight fall in February 1959. At Alleppey the price after slight gains during May 1958 experienced a continuous fall up to October, 1958. The price remained almost the same during the next three months. During the last quarter the price trend was irregular.

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 published in the Government Gazette. A summary of figures are given below :

Monthly working class cost of living index numbers—April 1958 to March 1959
(Base August 1939=100)

Serial No.	Centres	1958												1959		
		April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	January	February	March			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
1	Trivandrum	397	399	396	400	409	412	418	420	423	420	418	406			
2	Quilon	408	414	416	423	429	432	438	444	447	439	431	424			
3	Punalur	421	417	420	424	427	429	433	438	443	441	434	433			
4	Alleppey	404	406	404	408	410	414	419	424	432	425	418	407			
5	Changanacherry	400	402	399	403	407	410	414	421	427	425	420	420			
6	Kottayam	404	405	407	411	414	418	422	429	434	424	418	418			
7	Alwaye	398	401	403	409	414	420	428	436	446	446	443	444			
8	Ernakulam	407	410	412	420	424	429	436	441	447	439	435	440			
9	Trichur	411	414	418	423	430	438	445	452	457	446	441	440			
10	Chalakudy	420	423	422	425	427	434	441	447	455	454	452	455			
11	Munnar	382	387	392	399	404	411	416	422	429	428	425	419			
12	Kozhikode	418	421	426	432	435	442	451	460	468	456	451	446			

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 up to the last quarter of the period under reference. At Trivandrum, Quilon, Punalur, Alleppey, Trichur, Munnar and Kozhikode there was a downward trend during the last quarter. After a slight fall during February 1959 the indices remained stationary at Changanacherry and Kottayam. The indices at all the 12 centres were lowest during April 1958 and highest during December 1958.

Coir prices

The Department continued to collect and publish monthly prices of different varieties of coir yarn and raw and retted cocoanut husk in the State.

The prices were collected from the following centres :

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Centre</i>	<i>Variety</i>	<i>Centre</i>
Anjengo	Anjengo	Ponnani	Ponnani
	Kadakkavoor		Veliyamcode
	Perumathura		Puzhapuram
	Kaniyapuram	Vanna coir	Ponnani
	Thiruvallam		Kadavanad
	Murukkumpuzha		Puzhapuram
	Paravoor	Tirur coir	Kadavanad
Mangadan	Mangad		Veliyamcode
	Perinad		Purathur
	Chavara South		Kadalundi
	Thevalakkara		Mangalam
Ashtamudi	Perumon	Parur coir	Veliyamcode
	Kallada		Puzhapuram
	Monroe Island	Beypore	Elathur
Aratory	Arattupuzha		Eranjikkal
	Pallana		Thalakulathur
	Muthukulam		Chelappuram
Parur yarn	Kottappuram		Pathiyara
	Cranganore	Quilandy	Naduvattom
	Narakkal		Beypore
Vaikom yarn	Chembu	Paclia choody	Chelannur
	Vaikom		Kakkoor
	Shertallai		Kakkode
	Poochakkal		Vengory
M.K. yarn	Kumbalang i	Quilandy choody	Parampalakkavu
(Sandy)	Mannancherry	Kottakkal choody	Quilandy
M.K. yarn	Kumbalangi		Badagara
(without sand)			Pakayil
Mangadan	Ponnani		Puthuppunam
	Kadavanad		Puramkara
	Veliyamcode		
	Puzhapuram		

The following statement gives the prices of coir during 1958-59 (Travancore-Cochin area)
 Statement of prices of different varieties of coir yarn (Travancore-Cochin area)
 (Unit of quotation 1 candy = 672 lb.)

Serial Number	Name of variety	1958												1959			
		April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	2	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Angengo (Superior)	260.49	256.55	255.39	264.25	256.60	255.15	269.85	268.03	259.45	270.40	274.30	275.93	268.03	259.45	270.40	274.30
2	Do. (Ordinary)	241.95	246.16	244.16	244.36	242.90	234.91	237.35	243.17	239.12	237.41	242.33	242.32	243.17	239.12	237.41	242.33
3	Mangadan	237.38	235.50	232.19	230.44	229.80	225.44	229.20	238.56	241.38	242.38	245.69	248.44	238.56	241.38	242.38	245.69
4	Ashtamudi	202.96	200.67	192.92	184.00	181.00	182.92	199.67	201.67	200.50	196.00	197.92	200.83	201.67	200.50	196.00	197.92
5	Aratory	206.80	208.00	207.97	209.25	206.25	207.13	219.08	237.87	213.13	221.76	232.80	237.12	237.87	213.13	221.76	232.80
6	Perur Yarn (Thick)	174.07	174.10	170.13	168.63	165.40	174.63	174.80	180.00	173.75	179.30	183.75	195.00	180.00	173.75	179.30	183.75
7	Do. (Thin)	223.75	221.00	215.00	211.25	204.00	207.50	209.00	210.00	211.25	219.07	222.50	232.50	210.00	211.25	219.07	222.50
8	Vycome Yarn	200.31	206.50	206.25	198.44	198.00	200.00	222.00	230.00	229.06	234.95	238.56	239.69	230.00	229.06	234.95	238.56
9	M.K. Yarn (Sandy)	115.63	115.50	115.63	116.88	120.25	126.88	133.50	143.13	146.25	145.32	149.38	150.94	143.13	146.25	145.32	149.38
10	Do. (Without sand)	168.75	168.00	165.00	167.50	171.25	173.75	185.00	187.50	197.50	218.07	238.75	239.38	187.50	197.50	218.07	238.75

Note.—The prices for Anjengo superior and Aratory showed an irregular trend. The closing prices for both were higher compared to the prices at the beginning of the period. Mangadan variety showed a decreasing trend in the first half and an increasing trend in the second half of the period under reference. In general, the prices of other varieties of coir yarn showed a rising trend during the second half of the period while the movement during the first half was irregular.

The following graphs showing the price relatives with price during April 1958 as 100 for important commodities at selected centres are given on pages 57 to 87.

I.	Relatives wholesale prices of black pepper	
II.	Do.	ginger
III.	Do.	turmeric
IV.	Do.	rice
V.	Do.	banana
VI.	Do.	arecanut
VII.	Do.	cocoanut oil
VIII.	Do.	copra
IX.	Do.	lemongrass oil
X.	Do.	tapioca
XI.	Do.	different varieties of coir yarn
XII.	Relative retail prices of	rice
XIII.	Do.	tapioca
XIV.	Do.	cocoannt
XV.	Do.	cocoanut oil
XVI.	Do.	arecanut

CHAPTER IV—VITAL STATISTICS

The Department of Statistics is responsible for the compilation, analysis and publication of data on vital events occurring in the State.

Sources of date

1. *Birth and death returns.*—The date relating to the former Travancore-Cochin area are continued to be supplied by the Public Health Department and those relating to the Malabar region by the Revenue Officers, in the case of rural areas. The data relating to Municipalities are supplied by the Municipal Commissioners.

2. *Data on epidemic, notified diseases and vaccination.*—Data relating to Municipal towns continued to be supplied to this Department by the Municipal Commissioners. The data

relating to other areas are supplied by the concerned officers of the Health Services. This Department has begun to tabulate births and deaths by the date of occurrence instead of by the date of registration, from the month of August onwards. During the year under review also difficulties were felt in the tabulation of data owing to the inordinate delay of the reporting agencies in the Travancore-Cochin area in sending the returns in time. The matter was taken up with the concerned officers.

Publications of the section

The quarterly bulletin of the Vital Statistics continued to be issued from the section. The contents of the same are mainly the following:—

- (i) The number of live births according to religion and sex ;
- (ii) The number of deaths according to religion and principal diseases ;
- (iii) Infant deaths and maternal deaths ;
- (iv) Still births ;
- (v) Incidence of small-pox ;
- (vi) Births, deaths, infant deaths, maternal deaths, etc., in towns with a population of 30,000 and over ;
- (vii) Order of birth by age of mother relating to towns having a population of 1 lakh and over ;
- (viii) Vital rates ;
- (ix) Comparison with the last quarter ;
- (x) Population figures.

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

- (i) Daily report of epidemic diseases ;
- (ii) Weekly report of epidemic diseases ;
- (iii) Weekly comparative statement of epidemic diseases ;
- (iv) Weekly statement of deaths from communicable diseases in towns with a population of 30,000 and over ;
- (v) Weekly statements of notified diseases relating to various districts in the State ;
- (vi) Monthly statements of vital statistics ;

- (vii) Quarterly statement of vital statistics ;
- (viii) Annual statement of vital statistics ;
- (ix) Annual statement of vaccination and inoculation.

The number of registered births during the year 1958 is 375,051, the birth rate working out as 24·63 per mille. The number of registered deaths is 115,519 and the death rate works out to 7·58 per mille of population. The number of infant deaths reported was 18,514 and the infant death rate per mille of live births is 49·36. The number of maternal deaths reported was 1,037 and the maternal death rate is 2·74 per mille of total births (still + live).

The table below shows the number of deaths in 1958 due to each of the principal diseases.

<i>Name of disease</i>	<i>No. of death</i>	<i>Average of total death</i>
1. Cholera	27	0·02
2. Small-pox	1,082	0·94
3. Plague	..	..
4. Fevers	13,417	11·62
5. Dysentery and Diarrhoea	6,993	6·05
6. Respiratory diseases	11,590	10·03
7. Injuries	2,612	2·26
8. Maternal death	1,037	0·90
9. All other causes	78,761	68·18
Total	115,519	100·00

Population data

The population of the State was estimated at 15,230,000 on 1st March 1958. The figure for 1959 is 15,510,000 giving an estimated increase of 280,000 during the year 1958-59.

CHAPTER V—LABOUR STATISTICS

The Director of Statistics in his capacity as the Statistics Authority of the State collects the returns under the Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules directly from factories coming under the Factories Act, 1948 and also from plantations as defined in the Plantation Labour Act, 1951.

According to the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942, submission of the above return to the Statistics Authority by the occupiers of factories and plantations was obligatory. The Act stands repealed by the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953 (Central Act). Since the rules under the Collection of Statistics Act have not yet been issued, the returns are now being collected on a voluntary basis.

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

- (i) Schedules under the Factories Act, 1948 (Annual and half-yearly);
- (ii) Schedules under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (Annual);
- (iii) Annual returns under the Trade Unions Act, 1926 (Financial Year);
- (iv) Schedules under the Workmen's Compensation Act (Annual);
- (v) Schedules under the Maternity Benefit Act (Annual).

Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules

The Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules apply to all factories coming under the purview of the Factories Act [i.e., factories having (i) ten or more workers and using power, and (ii) twenty or more workers and not using power] and plantations which come under the Plantations Labour Act. Returns from these factories and plantations are collected on a quarterly basis and the details are (i) number of workers and total man-hours of work put in; and (ii) wages, bonus and other payments received by workers.

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

Returns from only 1053 factories were received for the first quarter of 1958. The following table gives the average earnings of a worker for the month of March 1958 calculated on the basis of the returns received. Earnings include basic wages, dearness allowance, over-time payments, other cash payments and estimated money value of concessions.

In respect of factories "workers" include all workers as defined in the Factories Act. As regards plantations workers'

include all employees in plantation estates excluding supervisory staff. Workers in plantation factories are also excluded.

Industry	Average earning (in Rs.) of a worker during March 1958		
	Man	Woman	Child
<i>Factories</i>			
Rice Mills ..	33·10	28·71	..
Tea ..	55·51	39·03	30·19
Paper ..	74·11	62·25	..
Cashew ..	44·75	26·62	21·59
Sugar ..	100·36	..	..
Textiles ..	78·51	64·12	24·04
Coir ..	63·83	46·68	16·63
Plywood ..	61·06	40·58	..
Basic Chemicals (including fertilisers) ..	170·00	101·21	..
Bricks and Tiles ..	46·43	24·08	23·07
All ..	73·42	31·30	21·71
<i>Plantations</i>			
Tea { Garden Labour ..	47·29	43·04	24·44
{ Outside Labour ..	40·96	35·06	19·65
Coffee { Garden Labour ..	46·36	43·27	19·49
{ Outside Labour ..	48·41	48·07	25·72
Rubber { Garden Labour ..	48·31	39·76	26·32
{ Outside Labour ..	52·06	34·04	34·21

Factories Act

The annual and half-yearly returns under the Factories Act are collected by the Chief Inspector of Factories and

Boilers, Trivandrum. They are sent to this Department for compilation and analysis. The statements and report prepared from these schedules are forwarded to the Director, Labour Bureau, Government of India. 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 but not using power.

Working of the Factories Act for the year 1957.—It is reported that the number of registered factories in Kerala State at the end of the year 1957 was 1,621. Only 65 per cent of the factories submitted the annual returns for the year. The average daily employment in these 1,058 factories which submitted returns was 98,233. The average daily employment in the 563 factories which did not submit the annual returns was estimated to be 56,600.

Details regarding the estimated average daily employment in some selected industries are given in the following table :

Industry	Number of factories submitting returns	Average daily employment in factories submitting returns	Number of factories not submitting returns
Textiles ..	126	12,632	66
Cashew ..	73	33,564	93
Tea ..	113	5,388	10
Rubber ..	54	1,934	8
Coir ..	83	10,591	41
Bricks and Tiles ..	97	8,526	50
Saw Mills ..	55	2,519	28
Rice Mills ..	60	768	23
Oil Mills ..	44	702	33
Splints and Veneers ..	33	1,524	32
Sugar ..	1	430	..
Hydrogenated Oil Industry ..	1	18	..
Paper ..	1	962	..
Artificial manures ..	1	1,343	..
Cement ..	2	384	..
General Engineering ..	21	1,335	11

Working of the Factories Act for the first half of 1958.—The number of registered factories in Kerala State at the

beginning of the period was 1,621. During the period 57 factories were newly registered and 10 were removed from the rolls. Thus the number of factories at the end of the period was 1,668. Of these factories only 1,149 (68.9 per cent) had submitted the half-yearly returns for the first half of 1958.

The average daily employment in the 1,149 factories which submitted the half-yearly returns was 110,192. Women constitute about 40.8 per cent of the workers. Details of employment in some of the important industries are given below :

Industry	Number of working factories	Number of working factories submitting returns	Average daily employment in factories submitting returns
Textiles ..	194	124	13,827
Cashew ..	168	90	40,270
Bricks and Tiles ..	147	114	10,722
Coir ..	125	86	9,764
Tea ..	121	114	6,016
Rubber ..	63	56	1,752
Saw Mills ..	86	65	2,699
Rice Mills ..	84	57	707
General Engineering ..	33	21	1,581

Payment of Wages Act

The annual returns under the Payment of Wages Act are collected by the Chief Inspector of Factories, Trivandrum from the owners of the registered factories and are forwarded to this Department for compilation and analysis. Statements giving the following details are prepared from these returns :—

- (i) Employment and wages paid to the workers in the Factories ;
- (ii) Amount of fines, deduction for damages, etc., collected from the workers.

The statements and report prepared from the returns are sent to the Director, Labour Bureau, Government of India.

