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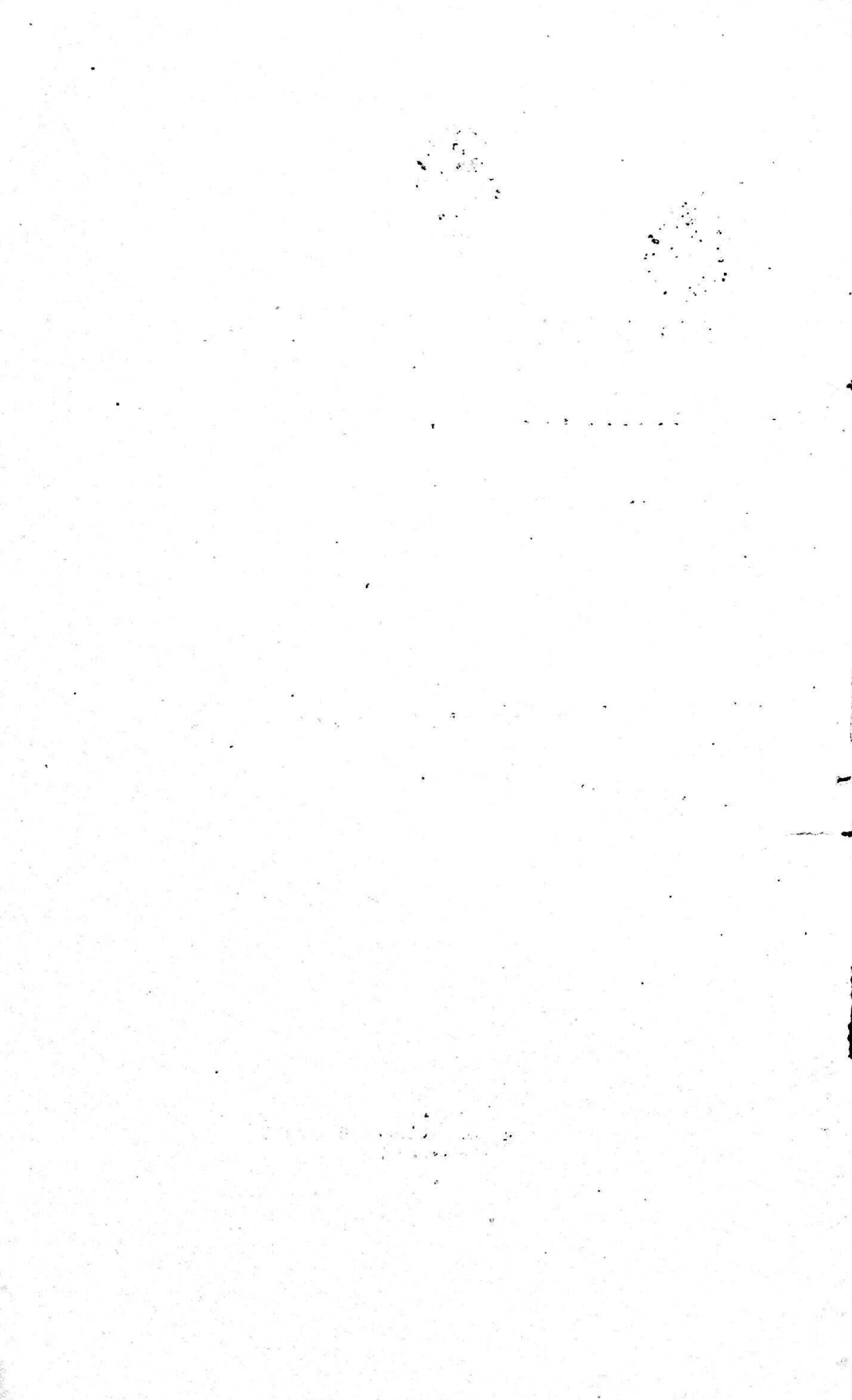
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**ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
STATISTICS DEPARTMENT**

FOR THE YEAR 1959-60

**PRINTED BY
THE S.G.P. AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS,
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1961



**ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
STATISTICS DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1959-60**

THE GOVERNMENT OF KERALA
DEPARTMENT OF
INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE
NOTICE

©
Government of Kerala
1961

3924

CONTENTS

	Page No.
Chapter I. Administration ..	1
II. Agricultural Statistics	
1. Land Utilisation Survey ..	4
2. Crop Cutting Survey ..	5
3. Cultivable Waste Land Survey ..	6
4. Other Agricultural Statistics ..	8
5. National Index of Field Experiments ..	11
III. Economic Statistics	
1. Prices Statistics ..	12
2. Index Series relating to Agricultural Economy ..	23
3. Planning Statistics ..	23
4. National Income Unit ..	25
5. Trade Statistics ..	28
IV. Official Statistics	
1. Labour Statistics ..	32
2. Industrial Statistics ..	44
3. Educational Statistics ..	50
4. Statistics relating to transfers of Agricultural Land ..	50
5. P.W.D. Statistics ..	53
V. Vital Statistics and Demographic Research	
1. Vital Statistics ..	54
2. Demographic Research ..	59
VI. Other Sample Surveys	
1. Integrated Sample Survey ..	68
2. Fixed Point Fixed Time Survey ..	68
3. National Sample Survey ..	69
4. Sample Survey for the correct estimation of area under and yield of coconuts and arrecanuts in the State ..	70
5. Survey for the Enquiry into the Cost of Cultiva- tion of Coconuts ..	71
6. Surveys sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research ..	72

	Page No.
Chapter VII. Publications ..	73
Appendix	
Graphs 1 to 17 ..	76



PLANNING (C) DEPARTMENT

G. O. (Rt) No. 729/61/Plng, dated, 22nd March 1961

Abstract.—Statistics Department—Administration Report for 1959-60—Reviewed.

Read:—Letter No. M1-15809/60/SD, dated 23rd December 1960, from the Director of Statistics.

ORDER

1. Recorded.
2. The Department of Statistics, established in 1954, continued to be the central agency for systematic collection, compilation, analysis and objective interpretation of all statistics relating to the State.
3. The Head of the Department is the Director of Statistics. Shri K. C. Cheriyan, Assistant Director, continued to be in additional charge of the post of the Director of Statistics till 10th May 1959, when Shri S. B. Sen, Consultant, Project Division in the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, took charge as the Director of Statistics on a contract basis. On 24th October, 1959, Shri Sen relinquished the appointment and Shri N. Gopalakrishnan Nair, Assistant Director was in additional charge of the post of the Director of Statistics. This arrangement continued for the rest of the year under review.
4. A District Statistical Office was established in the newly formed Ernakulam District with effect from 3rd July 1959.
5. The Director of Statistics was assisted by the Assistant Directors, Research Officers, Analysts and Compilers in the office and by the District Statistical Officers, Statistical Inspectors and Investigators in the field. The expenditure of the Department on various schemes of statistical studies during the year 1959-60 amounted to Rs. 8,30,174.
6. A Land Utilisation Survey was undertaken to estimate the area under different land uses and crops in the State besides gathering ancillary information on certain cultivation practices. This was done by the Investigators of the Department, with the help of the Village Officers of the Revenue Department. The data thus collected were used for preparing the Annual Agricultural returns to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India.
7. Random Sample Crop Cutting Survey experiments on paddy were conducted to estimate the average yield per acre and the total out-turn of paddy and rice during each season. The results of the survey revealed an increasing trend in the yield rates during each of the seasons as compared with the results of the Random Sample Surveys on corresponding crops of the previous year.
8. Survey on cultivable waste lands, initiated in 1955-56, continued during the period under review. The survey being a phased programme, a

few taluks were selected at a time with the aim of covering the entire State by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. Reports relating to the survey conducted in 10 taluks have been published.

9. Daily rainfall data, daily weather data and crop forecasts relating to important crops were also collected by the Department. As in previous years, crop forecasts, giving the expected area under and the production of important crops, were prepared in respect of 25 crops. The indices of agricultural production of various crops for the years 1953-54 to 1957-58, were worked out, with 1952-53 as the base period, the chain relative method being adopted for calculation of the indices.

10. The Indian Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics had formulated a scheme relating to National Index of Field Experiments, with a view to summarising and interpreting the data obtained from experiments conducted under various soil conditions, climatic conditions, etc. The scheme was introduced in the State during the period under review.

11. As in previous years, the Department continued to collect, compile and publish the price statistics of important commodities at selected centres in the State. The computation and regular publication of index numbers of the cost of living of working class at 12 important centres in the State was an important activity of the Department. The results of the survey showed that after April 1959 the numbers steadily increased and reached the maximum in July 1959. A fall was noticed during August, but that was followed by an ascent in September 1959. During October and November, Alwaye, Trichur and Chalakudy registered a decrease, while Trivandrum and Quilon registered an increase. The indices at the remaining centres remained more or less stationary. Taking the average for the centres, the index went up by 1.2 points during the year.

12. For the calculation of the various indices relating to Agricultural Economy, a separate unit was formed in the Department under the scheme "Index number series relating to Agricultural Economy". This was done for the construction of indices of parity between prices received and prices paid by the farmers.

Planning Statistics

13. The Statistical Cell for Planning Statistics established in 1957 continued during the period under review. The Progress reports on the Plan Schemes of the State for 1958-59 and for the first nine months of 1959-60 were published.

14. "The National Income Unit" which started functioning from 1st October 1959, compiled preliminary estimates of the Regional Income of Kerala at current prices for the years 1955-56 to 1957-58. Regional income and per capita income of Kerala have registered a steady increase from 1955-56 to 1957-58. During those years, the regional income of Kerala at current prices has shown an increase of 10.8 per cent, while the All India increase was 14.2 per cent. While the per capita income of Kerala registered an increase of 7 per cent, the corresponding increase in the All India per capita income was 11.3 per cent. The statistics of exports from and imports

into the State (sea-borne and rail-borne), showed that major commodities exported during the year were tea, rubber, oil cakes, lemongrass oil, coir, coir products, coffee, copra, cardamom and betelnuts; while the major items of imports were cashewnuts, coal, coke, coal tar, metals, ores, machinery and mill works, cotton piece goods, etc.

15. The Department continued to function as the co-ordinating agency for the collection of statistics under the Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules from the registered factories within the purview of the Factories Act, 1948 and also for plantations as defined in the Plantation Labour Act, 1951. 2,304 factories registered under the Factories Act were working in the State during the half-year ended 30th June 1959. Of these, 1,325 factories submitted half-yearly returns for the period under review. The average daily employment in these 1,325 factories was 106,243. The employment in the 979 factories, which did not submit the half-yearly returns, was estimated at 58,217. The average daily employment in the registered factories during the first half of 1959, was 164,460.

16. One thousand and ninety-six factories employing 81,471 workers submitted annual returns under the Payment of Wages Act for the year 1958. A sum of Rs. 540.8 lakhs was paid to the workers as wages including bonus, money value of concessions, etc.

17. At the end of the year there were 1,550 Trade Unions, of which 1,533 were State Unions, 13 Central Unions, the rest being Federations. Nine hundred and nine State Unions, 6 Central Unions, and 4 Federations submitted annual returns for the year 1958-59. The number of members in the 909 State Unions was 327,425 at the beginning of the year, which increased to 368,498 towards the end of the year. Women members constituted 24 per cent of the total strength in the Trade Unions which submitted returns.

18. The Department also undertook the census of manufacturing industries for 1958. This census covered all registered factories ordinarily employing 20 or more persons engaged in one or more of the 29 industries notified by the Department of Industrial Statistics. 173 factories were covered by this census. The establishment returns of the factories were scrutinised and sent to the Joint Director, Industrial Statistics, Calcutta.

19. Consolidation of educational statistics of the State in respect of the year 1957-58 was completed and the consolidated data were furnished to the Ministry of Education, New Delhi. The Department also undertook the census of employment under the State Government and the Local Self Government bodies for the year 1957-58. The collection of data relating to transfers of agricultural land registered in the various sub-registry offices in the State was continued during the year under report.

20. During the year, the collection and compilation of vital statistics were made more systematic by empowering the District Statistical Officers to guide and supervise the work done by different agencies in the rural and urban areas.

21. The following publications were brought out by the Department during the year under report :—

- (i) The Annual Statistical Abstract.

- (ii) The Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics.
- (iii) The Kerala Budget at a Glance.
- (iv) Kerala in Maps.
- (v) Kerala in Charts and Diagrams.
- (vi) Statistical Outline of Kerala, 1960.

In the All India Exhibition 1960 at Trivandrum, the Department displayed the maps and charts prepared for the publication, "Kerala in Maps" and these were appreciated by the public.

22. The Department also conducted several sample surveys and pilot surveys which were sponsored by the Government of India and quasi-Governmental institutions like the I.C.C.C, I.C.A.C., I.A.R.S. (I.C.A.R.), etc.

23. On the whole, the working of the Statistics Department during the year was fruitful and satisfactory.

(By order of the Governor)

(Sd.)

Under Secretary

To

The Superintendent of Government Presses (with copy of the Administration Report for printing).
Director of Statistics.
Public (Administration Report) Department.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE STATISTICS DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1959-60

CHAPTER I—ADMINISTRATION

Introductory

The Department is the Central Agency in the State for the systematic collection, compilation, analysis and objective interpretation of all statistics relating to the State.

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

Personnel

1. *Director of Statistics.*—Sri K. C. Cheriyan, Assistant Director continued to be in additional charge of the post of Director of Statistics till 10th May 1959. On 11th May 1959, Sri S. B. Sen, Consultant, Projects Division, Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta took charge as Director of Statistics on a contract basis. On 24th October 1959 he relinquished the appointment. From this date Sri N. Gopalakrishnan Nair, Assistant Director was in additional charge of the post of Director of Statistics and the arrangement continued as such for the rest of the year.
2. *Assistant Directors.*—Sarvasree P. P. Philipose, R. Sivasankara Kurup and N. Karunakara Menon continued as Assistant Directors throughout the period under review. Sri N. Gopalakrishnan Nair, Assistant Director deputed for training in U.S.A. under Point Four Programme assumed charge as Assistant Director on 10th August 1959, on his return after the training. Sri K. C. Cheriyan was holding the post of Assistant Director till 8th September 1959 A.N. when he proceeded to France for a six months' training course in General Planning and Planning Administration with special reference to Perspective Planning. Sri M. S. Venkitaraman, Assistant Director continued to be on Foreign Service as Statistician in the Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam during the year under report.
3. *Personal Assistant to the Director of Statistics.*—Sri A. N. Bhaskaran Pillai continued as Personal Assistant to the Director of Statistics till 20th July 1959 when Sri S. Bhagavatheeswara Iyer assumed charge of the post after his return from the Statistical Officers' Training Course at New Delhi.
4. *Research Officers.*—Sri T. Kuruvilla Mathen continued as Research Officer till 2nd June 1959, when he proceeded for training in Medical Statistics in All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, Sri P. C. Kurien continued as Research Officer during the period under report. Sri K. A. George continued as Research Officer till 1st September 1959 from which date he was deputed as Junior Statistician in the Traffic Census Committee. He returned after the deputation on 1st December 1959 and continued to hold the post of Research Officer in the Department.

The following persons were appointed as Research Officers during the year under report from the dates noted against their names:—

1. Sri B. Thriyikraman Pillai .. From 15th July 1959.
2. „ V. Sankaranarayanan Potti .. From 17th August 1959.
3. „ K. Rama Varma .. From 3rd September 1959
4. „ T. R. Thankappan Asari .. From 12th September 1959
(on O. D. as Economist-
cum-Statistician in the
Indo-Norwegian Project,
Neendakara).
5. „ K. Narayanan Nair .. From 12th September 1959
(on O.D. as Research
Officer in the Bureau of
Economic Studies, Tri-
vandrum).
6. „ N. George John .. From 12th September
1959.
7. „ K. Easwarankutty .. From 19th October 1959.
8. „ K. Balakrishnan Nair .. From 26th October 1959
(on O. D. as Statistician
in the Kerala Khadi and
Village Industries Board,
Trivandrum).

Sri Balakrishnan Nair was reverted with effect from 1st January 1960.

5. *District Administration.* — A District Statistical Office was established in the newly formed Ernakulam District with effect from 3rd July 1959.

The following officers were in charge of the Office of the District Statistical Officers during the period noted against each:—

Serial No.	Name of District	Name of the District Statistical Officer	Period of charge during the year under report
1	Trivandrum	Sri K. Mailerumperumal Pillai	From 1st April 1959 to 7th September 1959
	„	„ S. Cecil	From 8th September 1959 to 31st March 1960
2	Quilon	„ C. R. Gopinathan Nair	From 1st April 1959 to 31st March 1960
3	Kottayam	„ G. Kuttappan Pillai	From 1st April 1959 to 31st March 1960
4	Alleppey	„ K. Balakumaran Nair	From 1st April 1959 to 31st March 1960
5	Ernakulam	„ S. Cecil	From 3rd August 1959 to 7th September 1959

Serial No.	Name of District	Name of the District Statistical Officer	Period of charge during the year under report
	Ernakulam	Sri N. Krishna Pillai	From 9th November 1959 to 31st March 1960
6	Trichur	.. R. Gopalakrishnan Nair	From 1st April 1959 to 31st March 1960
7	Palghat	.. S. Cecil	From 1st April 1959 to 2nd July 1959
		.. K. Ramanarayanan Nair	From 3rd July 1959 to 31st March 1960
8	Kozhikode	.. G. Velayudhan Thampi	From 1st April 1959 to 31st March 1960
9	Cannanore	.. K. N. Gopala Panicker	From 1st April 1959 to 31st March 1960

Shri K. Mailerumperumal Pillai, District Statistical Officer, Trivandrum was deputed for the Statistical Officers' Training Course for six months from 14th September 1959.

Shri K. Ramanarayanan Nair and Shri N. Krishna Pillai were promoted as District Statistical Officers from 3rd July 1959 and from 9th November 1959 respectively.

Sri P. Sankunny Nair was promoted as Special Officer from 6th November 1959 for enquiry into Cost of Cultivation of Cocoanuts.

6. The sanctioned strength of the Department as on 31st March 196 was as follows :—

	Rs.	No. of posts.
1 Director of Statistics ..	500-800	1
2 Assistant Directors ..	250-500	4
3 Personal Assistant to the Director of Statistics ..	200-350	1 Permanent
4 Research Officers ..	200-350	7
5 District Statistical Officers ..	200-350	9
6 Special Officer ..	200-350	1
7 Analysts ..	150-250	29
8 Statistical Inspectors ..	150-250	47 Twenty-nine posts permanent
9 Superintendents ..	150-250	3
10 Fair Copy Superintendent ..	125-225	1
11 Upper Division Clerks ..	80-180	5 One post permanent
12 Upper Division Compilers ..	80-180	14
13 Upper Division Investigators ..	80-180	37 Four posts permanent
14 Upper Division Typists ..	80-180	3

		Rs.	No. of posts
15	Lower Division Clerks and Accountants ..	40-120	19 Four posts permanent
16	Lower Division Compilers ..	40-120	128
17	Lower Division Investigators..	40-120	221 Seventeen posts permanent
18	Lower Division Typists ..	40-120	15
19	Punch Card Operators ..	40-120	7
20	Draftsmen ..	50-150	3
21	Peons ..	30-40	25 Two permanent

7. *General.*—The Department took advantage of the available training facilities. Shri T. Kuruvilla Mathen, Research Officer was deputed for training in Medical Statistics for a period of 1½ years in the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta. Shri K. Mailerumperumal Pillai, District Statistical Officer was deputed to the Statistical Officers' Training Course jointly organised by the Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi and Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta. The training was for a period of 6 months from 14th September 1959. Shri K. C. Cheriyan, Assistant Director of Statistics was deputed for training in General Planning and Planning Administration with special reference to Perspective Planning for a period of 6 months in France.

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

Total	Regular staff	For work on the lines of National Sample Survey	Five-Year Plan Schemes	Other Non-Plan Schemes
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
8,30,174	4,07,113	59,684	2,72,897	90,480

CHAPTER II—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

I. Land Utilisation Survey

Kerala, being a non-reporting area has to depend on sample surveys for data relating to area under different crops in the State. But due to the heterogeneous nature of cultivation and the extreme diversity of the crop pattern in the State, sample surveys will yield reliable estimates only if the sample size is considerably large. As the strength of field staff of this Department is not adequate to cope with the volume of work involved in a large scale, sample survey with a large sampling fraction the service of the village revenue staff are also utilised for the survey to a limited extent from October 1959. This is a variation from the previous rounds of the survey. Collection of data by Village Officers and by the Investigators of this Department are done independently. For the sake of identification, the surveys are referred to as "Survey by the Village Officers" and "Departmental Survey".

The object of the survey is to get estimates of the area under different land uses and crops in the State and also to collect ancillary information on certain cultivation practices.

For the purpose of the survey the year is divided into three seasons (1) from June to September, (2) from October to January and (3) from February to May.

Separate schedule have been prescribed for the collection of data by Village Officers and by Departmental Investigators. The schedule for the Village Officers is printed in Malayalam. The Village Officers will attend to this item of work only in July and December, every year.

Sampling designs for the survey by Village Officers and for the Departmental survey are as follows :—

The survey by the Village Officers will be conducted in all the revenue villages in the State. The revenue villages in the State are grouped into 3 categories according to area, first group consisting of villages with an area less than 5,000 acres, the second group consisting of villages with an area between 5,000 acres and 10,000 acres ; and the third group of villages having an area more than 10,000 acres. The sample size is fixed so as to cover an area of 1.5 per cent of the total area in the first group of villages. The corresponding percentages for the second and third are 1 per cent and 0.5 per cent respectively. In each selected village a fixed number of different clusters (of ten plots each) not exceeding ten in number are selected at random such that the difference between the total area of the clusters selected and the area to be sampled is minimum.

For the departmental survey, a stratified two-stage sampling is adopted. The taluk is taken as the stratum, a village the first stage unit and a cluster of 10 plots the second stage unit. In each taluk 10 different villages are selected with probability proportional to the area of the village. In each selected village two samples are taken, sample (1) which is a sub-sample of the clusters selected for the survey by the Village Officers and sample (2) which is an independent sample. The sample size is fixed so as to cover an area of 60 acres in the selected village, 30 acres under each of sample 1 and sample 2. For this 3 to 5 clusters of plots are selected at random from each selected village under each of sample 1 and sample 2 such that the total area of the clusters selected and the area to be sampled (30 acres) is minimum.