Trade Unions Act

The Labour Commissioner, Trivandrum is the Registrar of Trade Unions in Kerala State. Under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, submission of the annual returns to the Registrar of Trade Unions is obligatory on the part of Trade Unions in the State. The returns are forwarded to this office for preparation of statements and report. From the returns three types of statements are prepared.

- (i) General Statistics of Trade Unions ;
- (ii) Statement of Income; and
- (iii) Statement of Expenditure.

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

The statements are forwarded to the Labour Bureau, Simla, together with a report on the working of the Act.

Working of the Trade Unions Act for the year 1957-58.— At the end of the year 1957-58, the number of Trade Unions on the register was 1,219. The total number of Unions which submitted the annual returns was 829 (68 per cent). There has been a marked improvement in the degree of response on the part of Unions in submitting returns when compared to the previous years.

Out of the 829 Unions which submitted their returns, 823 were Employees' Unions, 3 Employers' Unions and the rest Federations.

The membership in the 823 Unions (Employees') which submitted returns for the year was 302,214 at the beginning of the year and this went up to 354,911 at the end of the year, an increase of about 17.4 per cent. The details regarding the membership of the Trade Unions is given in the following frequency distribution :—

Membership.	No. of Unions which submitted the annual returns for the year 1957-58		Total membership at the end of the year 1957-58	
	Employees' Unions	Employers' Unions	Employees' Unions	Employers' Unions
1	2	3	4	5
All ..	823	3	354,911	1,875
Below 50 ..	186	..	5,693	..
50—99 ..	181	1	12,842	88
100—299 ..	248	1	43,877	239
300—499 ..	62	..	23,921	..
500—999 ..	73	..	51,539	..
1,000—1,999 ..	43	1	60,283	1,548
2,000—4,999 ..	21	..	65,123	..
5,000—9,999 ..	3	..	21,315	..
10,000—19,999 ..	6	..	70,318	..
20,000 and above ..	..	..	..	..

The gross income of the reporting Unions during the year was Rs. 10,10,138 and the expenditure was Rs. 9,18,484. The table appended gives a summary of the financial position of the Trade Unions.

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

Classification of Trade Unions	Number of Trade Unions which submitted returns		Number of members					General fund				
	Number of Trade Unions	Which submitted returns	At the beginning of the year	Joined during the year	Left during the year	At the end of the year			Opening balance	Income	Expenditure	Closing balance
						Total	Male	Female				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Employees' Unions	823	302,214	102,881	50,184	354,911	250,812	104,099	2,07,106	11,001,502	3,09,803	2,98,805	
Plantations	76	83,968	34,154	22,695	95,427	54,665	40,762	20,547	1,73,603	1,82,260	11,891	
Mining and quarrying other than coal	14	5,868	1,382	432	6,818	6,516	302	567	15,863	15,627	802	
Food beverages and tobacco	96	48,967	20,626	7,574	62,019	26,696	35,323	15,534	1,21,166	1,18,729	17,971	
Cotton textiles	53	25,179	4,568	5,383	24,364	18,962	5,402	8,454	59,099	55,482	12,070	
Coir	47	22,254	3,749	636	25,367	16,772	8,595	4,222	37,880	36,249	5,853	
Wood and cork	40	4,122	3,332	1,444	6,210	5,801	409	2,373	18,141	17,757	2,767	
Paper	6	1,884	156	27	2,013	1,689	324	1,876	4,485	4,803	1,538	
Printing and publishing	22	2,270	1,199	634	2,835	2,708	127	690	9,977	9,947	2,943	
Leather	1	82	34	34	116	116	10	10	713	374	34	
Rubber	10	2,639	253	207	2,685	2,227	458	4,881	6,715	5,504	6,091	
Chemicals	9	1,781	151	57	1,875	1,850	25	5,314	16,151	12,796	8,009	
Cement	2	474	119	31	562	557	5	553	8,846	9,367	34	
Tiles	42	8,466	2,173	1,185	9,454	8,180	1,274	13,284	33,038	27,303	19,019	
Metal	9	1,501	620	99	2,022	2,012	10	7,382	11,576	7,318	12,760	
Machinery	25	2,481	742	414	2,809	2,725	84	2,732	24,143	14,301	12,493	
Transport equipments	1	252	9	261	261	261	60	404	1,810	652	1,763	
Construction	19	3,063	2,285	115	5,233	5,173	60	293	25,111	23,706	1,988	
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	18	1,001	3,030	265	3,766	3,626	140	1,174	18,711	16,112	3,774	
Commerce	34	6,241	2,467	398	8,310	8,201	109	24,590	49,686	30,507	43,770	
Transport, storage and communication	115	45,720	11,119	5,280	51,559	49,774	1,785	70,597	2,36,573	2,02,434	104,736	
Services	60	7,126	1,949	937	8,138	6,623	1,515	9,999	32,060	28,175	18,884	
Miscellaneous	124	26,875	8,564	2,371	33,068	25,678	7,390	11,461	96,145	90,316	17,290	
Employers' Unions	3	1,830	63	18	1,875	1,853	22	617	6,042	6,551	108	

Statistics of Trade Unions registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act for the year ending 31st March 1958—(cont.)

Classification	Number submitting returns	Number of Unions				Opening balance Rs.	Income Rs.	Expenditure Rs.	Closing balance Rs.
		At the beginning of the year	Affiliated during the year	Disaffiliated during the year	At the end of the year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Federations	3	26	1	..	27	1.27	2,592.50	2,129.10	464.67

The number of Unions which did not submit the annual returns under the Trade Unions Act for the year 1957-58 was 390. The estimated membership in 257 of these Unions is 76,016. For estimating the membership the returns for previous years were referred to and in cases where the returns for previous years were not available, the information was collected through the Field Staff of this Department.

Workmen's Compensation Act

The annual returns under the Workmen's Compensation Act are collected by the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation (Deputy Labour Commissioner, Trivandrum) and forwarded to this Office. The returns are consolidated and the statement is furnished to the Director, Labour Bureau.

The returns give information on the number of cases of accidents, number of occupational diseases, compensation paid, etc.

For the year 1958, returns from only 165 establishments have been received. Details regarding the amount of compensation paid to the workers of these establishments are given below:

Industry	No. of establishments which submitted returns	Average number employed per day	Accidents						Occupational diseases	
			No. of case of injuries in respect of which final compensation has been paid during the year			Average amount of compensation paid			No. of cases	Average amount of compensation paid
			Death	Permanent disablement	Temporary disablement	Death	Permanent disablement	Temporary disablement		
Factories ..	78	12,223	..	6	185	..	682.76	23.99	..	..
Plantations ..	78	28,903	5	7	135	1,230	272.54	18.84	..	..
Motor Transport	1	52	..	..	1	..	..	34.00	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	8	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All ..	165	41,303	5	13	321	1,230	461.87	21.86	..	..

Maternity Benefit Act

The annual returns under the Maternity Benefit Act were collected from the various District Labour Officers till 1957. For the year 1958, the returns have been furnished by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Trivandrum and the Chief Inspector of Plantations, Kottayam. Two statements, one on benefits paid and the other on penal action taken compiled from the returns, are to be forwarded to the Labour Bureau, Simla. The number of establishments covered by the Maternity Benefit Act for 1958 was 1,129. Of these 819 were factories and the remaining plantations. According to the returns received from 860 establishments 23,328 women received an amount of about Rs. 13.68 lakhs as maternity benefit.

Industrial Disputes

Periodical statements on industrial disputes are forwarded to this Office by the various District Labour Officers of the State for compilation and analysis, the monthly review of the work-stoppages, being the most important among them. The object of the statistics collected in this review is to bring out information on work-stoppages due to industrial unrest leading to loss in economic activity. The returns collected from the District Labour Officers are consolidated and the statements sent to the Director, Labour Bureau, Government of India.

From practical considerations, it has been decided that work-stoppages affecting less than 10 workers need not be included in the statements. The accompanying table gives particulars of work-stoppages in the various industrial sectors during the year 1958.

Intelligence on lay offs, retrenchment and closures is also furnished by the District Labour Officers every month. Statements prepared from these returns give information on number of lay offs, etc., number of workers involved and number of man-days lost.

CHAPTER VI—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

This Department is collecting data from larger industrial establishments of the State as a part of an All India Census covering 29 industries specified by the Directorate of Industrial Statistics, Government of India.

Forms for the submission of data are supplied to the factory owners who are to furnish the data relating to their factories, for a calendar year. The returns for a particular year have to be submitted so as to reach this office before the end of February of the succeeding year. The returns thus collected are kept strictly confidential. After scrutiny a copy each of the returns is forwarded to the Director of Industrial Statistics, Government of India. The information collected in the forms relate to the capital structure, employment, salaries and wages paid, fuel and raw materials consumed, products and by-products manufactured, etc.

During the year under review collection for the year 1957 was completed. Out of the 124 factories from which returns were due 118 have submitted returns. The 1958 survey covers 173 factories.

With a view to enlarge the scope and coverage of the Census, Government of India have revised the forms for collection of data and propose to bring all the industries specified in Schedule I of the Industries Development and Regulation (Amendment) Act, 1956 under the purview of the census.

A summary statement showing the economic structure of the industries covered by the Census of Manufacturing Industries during 1957 is enclosed.

Economic structure of selected industries in Kerala State—1957

Serial No.	Industry	No. of factories covered by the census		No. of factories included in the table		Fixed capital Rs.	Working capital Rs.	Productive capital Rs.	Persons employed
		3	4	5	6					7	8
1	2								
	State	122	105	11,43,63,634	10,12,54,423	21,56,18,057	20,785		
1	Rice Mills	7	7	7,60,968	1,47,155	9,08,123	220		
2	Oil Mills	22	22	41,74,375	51,89,747	93,64,122	751		
3	Soap	4	4	43,87,235	1,16,52,211	1,60,39,446	719		
4	Plywood and Tea Chests	9	9	22,15,543	26,82,432	48,97,975	1,327		
5	Textiles	21	19	3,48,46,021	3,12,50,748	6,60,96,769	8,495		
6	Chemicals	6	6	3,21,98,078	2,08,74,535	5,30,72,613	2,001		
7	General Engineering and Electrical Engineering	39	25	1,02,07,437	81,47,934	1,83,55,371	3,304		
8	Miscellaneous	14	13	2,55,73,977	2,13,09,661	4,68,83,638	3,968		

Economic structure of selected industries in Kerala State—1957—(cont.)

Serial No.	Industry	Salaries and wages Rs.	Ex-factory purchase value of fuel and raw materials Rs.	Ex-factory selling value of products and by-products work done by factory Rs.	Depreciation Rs.	Value added by manufacture Rs.
		9	10	11	12	13
	State					
1	Rice Mills	2,90,76,611	15,31,69,603	22,78,93,609	1,18,26,883	6,28,97,123
2	Oil Mills	1,26,985	9,53,487	10,03,226	15,996	33,743
3	Soap	4,85,059	2,45,51,708	2,66,82,558	11,10,319	10,20,531
4	Plywood and Tea Chests	13,92,585	1,38,80,441	1,86,77,256	3,02,916	44,93,899
5	Textiles	10,43,333	45,02,977	99,99,313	4,57,516	50,38,820
6	Chemicals	1,14,04,527	4,34,36,772	5,70,46,061	30,72,814	1,15,36,475
7	General Engineering and Electrical Engineering	42,67,593	1,13,26,105	2,45,10,796	37,24,380	54,60,311
		39,38,689	66,71,483	1,33,87,296	5,32,234	61,83,579
8	Miscellaneous	64,17,840	4,88,46,630	7,65,87,103	26,10,708	2,51,29,765

Note.—The figures are provisional

CHAPTER VII—TRADE AND COMMERCE STATISTICS

During the year under report the Department has begun to collect statistics of exports from and imports into the State (seaborne and railborne). The data relating to the seaborne trade for the years 1951-52 to 1955-56 have been compiled and studied with special reference to the various currency areas of the world.

The total value of seaborne exports from ports in Kerala and imports through these ports during the years 1951-52 to 1955-56 is given in the subjoined table.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Value (Rs. in crores)</i>	
	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Imports</i>
1951-52	83·66	47·95
1952-53	80·03	52·43
1953-54	78·73	57·60
1954-55	78·96	55·86
1955-56	83·76	59·31

The major commodities imported into Kerala by sea during the period under reference were coal, coke and other fuels, cotton raw and manufactured, cashewnuts (raw), machinery and mill works, kerosene oil, metals and ores, motor spirit and grains. The relative importance of these commodities with respect to the import value was more or less steady for the years 1951-52 to 1955-56. Tea, pepper, lemon-gras oil, ginger, coir and coir products, cashew kernals, cardamom and timber were the most important commodities exported

by sea from Kerala. The following table shows the commodity-wise distribution of the total quantum of exports during the five years, 1951-52 to 1955-56.

Commodity	Unit	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tea ..	lb.	78,952,724	78,658,504	84,582,655	80,221,032	84,201,622
Pepper ..	Cwts.	333,021	300,466	341,125	339,823	340,475
Lemongrass oil ..	Gal.	121,845	102,071	163,401	142,259	193,672
Ginger ..	Cwts.	127,606	110,498	96,748	87,233	134,331
Coir and Coir Products } ..	S. yds.	1,358,048	1,566,697	1,513,687	1,812,547	1,568,364
	Cwts.	1,826,915	3,281,630	3,819,498	2,906,648	2,484,326
Cashew Kernals ..	Ton	20,858	24,124	25,761	32,078	30,541
Cardamom ..	Cwts.	2,369	4,251	3,233	4,048	5,436
Turmeric ..	Cwts.	11,080	9,760	12,160	19,600	23,680
Coffee ..	Cwts.	13,527	14,985	47,629	31,732	30,552
Cashewnut.shell liquid	Gal.	1,285,454	1,261,499	1,342,444	1,301,771	1,048,047
Rubber ..	lb.	39,005,661	39,038,719	51,868,454	46,516,312	47,953,612
Betelnuts ..	Cwts.	39,417	58,291	43,865	44,726	56,822
Coconuts ..	Nos.	63,409,803	164,138,133	99,918,805	123,540,968	142,303,199
Copra ..	Ton	14,268	19,289	14,589	12,718	15,757

The percentage contribution of each of the important commodities towards the annual export value is given in the subjoined table.

Commodity	Year				
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Tea ..	20	19	25	30	26
Pepper ..	26	22	15	9	7
Cashewnut kernals ..	12	14	11	13	15
Coir and coir products ..	13	11	12	12	12
Others ..	29	34	37	36	40
Total ..	100	100	100	100	100

The percentage contribution of cashew kernels and coir and coir product remained more or less steady. The steep fall in the contribution of pepper towards the total export value was mainly due to the abnormal fall in the price of the commodity. The quantum of exports of pepper during these years remained more or less same. The following table shows the percentage of the currency-wise contribution towards the annual export value during the period 1951-52 to 1955-56.