The details of land utilisation in each selected plot will be collected by direct observation by the Village Officers for Village Officers' Survey and by the Investigators of this Department for the Departmental Survey.

The results obtained from the analysis of data collected under the survey are utilised for preparing the annual agricultural returns to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India. They are also published in the 'Season and Crop Report' which is a publication issued by this Department.

II. Crop-Cutting Survey

Random sample crop-cutting survey experiments on paddy were conducted by this Department on the Autumn (Kanni), Winter (Mundakan) and Summer (Punja) crops during the year 1959-60. The purpose of the survey is to estimate the average yield per acre and the total out-turn of paddy and rice during each one of the seasons based on a scientific and statistical survey.

Autumn (Kanni) Crop, 1959.—The harvest period of this crop ranges from August to October depending upon the local conditions. Though the plan of the survey was to conduct 30 experiments in each taluk, only 1,318 experiments could actually be conducted throughout the State due to various reasons. 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 $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet the ultimate unit of sampling. The number of villages allotted to each taluk was six and the selection of the villages was done by random sampling. In each selected village, 5 experiments were to be conducted on 5 randomly selected fields.

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 containing the green weight of paddy harvested from the square plots of side $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet were all forwarded from the various taluks to the Head Office for analysis. A printed report containing the results of analysis together with the tables was published.

Winter Crop of Paddy, 1960 (Mundakan).—The harvest period of this crop varies from January to February. The sampling design and other details are the same as for the previous crop. The total number of experiments conducted for the survey was 1,353. The analysis of the data is in progress.

Summer Crop, 1960 (Punja).—The harvest period of this crop ranges from March to May. Punja crop is raised on a large scale only in the three Districts, Alleppey, Kottayam and Trichur though the survey is conducted in the other Districts also since it is cultivated at least on a small scale almost in all the Districts. The total number of experiments is expected to be round about 500. The analysis of this data is in progress.

On completion of the analysis of the data on the Winter and Summer crops 1960, the report will be ready for publication.

Conclusion.—On an examination of the results of these 3 crop surveys it is seen that the yield rates during each of the seasons show an increasing trend when compared with the results of the corresponding crops of the previous year.

III. Cultivable Waste Land Survey

The survey on cultivable waste lands which was initiated in 1955-56 is one of the Plan Schemes of this Department. There are 40 Investigators in this Scheme. The survey is a phased one a few taluks being selected at a time and it is expected that the entire State will be covered by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period. Reports relating to the survey conducted in 10 taluks have been published. The analysis of data relating to 15 taluks is completed, during the period under report. From December 1958 the survey was taken up in Malabar area. At present the survey is progressing in 18 taluks.

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

Table A—Taluks-wise Distribution of Waste Lands
(Area in acres)

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Karunagappally	Kottarakkara	Kunnathur	Pathanapuram	Pathanamthitta	Cochin	Kanayannur	Alwaye	Parur	Kunnathunad	Trichur	Mukundapuram	Canganore	Talappilly	Chowghat
All waste lands ..	380	6476	4734	155,885	4,743	856	8,529	1,204	1,305	5,840	1,921	9,171	154	29,268	492
Current fallow ..	34	432	405	150	188	14	43	111	196	206	161	1,170	36	2,327	6
Other fallow ..	21	672	519	223	895	2	105	154	69	364	214	712	37	1,861	4
Cultivable waste ..	249	4215	3198	893	2,262	823	8,295	587	300	4,606	1,112	5,595	77*	14828	371
Uncultivable waste ..	76	1157	662	*154,609	1,398	17	86	352	740	664	434	1,694	4*	10252	111

* In Pathanapuram and Talappilly taluks a large part of the forests is also included under waste lands.

IV. Other Agricultural Statistics

(1) *Preparation of Agricultural Statistics Returns and Season and Crop Reports.*—The Agricultural Statistics returns for 1956-57 were finalised and sent to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. The tables for 1957-58 were also prepared. The area under the various utilisations during 1957-58 is given below :

Classification of area		Area (acres)	Percentage to total area
1	Area according to professional survey ..	9,599,891	..
2	Do. village papers ..	9,534,611	100.00
3	Forests ..	2,515,388	26.38
4	Land put to non-agricultural uses ..	496,914	5.21
5	Barren and uncultural land ..	491,621	5.16
6	Permanent pastures and grazing lands ..	119,150	1.25
7	Land under miscellaneous tree crops ..	540,847	5.67
8	Culturable waste ..	471,233	4.94
9	Current fallow ..	148,630	1.56
10	Other fallows ..	205,769	2.16
11	Net area sown ..	4,545,059	47.67
12	Area sown more than once ..	918,129	9.63
13	Total cropped area ..	5,463,188	57.30

The area under and production of some of the important crops are given below :

Crop	Area (acres)	Production
1 Paddy ..	1,194,700	1,386,000 tons
2 Coconut ..	1,844,766	3,199 million nuts
3 Arecanut ..	122,827	6,754 "
4 Tapioca ..	528,708	1,487,100 tons
5 Pepper ..	224,658	26,020 "
6 Sugarcane ..	21,570	34,840 tons of gur
7 Cashewnut ..	108,815	68,010 tons
8 Tea ..	98,640	34,175 "
9 Coffee ..	41,123	7,101 "
10 Rubber ..	246,793	21,496 "
11 Cardamom ..	69,658	1,242 "

In regard to the Travancore-Cochin area of the State the figures were obtained through the Land Utilisation Survey conducted by the Department, while for Malabar area, the figures reported by the revenue staff are furnished. The returns for 1958-59 are also almost complete. It is

proposed to publish the season and crop reports for 1957-58 and 1958-59 in one volume. This is being attended to.

2. *Collection of rainfall data.*—Daily rainfall data were being received from 81 centres in the State. The distribution of the centres among the districts is given below :—

<i>District</i>			<i>Number of centres</i>
Trivandrum	..	..	8
Quilon	..	..	10
Alleppey	..	..	9
Kottayam	..	..	15
Ernakulam	..	..	10
Trichur	..	..	4
Palghat	..	..	9
Kozhikode	..	..	8
Cannanore	..	..	8
			<hr/>
State	..	..	81
			<hr/>

The daily rainfall statements for each month were prepared for the year 1958 and for the first half of 1959. Since it is found that the tables cannot be got printed within a reasonable period, the tables for 1958 are being cyclostiled. The average monthly rainfall in each district for the year under report is given below :

The average monthly rainfall in each District for the year under report

District	The average monthly rainfall in each District for the year under report												Total
	April 1959	May 1959	June 1959	July 1959	August 1959	September 1959	October 1959	November 1959	December 1959	January 1960	February 1960	March 1960	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Trivandrum	122.3	448.3	513.6	570.6	141.4	206.7	239.4	172.3	67.1	29.7	17.6	48.2	2,577.2
Quilon	216.9	414.2	689.9	640.7	194.3	275.7	191.1	148.5	24.3	18.7	25.1	61.2	2,900.6
Alleppey	171.0	523.6	893.4	768.5	351.7	305.8	197.9	97.1	65.4	7.7	21.6	61.6	3,465.3
Kottayam	178.2	345.2	792.4	796.6	335.5	430.2	261.7	195.5	38.3	16.5	20.6	66.2	3,476.9
Ernakulam	163.0	424.5	939.9	1,019.6	411.1	459.9	250.8	146.6	30.4	11.9	3.3	89.7	3,950.5
Trichur	94.1	330.6	947.1	1,127.6	526.4	443.8	263.0	156.5	6.4	0.2	..	11.7	3,907.4
Palghat	141.6	161.4	725.8	1,097.3	331.9	329.5	198.3	170.7	38.9	..	..	34.7	3,230.1
Kozhikode	127.4	382.1	1,123.1	1,710.8	477.5	450.8	137.8	125.8	30.8	4.3	..	47.7	4,618.1
Cannanore	86.8	319.7	967.6	1,723.1	614.5	456.5	94.1	91.1	18.7	0.6	..	9.3	4,382.0

In addition to this, daily weather data from the N.E.S. Blocks are also being collected. At present weather recording instruments are installed only in 21 Blocks and arrangements are being made to provide all the Blocks with the instruments.

3. *Preparation of forecast reports.*—As in the previous years, crop forecasts, giving the expected area under and production of important crops, were prepared and sent to the State Government and the Government of India. The reports are prepared for 25 crops at present. The Statistical Inspectors of this Department furnished the condition factors of the area and production of each crop in his taluk and the State figures were compiled in the Office of the Director of Statistics.

4. *Miscellaneous items.*—During the year under report, this Department has also worked out the indices of agricultural production of various crops, for the years 1953-54 to 1957-58. The indices were calculated with 1952-53 as the base period and the chain relative method was adopted for the calculation of the indices. Also, a scheme for pre-harvest estimation of area and yield of important crops in Kerala, was prepared and forwarded as required by the Government of India. The preliminary work relating to the forthcoming Agricultural Census and Livestock Census was also dealt with.

V. National Index of Field Experiments

1. *Introduction.*—At present various agricultural experiments are being conducted by the State Departments of Agriculture, Central Commodity Committees, University Departments and Colleges. In order to summarize and interpret the data obtained from the experiments conducted under various soil conditions, climatic conditions, etc., the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics formulated the Scheme on National Index of Field Experiments.

2. *Objects.*—The scheme proposed is to (1) prepare a compendium of all agricultural experiments from 1935 to 1959 and (2) the preparation of card index for index for individual experiments from 1959 onwards.

The collection of data relating to experiments from 1935 onwards has been taken up by the Institute itself. This Department is responsible for the collection, analysis and reporting of experiments conducted in the State from 1959 onwards.

3. *Working.*—The scheme started functioning in this Department in September 1959. The prescribed proforma with instructions for filling-in the same have been forwarded to the various agencies for reporting the data obtained through the experiments conducted by them to this Department. The collected data are being analysed for reporting to the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics.

The State Agricultural Department had forwarded data relating to 45 agricultural experiments conducted up to 1959. Forty-two of them have been analysed and results were sent to Agricultural Department.

Staff.—The staff sanctioned for this scheme is—

Research Officer	..	1
Compiler	..	1
Typist	..	1

5. *Budget*.—This has been included as a Plan Scheme of this Department. The budget provision for 1959-60 is Rs. 8,000.

CHAPTER III—ECONOMIC STATISTICS

I. Prices Statistics

One of the most important items of work of the Department is with regard to the collection, compilation and publication of Prices Statistics of the State. Statistics of the following prices continued to be collected by this Department :—

1. Wholesale prices of important agricultural commodities (weekly).
2. Retail prices of necessaries at important centres in the State (weekly).
3. Farm prices (weekly).
4. Agricultural Wages and Rural Retail Prices (monthly)
5. Weekly prices of Export Staples at Alleppey and at Mattancherry.
6. Prices of important varieties of coir at the main producing centres (weekly).
7. Prices data for construction of Parity Index between prices received and prices paid by the farmers (monthly).
8. Month-end prices and monthly arrivals of important agricultural commodities at important centres in the State.

The retail prices data are used for computing cost of living index numbers.

The following statements of prices were published regularly in the Government Gazette in the sheets allotted for the Department of Statistics :—

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

In addition to the above, this Department continued to furnish weekly wholesale prices of specified commodities at centres selected by the Agricultural Prices Enquiry Committee to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India. Further, as per the request made by the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, weekly statements showing the wholesale prices of cocoanuts without husk are being forwarded to them regularly. Weekly statements of wholesale prices of tapioca and weekly statements of prices of coir yarn, raw and retted coconut husk are being supplied to the Secretary, Tapioca Expansion Board, Trivandrum

and to the Director, Coir Board, Kalavoor respectively. The data regarding monthly arrivals and month-end prices of agricultural commodities in all important markets in Kerala are being collected by the District Statistical Officers in respect of District Headquarters and by the Statistical Inspectors in respect of the other market centres for transmission to Government of India.

The Statistical Inspectors are mainly responsible for the price collection work and the work is supervised by the District Statistical Officers. After the reorganisation of the Department in 1st October 1959 the price collection work at certain taluks have been discontinued.

1. Wholesale prices

Wholesale prices of agricultural commodities are being collected from 39 centres. 21 commodities are covered.

The following trends were observed in the average monthly wholesale prices of rice, copra, cocoanut oil, ginger, pepper, turmeric, arcanut, etc., during the year under report:—

Rice.—The average monthly wholesale prices of rice at important centres in the State was steadily increasing till July 1959. There was an appreciable fall during August 1959 followed by a slight recovery in September 1959 at most of the centres. During October 1959 and November 1959, the prices remained more or less stationary. A decreasing trend was noticed in the prices after November 1959. The prices in January 1960 when compared with the prices for the corresponding period of the previous year, viz. January 1959 showed a fall, the percentage of decrease ranging from 2 per cent for Matta variety at Changanacherry to 11 per cent for Basangi variety at Trivandrum. The price level during March 1960 however was almost the same as that during March 1959.

Wheat.—After April 1959, the prices showed a downward trend during May, June and July. This was followed by a gradual recovery during August, September and October and the original level was reached in November and December. The prices again fell during the last quarter. At Trivandrum the price level at the end of 1959-60 was 15 per cent lower than that at the close of 1958-59.

Copra.—The wholesale prices of copra at Alleppey and Changanacherry showed in general a rising trend till October 1959. After that the prices showed fluctuations. The prices level during March 1960 was higher than that during March 1959 by 9 per cent at Changanacherry, 7 per cent at Alleppey and 4 per cent at Kozhikode.

Cocoanut Oil.—In general, the prices of coconut oil at Cochin and Kozhikode showed an upward trend though there were slight fluctuations. The maximum price was reached at Cochin and Kozhikode during November 1959 and the prices were 12 per cent and 10 per cent higher than that in April 1959. The prices during March 1960 at Cochin and Kozhikode were higher than that during March 1959 by about 4 per cent and 3 per cent respectively.

Black Pepper.—The prices of black pepper were on the decline from April to June 1959. After June 1959 the prices were on the ascent till June 1960. This was followed by a slight fall during February 1960 and an increase in March 1960. At Alleppey, Cochin and Kozhikode the prices were

minimum during June 1959 and maximum during June 1960. The price level during January 1960 was higher than that during January 1959 by 204 per cent at Alleppey, 202 per cent at Cochin and 209 per cent at Kozhikode. The prices at Kozhikode maintained a higher level when compared to the corresponding prices at Alleppey and Cochin. The price level at the end of 1959-60 was higher than that at the close of 1958-59 by 138 per cent at Alleppey, 136 per cent at Cochin and 125 per cent at Kozhikode.

Ginger.—A downward trend was observed during the first quarter under reference. During the second quarter the prices increased. After experiencing a fall during October 1959 the prices continued to increase till January 1960. There was however a descent in price during the remaining period of the year under reference. The price attained its maximum value during January 1960 and the prices were higher than the corresponding prices during January 1959 by 24 per cent at Alleppey, 72 per cent at Cochin, 65 per cent at Kozhikode.

Turmeric.—At Mattancherry, the price of turmeric showed a downward trend till July 1959. After July 1959 the prices were on the ascent and attained the maximum value during February 1960. The price level during February 1960 was about 21 per cent above the corresponding prices during February 1959. The price level at Cochin during March 1960 was about 16 per cent higher than that during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Lemongrass Oil.—In general, the price of lemongrass oil registered an upward trend though there were slight fluctuations during June and December 1959. The maximum price at Cochin was recorded during January 1960, the percentage increase over the prices in January 1959 being 152 per cent. When compared to the prices during March 1959 the price level for March 1960 was 112 per cent higher.

Banana.—The trend in the price of banana was of an irregular nature. An overall downward trend was however evident during the period under review. At Punalur the price was least during January 1960 and the prices were 11 per cent lower than those during the corresponding period of the previous year, *viz.* January 1959.

Arecanut.—During the first half of the period under reference the prices showed a downward trend though there were slight variations. The prices were on the ascent during the remaining period. At Alleppey and Palai the prices were highest during February 1960. The price level at the end of 1959-60 was higher than that at the close of 1958-59 by 18 per cent at Alleppey and 15 per cent at Palai.

2. Retail prices

The weekly retail prices of necessaries were collected from 41 centres in the State. The data were regularly published in the Government Gazette in the sheets allotted for the Department of Statistics and were also used in the construction of Cost of Living Indices for important centres in the State. The variations in the prices of rice, coriander, chillies, onions, blackgram, coconut, etc., are briefly commented below:—

Rice.—The price of rice had in general an upward trend till July 1959. There was an appreciable fall during August 1959. This was followed by

slight recoveries in September and November 1959. After that the prices steadily decreased. The price level during July 1959 was higher than that in April 1959 at all centres, the percentage variation ranging from 12 per cent for Chembala variety at Quilon to 21 per cent for Basangi at Kozhikode. The prices during March 1960 however maintained the same level as that during March 1959.

Coriander.—The price of coriander increased steadily till December 1959 and then declined slightly during January, February and March 1960. When compared to the prices during January 1959, and the prices during December 1959 at Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey and Chalakudy were 127 per cent, 156 per cent, 123 per cent and 125 per cent higher than the prices in January 1959. At the remaining centres the prices were almost double the prices in January 1959. The monthly average price for coriander for the State for March 1960 was higher by about 41 per cent when compared to the prices during March 1959.

Chillies and Onions.—There was an appreciable rise in the prices of chillies and onions during the period under reference. The prices attained the peak during January 1960. When compared with the prices for the corresponding period of the previous year, the price level during January 1960 for the State as a whole was 50 per cent higher in the case of chillies and 89 per cent higher in the case of onions.

Blackgram.—There has not been any appreciable variation in the price of this commodity during the period under reference.

Tapioca (Raw).—The monthly average retail price of tapioca (raw) for the State showed an increasing trend till October 1959. During November 1959 the price slightly stepped down and this level was maintained during the remaining period of the year under review. The price level of tapioca for the State as a whole during March 1960 was 20 per cent higher than that during March 1959.

Milk, Meat, Mutton, Beef, Fish.—As regards to these items, the variation in the prices was not significant, except for the seasonal variations in the case of fish.

Coconuts (without husk).—The price of coconuts had in general a downward trend till July 1959. This was followed by an ascent during the next three months. Though the prices were on the descent during November and December the prices at most of the centres registered an increase during January and February and the prices attained the maximum during February 1960. However, a downward trend was experienced during March 1960. The price level during March 1960 was almost the same as that during March 1959.

Coconut Oil.—After a fall in May 1959, the prices at Trivandrum continued to increase till December 1959. The level reached during December 1959 was maintained during the rest of the period. The price at Kottayam remained more or less steady during the period under reference. For the State as a whole the retail price level for coconut oil during March 1960 was almost the same as that during March 1959.

Arecanut.—The seasonal variations in the supply of arecanut were reflected in the price trends of the commodity. A fall in prices was experienced

at Trivandrum till November 1959 after which an increasing trend was reflected in the prices. The prices attained the maximum during March 1960, the percentage increase being 10 per cent when compared to the prices in March 1959. At Trichur, the trend was of an irregular nature. At Kozhikode, the prices registered a decrease during the 1st half though there was a slight recovery during July 1959. During the 2nd half of the period under review, the prices showed an increasing trend.

3. Cost of Living Index Numbers

The monthly working class cost of living index numbers for 12 important centres in the State were computed by the Department and regularly published in the Government Gazette.

The following statement gives the indices for the period 1959-60.

Working Class Cost of Living Index numbers for the period April 1959 to March 1960

Serial number	Centres	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		April, 1959	May, 1959	June, 1959	July, 1959	August, 1959	September, 1959	October, 1959	November, 1959	December, 1959	January, 1960	February, 1960	March, 1960
1	2												
1	Trivandrum	416	424	432	441	432	442	450	456	454	448	445	443
2	Quilon	443	438	456	462	464	473	475	479	475	457	446	440
3	Punalur	449	462	487	498	486	489	486	491	470	451	448	450
4	Alleppey	418	420	432	440	431	432	431	434	426	422	423	418
5	Changanacherry	438	447	462	465	451	460	456	457	443	437	435	423
6	Kottayam	426	428	439	448	436	438	445	444	435	428	429	426
7	Alwaye	462	475	503	513	503	511	503	501	480	462	449	446
8	Ernakulam	446	454	457	457	451	457	458	460	449	436	441	438
9	Trichur	447	453	481	481	474	485	477	473	460	444	446	447
10	Chalakudy	469	472	488	492	486	494	485	482	471	465	460	462
11	Munnar	429	450	450	463	455	455	451	453	445	441	448	451
12	Kozhikode	460	480	505	509	476	487	488	489	467	452	455	452

(Base for Kozhikode is average prices for the period July 1935 to June 1936=100. For other centres base is August 1939=100.)

After April 1959 the numbers steadily increased and reached the maximum in July 1959. A considerable fall was registered during August but was followed by an almost equal ascent in September 1959. During October and November Alwaye, Trichur and Chalakkudy registered a decrease while Trivandrum and Quilon registered an increase. The indices at the remaining centres remained more or less stationary. On the whole, the index numbers showed a downward trend during December 1959 and January 1960. During February 1960, an increasing trend was observed in the index at Ernakulam and Munnar while a decreasing trend was experienced in the index at Ernakulam and Munnar while a decreasing trend was experienced in the index at Quilon, Alwaye and Chalakkudy. All the centres except Punalur, Trichur and Chalakkudy registered a decline during March 1960. Taking the average for the centres the index went up by 12 points during the year under review.

4. Farm Prices

The Department continued to collect farm prices from almost all the taluks. The data were used for construction of indices of parity between prices received and paid by farmers.

5. Coir Prices

The Department continued to collect and publish monthly prices of different varieties of coir yarn and raw and retted husk, at important coir producing centres. Tables showing the wholesale prices of important varieties of coir yarn at important coir producing centres in the Travancore-Cochin area and Malabar area for the period under reference are appended herewith.

In the case of Anjengo (superior), Anjengo (ordinary) Ashtamudy and Mangadan (T-C Area) the trend in prices during the 1st half of the period under reference was one of decline, while during the 3rd quarter an increasing trend was experienced. The trend in prices during the 4th quarter was of an irregular nature. The price level in March 1960 was however lower than that during April 1959. The prices of M. K. Yarn (sandy) and without sand showed a slight increase during the first half of the year. The trend in prices for the varieties was irregular after October 1959. The price level at the end of the year was almost the same as that of the beginning of the year. In regard to Aratory also there were irregular fluctuations though not to a very appreciable extent. In respect of Mangadan Coir (Malabar area) and Ponnani Coir a marked rise in price was noted till October 1959. But the prices fell after October. The price level for Mangadan and Ponnani Coir during March 1960 was higher by 10 per cent and 24 per cent respectively when compared to the price level during March 1959.