Sl. No.	Currency area	Year				
		1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
1	Sterling (coastal) ..	28	30	28	25	30
2	Sterling (non-coastal)	30	28	31	38	32
3	Hard ..	27	32	25	28	23
4	Soft ..	15	10	16	9	15
	Total ..	100	100	100	100	100

Sterling area (non-coastal) remained the largest consumer of Indian tea during the period. cashew kernels, cashewnut shell liquid, pepper and turmeric largely found their markets in the hard currency area. Soft currency areas showed the highest demand for cardamom, coir and coir products, lemongrass oil and coffee. Betel nuts, coconuts, coconut oil, copra, ginger, rubber, wood and timber were mainly exported to other ports of India which has been classified under sterling (coastal) area.

Studies have also been made on the monthly distribution of annual exports from the Port of Cochin during the two years 1957 and 1958 with reference to the currency areas of the world. Compared to the exports in 1957, the exports of most of the agricultural commodities during 1958 from Cochin were lower both in quantity and value.

The collection of data on movement of goods by rail was started during the year. The data were collected from the various railway stations by the field staff of this Department.

The Department attended to the collection and consolidation of the data relating to the road mileage and expenditure, Summary information on the roads under the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. and the Director of Local Bodies as on 31st March 1957 and on the roads under Chief Engineer, P.W.D. as on 31st March 1958 has already been compiled and furnished to the Government of India.

The following tables show the road mileage position of the State as on 31st March 1957 and 31st March 1958 :—

TABLE
Synopsis of Extra-Municipal Roads in Kerala State (1956-57 and 1957-58)

Type of roads	Mileage as on 31-3-1957		Mileage as on 31-3-1958 *		Expenditure during the year 1956-57 (Rupees in lakhs)			Expenditure during the year 1957-58 (Rupees in lakhs)†				
	Under charge of Chief Engineer	Local Roads †	Under charge of Chief Engineer	Local Roads	Original works		Maintenance		Original works		Maintenance	
					Under charge of Chief Engineer	Local Roads	Under charge of Chief Engineer	Local Roads	Under charge of Chief Engineer	Local Roads	Under charge of Chief Engineer	Local Roads
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bituminous or Tarred	1,325	1	1,519	N.A.	Break-up not available	Break-up not available	Break-up not available	Break-up not available	Break-up not available	Break-up not available	Break-up not available	Break-up not available
Concrete	56	..	65	N.A.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Water Bound Macadam and Pavements with bricks and stones	2,663	305	2,686	N.A.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Lower type (Motorable)	2,129	11,965	2,502	N.A.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Total	6,173	2,271	6,772	N.A.	61.64	8.57	67.33	4.49	69.70	..	64.63	..

* Expenditure figures for 1957-58 do not include the expenditure figures for the Ernakulam and Munnar Sub-divisions of Muvattupuzha Division.

† Provisional.

‡ Roads under the control of Panchayat.

N. A.—Not available.

CHAPTER VIII—TRANSFERS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

The Department continued to collect details regarding transfers of agricultural land registered in sub-registry offices. The data are furnished by parties to the documents in the form prescribed by this Department and are received through the Sub-Registrars. In respect of the new areas of Malabar and Kasargod the data started coming in regularly from all offices only from the middle of 1957. The data for 1956 for the Travancore-Cochin area (residuary) were analysed with the aid of the Mechanical Tabulation Unit of the Department.

Altogether 3,15,688 deeds pertaining to transfers of agricultural land were registered in the residuary Travancore-Cochin area during the year 1956. The registration of documents was more or less evenly distributed over the months with the maximum number in May (10·47 per cent) and the minimum in August (5·9 per cent.)

In analysing the data the deeds were divided into five categories, *viz.*, (1) Lease (2) Mortgage (with possession) (3) Sales (4) Gift and (5) Others.

During the year under review 9280 leases were registered; *i.e.*, 3 per cent of the total number of deeds executed were leases. In this context it should be noted that registered leases form only a part of the leases actually effected.

The number of mortgages with possession registered during 1956 was 76,831 (24 per cent of the total). The average extent of land involved in a deed of mortgage (with possession) was 0·36 acres; the average value of a deed was Rs. 362 which works out to about Rs. 1,000 per acre.

1,00,180 sales were registered during the year which was about 32 per cent of the total number of deeds registered. The average area involved in a sale deed was 0·63 acres and the average value Rs. 814 (*i.e.*, nearly 1,300 rupees per acre). Only about two per cent of the total number of deeds registered during the year 1956 were gifts, the number being 7195.

All transfers of land not coming properly under lease, mortgages (with possession) sales and gifts were grouped together and classified as others. The total number of such deeds was 1,24,202 (39 per cent of the total).

Cause of deed

Cause of deed has been classified as follows :—

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Dowry | 6. Education |
| 2. Family debt | 7. Medical |
| 3. Building construction | 8. Security |
| 4. Purchase of other land | 9. Others |
| 5. Agriculture | |

The most important reason for transfer of land was clearance of family debt constituting 26 per cent of the total number of cases. The pattern was the same over all the four quarters of the year. Next in importance was purchase of other land (14 per cent).

Considering the value of the deeds of sale and mortgages (with possession) alone, transfers for clearance of family debt accounted for 31 per cent of the value while 22 per cent was for purchase of other land.

The documents registered during the year have been classified according to occupation of transferee, occupation of transferor, cause of deed and kind of deed. Occupation of transferors and transferees have been broadly grouped under agriculture and non-agriculture for purposes of analysis. The pattern of transfers during the year as between the agricultural and non-agricultural classes is given below—

	Occupation of transferee	Occupation of transferor	
		All	Agriculture	Non-agriculture
All	.. 315688 (100·00)	153511 (48·63)	162177 (51·37)
Agriculture	.. 149815 (47·47)	89844 (28·46)	59971 (19·00)
Non-agriculture	.. 165873 (52·54)	63667 (20·17)	102206 (32·37)

(The figures in brackets are percentages)

The transferors were agriculturists in the case of 48·63 per cent of the documents executed during the year, and non-agriculturists were the transferees in 52·54 per cent of the documents.

Data regarding the extent of land involved in the transfers have been analysed and classified according to kind of deed

and type of land. The total area involved in the transfers during the year was 233115.70 acres. Garden land constituted about 75 per cent of the total area of agricultural land involved in the transfers during the year and irrigated single crop only about 5 per cent, unirrigated single crop about 7 per cent, irrigated double crop about 4 per cent and unirrigated double crop about 9 per cent.

The details regarding the area of land left with the transferor and transferee after each transaction were collected: The number of sale deeds involving partition of existing holding was about 65 per cent of the total sales, the area transferred in such cases being 64 per cent of the total area transferred by sale. In respect of mortgages (with possession) the number of deeds involving partition of existing holdings was about 71 per cent of the total, the area mortgaged in such cases being 73 per cent of the total area.

CHAPTER IX—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

During the year 1958-59 the work of collection, compilation and supply of data included information regarding irrigation, area irrigated and crops irrigated, area and yield of principal crops, land revenue statistics, meteorological information, plantation statistics.

In addition to these this Department also attended to the preparation and submission of forecast reports of area under and production of principal crops to the Government of India and the preparation and publication of "Season and Crop Report of Kerala".

Irrigation Statistics.—The figures of the extent of land irrigated, separately for the various districts of Kerala, were collected and furnished to the Government of India. The main sources of irrigation in the State are canals, tanks and wells. The crop-wise details of irrigated land were also collected.

Area and yield of principal crops.—Forecast reports on area and yield of principal crops are prepared on data collected from districts and submitted to Food and Agriculture Ministry

of Government of India. Detail figures in this regard are given in the latter part of this chapter. Information regarding land utilisation survey and crop cutting surveys is given in the following two chapters.

Land Revenue Statistics.—Information regarding the Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area, Land Revenue per acre of the fully assessed area, etc., were collected from the Revenue Department, compiled and furnished to the Government of India.

Meteorological Data.—The Government have sanctioned the installation of meteorological instruments—Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometer, Maximum and Minimum Thermometer and Rain Gauge—at the Head-quarters of 69 N. E. S. Blocks. However, data are being received only from 17 Blocks.

In addition to the above, data on rainfall were received from 80 stations distributed over the various districts.

During 1958, the Station at Ponmudy recorded the maximum annual rainfall of 7,065·2 m.ms. while the minimum rainfall of 975·3 m.ms. was at Marayur (Kottayam District).

Plantation Statistics.—Statistics relating to the area of registered tea plantations, actual area under tea, details of employment in tea plantations and production of tea were collected directly from all the estate owners through mail. These returns are being consolidated.

As the number of rubber estates in the State is too large to make an attempt at collecting details from all the owners of the estates, a few estates were selected using a stratified random sampling procedure and the information required is being collected from the owners directly through mail. This is proposed to be done in the case of coffee estates also.

Pending framing of estimates from Sample Surveys, the annual returns on Plantation Statistics are furnished to the Government of India on the basis of the reports of the Revenue Department and the Boards concerned.

Forecast Reports.—Regular forecast reports are submitted to the Government of India on the area and production of some of the principal crops grown in the State. The following

are the figures of area under and production of the more important of the crops for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.—

Sl. No.	Name of Crop	Area in acres		Production (tons)	
		1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Rice Autumn ..	9,792,000	9,695,000	4,116,000	4,114,000
	Winter ..	7,466,000	7,530,000	3,644,000	3,639,000
	Summer ..	1,894,000	1,893,000	1,045,000	990,000
	Total ..	19,152,000	19,118,000	8,805,000	8,743,000
2	Tur Kharif ..	20,600	20,430	4,024	3,964
	Rabi ..	1,190	1,190	202	206
	Total ..	21,790	21,620	4,226	4,170
3	Other Kharif Pulses ..	36,473	38,169	5,513	5,594
4	Other Rabi Pulses ..	51,410	51,640	7,644	7,740
	Total ..	87,883	89,809	13,157	13,334
5	Ragi ..	12,530	12,420	7,230	7,110
6	Jowar ..	3,780	4,020	660	730
7	Groundnut ..	35,470	35,800	15,650 ^(a)	10,980 ^(a)
8	Sugarcane ..	21,760	21,570	35,020 ^(b)	34,840 ^(b)
9	Pepper ..	223,940	224,660	25,040	26,020
10	Ginger ..	22,040	22,910	7,660	9,200
11	Sesamum ..	48,560	50,300	5,720	6,419
12	Tobacco ..	1,320	1,200	700	640
13	Small millets ..	14,260	14,600	2,835	2,895

(a) In terms of unshelled nuts

(b) In terms of *Jur*.

Season and Crop Report.—The Season and Crop Report of the Kerala State for the Agricultural Year 1956-57 was

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prepared and sent to the Government Press for printing during the year under review. The table below shows the percentage area of important crops to total cropped area (1956-57).

TABLE

Percentage area of important crops to total cropped area

<i>Name of crop</i>	<i>Percentage to total area under all crops</i>
1. Rice	34.93
2. Jowar	0.09
3. Ragi	0.03
4. Other cereals and millets	0.60
5. Red gram	0.51
6. Other Pulses	1.66
7. Betelnuts	2.22
8. Cardamom	1.27
9. Ginger	0.46
10. Pepper	3.93
11. Turmeric	0.21
12. Sugarcane	0.35
13. Banana	1.51
14. Cashewnuts	1.59
15. Tapioca	9.43
16. Cotton	0.41
17. Groundnut	0.60
18. Coconut	20.79
19. Gingelly (Sesamum)	0.90
20. Tea	1.80
21. Coffee	0.68
22. Rubber	3.72

CHAPTER X—EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

The Statistics Department is collecting statistics of Educational Institutions in the State from 1956-57. The data for the High Schools are collected through the District Educational Officers and for the Upper Primary and Lower Primary Schools through the Assistant Educational Officers. The data for the schools for special and professional education are collected directly from the institutions. The data thus collected are consolidated and sent to the Ministry of Education, Government of India in the form prescribed by them.

The main items of information collected are number of institutions under the various types, number of scholars and teachers in each type, details of expenditure and sources from which they are met, results of examinations conducted, particulars of scholarships and financial concessions awarded, progress of compulsory education, etc. During the year under review the returns for the year 1956-57 were consolidated and the statistics for 1957-58 collected and scrutinised. 9516 schools for general education and 407 schools for professional and special education were reported to be functioning in the State during the year 1956-57. There were also 2 institutions for physically handicapped persons,

A total of 1,536,865 boys and 1,216,212 girls were studying in the schools. The girls thus formed 44.2 per cent of the student population. The total number of teachers in these schools according to the returns was 79,805 of which 50,040 were males.

CHAPTER XI—INTEGRATED SAMPLE SURVEY AND C.W. LAND SURVEY

During the year under report, the different sample surveys conducted in pieces were combined into one structure. Putting together all the man-power available in the field for the conduct of various surveys from time to time, an Integrated Sample Survey, covering the various sectors of the economy was started. The field work was commenced from May, 1958 and completed by the end of November, 1958. The survey was conducted on the lines of the National Sample Survey of the Government of India.

The entire State was covered by this survey. Three schemes were included in the survey :

- (i) Socio-economic Surveys ;
- (ii) Land Utilisation Surveys ; and
- (iii) Crop Cutting Surveys.

In Scheme I, sampling was done separately for rural and urban areas while the rural-urban classification was not considered for the other two schemes. The taluks, excluding urban areas, were taken as the strata for rural areas, in Scheme I, while for urban areas, Municipalities formed the stratum. A multi-stage

sampling design was adopted. The village (or urban block) formed the first stage sampling unit. The total number of villages (or urban blocks) to be selected was fixed on the basis of the available man-days. The number of localities allotted to each taluk (or Municipality) was proportional to the population of the stratum, the selection being done with probability proportional to the population of the village (or block). The second stage was the selection of hamlet in the selected village (or block). Hamlet selection was resorted to in cases, where the number of households in the selected village (or block) was large. In such cases the village (or block) was divided into hamlets containing about 200 households, and a hamlet was selected with probability proportional to the population of the hamlet. The final unit of sampling was a household. In Scheme I there were 10 schedules and the required number of households were selected for each schedule by systematic sampling from a list of households in the selected hamlet.

The schedules canvassed and the number of households selected are given below :

Serial No.	Schedule number and description	No. of households selected		
		Total	Agricultural Labourer	Others
1	1.0 Cost of cultivation ..	4	2	2
2	2.0 Income and Expenditure ..	2	1	1
3	3.0 Vital statistics and housing ..	2	1	1
4	4.0 Employment ..	2	2	..
5	4.1 Do. ..	2	..	2
6	5.0 Animal Husbandry ..	4	2	2
			(Animal Husbandry class-1)	(Animal Husbandry class-2)
7	6.0 Other Small Scale Industries } ..	4	..	..
8	6.1 Trade			
9	6.2 Transport			
10	6.3 Special Industries			

Number of households selected was the same for rural and urban areas except for 6.0, 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3, in which case 8 households were selected in urban areas.

For schemes 2 and 3, the taluk was the stratum and from each stratum villages were selected by sample random sampling, the number of villages allotted to each stratum being proportional to the net area shown in the stratum. Within each selected village, five clusters of 10 consecutive survey subdivision numbers were selected for enumeration (Details of crop cutting experiments given separately).

The second round of the Integrated Sample Survey was started from March, 1959 on the same lines as the first round.

During the year Cultivable Waste Lands Survey was started in the following 15 taluks:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Quilon | 9. Chengannur |
| 2. Karunagapally | 10. Cochin |
| 3. Karthigapally | 11. Trichur |
| 4. Mavelikara | 12. Alwaye |
| 5. Shertallai | 13. Parur |
| 6. Thiruvalla | 14. Kunnathunad |
| 7. Ambalapuzha | 15. Chowghat |
| 8. Kuttanad | |

A complete enumeration of all the plots is being done in these taluks. During the year under report, the analysis of data relating to the Land Utilisation Survey conducted during 1957-58 was attended to. However owing to the shortage of calculating machines in the Department, the estimation could not be completed, though listing work has been completed. In regard to Cultivable Waste Lands Survey, the data relating to the survey conducted in Kottarakara, Kunnathur, Pathanapuram, Pathanamthitta and Mukundapuram, have been analysed and a report on the findings is being prepared.

In addition to these items of work, the scrutiny and tabulation work of the filled-in schedules relating to the first round of the Integrated Sample Survey has also been started. The work is progressing.

CHAPTER XII—CROP CUTTING SURVEYS

Paddy.—Crop Cutting Surveys on paddy were conducted by this Department both on the Kanni and Kumbhom crops during the year.

Kumbhom crop of paddy, 1958.—The harvest period of this crop mainly extends from January to March. But it also includes the experiments conducted on the summer (Punja) crop which extends upto the end of April. 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 units and a square plot of side $16\frac{1}{2}$ ft. the ultimate unit of sampling. The number of villages allotted to each taluk was fixed as 6 and in all 981 experiments were conducted.

The field work for the survey was done by the Investigators 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 is ready for publication. The mean yield per acre is estimated from the survey to be 1,782 lb. of dry paddy. The total production of rice from the Kumbhom crop 1958 in the Kerala State is estimated to be 4,79,930 tons.

Kanni crop of paddy 1958.—The harvest period of this crop extends from August to October. The taluk formed the stratum within each stratum, the number of villages was fixed in proportion to the net area sown. The actual selection of villages was done by random sampling without replacement. Altogether 1,131 experiments were conducted on this crop.

In regard to other crops, because of very low proportion of their acreages, 127 experiments on tapioca, 21 experiments on ginger, 6 experiments on sugarcane, 5 experiments on turmeric and 18 experiments on other cereals could be conducted. The schedules have been received and the analysis is in progress.

Mundakan crop of paddy 1959.—The harvest period of this crop extends from January to March. From this year onwards the crop cutting survey is conducted separately for the crops Mundakan and Punja. For each crop six villages are selected from each taluk and in each selected village five plots are chosen by a systematic sampling method. The survey was conducted on the Mundakan and Punja crops. The field work is over and the schedules are being scrutinised.

CHAPTER XIII—NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

During the year under review the 13th round National Sample Survey was completed and the 14th round started. The programme of work for the present round envisages collection of data on :

- (i) Household income and expenditure ;
- (ii) Household manufacture and handicrafts ;
- (iii) Village Statistics ;
- (iv) Rural Retail prices of selected commodities ;
- (v) Land Utilisation ;
- (vi) Crop cutting experiments ;
- (vii) Employment and unemployment ;
- (viii) Population, births and deaths enumeration ;
- (ix) Population, births and deaths remuneration ;
- (x) Births and deaths enumeration.

Sampling design, schedules, instructions, etc.. were prepared by the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta. Altogether 72 rural and 61 urban samples were selected for the enquiry.

Sampling Design (Rural).—In each State, strata have been formed by grouping contiguous taluks which are homogeneous with respect of population density, altitude above sea level and food crops so that the strata populations are approximately equal. The number of strata in a State has been taken as one-twelfth of the allocation to that State. This has been done in each stratum ; it is envisaged that 2 Investigators will be doing the survey, each surveying a sub-sample of 6 villages. Villages were selected from the above strata with equal probability.

Sample Design (Urban).—The sample urban blocks which are the first stage units have been allocated to States, in the first instance, in proportion to their respective non-agricultural population. Within each State the State quota has been further allocated to each of the big cities with population (1951 Census) of 3 lakhs and above and to the rest of the urban areas. Within each stratum the required number of sample blocks have been drawn at random with equal probability and with replacement.

For the present round the sample blocks were those selected during the 9th round National Sample Survey.

Field work relating to the survey is being attended to by 12 Investigators in rural samples while 15 Investigators posted in the different taluks attended the work relating urban samples. Supervision of field work is done by the local Statistical Inspectors and the District Statistical Officers.

Analysis of the data collected through the various rounds of National Sample Survey is being done by a section in the Head Office. So far, analysis of some of the schedule of the 10th and 11th rounds have been completed. The analysis of crop area survey relating to the 13th round National Sample Survey has also been completed.

CHAPTER XIV—AD-HOC SURVEYS

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

- (1) Pepper Survey.
- (2) Survey on Rental Value of Buildings.
- (3) Nutritional Diet Survey of Workers in Tea Plantations.

Pepper Survey.—A Pilot Survey for the estimation of the area and yield of pepper, in Malabar and Kasargode areas was in progress during the period under reference. The object of the survey was to estimate the number of pepper standards and the yield of pepper. Information 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 and manuring were also collected.

This survey was sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in continuation of the two rounds of Pepper Survey conducted in Malabar and Kasargode areas by the Director of Statistics, Madras. The entire cost of the surveys was met by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

The following 10 taluks were covered by the third round of the survey :—

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Kozhikode | 6. Tellicherry |
| 2. Quilandy | 7. Cannanore |
| 3. Badagara | 8. Taliparamba |
| 4. South Wynad | 9. Hosdurg |
| 5. North Wynad | 10. Kasargode |

The design of the survey was one of stratified random sampling with the firkas constituting the strata. Altogether 100 villages were selected for the survey. After the complete plot to plot enumeration of pepper standards as bearing and non-bearing in the selected villages, a sample of 10 pepper growing plots was selected by the method of systematic sampling, for recording the particulars of cultivation practices. For determining the average yield per standard and collecting information on the influencing factors, a sub-sample of 5 pepper plots (2 pure and 3 mixed) were selected from among the 10 plots for sample harvesting. Actual sample harvesting was done on six fruit bearing standards (2 sets of 3 standards each) selected from within each one of the 5 plots.

The field work of the survey was started on 15th November 1958 and the period of the survey was eight months.

The data collected from the survey have to be scrutinised and sent to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The analysis will be conducted by the specially recruited statistical staff, at New Delhi under the guidance of the Statistical Advisor, Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Survey on Rental value of Buildings.—A survey on the rental value of buildings in all the Municipalities was conducted in this State during December 1958. The object of the survey was to study the differences between the actual rent paid by the tenants and the rental value assessed by the Municipalities.

Sampling design.—100 wards were selected for the survey. Of the wards selected in each Municipality one is termed as the 'Major ward'. By the term major ward it was expected that the ward in which most of the Government offices and other public institutions are situated, where it can normally be expected that the demand for buildings and hence the rent will be higher. The remaining wards were selected by the method

of simple random sampling, from a list of wards, excluding the major ward. In all the selected wards a complete enumeration of houses was conducted.

The analysis of the data collected from this survey is over and the report is under preparation.

Nutritional Diet Survey of Workers in Tea Plantations.— A Nutritional Diet Survey of Workers in Tea Plantations was conducted in this State during the period 6th March 1958 to 21st March 1958. 19 Estates were selected for the survey. 190 households were enumerated; 10 from each estate.

Analysis of the data collected was completed and a draft report has been prepared requiring finalisation.

CHAPTER XV—SAMPLE SURVEY FOR THE CORRECT ESTIMATION OF AREA UNDER YIELD OF COCONUTS AND ARECANUTS IN KERALA

This survey is jointly financed by the Indian Central Coconut Committee and Indian Central Arecanut Committee. It was also decided that there should be 4 rounds of the survey each of one year duration. The survey for the estimation of area is to be continued only during the first two rounds, while the survey for the estimation of yield and the study of cultivation practices is to be continued throughout the 4 rounds. The administrative sanction of the Government for the conduct of the survey was received in June, 1958. The survey is being conducted by the Department of Statistics. The sampling method and schedules for the survey were drawn up by the Director of Statistics and approved by the Statistical Adviser, Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

The main objects of the survey are (1) Estimation of the number of coconut and arecanut palms in Kerala, (2) Estimation of the percentage of bearing palms in each category, (3) Estimation of the average yield per coconut and arecanut palm in one year, (4) Study of the intensity of root and leaf diseases on coconut palms and fruit rot on arecanut palms, (5) Estimation of the proportion of arecanuts plucked as tender and as ripe nuts, (6) Study of the cultivation, manuring and other allied agricultural practices relating to these 2 crops.

On the whole 200 villages were selected for the survey throughout the Kerala State, the number in each District being proportional to the area under the two crops together. In each selected village, 10 per cent of the plots subject to a minimum of 50 plots are to be completely enumerated counting all the coconut and arecanut palms therein and grouping them into bearing and non-bearing. The numbers of palms in each category affected by each one of the diseases are also noted. For the purpose of yield estimation 5 plots are selected from each village and from each plot 6 bearing coconut palms and 6 bearing arecanut palms are selected. These selected palms are harvested throughout the year in the presence of the Investigators and the number of nuts are counted. In the case of arecanuts the weight of the nuts is also noted.

The field staff for the survey was appointed only towards the close of December 1958. The survey is now in full progress in all the districts. The analysis of the data and the publication of the results can be taken up only after completion of one year.

CHAPTER XVI—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 various plan schemes.
- (3) Preparation of periodical progress reports relating to Plan Schemes of this Department to be forwarded to State Government and Government of India.

During 1958-59, the Planning Cell has furnished to Government the major Head-wise write-up and the necessary

Basic Statistics of the State for editing a publication of "Second Five Year Plan, Kerala". The Statistical statements required for the publication "Second Five Year Plan—Second Year's Progress" have also been prepared and sent to Government and detailed report was sent to Government regarding the targets and achievements for all plan schemes of the State for the first 3 quarters of 1958-59 with statements both on physical and financial targets. Besides the above, periodical progress reports to State Government and Government of India were also prepared in this section. Steps were also taken during the year under review for the preparation of a Final Report on the progress of Plan Schemes of the State during the third year of the plan.

CHAPTER XVII—DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH CENTRE

During the year 1958-59, the Unit undertook the following items of work:—

- (1) A Survey on 'Attitude to Family Planning'.
- (2) Pretesting of the 1961 Census Questionnaire.
- (3) Estimation of the appreciation in the market value of land from 1939 to 1959.
- (4) Analysis of the trends in Registration of births and deaths.
- (5) Analysis of the data on vital events collected through a Sample Survey in 1957.

1. *Survey on Attitude to Family Planning.*—During the last quarter of 1958, the Unit conducted a Pilot Survey on Attitude to Family Planning in about 1500 selected households in Trivandrum City. The Survey was then extended to all other District Headquarters and also to the Municipal Town of Attingal. The Survey has been completed in Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam. In the other towns the work is continuing.

The data collected through the Pilot Survey is being analysed to get estimates of, (i) Percentage of population who favour family planning, (ii) Percentage of population who favour known methods of birth control, (iii) Differential fertility according to income and occupation and (iv) Spacing of births.

2. *Pretesting of the 1961 Census Questionnaire.*—In the meeting of the Registrar-General with the Directors of State Statistical Bureau, it was decided that the Schedules and instructions for the 1961 Census should be pretested in order to discover the best form of questions, the quality of response and period of Census count that should achieve maximum coverage with satisfactory quality.

The pretesting in the State was sanctioned in G.O. Rt. No. 180/PL & D., dated 3rd February 1959, was begun on 23rd February 1959 and was completed by 1st April 1959. The enumeration work was entrusted to primary school teachers, Gramevaks and Investigators of this Department. Supervisors were chosen from among High School Headmasters, Block Development Officers and Statistical Inspectors. Twelve localities (7 rural and 5 urban) were chosen for the pretest. In urban areas 100 households and in rural areas 150 households were enumerated in each centre. Based on the suggestions put forward by enumerators and supervisors at a conference, a report was prepared and sent to the Registrar-General.

3. *Appreciation in Market Value of Land.*—A Study of the appreciation of market value of land in the Municipal areas was undertaken. The maximum and minimum increase during 1939 to 1959 in each area was studied from the data collected from the sub-Registry Offices and a report was submitted to Government.

4. *Trend in Registration of Births & Deaths.*—Registration figures of vital events are available in the Department for a sizable area of the Travancore-Cochin State, from 1953 onwards. This has been done. A study of the trend in Registration, cyclical and seasonal variations was also undertaken and a note was prepared on the subject.

5. *Analysis of the Data on Vital Events.*—A Survey on vital statistics was conducted in the Travancore-Cochin area of Kerala in 1957 to get crude birth and death rates, the reference period being 1956. The data from the Survey was analysed and the results of the analysis was presented in a note prepared by the Unit.

It is proposed to publish the two papers (4 and 5 above) the Quarterly Bulletin of the Department.

CHAPTER XVIII--PUBLICATIONS

1. *Statistical Hand Book*.—One of the most important items of work of the Department is the publication of an Annual Statistical Hand Book for the State. The Statistical Hand Book of Kerala for the year 1956-57 was compiled during the period under report. The book is under print. The publication gives factual information on the agricultural and socio-economic situation in the State. The data have been presented under appropriate heads such as Climate, Area and Population, Medical and Vital Statistics, Judicial, Registration of documents, Police, Jails, State Finance, Income-Tax; Local Bodies, Prices, Banking, Co-operation, Joint Stock Companies, Agriculture, Forests, Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Minerals, Labour, Industries, Transport, Posts and Telegraphs, Planning and Community Development, Sea borne Trade, State Excise, Power, etc.

2. *Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics*.—The preparation and publication of the Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics is another important item of work of this Section. This Bulletin aims at presenting a quarterly review of the socio-economic condition of Kerala State and contains factual data relating to several Government Departments also. The first two issues of the Bulletin (Quarter ending with September, 1958 and December, 1958 respectively) were prepared during the period. They are under print. The coverage of the Bulletin is to be enlarged from time to time by introducing new series of statistical data pertaining to the State.

The important topics now covered are Area and population, Prices of agricultural commodities, Medical and Veterinary services, Vital Statistics, Education, Labour and Industrial Statistics, working of Employment Exchanges, Climatic condition, Agriculture, Irrigation, Incidence of Crimes, Electricity, Financial Statistics, Working of State Transport Department, Posts and Telegraphs, Joint Stock Companies, Electoral Statistics and Trade Statistics.

3. *Kerala Budget at a glance*.—This Section brought out during the year under review the first issue of a new annual publication "Kerala Budget" at a glance (1958-59). This small brochure presents some salient aspects of the Kerala Budget (1958-59) with the aid of statements and charge.