The prices of Tirur Coir, Beypore and Pachachoody had in general an increasing trend and the price level at the end of 1959-60 was higher than that at the close of 1958-59 by about 13 per cent, 11 per cent and 16 per cent respectively. The following table shows the average monthly prices of different varieties of coir for the period under report.

TABLE I—Statement of prices of different varieties of Coir Yarn (Travancore-Cochin area)
(Unit of quotation: 1 Candy of 672 lb.)

Serial No.	Name of variety	April 1959	May 1959	June 1959	July 1959	August 1959	September 1959
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Anjengo (Superior)	273.40	265.81	264.01	263.51	258.75	254.88
2	Anjengo (Ordinary)	242.32	243.44	237.41	236.39	237.33	232.38
3	Mangadan	246.00	241.85	240.78	241.15	241.31	241.31
4	Ashtamudi	197.92	188.33	183.75	183.33	184.17	198.75
5	Aratory	236.70	239.43	242.38	245.69	244.40	235.20
6	Parur Yarn (thick)	198.75	197.00	203.75	198.00	190.00	195.00
7	Parur Yarn (thin)	226.88	231.25	232.50	232.00	225.02	226.25
8	Vycome Yarn	238.44	238.25	233.13	225.25	232.35	231.88
9	M. K. Yarn (sandy)	150.00	152.00	153.13	151.00	152.53	153.13
10	M. K. Yarn (without sand)	245.00	249.00	250.00	248.00	246.25	246.25

TABLE I—(cont.)

Serial No.	Name of variety	October 1959	November 1959	December 1959	January 1960	February 1960	March 1960
		9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Anjengo (Superior)	258.82	264.94	265.71	265.07	263.95	265.44
2	Anjengo (Ordinary)	237.90	242.29	244.74	242.92	234.16	236.59
3	Mangadan	241.00	242.69	243.63	245.05	242.06	243.48
4	Ashtamudi	195.20	194.17	200.00	206.00	201.25	196.58
5	Aratory	239.71	246.47	245.22	244.80	244.80	238.32
6	Parur Yarn (thick)	211.00	205.50	212.75	205.00	211.25	219.50
7	Parur Yarn (thin)	233.00	235.00	231.25	230.40	233.75	237.50
8	Vycome Yarn	229.63	226.72	231.88	229.25	224.22	231.88
9	M. K. Yarn (sandy)	155.50	155.00	158.13	156.00	156.50	155.00
10	M. K. Yarn (without sand)	251.00	245.00	246.25	245.00	245.00	245.00

TABLE II—Statement of prices of different varieties of Coir Yarn (Malabar area)
(Unit of quotation: 1 Candy of 672 lb.)

Serial No.	Variety	April 1959		May 1959		June 1959		July 1959		August 1959		September 1959	
		Rs.	3	Rs.	4	Rs.	5	Rs.	6	Rs.	7	Rs.	8
1	2												
1	Mangadan Coir (Malabar area)	..	227.50	233.82	245.00	247.52	250.60	261.80					
2	Ponnani Coir	..	190.00	183.84	190.20	190.08	204.00	204.00					
3	Vanna Coir	..	185.36	181.44	182.00	172.48	179.20	181.44					
4	Tirur Coir	..	184.49	190.15	188.93	184.41	194.88	195.80					
5	Beypore	..	178.55	178.93	162.00	158.40	178.56	175.68					
6	Quilandy	..	212.40	216.00	207.20	204.00	215.80	218.20					
7	Pachachoody	..	129.60	144.96	147.60	144.00	127.20	129.60					
8	Quilandy Choody	..	186.50	195.00	180.00	166.00	180.00	182.50					

TABLE II—(cont.)

Serial No.	Variety	October 1959	November 1959	December 1959	January 1960	February 1960	March 1960
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Mangadan Coir (Malabar area)	265.92	263.20	25.94	263.80	258.50	245.00
2	Ponnani Coir	215.43	252.00	245.00	244.53	316.95	234.60
3	Vanna Coir	187.74	217.42	217.79	217.91	201.92	198.24
4	Tirur Coir	199.09	197.87	202.07	205.71	209.53	208.60
5	Beyyore	173.86	174.72	185.62	185.74	180.90	183.94
6	Quilandy	214.56	217.20	216.00	216.00	217.20	219.42
7	Pachachoody	131.52	139.20	139.20	139.20	139.20	139.20
8	Quilandy Choody	192.00	191.75	191.25	192.00	196.25	200.00

The following graphs showing the price relatives with price during April 1959 as 100 for important commodities at selected centres are given in the Appendix. :—

1. Relative wholesale prices of Rice
2. Relative wholesale prices of Copra
3. Relative wholesale prices of Coconut Oil
4. Relative wholesale prices of Black Pepper
5. Relative wholesale prices of Ginger
6. Relative wholesale prices of Turmeric
7. Relative wholesale prices of Banana
8. Relative wholesale prices of Arecanut
9. Relative wholesale prices of Lemongrass Oil
10. Relative retail price of Rice
11. Relative retail price of Tapioca
12. Relative retail price of Coconut
13. Relative retail price of Coconut Oil
14. Relative retail price of Arecanut
15. Relative wholesale price of different varieties of Coir Yarn (T-C area)
16. Relative wholesale price of different varieties of Coir Yarn (Malabar area)

The following graphs showing the cost of living indices for some of the important centres are also given in the Appendix.

17. Working class cost of living index numbers for Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Ernakulam, Trichur, Munnar and Kozhikode.

II. Index Series relating to Agricultural Economy

A separate unit for the regular calculation of the various indices relating to Agricultural Economy was formed in October 1959. The index number between prices received and prices paid by farmers were being compiled in this Department till October 1956. This series related to former T-C State. The new series were compiled with base 1952-53 for Kerala State. Monthly indices were calculated from 1953 July. The work relating to the following indices are in progress:—

1. Index of wholesale price of agricultural commodities.
2. Index of agricultural wages.
3. Index of export of agricultural commodities.

III. Planning Statistics

The Statistical Cell for Planning Statistics established during March 1957 has been continued during the year. The main items of work attended to by the Cell are as follows:—

- (1) The quarterly progress report for all Plan Schemes of the State for the 1st quarter of 1959-60 has been submitted to Government.

(2) The annual progress report on various Plan Schemes of the State for the year 1958-59 has been prepared and submitted to Government for publication.

(3) Progress report for all Plan Schemes of the State for the 1st nine months of 1959-60 has been published.

In addition to the above work the Cell has also attended to the work regarding the reports of the Plan Schemes of this Department to be sent to State Government and Government of India.

During the year the Department conducted an intensive training for a batch of 6 candidates selected as Block Level Progress Assistants. Refresher courses were also conducted at Kozhikode during the year for the Primary Reporting Agencies, viz., Investigators and Statistical Inspectors of this Department working in Kozhikode and Cannanore Districts.

IV. National Income Unit

The National Income Unit began to function from 1st October 1959. The Unit has prepared preliminary estimates of regional income of Kerala at current prices for the years 1955-56 to 1957-58 and submitted to Government. The report has been published recently.

In estimating the regional income of Kerala, there are still certain gaps in the available statistical information which could not be satisfactorily bridged. The estimates can therefore be considered as only provisional.

Certain facts and figures

	1955-56 Rs.	1956-57 Rs.	1957-58 Rs.
Total income of Kerala (Rs. in crores) ..	332.2	353.3	368.0
Total income of India (Rs. in crores) ..	9,980.0	11,310.0	11,400.0
Per capita income of Kerala ..	227.5	238.1	243.5
Per capita income of India ..	260.6	291.5	290.1
Percentage income of National income over previous year—Kerala ..	6.5	6.5	4.0
Percentage income of National income over previous year—India ..	..	13.3	0.8
Percentage income of per capita income over the previous years —Kerala ..	..	4.7	2.3
Percentage income of per capita income over the previous years —India ..	..	11.9	0.5

Both regional income of Kerala and per capita income of Kerala have registered a steady increase from 1955-56 to 1957-58. Compared with all-India figures it can be seen that on the whole, the regional income of Kerala at current prices has increased only 10.8 per cent during the two years under review while that of India has shown an increase of 14.2 per cent. Similarly the per capita income of Kerala has increased only 7 per cent during the period while the corresponding increase of all-India per capita income is 11.3 per cent. This means that the regional income of Kerala is moving at a slower pace than that of India and the effort required to raise the per capita income of Kerala to all-India level is considerable.

The above comparison has been made with the regional income and per capita income of Kerala and those of India, framed at current prices. For a strict and more valid comparison of the development of economy over years (both State and National levels) it is necessary to compare the total and per capita incomes at constant prices. These figures will be included when the final estimates are prepared.

The table below gives sector-wise distribution, the total and per capita income of Kerala and India for the years 1955-56 to 1957-58 at current prices.

Total per capita income for Kerala and India for the years 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58

Serial number	Industrial origin	1955-56				1956-57		
		Total income (Rs. in crores)		Per capita income (Rs.)		Total income (Rs. in crores)		
		India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	India	Kerala
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	Total	9,980.0	332.2	260.6	227.5	11,310.0	353.8	
1	Agriculture	4,390.0	151.3	114.6	103.6	5,380.0	167.5	
2	Animal Husbandry and ancilliary activities		10.7		7.3		11.9	
3	Forestry	70.0	2.5	1.8	1.7	80.0	2.4	
4	Fisheries	60.0	5.5	1.6	3.8	60.0	5.8	
5	Mining	100.0	2.0	2.6	1.4	120.0	1.5	
6	Factory Establishment	780.0	12.0	20.4	8.2	900.0	11.8	
7	Small Enterprises	970.0	21.4	25.3	14.7	980.0	21.7	
8	Communications	50.0	..	1.3	..	50.0	..	
9	Railways	250.0	3.5	6.5	2.4	280.0	3.5	
10	Other Transport and Commerce	1,490.0	55.9	38.9	38.3	1,520.0	56.9	
11	Organised Banks and Insurance	90.0	3.5	2.4	2.4	100.0	4.3	
12	Professions, Arts and Domestic Services	700.0	31.3	18.3	21.4	730.0	32.8	
13	Public Authorities	570.0	14.6	14.9	10.0	610.0	15.4	
14	House property	460.0	18.0	12.0	12.3	480.0	18.3	
15	Net earned income from abroad	..	..	..	..	10.0	..

Total per capita income for Kerala and India for the year 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58—(cont.)

Serial number	Industrial origin	1956-57		1957-58			
		Per capita income (Rs.)		Total income (Rs. in crores)		Per capita income (Rs.)	
		India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala
		9	10	11	12	13	14
	Total	291.5	238.1	11,400.0	368.0	290.1	243.5
1	Agriculture	138.7	112.7	5,140.0	174.6	130.8	115.6
2	Animal Husbandry and ancilliary activities		8.0		12.2		8.1
3	Forestry	2.0	1.6	80.0	3.2	2.0	2.1
4	Fisheries	1.5	3.9	70.0	5.1	1.8	3.5
5	Mining	3.1	1.0	140.0	2.3	3.6	1.5
6	Factory Establishment	23.2	7.9	980.0	13.2	24.9	8.7
7	Small Enterprises	25.3	14.6	1,000.0	22.1	25.5	14.6
8	Communications	1.3	..	50.0	..	1.3	..
9	Railways	7.2	2.4	320.0	3.5	8.1	2.3
10	Other Transport and Commerce	39.2	38.3	1,580.0	57.8	40.2	38.3
11	Organised Banks and Insurance	2.8	2.9	120.0	4.7	3.1	3.1
12	Professions, Arts and Domestic Services	18.8	22.1	780.0	34.5	19.8	22.7
13	Public Authorities	15.7	10.4	660.0	16.2	16.8	10.7
14	House property	12.4	12.3	490.0	18.6	12.5	12.3
15	Net earned income from abroad	0.3	..	10.0	..	0.3	..

V. Trade Statistics

The Department continued to attend to the collection and compilation of statistics of exports from and imports into the State (seaborne and railborne). The data on seaborne trade are collected for every month from the Customs Offices at the various ports through the staff of the Department except for Cochin. In regard to Cochin Port daily data are supplied by the Customs Office, Cochin. As regards railborne movement of goods, data are collected by the field staff of the Department from the various railway stations in the State.

The data relating to the seaborne trade up to 1957-58 were compiled and studied with special reference to the various currency areas of the world. The total value of seaborne exports from and imports into the ports in Kerala during the period 1951-52 to 1958-59 is given in the subjoined table.

Year	Value in crores of Rupees	
	Export	Import
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
1956-57	81.50	61.80
1957-58	88.86	56.74
1958-59	93.76	N.A.

The major commodities exported during the year under review were tea, rubber (raw), oilcakes, lemongrass oil, coir and coir products, coffee, copra, cardamom and betelnuts. Cashewnuts, oal, ock and oal tar, metals and ores, machinery and mill works, cotton piece goods, etc., were some of the important commodities imported to the ports of the State during the year under report.

The following statement shows the commodity-wise distribution of the total quantum and value of exports during the years 1951-52 to 1958-59:—

Export of Important Agricultural Commodities through the Ports of Kerala during the years 1951-52 to 1958-59

Serial number	Commodities	Unit	Quantity										
			1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
1	Betelnuts	Cwt.	39417	58291	43865	44726	56822	49176	69976	94440			
2	Cardamom	Tons	2369	4251	3233	4048	5436	5221	5821	5384			
3	Cashew kernels		20858	24124	25761	32078	30541	24282	33338	34312			
4	Cashew shell liquid	Gals.	1285454	1261499	1342444	1301771	1048047	1126492	963088	790935			
5	Cocoanuts	Nos.	110225933	124657217	99918805	123540968	142303199	135039729	129023203	113012598			
6	Copra	Tons	14268	19289	14539	12718	15757	10131	11690	21773			
7	Coffee	Cwt.	13527	14985	47629	31732	30552	71052*	61938	102461			
8	Coir and Coir products		1403720	1646863	1607485	1685568	1734855	1841108	1677355	2610456			
9	Cocconut oil	Gals.	2309252	4281398	1956102	1823155	1665698	1130550	1477260	2137236			
10	Fish and Prawns	Cwt.	41011	107694	125678	99408	43033	95742	120855	115953			
11	Ginger		127606	110498	96748	87238	134331	242978	155980	168445			
12	Lemongrass oil	Gals.	121845	1102071	162401	142239	193672	266480	320854	292883			
13	Oil cakes	Tons	3377	3523	2685	3803	5753	3721	3637	6673			
14	Pepper	Cwt.	333021	300466	341125	339823	340475	424822	395686	320947			
15	Rubber (Raw)	Tons	17413	17428	23155	20766	21408	20337	21145	20530			
16	Tea	Lb.	78952724	7368504	84582655	80221032	84201622	823822726	100598926	91634008			
17	Wood and Timber	..	..	..	Not available	..	..	..	..	..

* Provisional.

Export of Important Agricultural Commodities through the Ports of Kerala during the years 1951-52 to 1958-59—(cont.)

Serial number	Commodity	Value (in Rupees)									
		1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59		
1	Betelnuts	40,02,802	72,37,668	58,67,080	63,78,339	83,05,589	75,44,178	1,32,76,487	2,13,52,397		
2	Cardamom	29,75,092	37,21,656	30,15,717	37,48,686	57,70,319	58,50,496	61,34,263	61,34,263		
3	Cashew kernels	9,21,16,680	11,17,19,003	8,86,33,370	10,49,09,558	13,09,47,253	11,54,79,485	15,68,30,797	13,95,53,695		
4	Cashew shell	58,24,640	59,78,911	50,49,277	45,97,074	34,80,967	39,59,933	35,85,169	29,37,129		
5	Cocoanuts	2,46,48,559	2,12,38,184	2,40,94,644	2,19,09,625	2,44,53,337	2,34,99,516	2,61,67,419	2,81,88,232		
6	Copra	2,41,17,091	2,97,75,302	1,74,38,565	1,80,45,179	1,91,31,536	1,49,07,476	1,96,99,806	3,93,48,621		
7	Coffee	42,69,145	42,12,140	1,48,74,808	91,57,598	1,02,98,813	2,00,56,623*	1,51,54,837	2,43,69,134		
8	Coir and Coir products	10,28,36,083	8,14,21,739	9,04,73,305	9,32,41,498	9,85,92,633	10,25,50,131	8,79,67,647	13,22,72,481		
9	Cocunut oil	2,00,65,842	2,87,85,434	1,62,03,884	1,36,62,576	1,20,61,743	73,63,027	1,13,97,455	2,19,08,483		
10	Fish and Prawns	47,46,637	1,00,97,144	1,02,78,705	78,88,610	31,94,153	1,30,38,239	1,50,15,227	1,51,67,216		
11	Ginger	1,59,11,303	79,98,730	81,88,229	1,02,82,751	1,70,34,019	2,40,97,797	81,97,873	74,00,035		
12	Lemongrass oil	1,28,88,999	39,73,562	72,62,374	1,04,72,637	1,30,75,675	1,47,18,818	1,38,40,709	95,22,589		
13	Oil cakes	13,49,222	14,72,710	9,91,014	11,29,613	16,66,967	12,02,148	13,43,034	28,36,414		
14	Pepper	22,18,66,576	18,23,01,662	12,56,05,906	7,10,11,867	5,65,40,370	4,84,56,584	4,15,75,220	3,62,15,529		
15	Rubber (Raw)	4,86,51,305	5,09,50,872	6,85,07,280	6,05,64,721	6,47,02,538	6,89,50,064	6,88,76,629	6,88,76,629		
16	Tea	16,88,51,876	15,25,87,579	20,05,19,438	24,29,60,315	2,208,95,589	22,33,78,550	24,34,88,434	23,73,93,483		
17	Wood and Timber	92,12,447	1,06,32,007	1,08,31,444	1,16,57,433	1,71,42,227	1,77,55,489	2,06,09,868	2,20,88,173		

* Provisional.

Note.—(1) For 1956-57 exports figures of the Port of Kollhottam are not included being not available.

(2) The export figures for Cashew Kernels for 1956-57 do not include the exports from Quilon Port for the first half of 1956-57.

The percentage contribution of each of the important commodities towards the annual export value for the years 1951-52 to 1958-59 is given below:

Commodity	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Tea ..	20	19	25	30	26	27	27	25
Pepper ..	26	22	15	9	7	6	5	4
Cashew Kernel ..	12	14	11	13	15	14	18	15
Coir and Coir products ..	13	11	12	12	12	13	10	14
Others ..	29	34	37	36	40	40	40	42
Total ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The percentage contribution of coir and coir products, Tea and Cashew Kernel remained more or less steady. But there has been a continuous decline in the percentage contribution of Pepper mainly due to the fall in the price of the commodity.

The following table shows the percentage contribution of the currency areas towards the annual export value during the years 1951-52 to 1957-58:—

Currency Area	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Sterling (Coastal) ..	28	30	28	25	30	31	31	..
Sterling (Non-coastal) ..	30	28	31	38	32	30	29	..
Hard ..	27	32	25	28	23	22	26	..
Soft ..	15	10	16	9	15	17	14	..
Total ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	..

Sterling area (non-coastal) remained the largest consumer of Indian tea. Cashew Kernels and Cashew Shell liquid largely found their market in the Hard currency areas. Soft currency areas showed the highest demand for Cardamom, Coir Yarn and Coir fibre, Lemongrass Oil and Coffee. Betelnuts, Coconuts, Copra, Coconut Oil, Ginger, Raw rubber and Wood and Timber were mainly exported to other Indian Ports which have been classified under Sterling (coastal) area.

Studies have also been made on the annual imports into the Ports in Kerala from 1951-52 to 1957-58.

The percentage contribution of some of the important commodities towards the annual import value for the years 1954-55 to 1957-58 is given below :

Commodity	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Cashewnuts ..	7	9	8	12
Paddy, Rice and Grains ..	19	6	9	5
Mineral oils ..	18	17	20	21
Cotton goods ..	6	7	5	5
Metals and Ores ..	5	6	7	8
Machinery and Mill work ..	4	4	6	5
Coal and Coke ..	3	3	3	4
Others ..	38	48	42	40
Total ..	100	100	100	100

The collection of data on movement of goods by Rail was started in the year 1958. The data were collected from 118 Railway Stations in Kerala, by the field staff of this Department. The month-wise consolidation of data for the year 1959 was attended to in the Head Office. In regard to certain commodities like Paddy, Rice, Coconuts, Copra, Oilcakes, Oil seeds and their products tabulation is done on State-wise basis to meet the needs of the Government of India.

CHAPTER IV—OFFICIAL STATISTICS

I. Labour Statistics

The Director of Statistics continued to function as the Statistics Authority of the State for the collection of Statistics under the Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules from registered Factories which come within the purview of the Factories Act, 1948 and also from plantations as defined in the Plantation Labour Act, 1951.

The compilation and analysis of the returns under the following enactments forwarded by the Labour Department were also done in this office:—

- (i) Factories Act.
- (ii) Payment of Wages Act.
- (iii) Indian Trade Unions Act.

(iv) Workmens' Compensation Act.

(v) Maternity Benefit Act.

1. Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules

All factories registered under the Factories Act and which fall under the following categories :—

(i) Employing 10 or more workers and using power ;

(ii) Employing 20 or more workers and not using power ;

and all plantations coming under the Plantation Labour Act come within the purview of the Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules. The quarterly returns collected from the above establishments give information on—

(i) number of workers and total number of man-shifts worked by them, and

(ii) basic wages, dearness allowance, bonus, etc., paid to the workers.

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

One thousand one hundred and eighteen factories submitted their quarterly returns for the first quarter of 1959. The average earning of a worker for the month of March 1959 in some of the important industries is given in the following table:—

Industry	Average earning of a worker during March 1959		
	Men	Women	Children
1	2	3	4
Rice Mill ..	Rs. 40·95	Rs. 23·82	Rs. ..
Tea ..	51·82	37·95	26·25
Cashew ..	39·40	22·41	19·27
Textiles ..	73·32	59·86	22·16
Coir :	62·58	43·60	21·83
Saw Mill ..	74·79	21·88	..
Printing ..	87·69	33·32	..
Rubber ..	56·63	50·10	..
Bricks and Tiles ..	58·23	37·53	26·09

2. Factories Act

It is obligatory on the part of the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948, to submit annual and half-yearly returns to the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Trivandrum. According to the Factory Rules, 1957, one copy of each of the above returns is to be sent to the Director of Statistics. The returns are consolidated and the statements furnished to the Labour Bureau, Simla together with a report on the working of the above Act.