4. *Kerala at a Glance*.—A Pamphlet “Kerala at a Glance” was prepared for distribution to the public in the All India Exhibition held during January, 1959 in Trivandrum in which the Department also participated. The pamphlet gives a bird's eye view of the agricultural and socio-economic condition of the State.

5. *Kerala in Maps*.—The Department took up the work relating to the publication of a Statistical Atlas of Kerala “Kerala in Maps”. A major part of the maps to be included in the publication have been got ready. The maps prepared pertain to Area, Population, Density, Administrative divisions, rainfall, soils, land utilisation, Area and production of important crops, Manufacturing Industries, Livestock population, Educational Institutions, Medical Institutions, Veterinary Institutions, Markets, Irrigation and Power, Roads and Railways, State Budget, Plan outlay, etc. The maps were exhibited in the All India Exhibition held at Trivandrum in January, 1959.

In addition to these regular publications, publications on special topics issued have been mentioned in the chapters concerned with the subject.

CHAPTER XIX—TRAINING COURSE

During the year the Department of Statistics conducted a course of training for the Block Level Progress Assistants for a period of two months from 21st July 1958. 28 candidates were given training. The main topics covered in the training course were :—

- (i) Statistical methods and sampling.
- (ii) Official Statistics and Economic Statistics.
- (iii) Progress Evaluation and Administrative Intelligence.
- (iv) Field Surveys.

The training programme consisted of lectures, practical and field work.

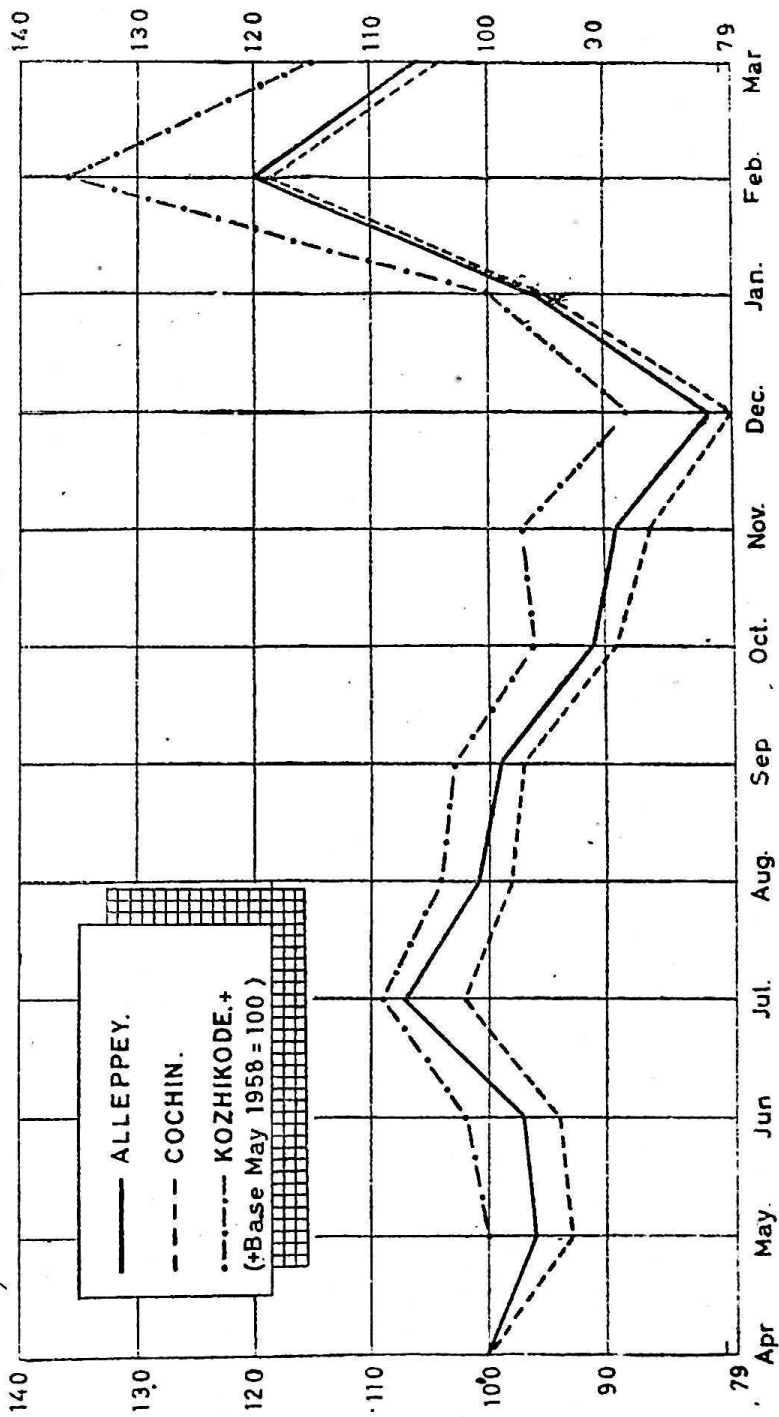
Refresher courses with particular emphasis on Agricultural Statistics were organised for the field Staff of this Department in the Districts of Alleppey and Palghat. The duration of the training course at each centre was one week.

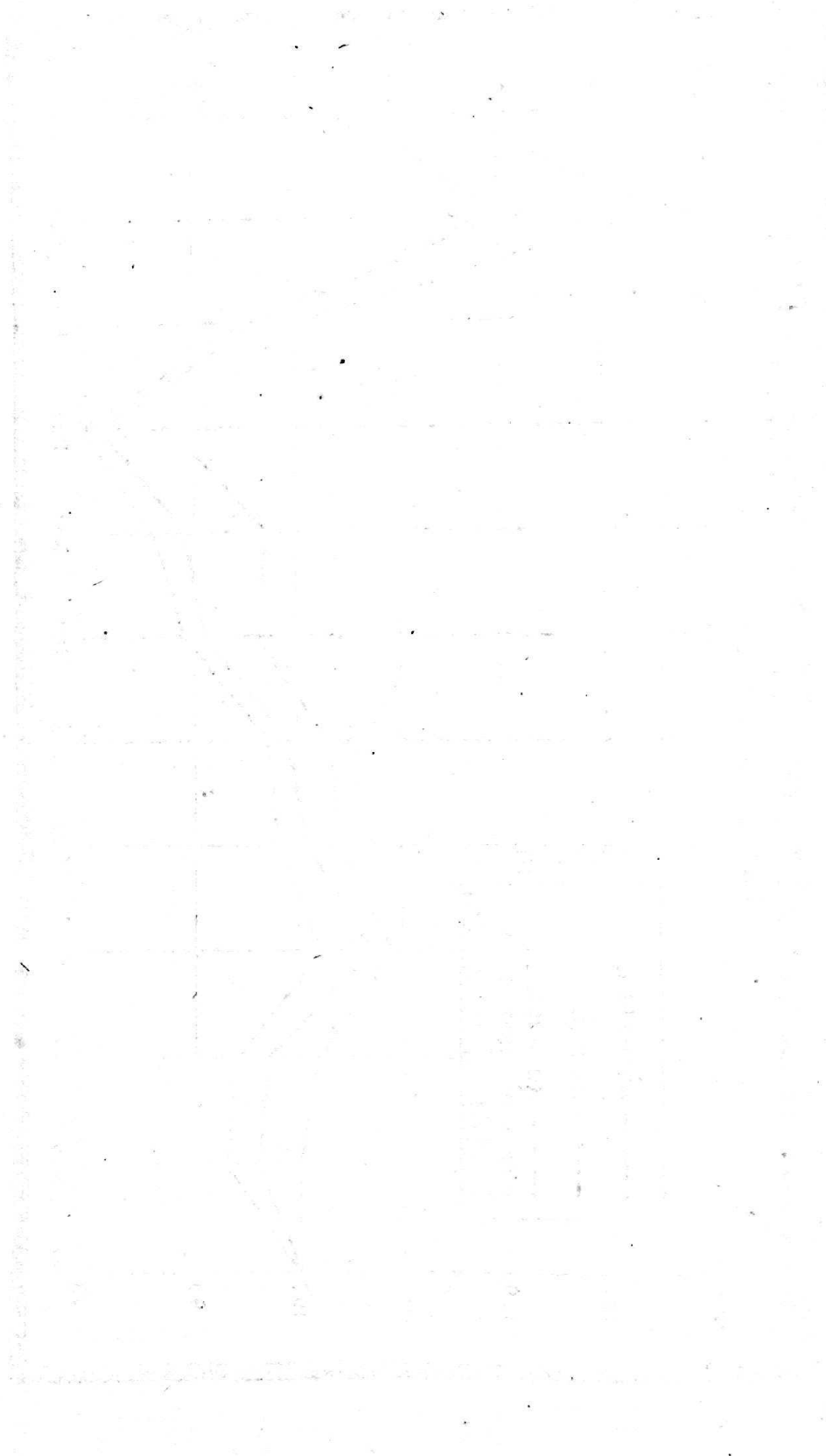
In respect of Educational Statistics (School Education) the reporting agencies are Headmasters of the High, Middle and Primary Schools. The High School Headmasters sent the data in prescribed forms direct to this Office. In respect of the Middle and Primary Schools the Assistant Educational Officers have to furnish the data to this Office in a consolidated form. Training Conference for the High School Headmasters and Assistant Educational Officers were held in September 1958 at the District Headquarters.

These special training courses were organised by the Department, in addition to the Training Conference held in connection with the conduct of field surveys taken up by the Department from time to time.

Relative Wholesale Prices Of Black Pepper (1958 - 59.)

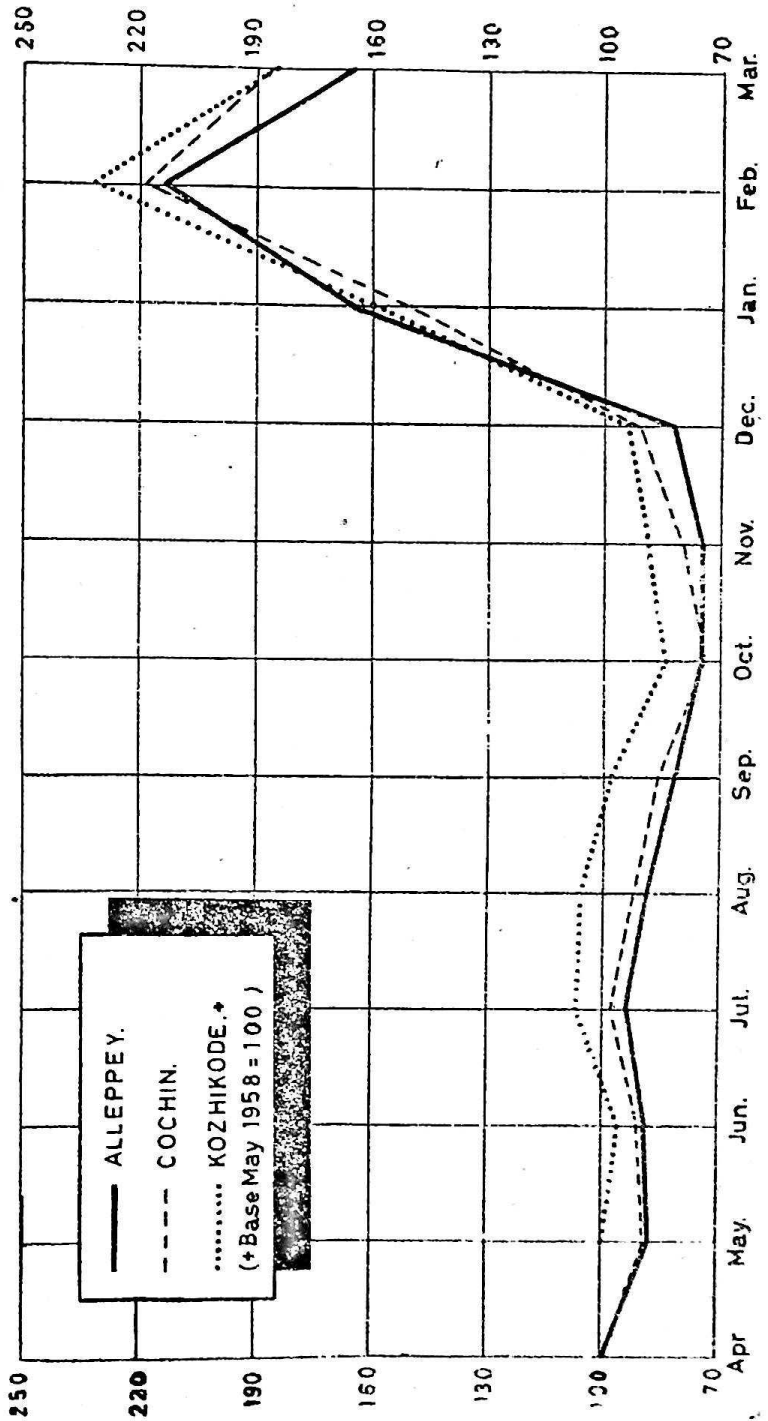
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RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF GINGER (Apr. 1958 - Mar. 59.)

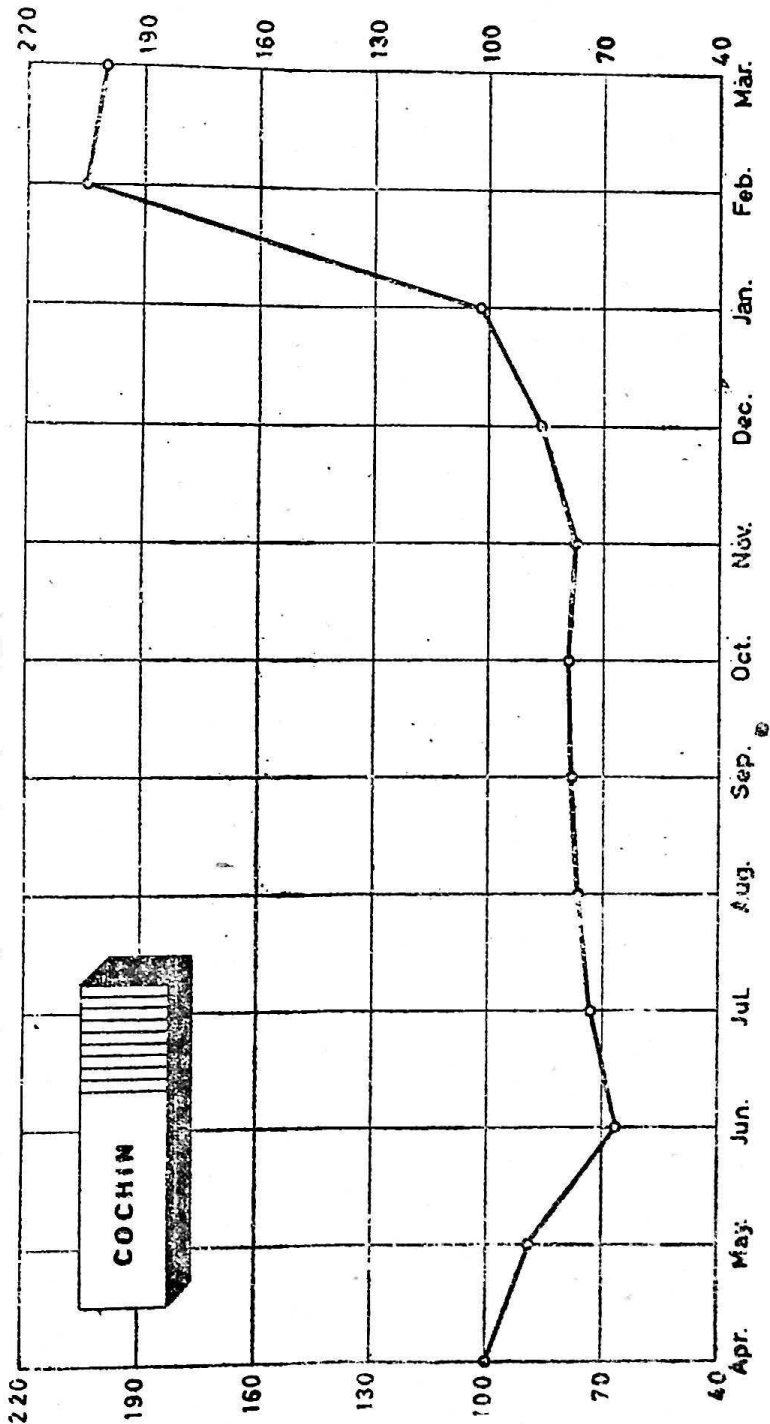
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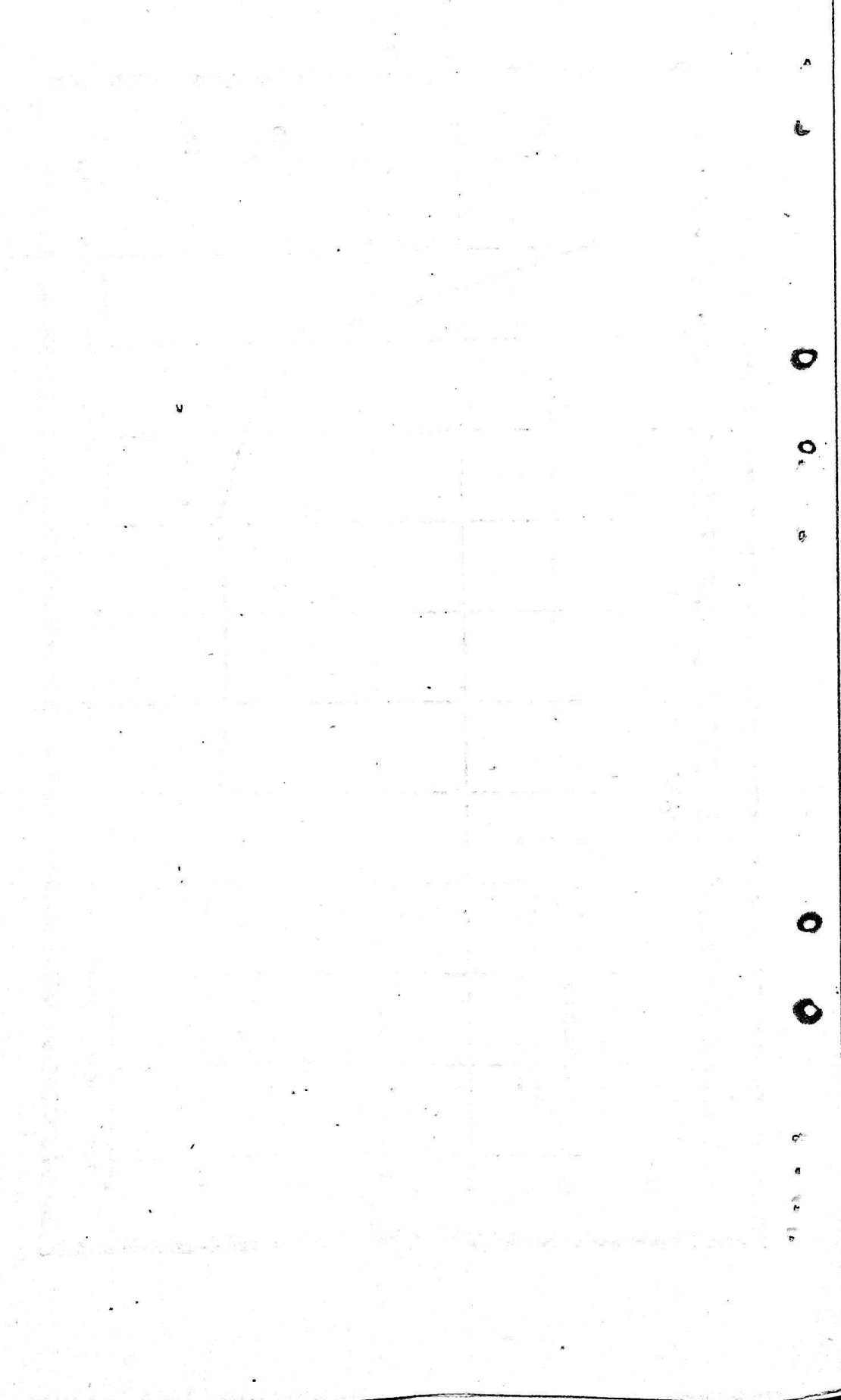




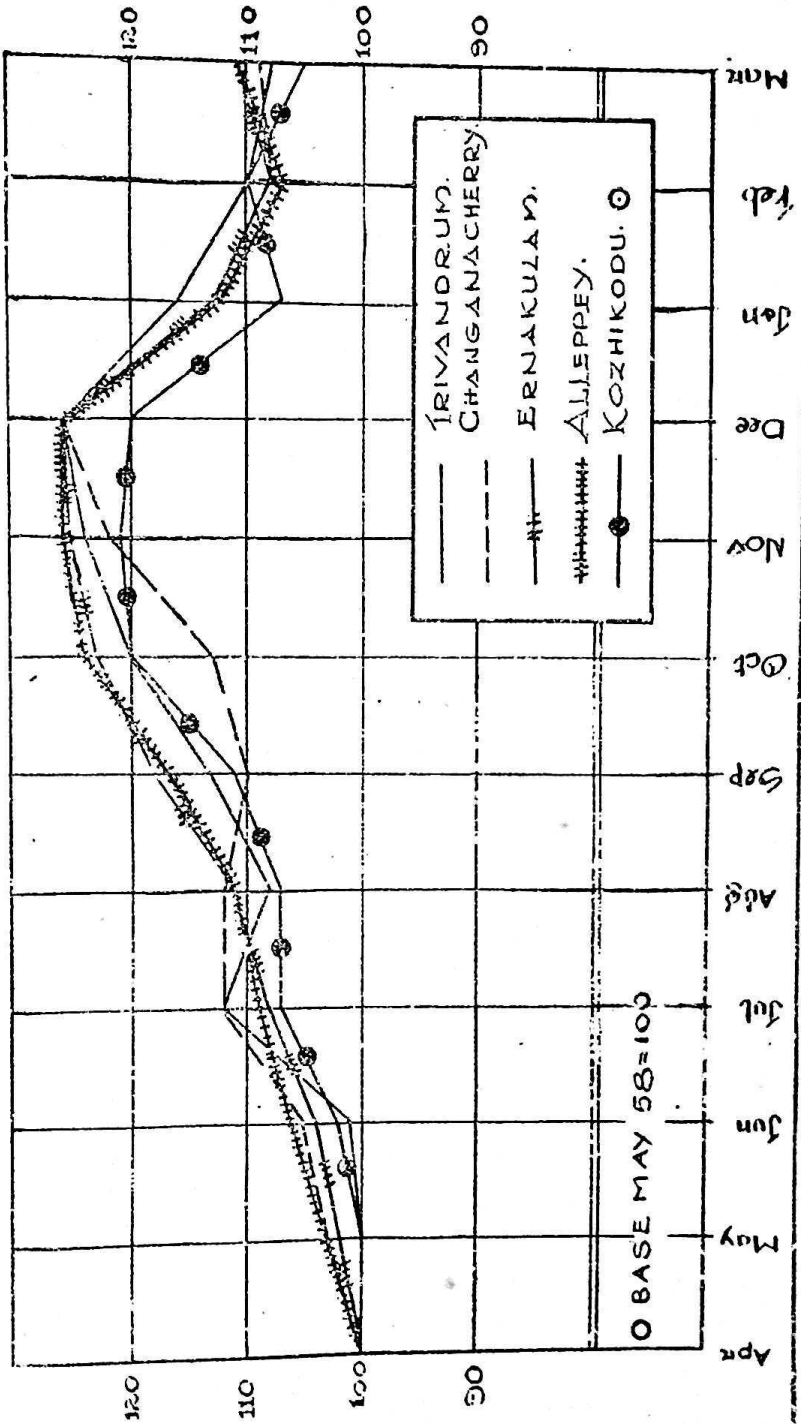
RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF TURMERIC (Apr. 1958 - Mar. 59.)

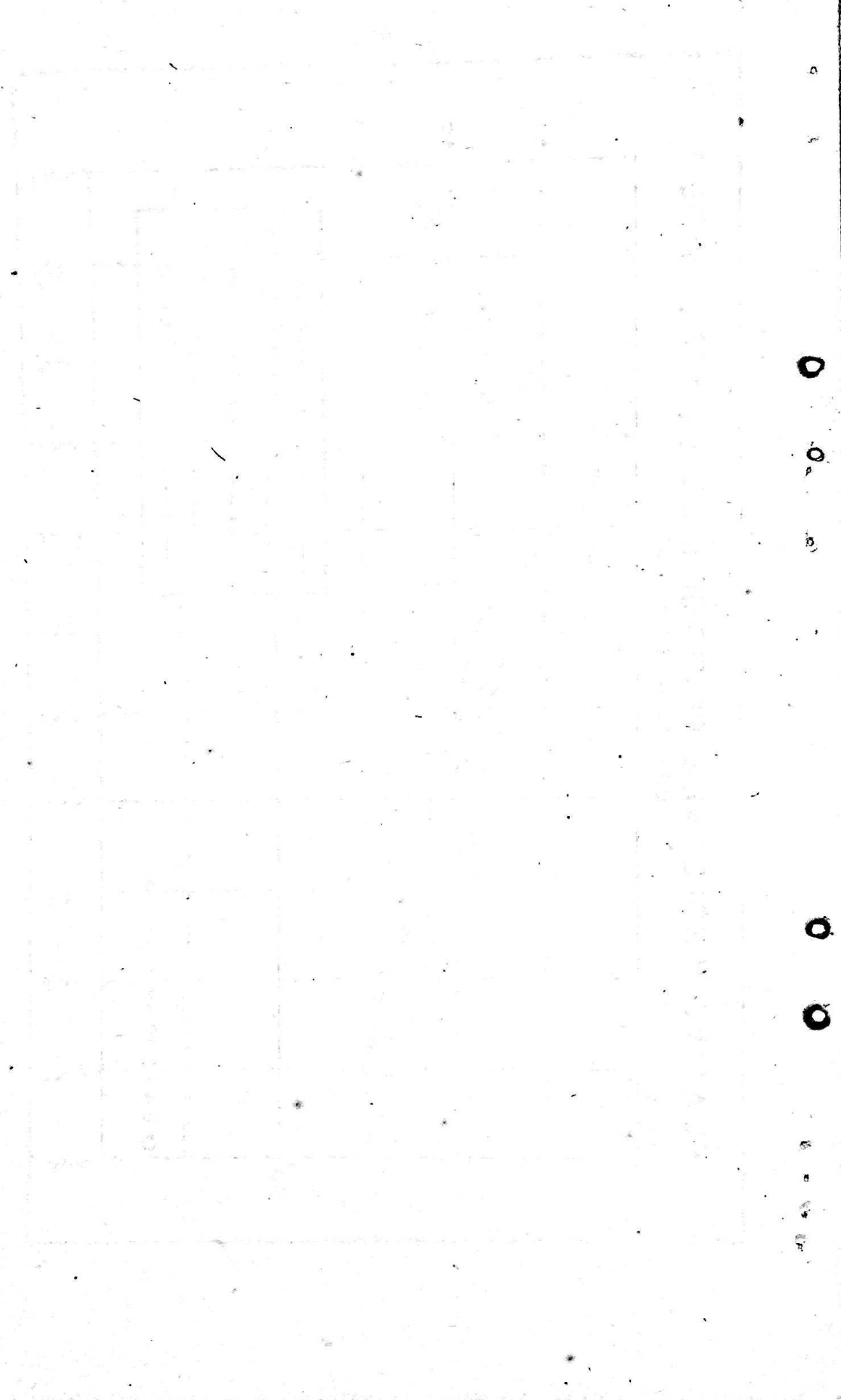
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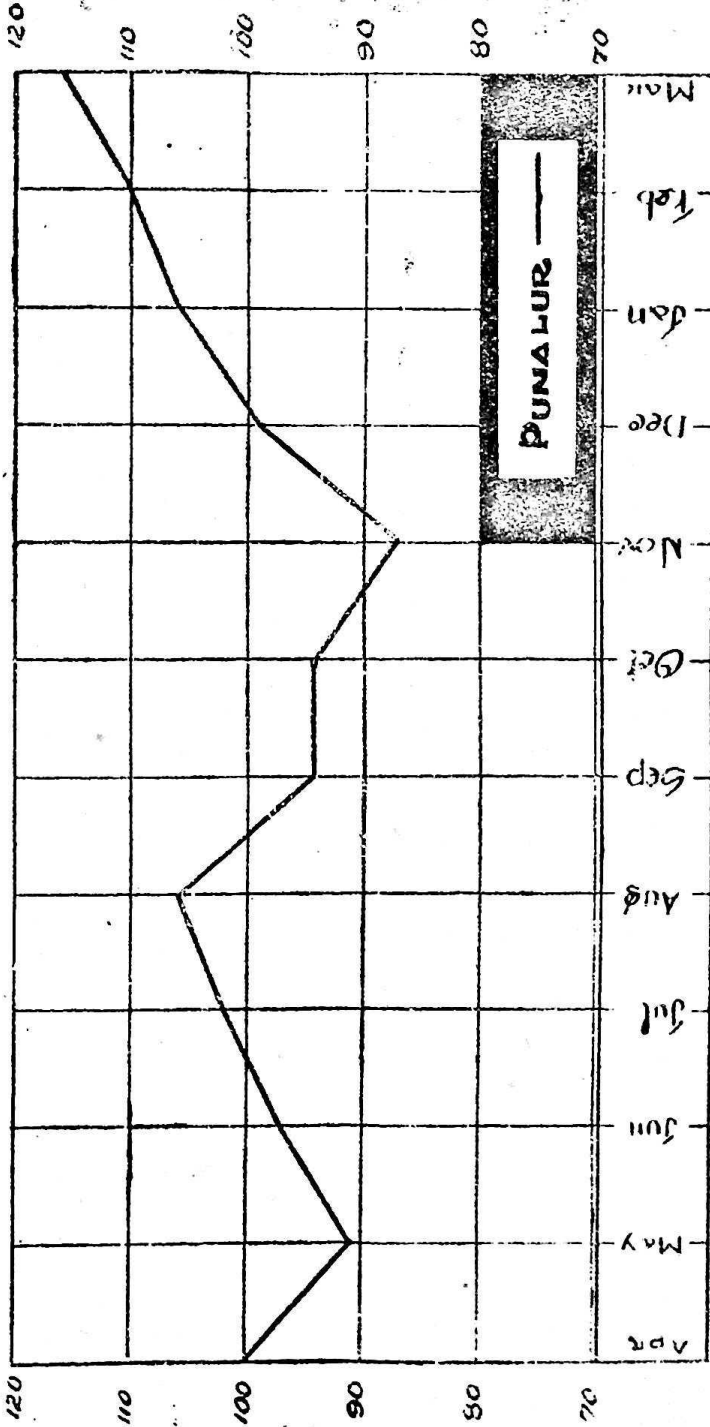
RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF RICE (APR '58 - MAR '59)
(BASE APRIL 58=100)





RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF BANANA (Apr '58 - Mar '59)

(BASE April 58 = 100)

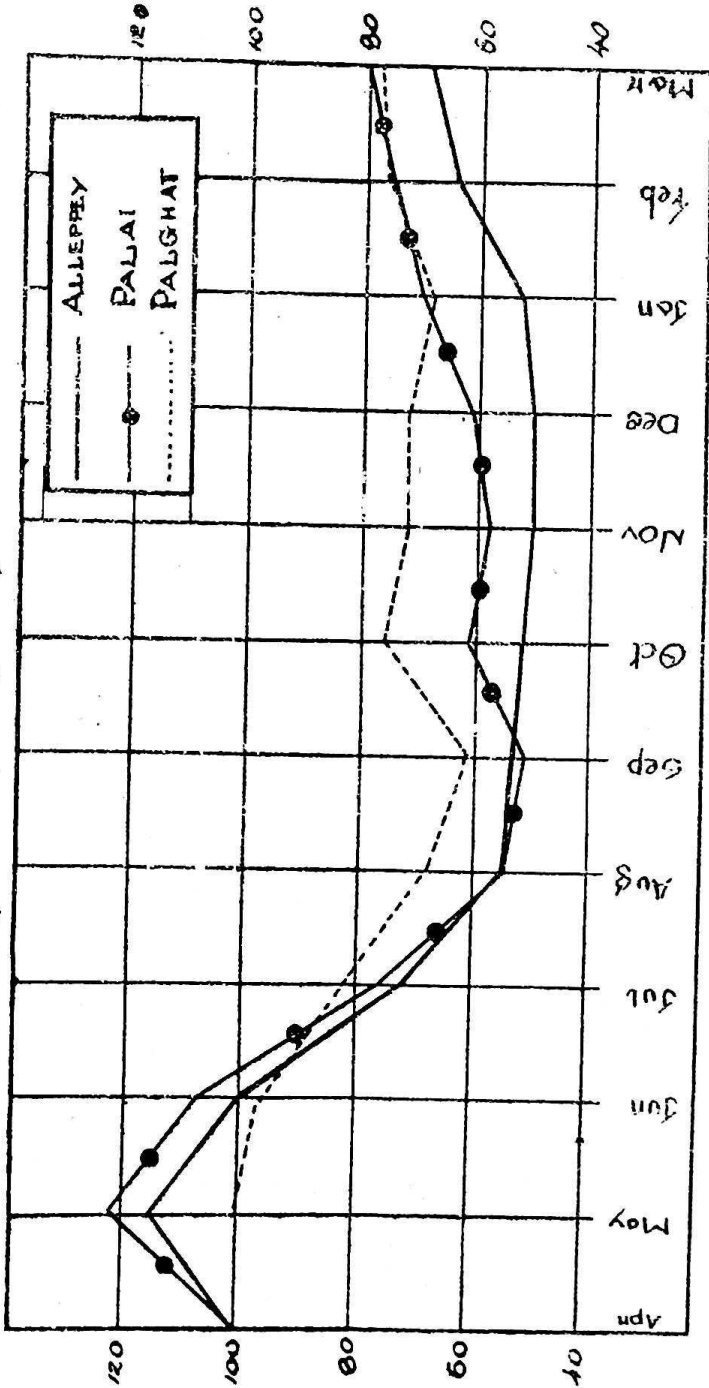


RESEARCH REPORT ON THE EFFECTS OF ...



RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF ARECANUT (Apr '58-Mar '59)

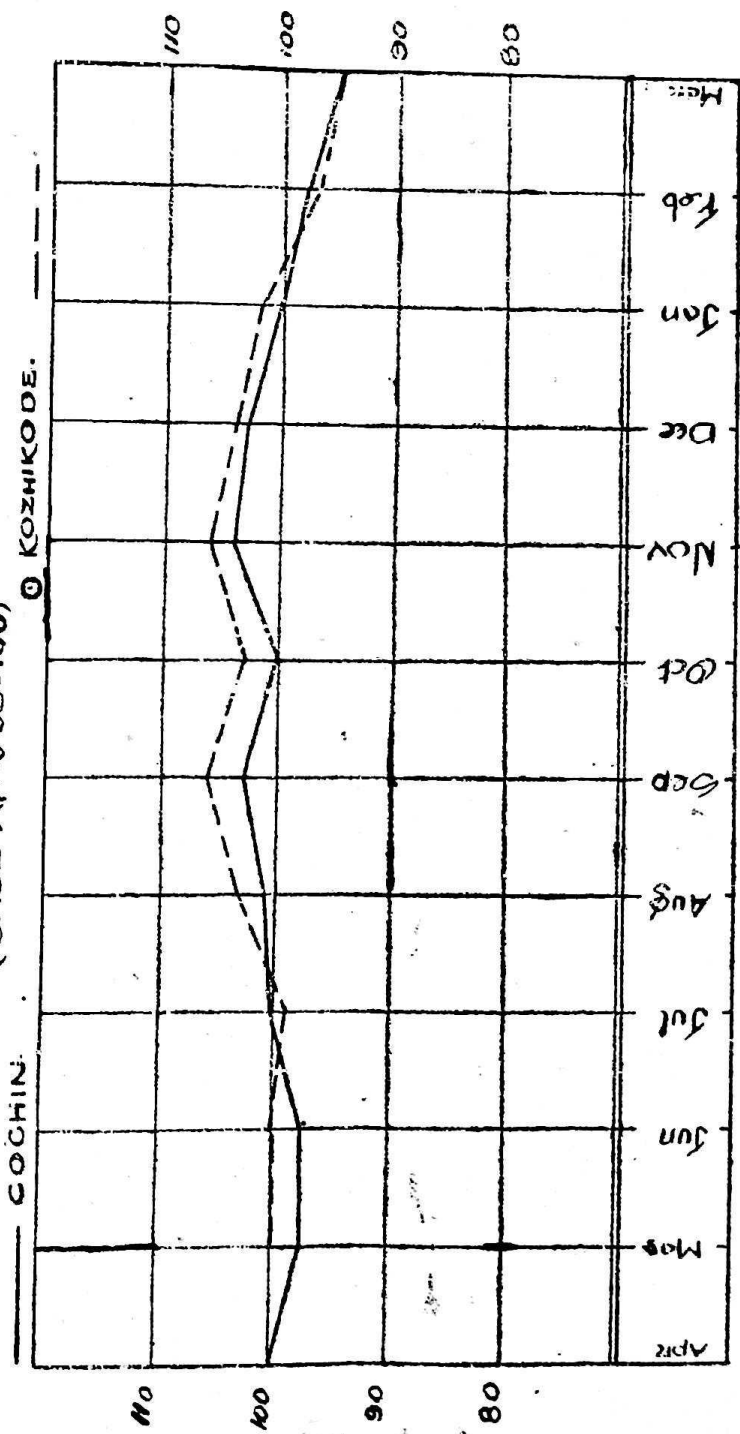
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RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COCONUT OIL (Apr'58 - Mar'59)

(BASE April 58=100)



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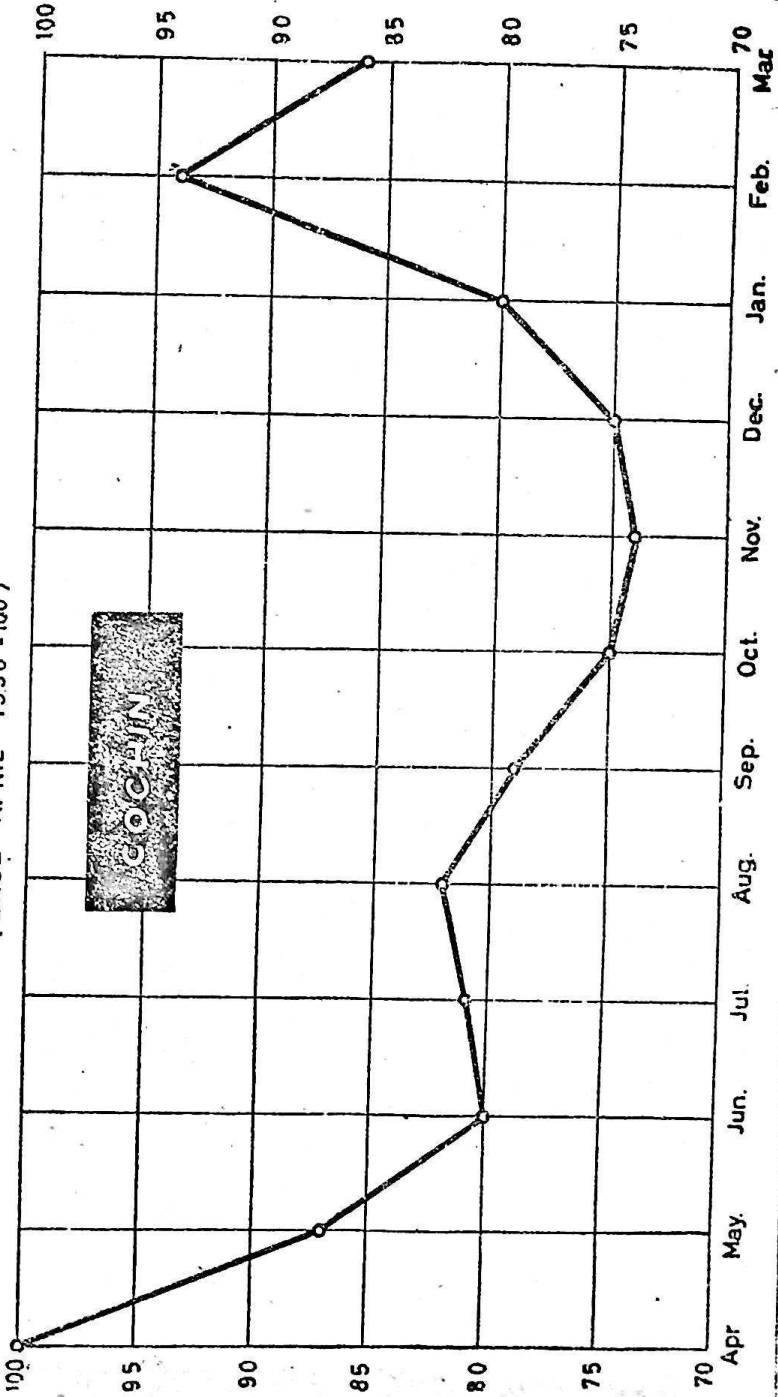
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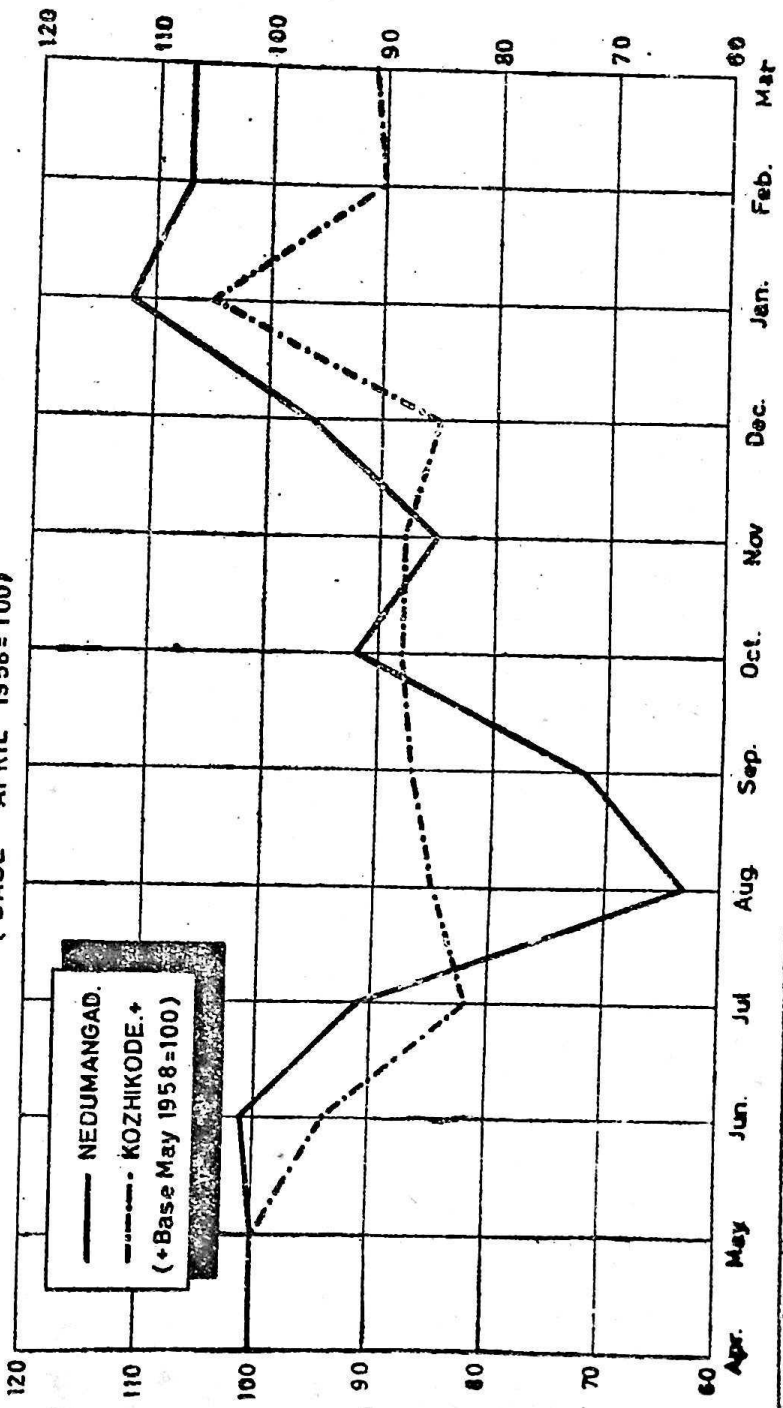
RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF LEMONGRASS OIL (1958-59.)