The following categories of factories come under the Factories Act :—

- (i) Factories using power and employing 10 or more workers ;
- (ii) Factories not using power and employing 20 or more workers ;
- (iii) Factories registered under Section 85 of the Factories Act.

Working of the Factories Act for the year 1958.—The number of factories at the beginning of the year 1958 was reported to be 1,621. During the year 549 factories were registered and 24 were removed from the rolls. Thus at the end of year there were 2,146 factories on the register. Of these, 487 were factories registered under section 85.

The average daily employment in the 2,138 registered factories (working) in the State during the year 1958 has been estimated at 1.65 lakhs. During the year, 1,200 factories (56 per cent of the total number of working factories) employing 92,889 workers submitted the annual returns under the Factories Act. The estimated employment in the 938 working factories which did not submit the returns was 72,901.

Cotton textiles, cashew, bricks and tiles, coir, tea, saw mill and rubber are some of the important industries of the State and these account for about 75 per cent of the total employment in registered factories in the various industries.

The factories working in the State may be broadly classified into five groups, viz., (1) Food industries, (2) Cotton textiles, (3) Other textiles (Coir being the main industry), (4) Metals and Chemicals and (5) Other manufacturing industries.

The number of working factories and the average daily employment in these industry groups are as follows :—

Name of industry group	No. of working factories during the year 1958	Average daily employment (estimated)
Food industries ..	773	83,273
Cotton textiles ..	243	19,691
Other textiles ..	154	14,162
Metals and chemicals ..	112	8,646
Other manufacturing industries ..	856	40,018
Total ..	2,138	165,790

Working of the Factories Act for the first half of 1959.—Two thousand three hundred and four factories registered under the Factories Act were working in the State during the half-year ending 30th June 1959. Of these only 1,325 factories submitted the half-yearly returns for the period under review. The average daily employment in these 1,325 factories was 1,06,243. The employment in the 979 factories which did not submit the half-yearly returns was estimated at 58,217. Thus the total estimated average daily employment in registered factories during the first half of 1959 was 1,64,460. Details regarding the average daily employment in some important industries are given below :—

Industry	No. of working factories submitting returns	Average daily employment in factories submitting returns	No. of working factories not submitting returns	Estimated average daily employment in factories not submitting returns
Rice mill ..	100	986	48	627
Oil mill ..	106	850	112	1,111
Tea ..	107	5,282	14	588
Cashew ..	79	38,156	92	29,245
Beedi ..	40	1,129	48	1,627
Textiles ..	137	14,070	139	6,046
Coir ..	102	10,244	66	2,830
Sawmill ..	80	2,501	57	1,035
Splints and Veneers ..	44	2,206	32	1,600
Rubber ..	50	1,829	20	343
Bricks and Tiles ..	98	9,415	59	3,186
General engineering ..	26	907	18	603

3. Payment of Wages Act

All factories registered under the Factories Act (except those registered under section 85 of the Act) come within the purview of the above Act. These factories have to submit an annual return on average daily employment, wages paid, fines realised, etc., in respect of persons employed in the factories and drawing up to Rs. 400 per mensem. The return has to be submitted to the Chief Inspector of Factories with a copy to the Director of Statistics. The returns are consolidated in this office and the statements forwarded to the Director, Labour Bureau.

Working of the Payment of Wages Act for the year 1958.—One thousand and ninety-six factories employing 84,471 workers submitted the annual return under the Payment of Wages Act for the year 1958. An amount of Rs. 540·8 lakhs was paid to these workers as wages (including bonus, money value of concessions, etc.). 65·4 per cent of the total wages was paid to the workers as basic wages. The following table gives the average monthly earnings of a worker in some selected industries on the basis of the returns received in this office.

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Average monthly earning of a worker during 1958</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>
Cashew	.. 26·85
Coir	.. 58·51
Textiles	.. 64·98
Bricks and tiles	.. 53·52
Tea	.. 54·01
Rubber	.. 67·49
Saw Mill	.. 62·08
Splints and Veneers	.. 29·88
All	.. 53·35

4. Indian Trade Union Act

The annual returns under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 are collected by the Registrar of Trade Unions (Labour Commissioner, Trivandrum) and are forwarded to this office for compilation and preparation of statements and report. The returns relate to the financial year (from 1st April to 31st March) and give details regarding membership, income, and expenditure; assets and liabilities, etc., of the trade unions registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act. The statements prepared from these returns are forwarded to the Labour Bureau together with a review on the working of the Act.

Working of the Trade Unions Act for the year 1958-59.—At the beginning of the year 1958-59, the number of trade unions on the register was 1219. During the year 365 unions were newly registered and 34 were removed from the rolls. Thus the total number of trade unions at the end of the year was 1550 of which 1533 were State Unions (unions whose objects are confined to the State), 13 were Central Unions (unions whose objects are not confined to the State) and the rest Federations.

Nine hundred and nine State Unions, 7 Central Unions and 4 Federations submitted the annual returns for the year 1958-59. The number of members in the 909 State Unions which submitted the annual returns was 327,425 at the beginning of the year and this has increased to 368,498 towards the end of the year. Women members constituted 24 per cent of the total strength in the trade unions submitting returns.

The 920 Trade Unions which submitted returns had an income of Rs. 13,06,696 during the year and the expenditure of these unions was reported to be Rs. 12,22,417. The accompanying table gives industry-wise figures relating to membership, income and expenditure of the trade unions.

**Statistics of Trade Unions registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act
for the year ending 31st March 1959**

Classification of Trade Unions	Number of members											
	No. of Trade Unions at the end of the year		No. of Trade Unions which submitted returns		At the beginning of the year			Left during the year		At the end of the year		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total	Male	Female	
1												
STATE UNIONS												
(i) <i>Employees' Unions:</i>												
Plantations	1533	909	327425	77134	36061	368498	279704	88794				
Mining and quarrying other than coal	1525	902	325474	76944	35929	366489	277720	88769				
Food, beverages and tobacco	120	71	81809	24738	12280	94267	71058	23209				
Cotton textiles	24	12	5914	857	228	6543	6206	337				
Other textiles	200	117	60587	15366	5482	70471	3030	40162				
Wood and cork	78	60	13953	3962	1720	16195	13345	2850				
Paper	81	40	32225	3053	1556	33722	24522	9200				
Printing and publishing	70	45	6203	1960	1381	6782	6351	431				
Leather	6	5	1657	200	42	1815	1502	313				
Rubber	36	27	2971	660	662	2969	2821	148				
Chemicals	2	1	116	1	60	57	57	..				
	18	13	2812	468	882	2398	2164	234				
	14	11	1953	246	69	2130	2096	35				

**Statistics of Trade Unions registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act
for the year ending 31st March 1959—(cont.)**

Classification of Trade Unions	General Fund							
	Opening balance		Income		Expenditure		Closing balance	
	Rs.	10	Rs.	11	Rs.	12	Rs.	13
STATE UNIONS								
(i) <i>Employees' Unions :</i>								
Plantations	..	2,55,399.67		12,69,387.58		11,80,655.62		3,44,131.63
Mining and quarrying other than coal	..	2,44,834.18		12,33,836.37		11,52,514.23		3,26,156.32
Food, beverages and tobacco	..	8,706.11		1,90,892.11		1,89,127.36		10,476.86
Cotton textiles	..	6,728.15		16,944.15		15,987.76		7,684.54
Other textiles	..	17,768.18		2,50,995.62		2,32,369.22		36,394.58
Wood and cork	..	10,549.95		50,931.06		45,910.37		15,570.64
Paper	..	5,930.12		71,891.50		65,679.4		12,142.15
Printing and publishing	..	3,040.21		19,733.58		18,666.94		4,406.85
Leather	..	1,533.58		8,455.03		5,724.77		4,283.84
Rubber	..	764.08		11,012.54		9,515.41		2,261.21
Chemicals	..	350.44		974.96		1,273.55		51.85
	..	6,144.93		7,041.19		8,053.22		5,132.90
	..	7,176.90		17,552.43		14,320.08		10,409.25

**Statistics of Trade Unions registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act
for the year ending 31st March 1959—(cont.)**

Classification of Trade Unions	No. of Trade Unions at the end of the year	No. of Trade Unions which submitted returns	Number of members								
			At the beginning of the year	Joined during the year	Left during the year	At the end of the year					
						Total	Males	Female			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(i) Employees' Unions—(cont.)											
Cement	2	2	564	9	..	573	569	4			
Tiles and other non-metallic mineral products	..	..	10374	1740	1110	11004	10079	925	
Metals	59	44	2139	216	187	2168	2127	41			
Machinery	24	14	2352	438	243	2547	2535	12			
Transport equipment	37	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction	2	..	6058	1242	471	6829	6655	174			
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	63	31	4329	1805	475	5659	5450	209			
Commerce	44	25	7174	2970	605	9539	8832	707			
Transport, Storage and Communication Services	63	38	46814	7692	4655	49851	48205	1826			
Miscellaneous	192	109	7180	1392	608	7964	6298	1666			
..	120	68	28290	7929	3213	33006	26720	6286			
..	270	142	1951	190	132	2009	1984	25			
..	8	7	6300	1416	357	7359	7306	53			
..	13	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Employers' Unions											
CENTRAL UNIONS											

**Statistics of Trade Unions registered under the Indian Trade Union Act
for the year ending 31st March 1959—(cont.)**

Classification of Trade Unions	General Fund							
	Opening balance		Income		Expenditure		Closing balance	
	Rs.	10	Rs.	11	Rs.	12	Rs.	13
(i) <i>Employees' Unions—(cont.)</i>								
Cement		34.53		16,308.18		15,493.93		848.78
Tiles and other non-metallic mineral products	..	18,066.78		40,931.53		36,428.91		22,569.40
Metals	..	11,795.97		13,794.63		13,776.13		11,814.47
Machinery	..	2,873.57		13,112.98		12,268.02		3,718.53
Transport equipment	..							
Construction	..	2,179.10		27,872.12		26,446.54		3,604.68
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	..	3,639.47		35,980.19		34,152.88		5,466.78
Commerce	..	40,846.26		41,617.28		36,419.27		45,044.27
Transport, Storage and Communication	..	72,097.98		2,69,188.63		2,51,668.73		89,617.88
Services	..	11,837.43		41,294.55		34,470.71		18,661.27
Miscellaneous	..	12,450.44		87,312.11		84,760.96		15,001.59
(ii) <i>Employers' Unions</i>	..	10,565.49		35,551.21		28,141.39		17,975.31
CENTRAL UNIONS	..	33,326.69		34,042.41		38,554.55		28,514.55

Statistics of Trade Unions—(cont.)

6-4

	Number of federations at the		Number of federations sub- mitting returns	Number of unions							General fund		
	end of the year			At the beginning of the year	Affiliated during the year	Disaffiliated during the year	At the end of the year	Opening balance	Income	Expenditure	Closing balance		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
Federations	4	4	40	..	..	40	464'67	3,266'50	3,206'50	524'67			

5. Workmens' Compensation Act

The Deputy Labour Commissioner, Trivandrum continued to be the Commissioner for Workmens' Compensation. He collects the annual returns under the Workmens' Compensation Act and forward them to this office for compilation and preparation of statements. These returns give information on number of accidents and occupational diseases and also the amount of compensation paid to the workers. The annual statements prepared from the returns are furnished to the Labour Bureau, Simla regularly.

Working of the Act during the year 1958:—During the year 1958, 593 accidents were reported to have occurred in the establishments covered by the Act and a sum of Rs. 27,380 was given to the workers as compensation. No occupational disease was reported during the year.

Returns giving the number of accidents classified according to the wages received by the workers were collected by this Department directly from the establishments covered by the Act. The statement prepared from these returns showed that the maximum number of accidents occurred to the workers getting wages from Rs. 40 to 45 a month.

6. Maternity Benefit Act

Two statements compiled from the returns under the Maternity Benefit Act forwarded by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Chief Inspector of Plantations are sent to the Director, Labour Bureau.

During the year 1958, 23,923 women workers were reported to have claimed maternity benefits in factories and plantations. 23,328 claims were accepted and paid either fully or partially and an amount of Rs. 13,67,971 was given as maternity benefits during the year.

Industrial Disputes.—Various returns on industrial disputes resulting in work-stoppages are forwarded to this office by the District Labour Officer of the State for compilation and preparation of statements. The most important periodical among them is 'The Monthly Review of Work-stoppages'. The primary object of the statistics collected in this return is to bring out information on work-stoppages leading to loss in economic activity, and consequently loss in production. The statement prepared from the above return is forwarded to the Labour Bureau, Simla. From practical considerations it has been decided that only those work-stoppages affecting 10 or more workers should be included in the statement. Particulars regarding work-stoppages in various industrial sectors during the year 1959 is given in the table appended.

Particulars of Work-stoppages during 1959

Serial number	Industry	Total number of disputes		By causes						Details of work-stoppages				Result				Method of settlement				Remarks
		Wages	Bonus	Working condition	Retrenchment	Others	No. of workers normally employed	No. of workers affected	Total number of mandays lost	Successful	Unsuccessful	Partially successful	Indefinite	Conciliation	Direct negotiation	Adjudication	Mediation	Others				
1	All	243	41	44	3	19	136	67,105	54,427	281,616	75	3	30	21	80	16	8	4	21	There were 107 Token Strikes		
2	Plantation	45	3	2	..	4	36	11,605	10,518	24,513	5	1	3	1	5	3	..	1	1	33 Strikes were Taken		
3	Textiles	23	2	..	1	1	19	7,604	4,330	28,284	1	..	4	1	6	..	..	..	..	17 do.
4	Coir	18	3	1	..	..	14	3,315	2,437	4,761	3	..	3	..	4	1	..	..	1	12 do.
5	Saw Mills	10	3	2	..	2	3	756	756	9,025	2	..	4	..	4	1	..	..	1	3 do.
6	Matches	13	7	1	..	1	4	693	658	728	2	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	7	4 do.
7	Tiles	21	7	3	1	2	8	3,333	2,276	16,633	7	1	4	2	5	4	1	2	2	4 do.		
8	Cashew	37	1	23	..	2	11	21,493	21,316	114,287	31	..	2	3	32	1	3	..	..	4 do.
9	Transport	3	..	..	..	1	2	171	144	7,516	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	1 do.
9	Miscellaneous	73	15	12	1	6	39	18,135	11,992	75,869	24	1	10	5	22	6	3	1	8	32 do.		

N.B.—During the year, there were 97 token strikes due to political reasons as a result of which 20,450 workers were affected and 20,450 mandays were lost. These have also been included in the figures given above. At the close of the year, 2 strikes in plantations affecting 360 workers, one strike affecting 168 workers in a Saw Mill, 3 strikes affecting 438 workers in Tite Factories and 1 strike affecting 59 workers in Miscellaneous Industries, were continuing.

Statements giving number of lay-offs, retrenchments, closures, etc., number of workes involved and number of mandays lost are also prepared from the returns furnished by the District Labour Officers.

II. Industrial Statistics

This Department is responsible for the collection and compilation of Industrial Statistics and Plantation Statistics.

During the year under reference the annual census of Manufacturing Industries for 1958 has been conducted by this Department. This is part of an all India Census and covers all registered factories ordinarily employing 20 or more persons with power and engaged in one or more of the 29 industries specified by the Department of Industrial Statistics. 173 factories are covered by this census. Five factories have been excluded from the census due to various reasons. Out of 168 establishments returns have been received from 167. After scrutiny the returns (duplicate copies) have been sent to the Joint Director of Industrial Statistics, Calcutta. The revised statement of Economic Structure of important industries during 1957 (revised on the basis of additional returns clarifications received) is also attached.

The question of conducting annual censuses (as part of all India Census) has since been reconsidered by the Government of India in view of certain recent developments. The Joint Director of Industrial Statistics has informed us not to conduct the census for 1959 as part of all India Census. But to maintain continuity in the existing census data it has been decided to conduct the census for 1959 (purely on a State basis) and a beginning has been made in that direction during the year under review. This census covers 160 factories. Returns have been received from 46 concerns so far.

As some of the industries like Coir, Tea, etc., are left out in the Census of Manufacturing Industries, this Department proposed to conduct annual sample surveys of registered establishments in all important industrial sectors in order to maintain a true picture of all the important industries in the State. Out of 1600 factories, 360 have been selected for the survey on a random sampling basis. In the present survey particulars for the years 1956, 1957 and 1958 are being collected and it is proposed to conduct the survey on a continuing basis. The survey aims at the collection of information on the following:—

- (1) Capital structure.
- (2) Duration of work during the year.
- (3) Labour employed.
- (4) Consumption of raw materials, chemicals, packing materials, etc.
- (5) Production.
- (6) Fuels, lubricants and electricity consumed.

Filled-in schedules have been received from 128 factories so far. The returns received are being scrutinised. Timeliness and reliability of data are ensured by follow-up of the schedules by the Statistical Inspectors (Industries and Plantations).

During the year under reference the State rules for the collection of Statistics framed on the same lines as those published by the Central

Government, have been referred to the State Government for publication after consultation with the Central Statistical Organisation.

Plantation Statistics.—The statements of area under, labour employed and production of Tea (1958), Coffee (1957-58) and Rubber (1958) have been prepared and furnished to the Economic and Statistical Adviser.

The statement of Tea has been prepared on the basis of data collected by this Department directly from the estates (complete enumeration). The statement is only provisional and the final one will be prepared as soon as all the returns and clarifications sought for are received. For the collection of data from 1959 onwards, the revised procedure adopted by the Government of India is being followed. According to this, the District Statistical Officers are responsible for the collection and consolidation of data.

In the case of rubber the statement has been prepared from the data received from the Rubber Board. This again is not complete and up-to-date. It is proposed to conduct a sample survey by this Department for the collection of rubber statistics from estates having area below 50 acres. Rubber Board maintain complete data in respect of estates having area 50 acres and above. Listing of estates is in progress.

The statements showing area under, labour employed and production of Tea, Coffee and Rubber for the latest available periods are also appended.

Census of Manufacturing Industries of Kerala, 1957—Economic structure of certain important industries in Kerala

Serial number	Industry	Number of factories covered	Number of factories included in this table	Productive capital Rs.	Persons employed	Salaries and wages Rs.	Ex-factory purchases value of raw materials and fuels Rs.	Ex-factory net selling value products and by-products Rs.	Depreciation Rs.	Value added by manu- facture Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Rice Mill	7	7	9,06,124	220	1,26,985	9,53,487	10,03,226	15,996	33,743
2	Oil Mill	22	22	93,64,122	751	4,85,059	2,45,49,082	2,66,82,558	11,10,319	10,23,157
3	Soap	4	4	1,60,39,446	719	13,92,585	1,38,80,441	1,86,77,256	3,02,916	44,93,899
4	Plywood	9	9	48,96,975	1327	10,43,333	45,57,611	99,99,313	4,57,516	49,84,186
5	Textiles	21	20	6,61,30,222	10979	1,14,65,471	4,27,74,308	5,77,25,387	21,75,236	1,27,75,843
6	Chemicals	6	6	5,42,80,513	2001	42,67,593	1,13,26,105	2,62,50,796	37,24,380	1,12,00,311
7	General Engineering	38	27	1,90,53,594	3397	40,21,239	69,49,902	1,41,68,387	5,33,881	66,84,604
8	Miscellaneous	13	13	5,62,61,676	4667	79,33,912	6,01,98,813	9,15,62,024	28,96,512	2,84,66,699
	State	120	108	22,69,32,672	24061	3,07,36,177	16,51,89,749	24,60,68,947	1,12,16,756	6,96,62,442

Statement of area under and production of tea in Kerala during the calendar year 1958—(Provisional)

District	Number of plantations on the 31st December		Planted area as per previous year's statement (acres)		Area abandoned during the year (acres)		Extensions during the year (including replanting in areas abandoned in previous years)		Total area under tea during the year (acres)		Area in the occupation of plantations but not under tea cultivation (acres)		Total area of plantations (acres)		Persons employed (Daily average)				Area that has been plucked during the year (acres)		Area that has not been plucked during the year (acres)		Quantity of manufactured tea				
	1	2	3	4	5*	6*	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Trivandrum	6	..	2,803.34	12.50	..	..	2,790.84	1,077.85	3,868.69	2,561	..	111	2,743.53	47.31	2,252,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quilon	39	..	7,465.59	10.17	10.50	5.50	7,471.51	672.06	8,143.57	4,408	186	296	7,278.33	193.18	4,942,884	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kottayam	152	..	66,588.00	328.97	185.74	11.24	66,456.01	12,041.65	78,497.66	59,815	285	4,457	63,265.40	3,190.61	64,130,156	1,072,084	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ernakulam	5	..	318.04	..	15.00	..	333.04	..	333.04	107	2	9	302.31	30.73	154,491	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichur	1	..	991.20	0.47	..	..	990.73	1,136.93	2,127.66	1,036	..	..	985.04	5.69	1,506,792	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palghat	5	..	1,457.17	..	2.25	..	1,459.42	638.34	2,097.76	1,664	..	305	1,378.17	81.25	1,562,579	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kozhikode	21	..	9,801.46	3.34	3.00	..	9,801.12	10,422.22	20,223.34	8,445	53	692	9,690.65	110.47	10,846,938	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cannanore	8	..	3,654.70	..	..	30.00	3,684.70	2,249.25	5,933.95	2,753	171	6	3,654.70	30.00	2,546,678	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
State	237	..	93,079.50	355.45	216.58	46.74	92,987.37	28,238.30	121,225.67	80,849	697	5,876	89,298.13	3,689.24	87,942,618	1,072,084	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* = Acres

Statement of area under and production of Coffee in Kerala State—1957-58

District	No. of plantations on 30th June 1958	Total area under coffee as per previous year's statement	Area abandoned during the year	New extensions during the year including replanting in areas abandoned in previous years	Total area under coffee during the year	Area in the occupation of planters but not under coffee cultivation	Total area under occupation of planters	Persons employed (Daily Average)			Area that has been plucked in the year	Area not plucked in the year	Quantity of coffee produced (Bushels)	
								Garden labour (Permanent)	Outside labour (Permanent)	Outside labour (Temporary)			Cherry	Parchment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quilon	5	575	..	..	575	826	1,401	67	..	196	143	432	239	..
Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kottayam	27	3,029	..	880	3,909	4,780	8,689	927	51	114	3,541	368	37,366	10,977
Ernakulam	4	160	..	..	160	252	412	38	2	5	160	..	2,132	1,205
Trichur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palghat	14	7,028	5	112	7,135	5,600	12,735	3,497	146	102	5,973	1,162	58,496	73,496
Kozhikode	141	23,309	284	3,415	26,440	8,250	34,690	4,773	7,307	1,521	17,733	8,707	293,970	235,359
Cannanore	21	2,801	60	163	2,904	1,386	4,290	304	673	184	2,144	760	45,680	191
State	212	36,902	349	4,570	41,123	21,094	62,217	9,606	8,179	2,122	29,694	11,429	437,883	321,228

Note—The number of plantations noted in col. (2) pertains to those having area above 25 acres alone. The data in other cols. are inclusive of the small growers also.

Area and production of Rubber in Kerala State during the year 1958

District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Persons employed (daily average)			12	13	14
									Garden labour (Permanent)	Outside labour (Permanent)	Outside labour (Temporary)			
		No. of plantations on 31st December 1958	Planted area as per previous year's statement (acres)	Area abandoned during the year (acres)	Extensions during the year [including replanting in area abandoned in previous year (acres)]	Total area under Rubber during the year (acres)	Area in the occupation of Planters but not under Rubber cultivation (acres)	Total area of Estates (acres)				Area that has been tapped during the year (acres)	Area that has not been tapped during the year (acres)	Quantity of manufactured Rubber (Tons)
Trivandrum	..	507	6,405	26	1,087	7,466	8,478	15,944	1,161	912	1,445	4,928	2,538	723
Quilon	..	7,150	48,920	305	4,210	52,825	31,953	84,778	10,526	5,032	5,191	36,087	16,738	5,444
Kottayam	..	37,378	120,428	1,360	10,155	129,223	14,189	143,412	15,096	4,788	7,465	84,060	45,163	9,446
Trichur	..	1,383	19,766	126	1,549	21,189	12,623	33,812	3,876	1,910	5,905	15,858	5,331	2,501
Malabar	..	3,587	51,274	909	9,557	59,922	68,286	128,208	8,197	3,353	5,194	28,189	31,733	4,045
State	..	50,005	246,793	2,726	26,558	270,625	135,529	406,154	38,856	15,995	25,200	169,122	101,503	22,159

III. Educational Statistics

This Department is collecting and consolidating statistics of educational institutions of the school standard and evening colleges of this State. The data are consolidated and furnished to the Ministry of Education, Government of India.

The work relating to the collection and consolidation of statistics relating to the year 1957-58 was undertaken during the year under review. The Assistant Educational Officers furnished the statistics of their sub-districts in a consolidated form. Statistics of the High Schools, Professional and Special Schools were directly collected and consolidated in the Office of the Director of Statistics. The consolidated data for the State for 1957-58 were sent to the Government of India and the work, relating to the year 1958-59, started.

Census of Employment.—Data regarding the number of employees in State Government and Local Self-Government Bodies for years 1957 and 1958 were collected during the year under review.

IV. Statistics relating to transfers of Agricultural land

The Department of Statistics continued to collect the data regarding transfers of agricultural land registered in the various Sub-registry Offices of the State. Regarding the Malabar and Kasargode area, the data started coming in regularly from all the offices only from the 3rd quarter of 1957. The data for the first two quarters of 1957 for the Travancore-Cochin area (residuary) and the 3rd and 4th quarters of 1957 for Kerala were analysed with the aid of the Mechanical Tabulation Unit installed in the Department.

During the year 1957, altogether 254,037 deeds pertaining to transfers of agricultural land were registered in the Travancore-Cochin (residuary) area. The registration of documents was more or less evenly distributed over the months.

For the analysis of the data the deeds were divided into ten groups, viz.—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Lease, | 6. Gifts, |
| 2. Sales, | 7. Bhoodan, |
| 3. Mortgage with possession | 8. Receipt, |
| 4. Mortgage without possession, | 9. Partition and |
| 5. Reconveyance, | 10. Others. |

During the year under review 7,909 leases were registered in the residuary Travancore-Cochin Area. In other words 3·8 per cent of the total number of deeds executed were leases. In this connection it is to be noted that all leases are not registered. In the Travancore-Cochin (residuary) area the number of sales registered during the year was 86,556 (*i.e.*, 34·1 per cent of the total). The number of Mortgages with possession executed during the year was 25·3 per cent of the total while mortgage without possession was only 12·4 per cent. About 7·4 per cent of the total number of deeds registered in Travancore-Cochin area was reconveyance, 4·4 per cent was partition deed and gifts constituted 3 per cent. All transfers of land not coming properly under sales, leases, mortgage with possession, mortgage without possession, reconveyance, gifts, bhoodan, receipt and partition were

clubbed together and classified as other. 6.1 per cent of the total number were such deeds.

In the Travancore-Cochin area the average extent of land involved in a deed of mortgage with possession was 0.35 acres, the average value of the deed being Rs. 338. (This works out to Rs. 965 per acre.) The average area involved in a sale deed was 0.65 acres and the average value Rs. 771 (i.e. nearly Rs. 1,186 per acre). On an analysis of the data for the Malabar area for the second half of 1957 it was seen that the average area involved in a sale deed was 1.34 acres and the average value Rs. 482 (i.e. nearly Rs. 360 per acre).

Cause of deed.—Causes of deeds have been classified as follows:—

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Dowry | 7. Agriculture |
| 2. Marriage expenses | 8. Trade |
| 3. Clearance of debt | 9. Medical |
| 4. Purchase of other land | 10. Partition |
| 5. Building construction | 11. Security |
| 6. Education | 12. Others |

The most important single reason for transfer of land both in the case of Travancore-Cochin and Malabar areas was clearance of family debt constituting 23.8 per cent for Travancore-Cochin and 21.6 per cent for Malabar. The next important reason in Travancore-Cochin area was purchase of other land (14.8) per cent and for Malabar agriculture (12.8) per cent. The pattern of distribution remained almost the same from quarter to quarter.

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 the analysis. The pattern of transfers during the year as between the agricultural and non-agricultural classes for the Travancore-Cochin area is given below:—

	<i>Occupation of Transferee</i>	<i>Occupation of Transferor</i>	
		<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Non-agriculture</i>
All	254,037 (100.00)	201,622 (79.37)	52,415 (20.63)
Agriculture	175,079 (68.92)	152,382 (59.97)	22,697 (8.93)
Non-agriculture	78,958 (31.08)	49,240 (19.38)	29,718 (11.70)

(The figures in brackets are percentages)

The transferors were agriculturists in the case of about 79 per cent of the documents executed during the year and agriculturists were transferees in 69 per cent of the documents.

The transferees were agriculturists in about 67 per cent of the documents executed during the latter half of 1957 in Malabar area and agriculturists were transferors in about 76 per cent of the total cases.

The 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 of Travancore-Cochin area was

about 205,700 acres. Garden land constituted 75.9 per cent of the total area transferred in the Travancore-Cochin part during the year and irrigated single crop 4.7 per cent, unirrigated single crop 6.6 per cent, irrigated double crop 4.4 per cent and unirrigated double crop 8.4 per cent.

On an examination of the distribution of the area according to type of land for the last two quarters of 1957 for Malabar area, it is as seen that Garden land constituted 49.1 per cent of the total area, irrigated single crop 14.5 per cent, unirrigated single crop, 22.1 per cent, irrigated double crop 5.3 per cent and unirrigated double crop 9.8 per cent.

The details regarding the area of land with the transferor and transferee after each transaction were collected and analysed.

In Travancore-Cochin (residuary) the area of sale deeds involving partition of existing holdings was about 62 per cent of the total area transferred by way of sales. In respect of mortgage with possession the area involving partition of existing holdings was about 66 per cent of the total area mortgaged and it was 54 per cent in the case of gifts.

On the basis of the analysis of the data for Malabar area during the latter half of 1957, the area of sale deeds involving partition of existing holdings was about 52 per cent. For mortgage with possession, the area involving partition of existing holdings was 51 per cent and in the case of gifts it was 65.5 per cent.

The data regarding the transfers of agricultural land for the year 1958 for Kerala State is being analysed. The total number of deeds registered in 1958 involving transfers of agricultural land in the State was 379650. During this year only a 20 per cent sample was selected for the analysis. Here about 7 per cent of the total number of deeds executed were leases. The number of mortgage with possession registered was only about 14 per cent of the total. About 33 per cent of the total deeds executed were sales.

During the year 1958 the most important single reason for transfer of land was clearance of family debt (24 per cent of the total cases) as during 1957.

Considering the value of the deeds, the most prominent cause for sales mortgage with possession and mortgage without possession together, was clearance of family debt which accounted for 29 per cent of the value. The next important reason was purchase of other land covering 19 per cent of the value.

The transferors were agriculturists in the case of about 78 per cent of the documents executed during the year and agriculturists were transferees in 68 per cent of the documents.

V. P.W.D. Statistics

The collection and consolidation of Statistics relating to Road mileage and expenditure also form part of the work of this Department. The data in synoptic form for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 have already been furnished to the Government of India. Collection of data for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 is in progress.

Synopsis for the year 1958-59 (Extra Municipal Roads)

Serial Number	Type of road	Mileage as on 31-3-1959		Expenditure during the year 1958-59								
		Under charge of Chief Engineer	Local Roads	Original works			Maintenance					
				Under charge of Chief Engineer	Local Roads	Urban Area	Rural Area	Under charge of Chief Engineer	Urban Area	Rural Area	Local Roads	
1	Bituminous or Tarred	1,578	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Concrete	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Water bound Macadam and pavements and Stores	3,025	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Lower type	2,776	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Total	7,452	1,740	74'67	4'12	87'80	..	..	..	..	..	..

- Note.—1. National Highways should be included in this return. Administration expenses, expenditure on Establishment, Tools and Plants and Loan charges, etc., may be ignored.
2. The mileage and expenditure for roads under N.E.S. and C.D. Blocks need not be given in this form.
3. Roads under the control of Panchayat.
4. The figures are provisional.

CHAPTER V—VITAL STATISTICS AND DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH

I. Vital Statistics

The Department of Statistics is responsible for the Compilation, Analysis and Publication of Vital Statistics in the State.

1. Birth and Death returns

The data relating to the former Travancore-Cochin area continued to be supplied by the Department of Health Services and that relating to Malabar region by 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 Commissioner. The data relating to other areas are supplied by the concerned officers of the Department of Health Services. The Department has now begun to tabulate births and deaths by date of registration from the month of January 1960 onwards instead of by date of occurrence. During the year under review also much difficulty was felt in the tabulation of data owing to the inordinate delay of the reporting agencies in Travancore-Cochin area to send the returns in time. The matter was taken up with the concerned officers.

3. Improvement in the collection and compilation of Vital Statistics

In the conference held by the Director of Statistics with the Director of Health Services and Secretary, Board of Revenue, on 25th January 1960, it was decided to standardise the forms of registration as the need for systematising the collection of Vital Statistics on a uniform basis was felt for a long time. The working paper prepared by this Department was discussed in detail and decisions for the improvement of collection and compilation of Vital Statistics arrived at.

The Birth and Death Registers designed by this Department were approved. The District Statistical Officers were also made responsible to make spot checks on births, deaths and vaccination whenever they are out in the field for inspection of household surveys. They are to give monthly reports of their findings to this office with copies to the District Collectors in the Malabar area and to the District Medical Officers in Travancore-Cochin areas. The District Statistical Officers were also asked to impart instructions regarding the concepts and definitions involved in the collection and compilation of Vital Statistics to the primary reporting agencies (Registrars) in the Conferences to be convened by the District Medical Officers in Travancore-Cochin area and Collectors in Malabar area.

4. Quarterly Bulletin

The quarterly bulletin of the Vital Statistics continued to be issued from this Department. 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 population of 30,000 and over ;
- (vii) Order of birth by age of mother relating to towns having a population of one lakh and over ;
- (viii) Vital rates ;
- (ix) Comparison with the last quarter ;
- (x) Population figures.

The following statements were issued from this Department in the period under review:—

- (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 statement of notified diseases relating to various districts in the State ;
- (vi) Monthly statements of Vital Statistics ;
- (vii) Quarterly statements of Vital Statistics ;
- (viii) Annual statements of Vital Statistics ;
- (ix) Annual statements of vaccination and inoculation.

5. Number of births and deaths

The number of registered births for the State during the year 1959 is 406,147 the birth rate working out as 26·23 per mille. The number of registered deaths is 120,815 and the death rate works out to 7·80 per mille of population. The number of infant deaths reported was 20,214 and the infant death rate per mille of live-births is 49·77. The number of maternal deaths reported was 1,010 and the maternal death rate is 2·46 per mille of total births (still+live). A total of 4,228 still-births were also registered during the period.

The rural-urban breakup of the number of births and deaths during 1959 is given district-wise in Tables I and II attached.

Order of birth and age of mother.—On studying the association between order of birth and age of mother by Pearson's coefficient of contingency, it is seen that the values are above 6. It is also noted that for mothers in the age group 20 to 24 years there are 2 children on an average while those in the age group 25 to 29 years have nearly 4 children. The average number of children for all mothers together is also 4.

6. Vaccination statement

There were 733,530 primary vaccinations and 3,260,272 revaccinations performed during the year 1959. Table No. III gives the details of vaccination for the State.

7. Population estimates

The estimated population of the State for the year 1959 is 15,487,000. The figure for 1960 is 15,748,000 giving an estimated increase of 261,000 during the year 1959-60. The estimation has been done by considering the increase from the year 1901 to 1951. The district-wise breakup of the estimated population for 1959 and 1960 is given in Table IV attached.

TABLE I

Annual statement of births, deaths, infant deaths and their rates for
the year 1959

	Births		Deaths		Infant deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State	406,147	26·23	120,815	7·80	20,214	49·77
Rural	343,077	24·50	103,088	7·36	17,477	50·94
Urban	63,070	42·50	17,727	11·95	2,737	43·40
Trivandrum District ..	42,442	27·63	10,070	6·56	1,336	31·48
Rural ..	29,353	22·95	6,942	5·43	987	33·63
Urban ..	13,089	50·93	3,128	12·17	349	26·66
Quilon District ..	47,032	27·54	8,986	5·26	1,260	26·79
Rural ..	41,490	25·49	8,115	4·98	1,164	28·05
Urban ..	5,542	69·28	871	10·89	96	17·32
Alleppey District ..	44,327	25·20	11,184	6·36	1,311	29·58
Rural ..	35,075	23·27	9,345	6·20	1,064	30·33
Urban ..	9,252	36·86	1,839	7·33	247	26·70
Kottayam District ..	45,918	29·88	10,917	7·10	1,959	42·66
Rural ..	40,841	28·97	9,876	7·00	1,840	45·05
Urban ..	5,077	39·98	1,041	8·20	119	23·44
Ernakulam District ..	40,027	22·61	10,133	5·72	1,464	36·58
Rural ..	30,038	20·55	7,490	5·12	1,082	36·02
Urban ..	9,989	32·43	2,643	8·58	382	38·24
Trichur District ..	28,699	18·21	8,255	5·24	1,310	45·65
Rural ..	24,780	17·03	7,242	4·98	1,188	47·94
Urban ..	3,919	32·39	1,013	8·37	122	31·13
Palghat District ..	43,592	24·90	21,008	12·00	4,175	95·77
Rural ..	39,865	24·20	19,130	11·62	3,846	96·48
Urban ..	3,727	35·84	1,878	18·06	329	88·27
Kozhikode District ..	62,645	27·11	23,269	10·07	4,240	67·68
Rural ..	53,571	25·39	19,276	9·14	3,374	62·98
Urban ..	9,074	45·14	3,993	19·87	866	95·44
Cannanore District ..	51,465	33·44	16,993	11·04	3,159	61·38
Rural ..	48,064	33·24	15,672	10·84	2,932	61·00
Urban ..	3,401	36·97	1,321	14·36	227	66·75

TABLE II
Annual statement of Still-births, Maternal deaths and their rates for the year 1959

	Still-births		Maternal deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5
State ..	4,228	10.30	1,010	2.46
Rural ..	1,876	5.44	871	2.52
Urban ..	2,352	35.95	139	2.12
Trivandrum District ..	652	15.13	66	1.53
Rural ..	81	2.75	59	2.00
Urban ..	571	41.80	7	0.51
Quilon District ..	625	13.11	73	1.53
Rural ..	275	6.58	71	11.70
Urban ..	350	59.40	2	0.34
Alleppey District ..	254	5.70	90	2.02
Rural ..	102	2.90	76	2.16
Urban ..	152	16.14	16	11.49
Kottayam District ..	495	10.67	95	2.05
Rural ..	383	9.29	94	2.28
Urban ..	112	21.58	1	0.20
Ernakulam District ..	446	11.02	61	1.51
Rural ..	166	5.50	51	1.69
Urban ..	280	27.27	10	9.97
Trichur District ..	190	6.58	39	1.35
Rural ..	101	4.10	36	1.45
Urban ..	89	22.21	3	0.75
Palghat District ..	495	11.23	190	4.31
Rural ..	357	8.88	164	4.08
Urban ..	138	35.71	26	6.73
Kozhikode District ..	766	12.08	245	3.86
Rural ..	177	3.29	199	3.70
Urban ..	589	60.95	46	4.76
Cannanore District ..	305	5.89	151	2.92
Rural ..	234	4.84	121	2.51
Urban ..	71	20.45	30	8.64

TABLE III

Annual Statement of Vaccination for the year 1959

Total operations performed		Percentage of success			Children successfully vaccinated		Vaccinated under one year as percentage of live-birth
Primary vaccination	Re-vaccination	Total	Primary vaccination	Re-vaccination	Under one year	Between 1 & 6 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
733,530	3,260,272	3,993,802	94.15	61.54	192,456	456,358	47.39

TABLE IV

Estimated population ('000) for the year 1959 and 1960 by Districts

Districts	Estimated population ('000)	
	1959	1960
(1)	(2)	(3)
Trivandrum	1,536	1,564
Quilon	1,708	1,739
Alleppey	1,759	1,791
Kottayam	1,537	1,565
Ernakulam	1,770	1,803
Trichur	1,576	1,605
Palghat	1,751	1,776
Kozhikode	2,311	2,344
Cannanore	1,539	1,561
State	15,487	15,748

II. Demographic Research

The following items of work were undertaken by the Demographic Research Centre of this Department during the year under report.

1. Surveys

(a) *Survey on Attitude to Family Planning.*—Survey on Attitude to Family Planning conducted in 10 towns of Kerala was completed during the year. Preliminary tabulations for all the centres except Ernakulam are over and the reports are under preparation. The report of the pilot survey in Trivandrum has been finalised. Tables (I) to (III) give the distribution of persons according to knowledge of family planning methods for Trivandrum City, Quilon Town and Alleppey Town respectively.

(b) *Survey on Beggars and Destitutes.*—A Pilot Survey of beggars and destitutes was conducted in Trivandrum City in July-August 1959. The survey was intended to throw light on the causes leading to beggary and the possibilities of giving gainful occupation to healthy persons. The socio-economic factors which compelled people to resort to begging and also their places of origin were investigated. Apart from the nature of vagrancy, the family background, age composition, religion, community, health conditions, clothing, literacy level, previous history, contacts with native environments, earning capacity, spending habits, other habits and recreation, sleeping places and group-life were also investigated.

Six centres in Trivandrum City where the beggars and destitutes usually frequent were selected for enumeration. Enumeration was done at dusk on a particular day. The information on beggars and destitutes visiting the households was collected on another day.

The report on the findings of the survey was published.

2. Statistical Analysis

(a) *Family Planning Case Cards*.—A survey was conducted by the Family Planning Social Workers attached to the clinics in the State on the Demographic aspects of the people in and around the family planning clinics. A general survey of all the people around the clinics was first conducted followed by a special survey of couples. Details of those visiting the clinics are entered in case cards. The effectiveness of contraception will be studied through the follow-up cards kept with the clinics.

The information collected up to the end of 1960 by one Family Planning Centre in Trivandrum Taluk was taken up for analysis during the year. The analysis is over and the report has been prepared.

(b) *Vital Statistics and Housing*.—The survey on Vital Statistics and housing conducted along with the integrated sample surveys of this Department is over and the analysis work is in progress.

3. Research Studies

The following studies are being made:—

(a) *The effect of Marumakkathayam on the fertility pattern in Kerala*.—Relevant data have been extracted from Census Reports; collection of information on matriarchal tharavads is being taken up.

(b) *Origin and growth of Towns*.—Study of Trivandrum City is taken up; the relevant information is being collected from the Corporation Office.

(c) *A comparative study of demographic characteristics of various occupational groups*.—This is being done by using the results of sample surveys conducted by this Department.

(d) *A comparative study of the demographic characteristics of the States in India and other countries*.—Data are being collected from Census Tables, Statistical Abstracts, Demographic Year Book, etc.

(e) *Construction of a mortality tables for Kerala State*.—This is nearing completion and will be published soon.

4. Training

(a) *Improvement in collection and compilation of Vital Statistics*.—A conference of the concerned officers was held in the Office of the Director of Statistics. The existing forms of registration were standardised. The District Statistical Officers were made responsible for training the primary field staff in the collection of Vital Statistics. They were also requested to conduct spot checks on the number of births and deaths and their registration.

(b) *Training of Gramsevaaks and Health Inspectors in Collection, Compilation and Analysis of data with special reference to Vital Statistics and Population Census*.—The Assistant Director (Demography) has taken up this item of work under the auspices of the Environmental Sanitation Pilot Project, Trivandrum. Nearly 25 trainees will be trained up every month. A total of 4 hours per batch is allotted for this purpose.

5. Publications

(i) A note on Vital Events in the residuary Travancore-Cochin area of Kerala State.

(ii) Trend in registered births and deaths.

(iii) Report on the survey of beggars and destitutes in Trivandrum city.

(iv) Attitude to Family Planning Report on the Pilot Survey conducted in Trivandrum City.

(v) On the Response to Family Planning—Report on the analysis of data collected by the Family Planning Clinic, Attipra.