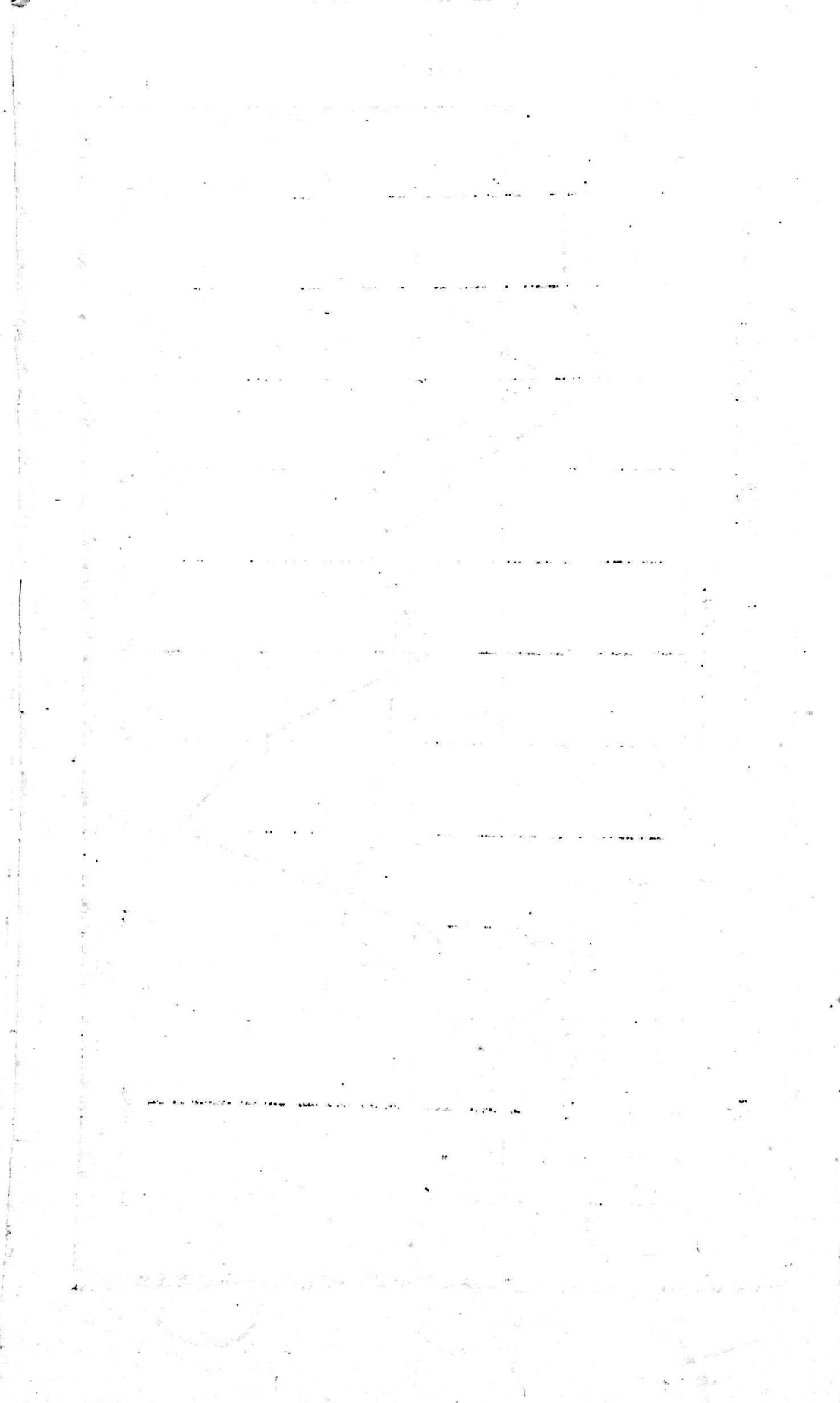
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RELATIVE WHOLE-SALE PRICES OF TAPIOCA (Apr 1958-Mar '59)

(BASE APRIL 1958 = 100)

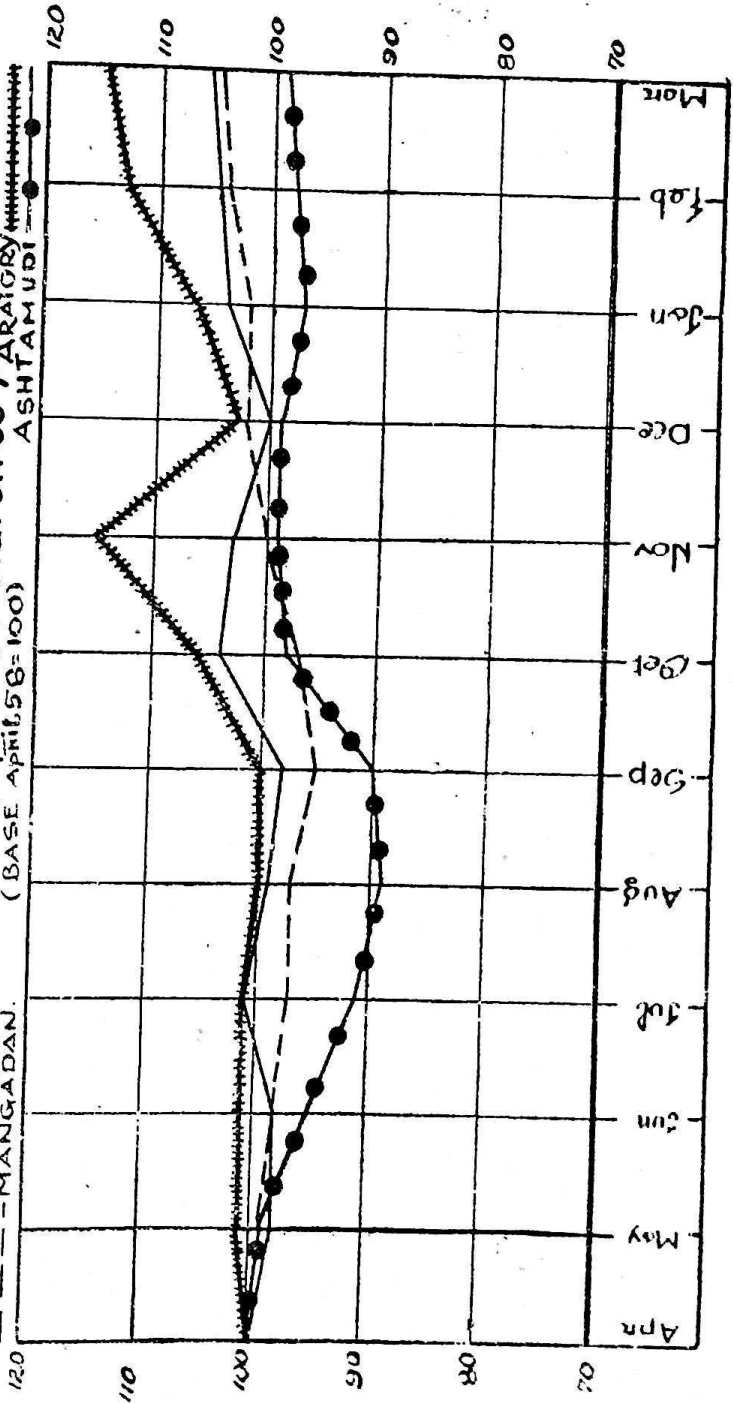


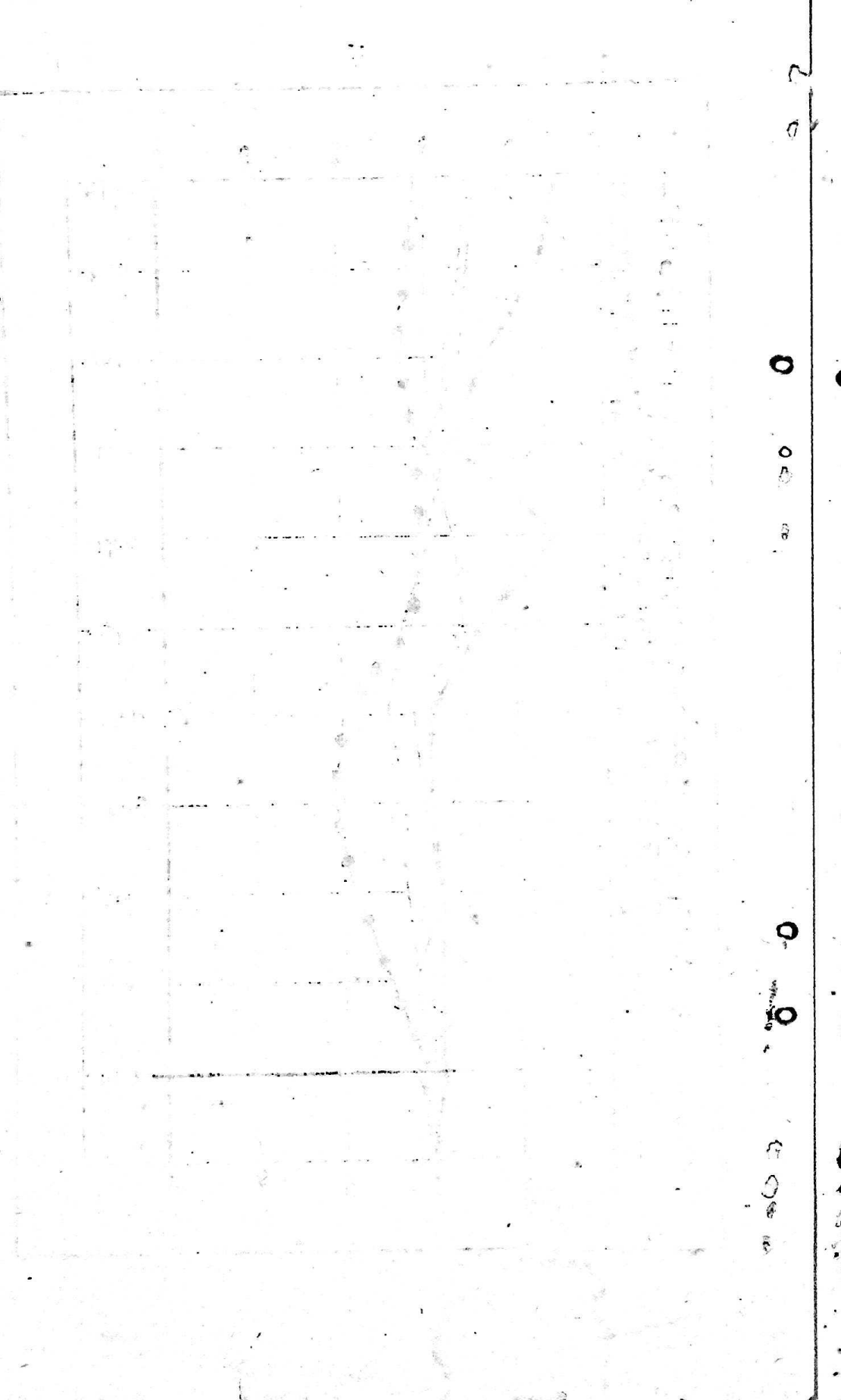


RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF —
 COIR YARN (April '58 - March '59)

(BASE: April '58 = 100)

— ANJENGO.
 - - MANGADAN.
 ***** ARATGRY
 ● ASHTAMUDI



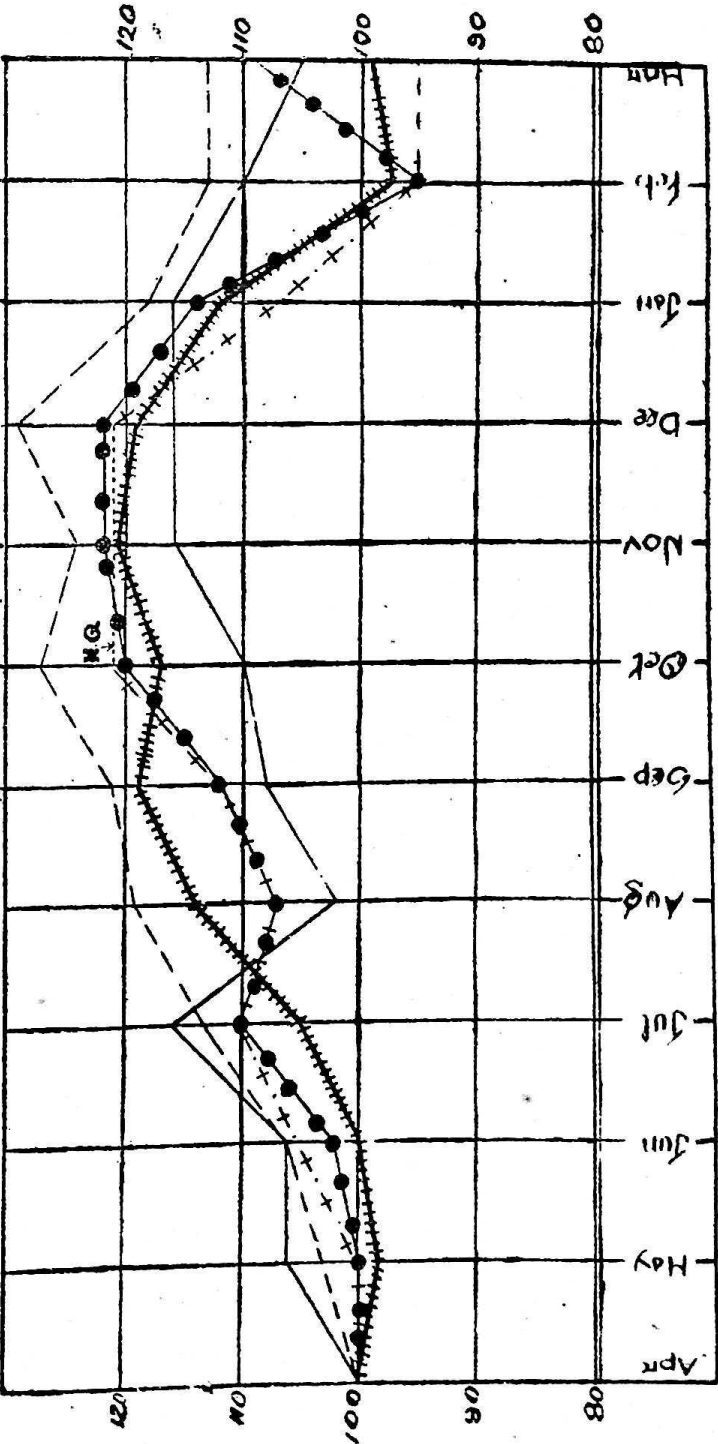


RELATIVE RETAIL PRICE OF RICE (April '58 - March '59) (BASE April '58-100)

TRICHUR +++++
KOZHIKODE ++++

● KOTTAYAM

IRIVANDURUM
QUILON



1465