TABLE I
Distribution of persons according to Knowledge of Family Planning Methods—Trivandrum City

Household class	Persons contacted			Knowledge of Family Planning methods			
	Not concerned		Not concerned		Refused		
	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1. Low (Per cent)	473 (100'00)	297 (100'00)	86 (18'18)	86 (28'96)	5 (1'06)	7 (2'36)	
2. Lower middle (Per cent)	448 (100'00)	341 (100'00)	41 (9'15)	13 (3'81)	9 (2'01)	28 (8'21)	
3. Upper middle (Per cent)	235 (100'00)	151 (100'00)	13 (5'53)	9 (5'96)	4 (1'70)	3 (1'99)	
4. High (Per cent)	135 (100'00)	83 (100'00)	11 (8'15)	3 (3'61)	11 (8'15)	3 (3'61)	
5. All classes (Per cent)	1291 (100'00)	872 (100'00)	151 (11'70)	111 (12'73)	29 (2'25)	41 (4'70)	

TABLE I—(cont.)

Household class	Knowledge of Family Planning methods							
	Nil				Knowledge			
	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife
	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1. Low (Per cent)	334 (70·61)	149 (50·17)	33 (6·98)	50 (16·83)	15 (3·17)	5 (4·68)		
2. Lower middle (Per cent)	268 (59·82)	157 (46·04)	67 (14·96)	137 (40·18)	63 (14·06)	6 (1·76)		
3. Upper middle (Per cent)	106 (45·11)	58 (38·41)	39 (16·60)	67 (44·37)	73 (31·06)	14 (9·27)		
4. High (Per cent)	60 (44·44)	35 (42·16)	13 (9·63)	35 (42·16)	40 (29·63)	7 (8·46)		
5. All classes (Per cent)	768 (59·49)	399 (45·74)	152 (11·77)	289 (33·14)	191 (14·79)	32 (3·67)		

TABLE II
Distribution of persons according to knowledge of Family Planning Methods—Quilon Town

Household class	Persons contacted		Knowledge of Family Planning methods			
	Husband	Wife	Not concerned		Refused	
			Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Low (Per cent)	217 (100·00)	217 (100·00)	(—)	(—)	2 (0·92)	1 (0·46)
2 Lower middle (Per cent)	164 (100·00)	164 (100·00)	2 (1·22)	2 (1·22)	(—)	(—)
3 Upper middle (Per cent)	79 (100·00)	79 (100·00)	1 (1·27)	1 (1·27)	4 (5·06)	4 (5·06)
4 High (Per cent)	41 (100·00)	41 (100·00)	(—)	(—)	4 (9·76)	4 (9·76)
5 All classes (Per cent)	501 (100·00)	501 (100·00)	3 (0·60)	3 (0·60)	10 (2·00)	9 (1·80)

TABLE II—(cont.)

Household class	Knowledge of Family Planning methods							
	Knowledge							
	Nil		Vague		Sufficiently good			
	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife
	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1 Low (Per cent)	112 (51·61)	118 (54·38)	50 (23·04)	52 (23·96)	53 (24·43)	46 (21·20)		
2 Lower middle (Per cent)	36 (21·95)	47 (28·66)	25 (15·24)	21 (12·80)	101 (61·59)	94 (57·32)		
3 Upper middle (Per cent)	19 (24·05)	19 (24·05)	10 (12·66)	12 (15·19)	45 (56·96)	43 (54·43)		
4 High (Per cent)	4 (9·76)	4 (9·76)	4 (9·76)	4 (9·76)	29 (70·72)	29 (70·72)		
5 All classes (Per cent)	171 (34·13)	188 (37·52)	89 (17·76)	89 (17·76)	228 (45·51)	212 (42·32)		

TABLE III—Distribution of persons according to knowledge of Family Planning Methods—Alleppey Town

Household class	Persons contacted		Knowledge of Family Planning methods	
	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife
	Not concerned			
1. Low (Per cent)	226 (100'00)	367 (100'00)	4 (1'50)	102 (27'79)
2. Lower middle (Per cent)	266 (100'00)	348 (100'00)	8 (3'01)	86 (24'71)
3. Upper middle (Per cent)	97 (100'00)	126 (100'00)	1 (1'03)	25 (19'84)
4. High (Per cent)	91 (100'00)	118 (100'00)	1 (1'10)	25 (21'19)
5. All classes (Per cent)	720 (100'00)	959 (100'00)	14 (1'94)	238 (24'82)

TABLE III—(cont.)

Household class	Knowledge of Family Planning methods							
	Knowledge							
	Nil		Vague		Sufficiently good			
	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife
	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1. Low (Per cent)	244 (91.73)	257 (70.03)	7 (2.63)	7 (1.91)	11 (4.14)	1 (0.27)		
2. Lower middle (Per cent)	190 (71.43)	226 (64.94)	16 (6.02)	21 (6.04)	52 (17.54)	15 (4.31)		
3. Upper middle (Per cent)	56 (57.73)	71 (56.35)	9 (9.28)	13 (10.32)	31 (31.96)	17 (13.49)		
4. High (Per cent)	58 (63.74)	68 (57.63)	7 (7.69)	10 (8.47)	25 (27.47)	15 (12.71)		
5. All classes (Per cent)	548 (76.11)	622 (64.86)	39 (5.42)	57 (5.32)	119 (16.53)	48 (5.00)		

CHAPTER VI—OTHER SAMPLE SURVEYS

I. Integrated Sample Survey

The Department conducted during the year under report the second round of the Integrated Sample Survey. The duration of the survey was 6 months. It was begun in the last month of the previous year and continued for the first five months of this year.

The sampling design of the present round of the survey was the same as that of the last round. In all 672 villages/wards were selected for the Agro-Socio-Economic enquiries and 456 villages for the land utilisation surveys.

The following schedules were canvassed for the former enquiry :—

- (i) Listing schedule.
- (ii) Cost of cultivation.
- (iii) Income and expenditure of households.
- (iv) Employment and unemployment in agriculture labour households.
- (v) Employment and unemployment in other households.
- (vi) Animal husbandry schedule.
- (vii) Small scale manufacture and handicrafts.
- (viii) Transport.
- (ix) Special enquiry of small scale manufacture and handicrafts.

For the latter enquiry separate schedules for listing and enumerating the different utilisation of land were canvassed.

The Investigators of this Department did the actual enumeration work under the direct supervision of the Statistical Inspectors and District Statistical Officers.

The analysis of the data collected from the survey is being done at the office of the Director of Statistics.

The items of information already compiled relate to—

- (a) The employment position in Kerala ;
- (b) Educated unemployed ;
- (c) Number of persons employed in major industries ;
- (d) Demographic particulars ;
- (e) Relation between the size and expenditure of households ;
- (f) Some characteristics of the livestock population.

Also estimates were compiled from the land utilisation survey schedules. These estimates are used in framing the estimates of area under different crops in the State for the year 1959-60.

II. Fixed Point Fixed Time Survey (F.P.S.)

This survey was sponsored by the Director, Bureau of Economic Studies. The schedules, instructions and other details of the survey were prepared by the Bureau of Economic Studies. The field work relating to the survey was conducted by the field staff of the Department of Statistics. The purpose of

the survey is to have only rough ideas regarding changes in the economic variables and the schedules have been suitably framed. Two rounds of the Fixed Point Survey were conducted during the year 1959-60, the period of the surveys being the 1st weeks of November 1959 and February 1960. The survey consisted in enumerating a fixed number of households in certain specified sectors in a fixed village in each taluk. The analysis of the data is being done by the Bureau of Economic Studies.

1. Survey on distribution of Agricultural Produces

This survey was conducted by the field staff of this Department during the period 20th November 1959 to 20th December 1959 the reference period of the survey being July 1958 to June 1959. The design, tabulation and analysis of data are the responsibilities of the Bureau of Economic Studies. The object of the survey is to study the pattern of distribution of agricultural produces from the cultivators' households and to study the changes in the economy by a series of surveys of this type.

The survey was conducted by contacting the cultivators of 20 sample plots selected in each one of the 72 villages selected for the survey at the uniform rate of 8 villages in each districts. The selection of the sample plots was done with probability proportional to the area of the plot. The schedules were filled in for the disbursement of the total crop received by the cultivator of the sample plot from all his cultivated lands pooled together. The analysis of the data is in progress in the Bureau of Economic Studies.

2. Economic Survey on Coir Industry

This survey was designed by the Director, Bureau of Economic Studies. The field work relating to the survey was attended to by the field staff of this Department. The survey was started in February and is now almost nearing completion. The purpose of the survey is to study the economics of the industry. Five aspects of the industry were taken up through five parallel surveys, namely, (1) Husk Collection, (2) Retting, (3) Spinning, (4) Thondu Societies, and (5) Primary Societies.

Regarding the survey on societies, it was a complete enumeration of all the registered societies and canvassing all schedules. For the purpose of the household survey in the sectors husk collection, retting and spinning, 36 villages were selected throughout the State giving due weight to each district according to the prominence of the industry. After listing all the households in the selected village a random sample of 60 households was selected and enumerated in detail (the number of household selected in each of the sectors husk collection, retting and spinning being in proportion to the total number of households in each particular sector and the total being 60). The analysis of the data received is being attended to by the Bureau of Economic Studies.

III. National Sample Survey

1. Organisation of field work

This Department is participating in the National Sample Survey Scheme from 10th round onwards. A matching State Sample was allotted to the State during that round which commenced in 1955-56. This was continued

during the subsequent rounds. Up to the 12th round, only the Travancore-Cochin portion was covered by the survey. From 13th round onwards the whole of Kerala State was covered.

There were 27 Investigators allotted for National Sample Survey work. These Investigators were posted at the offices of 4 Statistical Inspectors, specially posted for National Sample Survey. The District Statistical Officers have been entrusted with the supervision of the work of these Inspectors.

2. Fifteenth Round

The 15th round of National Sample Survey commenced on 15th July 1959. The duration of the round was one year. The survey was over by 25th June 1960.

3. Sixteenth Round

The training conference of Supervisory Officers, for the 16th round National Sample Survey was conducted at the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta from 13th to 21st June 1960 and as per G.O. (Rt) 1059/PL and D, dated 9th June 1960, Sri N. George John, Research Officer in charge of National Sample Survey, attended the conference, as a representative of this State.

The training conference of Statistical Inspectors and Investigators relating to the 16th round survey was conducted from 29th June 1960 to 9th July 1960 at the office of the Superintendent, National Sample Survey, Kerala Block, Sasthamangalam. The field work of this round commenced on 16th July 1960.

4. Tabulation

Scrutiny and tabulation of data collected through State Samples are being analysed in this Department itself.

5. Staff

The following staff sanctioned for the conduct of the scheme is in position :—

Research Officer	..	1
Analysts	..	2
Compilers	..	8
Investigators	..	27
Clerk	..	1
Typist	..	1
Peon	..	1

IV. Sample Survey for the Correct Estimation of Area Under and Yield of Coconuts and Arecanuts in the State

As stated in the last year's report this survey is jointly sponsored by the Indian Central Coconut Committee and Indian Central Arecanut Committee on a 50 : 50 basis.

At the time of the formulation of the scheme, it was planned to implement the scheme in four rounds, each round of one year duration. But at the last Statistical Sub-Committee meeting held at Bangalore on 5th and 6th August 1959 it was resolved that the scheme might be limited to three rounds

and further extension might be considered after studying the results of these three rounds. It was also recommended at the conference that the reference period of the survey should correspond to the agricultural year.

Accordingly the reference period of the first round of the survey in this State was made to coincide with the agricultural year 1959-60. The first round of the survey will therefore last up to the end of June 1960 and the second round will commence only in July 1960.

At the end of the period under report the collection of data for area estimation was completed in 196 villages and that for the study of cultivation practices was over in 191 villages out of the 200 villages selected for the survey. Collection of data with respect to the yield estimation was in progress in all the villages selected for the work.

Tabulation of the data collected for area estimation has also been in progress at the end of the year under reference.

Preliminary steps such as selection of sample villages with respect to the second round of the survey due to start on 1st July 1960, were also completed before the end of the period under reference.

V. Survey for the Enquiry into the Cost of Cultivation of Coconuts

This is a scheme sponsored by the Indian Central Coconut Committee and sanctioned by the Government of India. The entire cost is met by the Indian Central Coconut Committee. The cost incurred for 1959-60 is Rs. 9,000 approximately.

The purpose of the survey is to estimate the cost of cultivation of coconuts per acre and the cost for producing 100 coconuts. The survey is confined to the lowland region of the State only since coconut cultivation is prevalent intensively in the lowland region. Thirty villages are selected at random and in each village twelve to fourteen holdings are selected for detailed enquiry. One Investigator is posted to each village. He has to visit the selected plots each working day and has to collect details of daily operations done in the fields. Altogether the following seven types of schedules are canvassed :—

- | | | |
|-------|----------|--|
| (i) | Schedule | I—For collecting details on the general particulars of the selected village. |
| (ii) | „ | II—List of holdings in the village (frame for selection of holdings). |
| (iii) | „ | III—Demography particulars. |
| (iv) | „ | IV—Details on daily operations. |
| (v) | „ | V—Result of crop-cutting. |
| (vi) | „ | VI—Disposal details of the produce in the selected holdings. |
| (vii) | „ | VII—Disease particulars. |

There will be two rounds of the survey, each of one year duration.

The preliminary work regarding the survey for the 1st round was started in November 1959 and actual field work on listing (preparation of Schedule II) commenced in the end of December 1959. By the end of March 1960 listing work was over in 26 villages out of the 30 villages selected for the survey.

Staff sanctioned for the scheme are as follows:—

1. Headquarters Staff :

		Rs.
Research Officer	(1)	200-350
Analyst	(1)	150-250
Compilers	(4)	40-120
Peon	(1)	30- 40

2. Field Staff :

		Rs.
Special Officer	(1)	200-350
Statistical Inspectors	(2)	150-250
Investigators	(32)	40-120

There is provision for appointing a clerk and a typist on the scheme. Provision of fund per year towards the total cost is Rs. 63,208.

VI. Surveys sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research

In addition to the regular surveys, this Department conducted the following ad hoc surveys:

- (i) Sample survey of Village Panchayats;
- (ii) Pilot survey for the collection of statistical data on yield and extent of cashewnut cultivation;
- (iii) Pilot survey for collection of data on area under and yield rate of Banana Crop;
- (iv) Pilot survey on Fertiliser practices.

1. Sample Survey of Village Panchayats

The sample survey of village panchayats was conducted at the request of the Ministry of Development and Co-operation, Government of India. The planning and organisation of the survey was done by this Department while the field work was done by the staff of the Development and Panchayat Departments. The object of the survey was to ascertain how the village panchayats were actually functioning and to assess the progress of the panchayat movement in the State. The survey covered all the 9 districts of the State. A sample of 187 panchayats, 116 in blocks and 71 in block units were selected for the survey.

The data were collected by village level workers in the case of panchayats in block areas and by mailed questionnaire in the case of panchayats outside the block areas. The field work was started by the end of February 1960. The data collected are being analysed.

2. Pilot Survey on Cashew Cultivation

The Pilot survey on cashew cultivation is sponsored by the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics (ICAR) and the organisation and field work were carried out by this Department. The objects of the survey are—

1. to estimate the area under and yield rate of cashewnut in Kerala,
2. to collect information on the cultivation practices of the crop, and
3. to evolve a suitable sampling technique for collection of such data in future.

The survey covers 24 taluks of the State where cashewnut is cultivated on an extensive scale. 108 villages were selected from these 24 taluks for the purpose of the survey.

From the selected villages information on the number of cashew trees and area under the crop will be collected. The study of cultivation practices will be confined to half the number of villages in each stratum. Yield observation will be done on two clusters of 3 adjacent trees selected for studying cultivation practices and 2 clusters of stray trees. A sub-sample of harvest produce will be subjected to processing and the results will be recorded.

The field work of the survey started on the first week of January 1960 and is scheduled to be completed by September 1961.

The analysis of data will be done by the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics (I.C.A.R.). The entire cost of the survey will be borne by the I.A.R.S. (I.C.A.R.).

3. Pilot Survey on Bannana Crop

This survey is also sponsored by the I.A.R.S. The planning and organisation of the survey is done by this Department while the field work is done by the field men of the Agriculture Department. The objects of the survey are :

(1) to collect information on area and yield of banana and plantains and the cultivation practices adopted ; and

(2) to evolve a suitable technique for collection of such data in future.

The survey is conducted in the four banana growing districts of Ernakulam, Trichur, Palghat and Kozhikode. According to the Plan of work adopted a sample of 90 villages was selected for the collection of data on the number of plants and the area under the crop. Information on cultivation practices will be obtained from 180 banana orchards and 300 survey numbers growing plantains.

The survey was started in the 1st week of January 1960 and is expected to be completed by the beginning of 1961. The survey is now in progress. The analysis of data will be done by the I.A.R.S. The entire cost of the survey will be borne by the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics.

4. Survey on Fertiliser practices

This survey is sponsored by the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics. The scheme is implemented by the Director of Agriculture with the technical assistance of the Statistics Department.

The survey aims at collecting data on manurial and cultural practices followed by the cultivators and the distribution of manurial resources among different crops. The survey is conducted in the Alleppey District. The field work commenced on 9th September 1959. The survey is now in progress.

The analysis of data collected will be done by the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics.

CHAPTER VII—PUBLICATION

1. *Annual Statistical Abstract*.—The most important item of work in this section is the preparation and publication of the Annual Statistical

Abstract. During the year under report the Annual Statistical Abstract of Kerala for 1957-58 was prepared. It has been sent to the Government for printing. The publication gives detailed factual information on the agro-socio-economic situation of the State. This was the second issue of the Annual Abstract for Kerala. It contains all available information on the various important aspects such as Climate, Area and Population, Vital Statistics and Medical Services, Judicial, Registration of documents, Police, Jails, State Finance, Income-Tax, Local Bodies, Prices Statistics, Banking, Co-operative Societies, Agriculture, Forests, Livestock Statistics, Minerals, Labour, Industries, Indigenous Medicine, Veterinary Service, Joint Stock Companies, Planning and Community Development, Seaborne Trade, State Excise, Power, Education, Sales-Tax and Agricultural Income-Tax, Printing Presses and Publications, Colonisation and Housing, Civil Supplies, Road mileage, State Transport, etc.

The compilation of the Annual Abstract for 1958-59 was also begun in the year under report.

2. *Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics.*—The preparation and publication of the Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics is another important item of work in this Department. This is now issued in mimeographed form. Two issues of the Quarterly Bulletin, for the Quarters ending September 1958 and December 1958 were brought out during the year. Attempts are being made to reduce the time-lag in the publication. The tables included in the Quarterly Bulletin are broadly of two types, one set gives data of basic importance which are to form permanent features of all the issues. The others deal with data of current importance.

3. *Kerala Budget at a Glance.*—The second issue of the annual publication "Kerala Budget at a Glance (1959-60)" was published. This presents some salient aspects of the Kerala Budget (1959-60) by means of statements and charts. The budgetary position for the previous years is also given for purposes of comparison.

4. *Kerala in Maps.*—The Department took up the work relating to the publication of a Statistical Atlas of Kerala with the title, "Kerala in Maps." The maps have been prepared and the Atlas is under print. The maps included in the publication 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, Irrigation and Power, Roads and Railways, State Budget, Plan Outlay, etc.

5. *Kerala in Charts and Diagrams.*—During the year under review this Department took up the work relating to the preparation of "Kerala in Charts and Diagrams". The statements and charts were prepared and the publication is ready for printing.

This publication has been designed for the purpose of presenting in a simple, attractive and readily intelligible form the basic, statistical information relating to the socio-economic life of Kerala. It attempts to depict through graphs, charts and diagrams the characteristic features of the economy of Kerala State with particular reference to the position of the State in the sphere of agriculture, industry, power, irrigation, transport, Public Health, Community Development, etc.

6. *Statistical Outline of Kerala, 1960.*—This is a revised edition of the brochure “Basic Statistics—Kerala” published in 1958 giving basic information on some of the important aspects of the State’s administration and economy. This is meant to meet the needs of those who want in a synoptic and compact form of essential information about the socio-economic situation in the State.

In addition to these regular publications, publications on special topics were issued by some of the other technical sections of the Department references to which will appear in the positions pertaining to the working of those sections.

Exhibition.—The maps and charts prepared for inclusion in “Kerala in Maps” and “Kerala in Charts and Diagrams” were displayed in the All India Exhibition held at Trivandrum in January 1960 and these were appreciated by the public.

Library.—This Department maintained a Library primarily intended for the use of the departmental staff.

List of Publications of the Kerala State Statistics Department

<i>Name of Publication</i>	<i>Period of reference of the Publications</i>
----------------------------	--

Basic Statistics

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------|
| 1. Basic Statistics, Kerala | 1957 |
| 2. Statistical Outline of Kerala | 1960 |

Monthly

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 3. Review of Economic Trends
(since discontinued) | May 1958 to July 1958 |
|--|-----------------------|

Quarterly Bulletins

- | | |
|---|--|
| 4. Vital Statistics Bulletin | Numbers 1 to 14 (upto last quarter of 1959) |
| 5. Prices Bulletin | (First issue for the period from January to July, 1956
No. 2 for August and September, 1956
No. 3 for January to March 1958) |
| 6. Report on Transfers of Agricultural land | 1956—All quarters
1957—1st quarter |
| 7. Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics | Vol. I, No. I (Quarter ending September 1958)
Vol. I, No. II (Quarter ending December 1958)
Vol. II, No. I (Quarter ending March, 1959)
Vol. II, No. II (Quarter ending June, 1959) |

Half Yearly

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 8. (a) Report on the crop-cutting survey on Kumbhom crop of paddy | (1951 Kumbhom to 1958 Kumbhom) |
|---|--------------------------------|

8. (b) Report on the crop-cutting survey on Kanni crop of paddy (1951 Kanni to 1958 Kanni)

Annual

9. Season and Crop Report (T.C State—for the years 1952-53 to 1955-56) Kerala 1956-57
10. Budget at a glance 1958-59
1959-60
11. Review of prices 1956-57
12. Administration Report of the Department 1955-56
1956-57
1957-58
13. Statistical Abstract 1958-59 (under print)
T. C. State—1951-52 to 1955-56 (under print)
Kerala 1956-57 (under print)
Do. 1957-58 (do.)

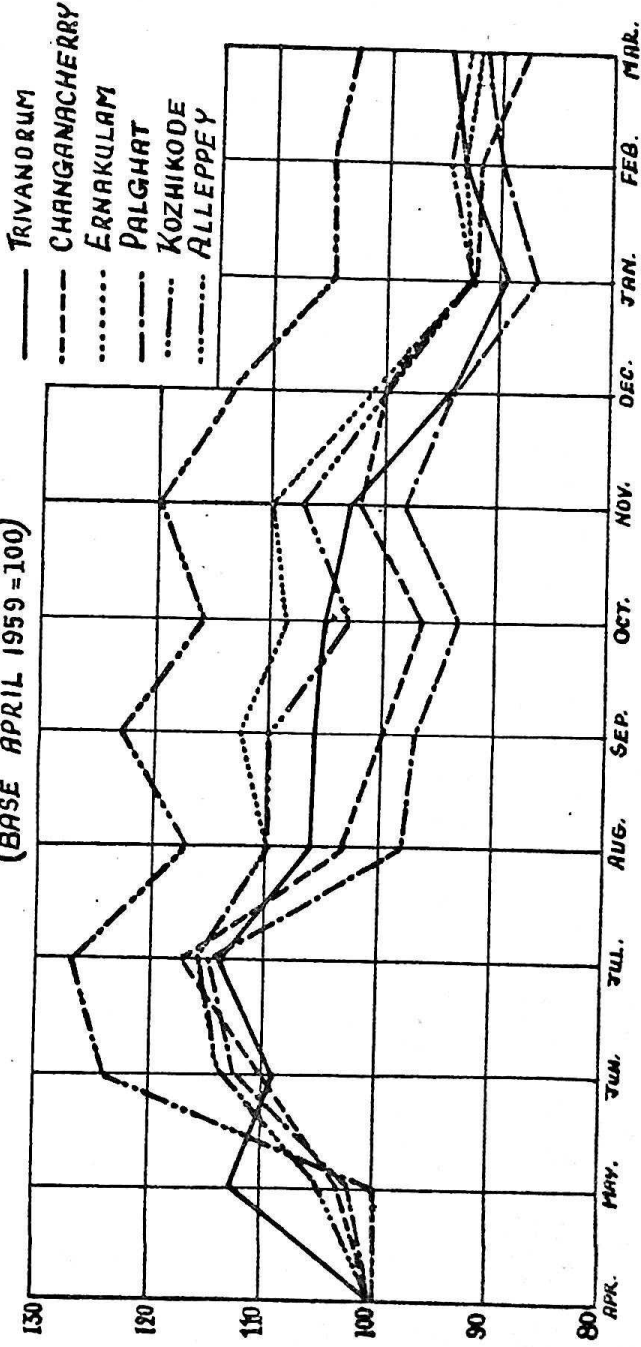
Ad-hoc

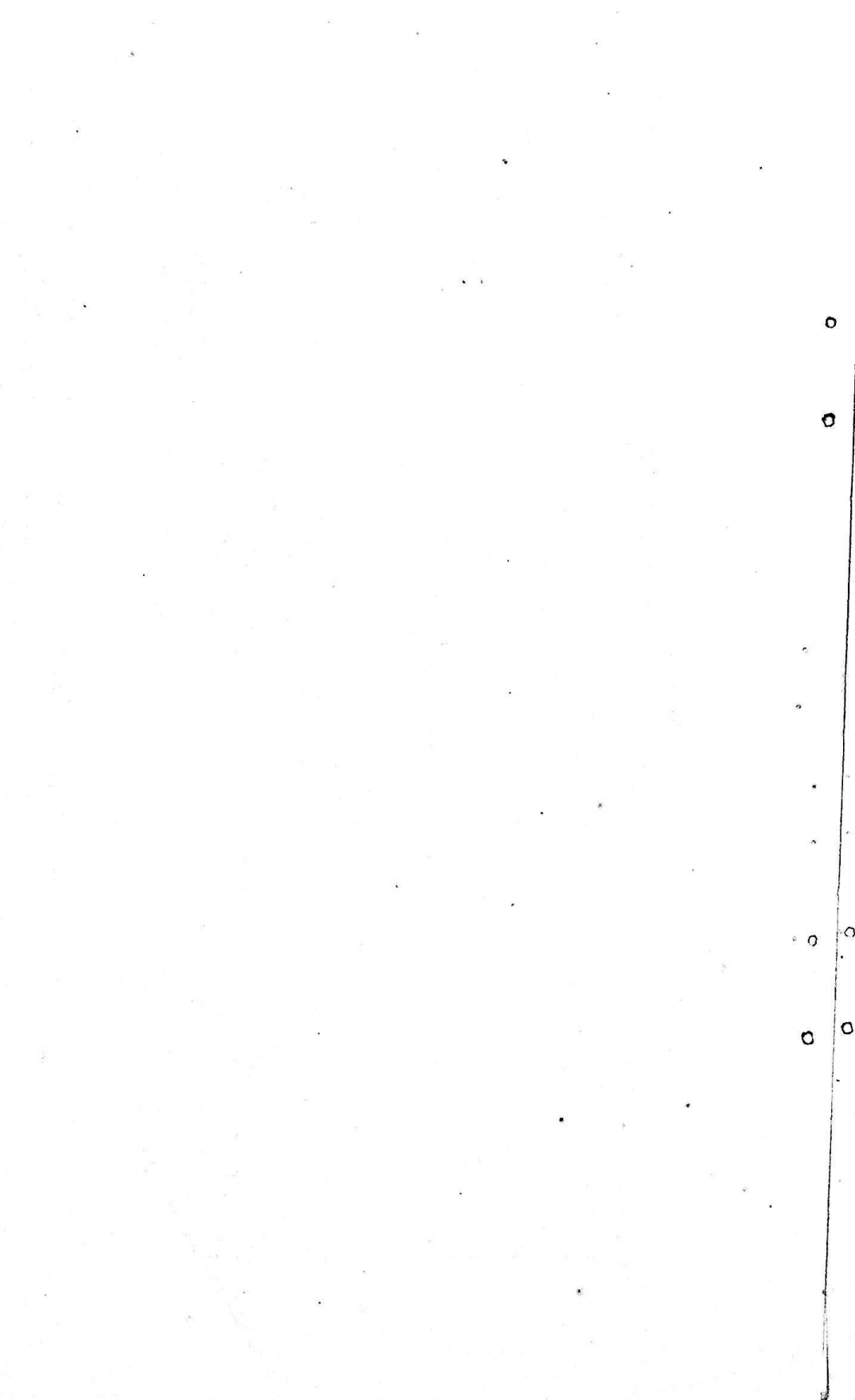
14. Report on Census of Landholdings and cultivation (T-C State), Parts I and II (4 volumes) (Confidential) Published in 1958
15. Report on survey of cultivable waste land Three issues
16. Origin Destination (Survey) (T-C State) Published in 1959
17. Report on Census of Handlooms (T-C State) Published in 1959
18. Report on prohibition survey Published in 1960
19. Report on Family Budget Survey of Toddy Tappers Published in 1960
20. Report on Nutritional Diet Survey of workers in Tea plantations Published in 1960
21. Regional Income of Kerala at current prices 1955-56 to 1957-58 (provisional) Published in 1960
22. A note on vital events in the residuary Travancore-Cochin area of Kerala State in 1956.
23. Trend in registered births and deaths.
24. Report on the survey of beggars and destitutes in Trivandrum City.
25. Attitude to Family Planning—Report of the pilot survey conducted in Trivandrum City.
26. On the response to family planning—Report on the analysis of data collected by the Family Planning Clinic, Attipra.

GRAPH - 1

RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF RICE (1959-60)

(BASE APRIL 1959 = 100)

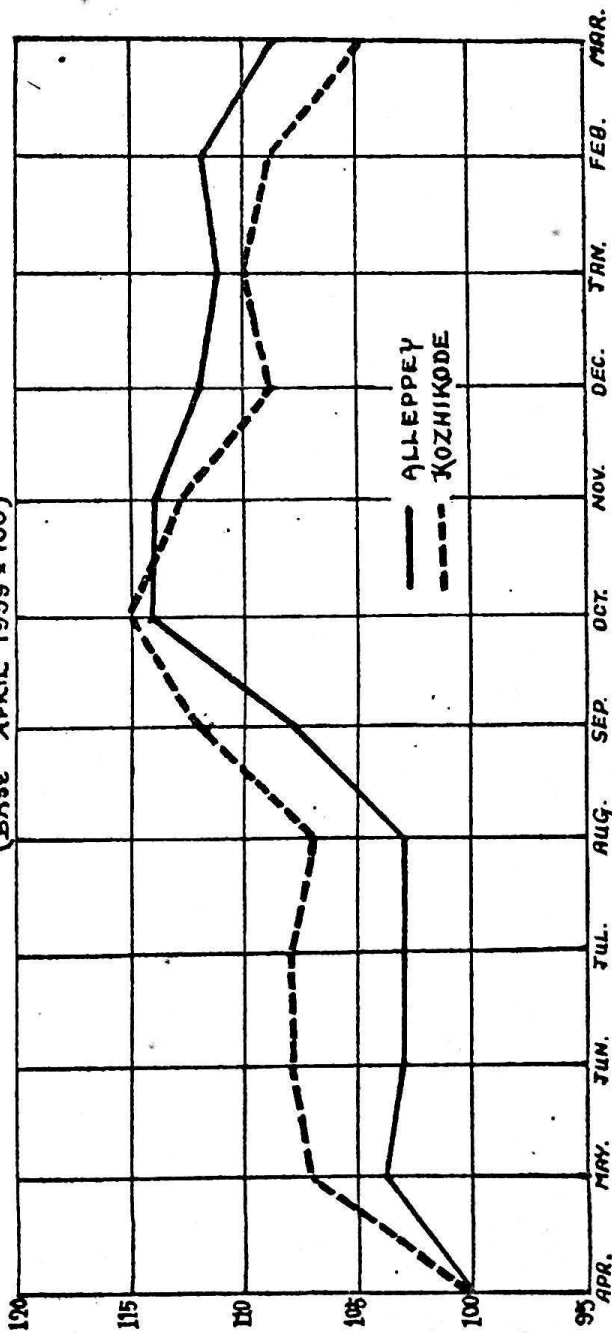


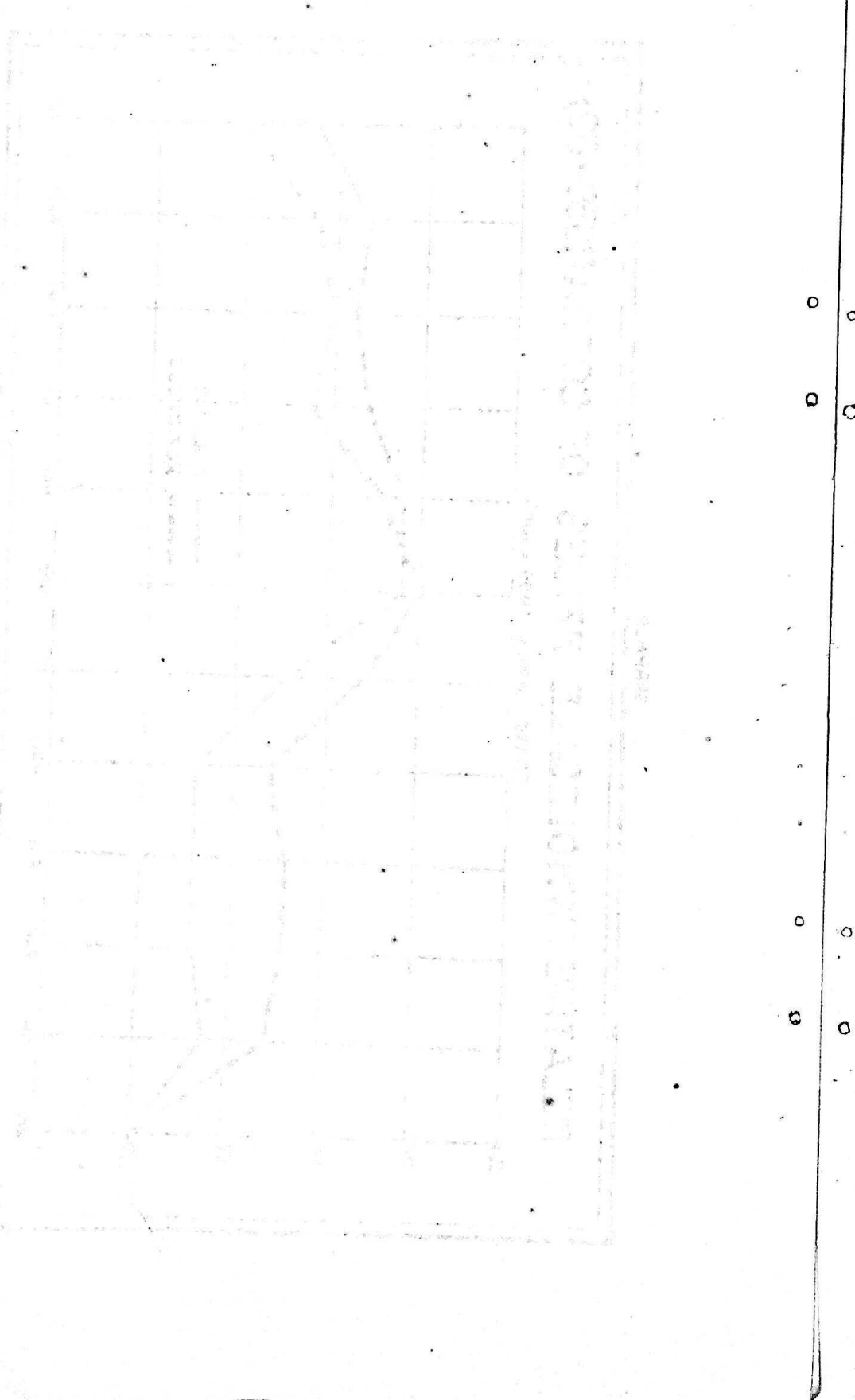


GRAPH-2

RELATIVE WHOLESAL E PRICES OF COPRA (1959-60)

(BASE APRIL 1959 = 100)

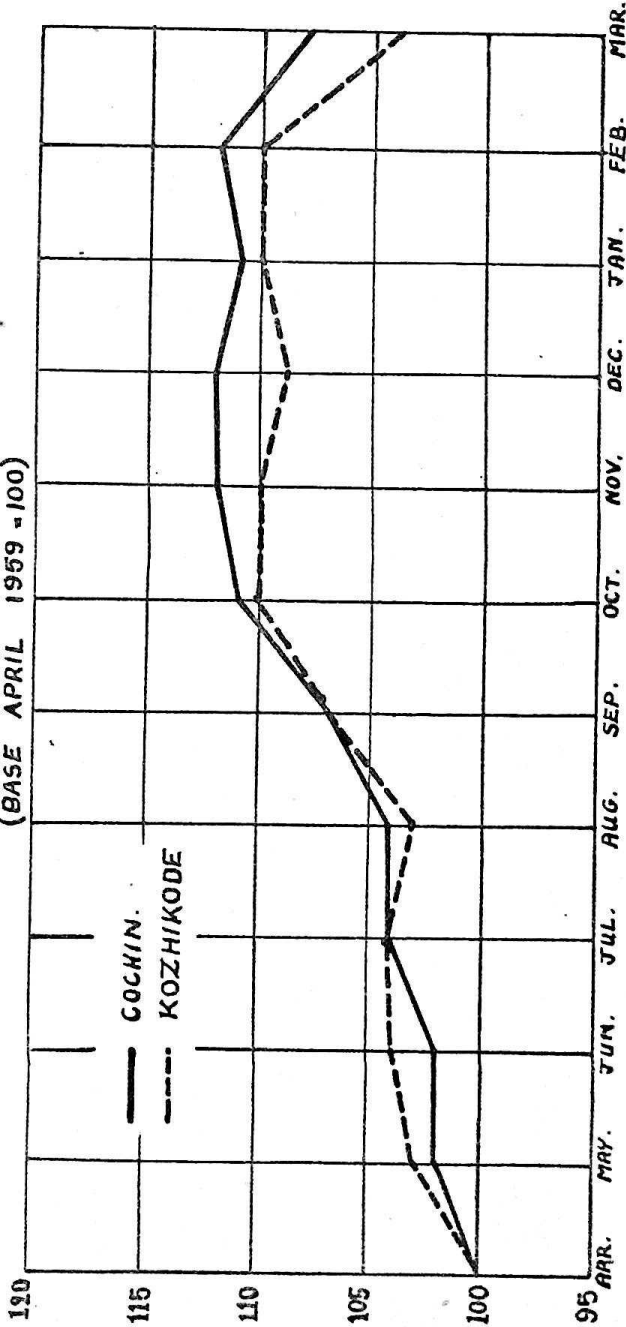


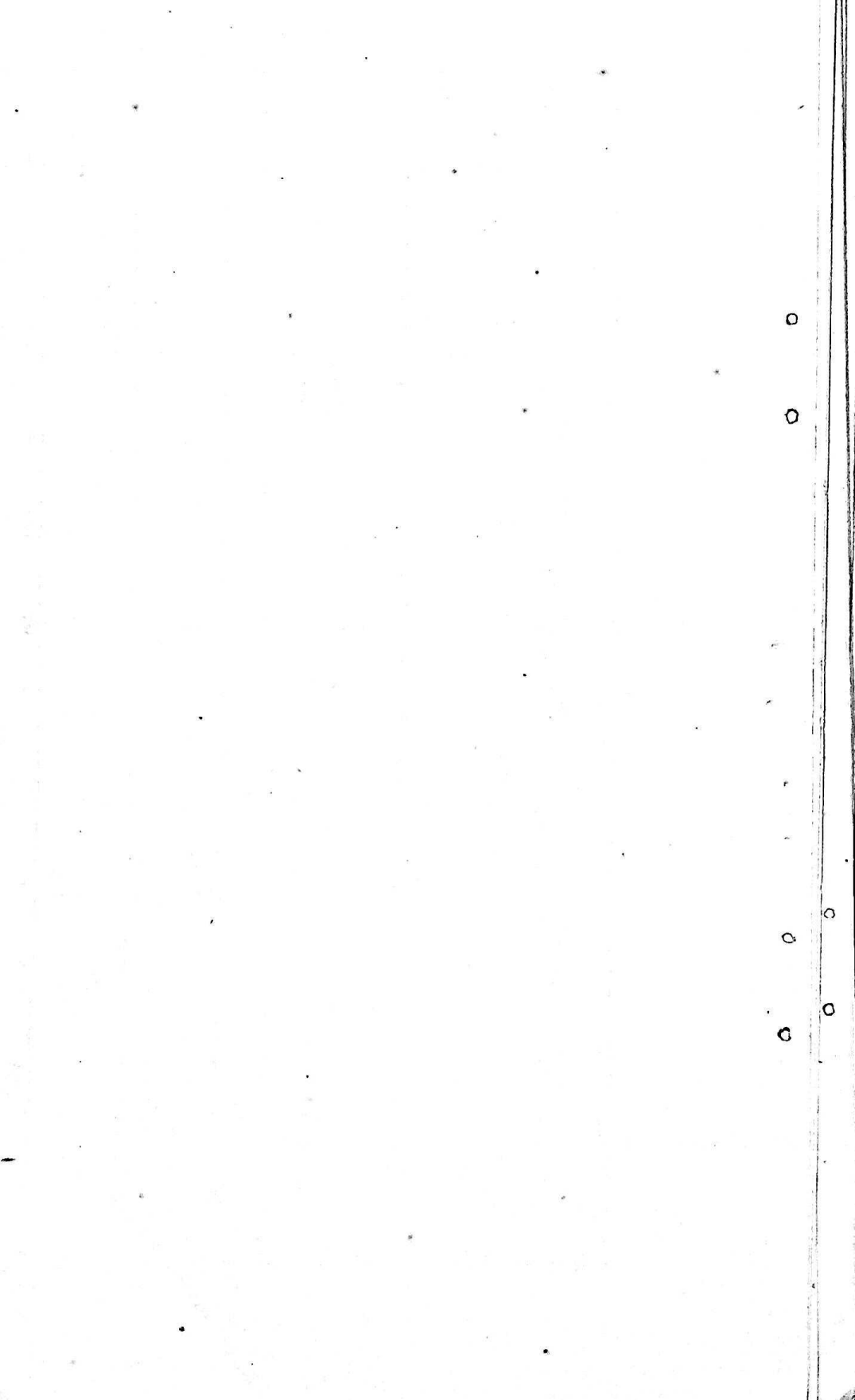


GRAPH - 3

RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COCONUTOIL (1959-60)

(BASE APRIL 1959 = 100)

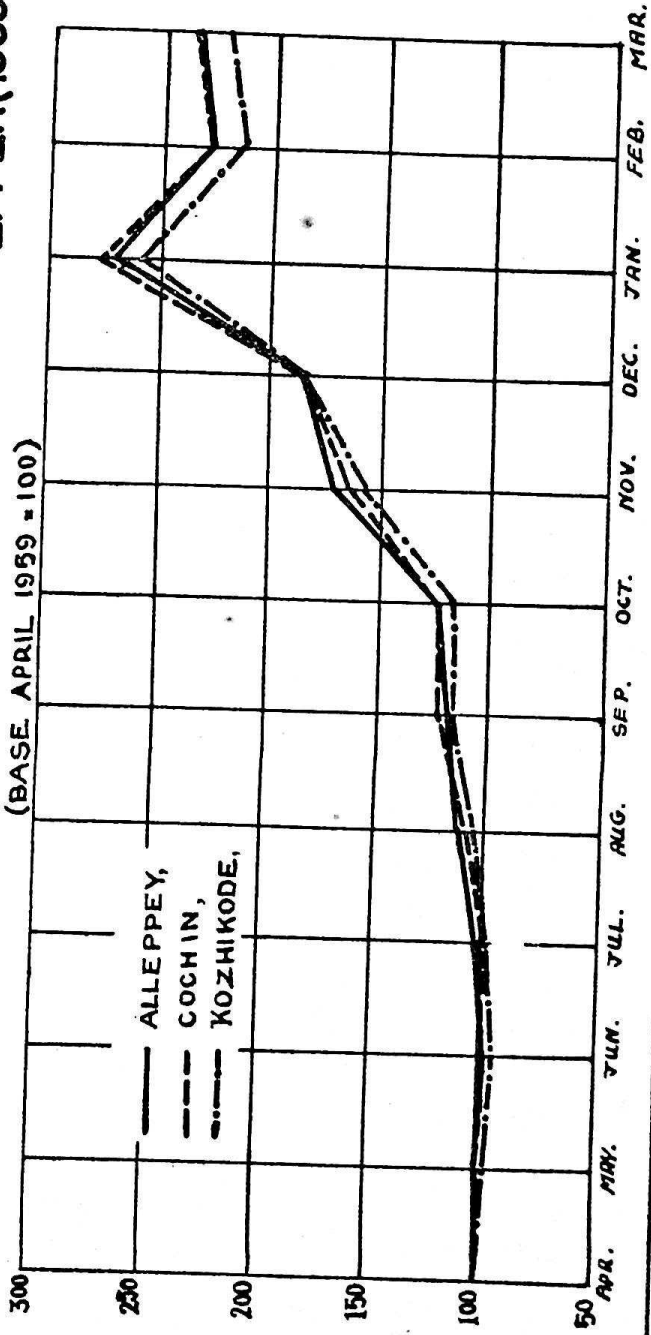


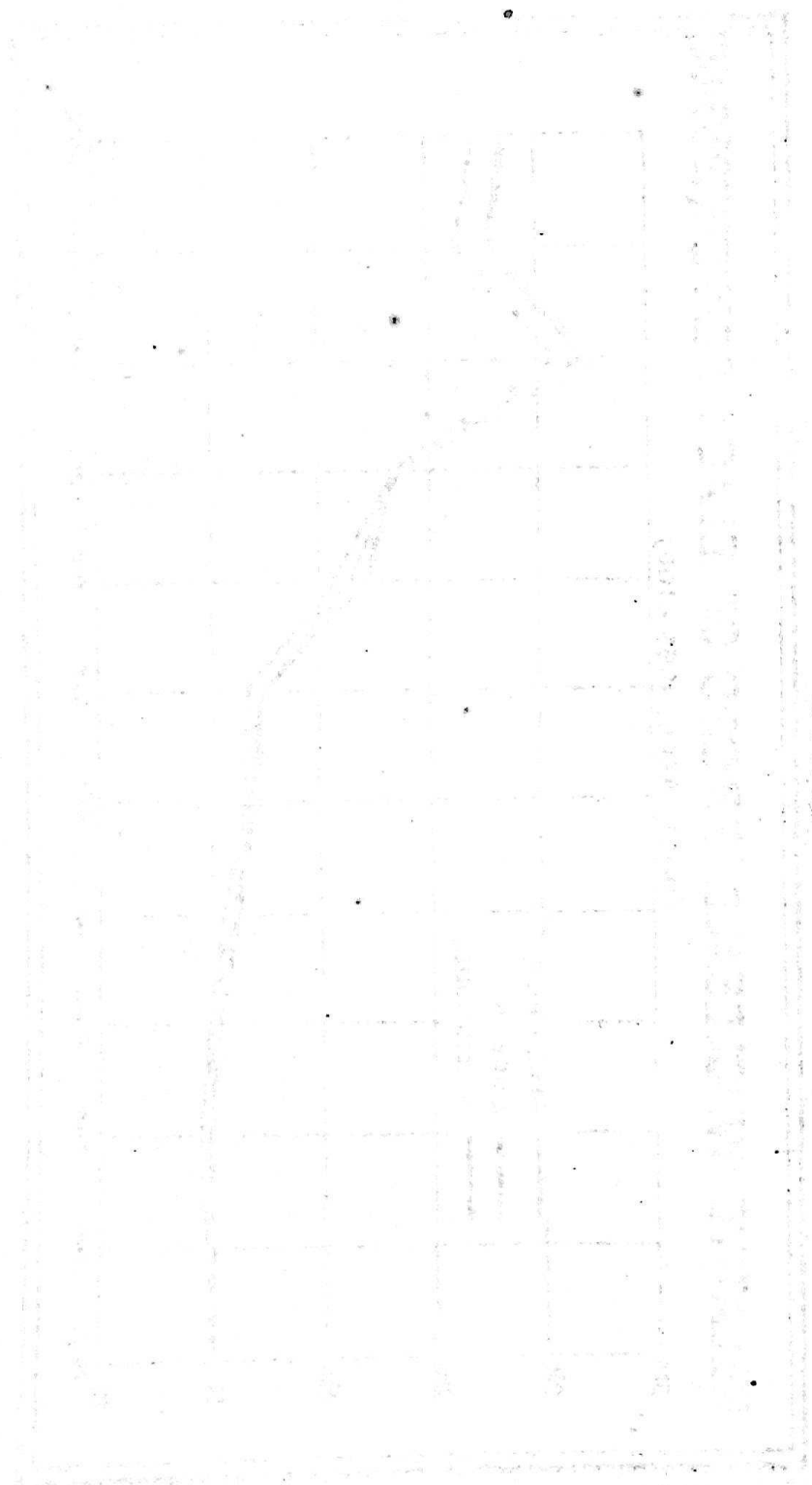


GRAPH - 4.

RELATIVE WHOLESALe PRICES OF BLACK PEPPER (1959-60)

(BASE APRIL 1959 = 100)



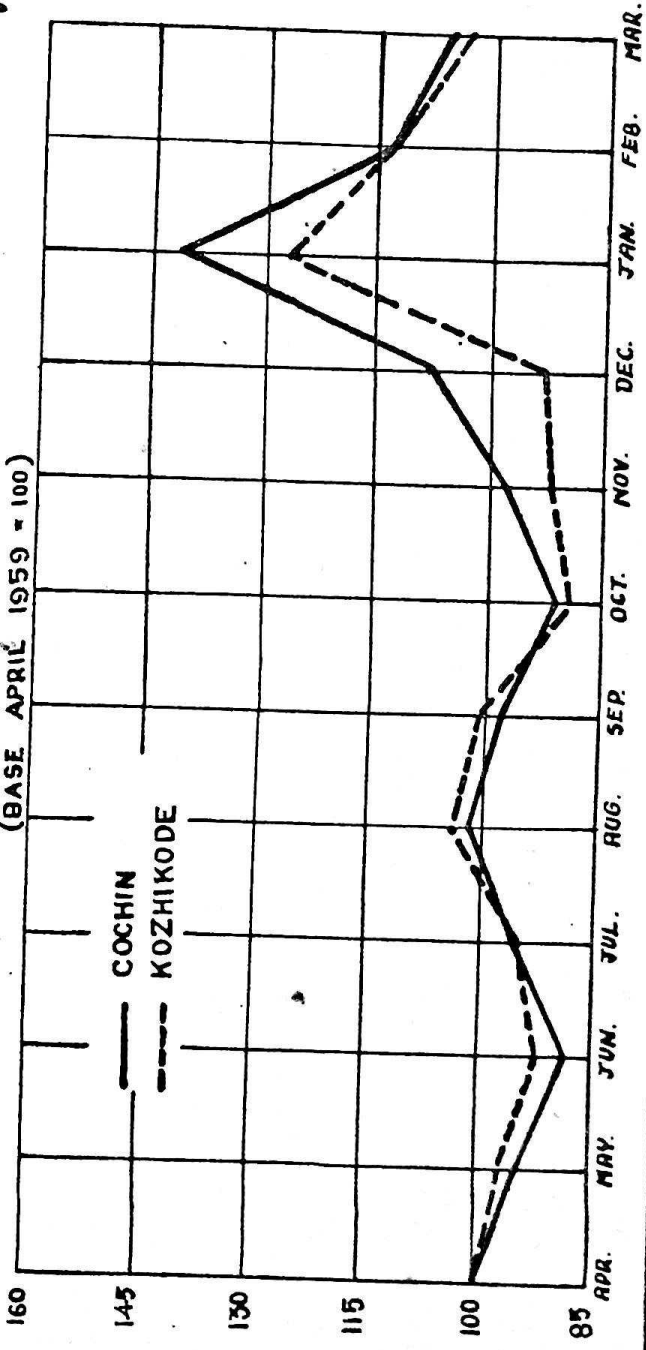


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GRAPH_5

RELATIVE WHOLESALe PRICES OF GINGER (1959-60)

(BASE APRIL 1959 = 100)

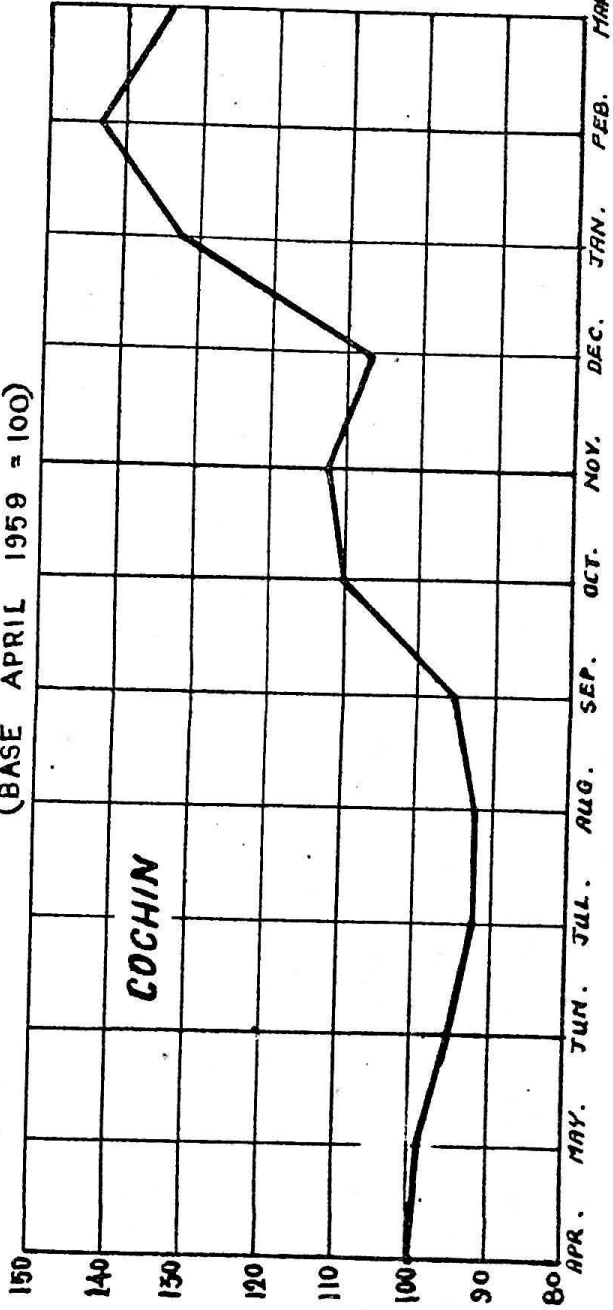




GRAPH - 6

RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF TURMERIC (1959-60)

(BASE APRIL 1959 = 100)

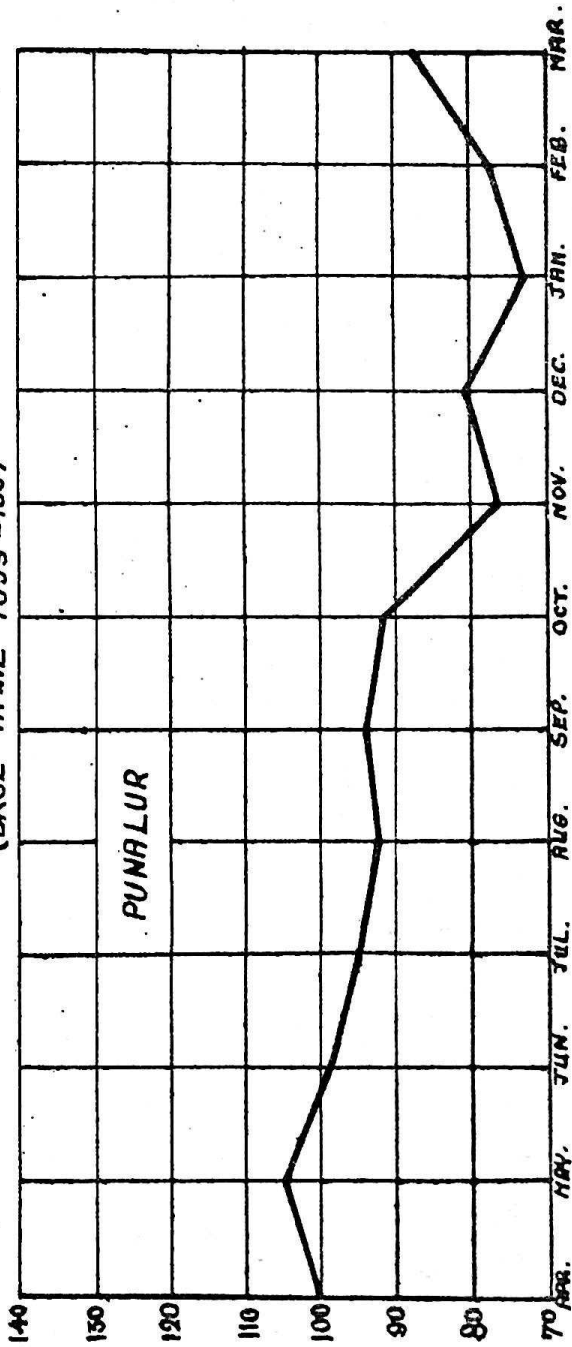


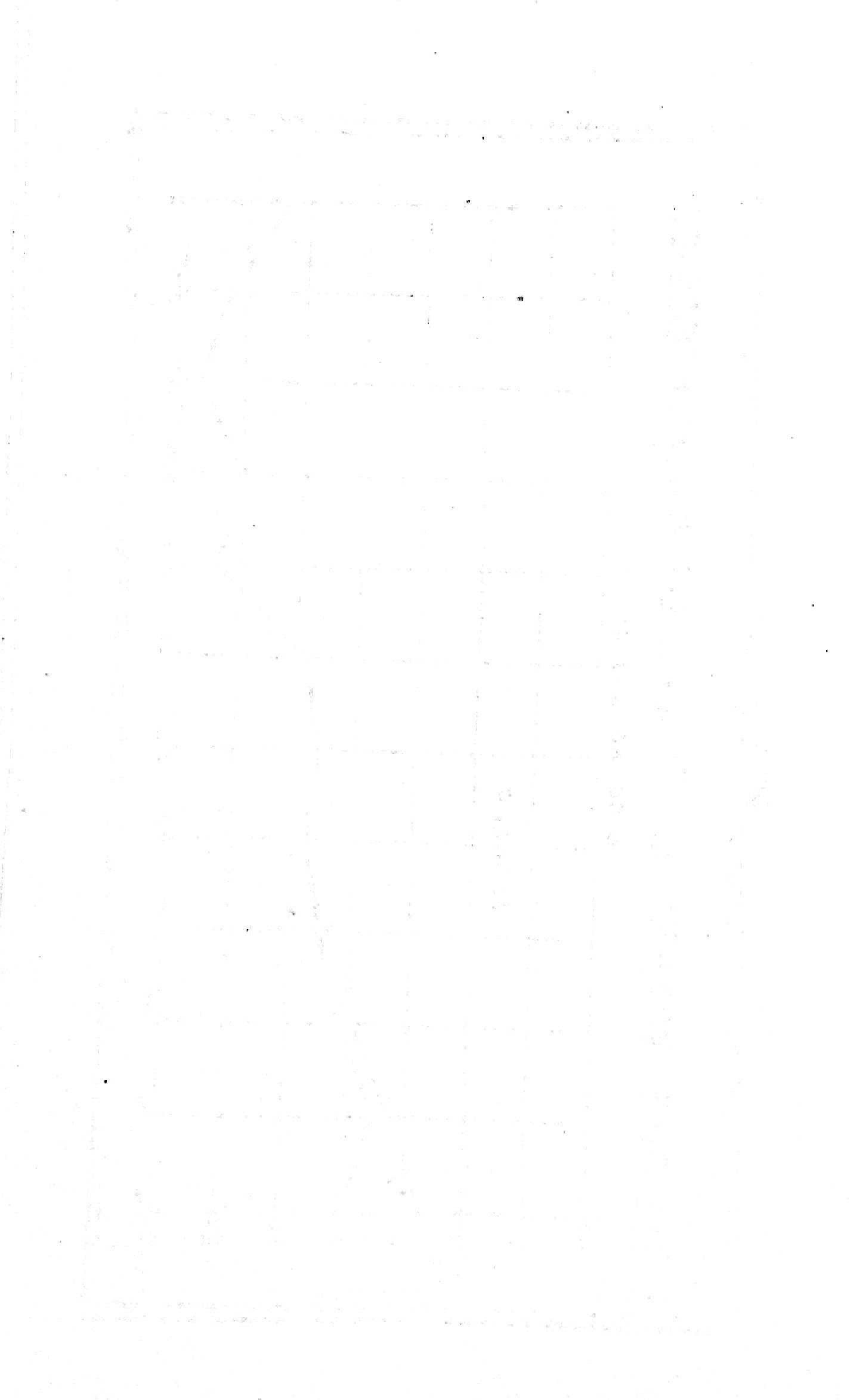


GRAPH -7

RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF BANANA (1959-60)

(BASE APRIL 1959 = 100)

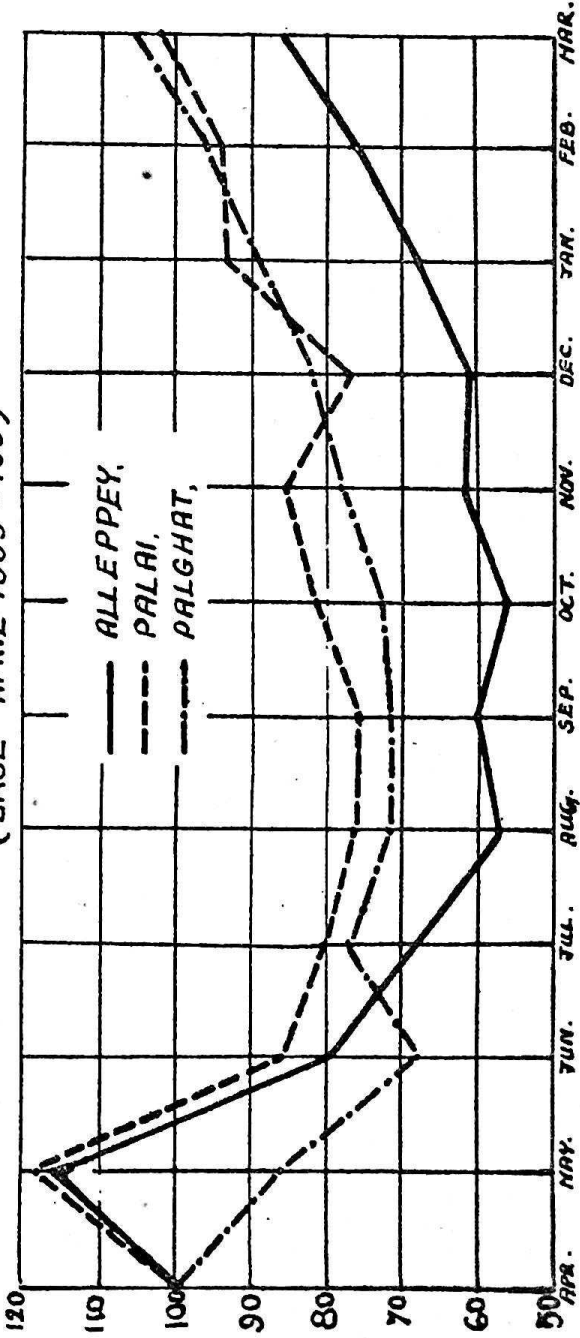




GRAPH - 8

RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF ARECANUT (1959-60)

(BASE APRIL 1959 = 100)

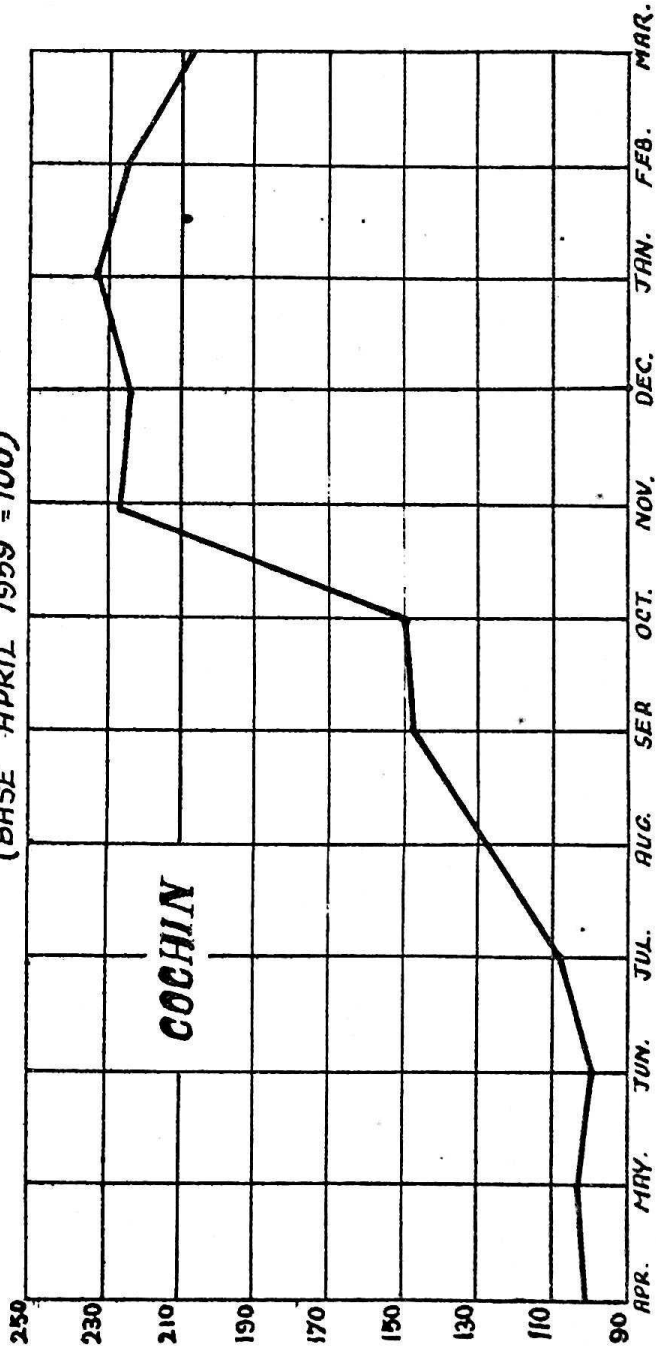




GRAPH - 9

RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF LEMONGRASS OIL (1959-60)

(BASE APRIL 1959 = 100)



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

601 EAST 58TH STREET

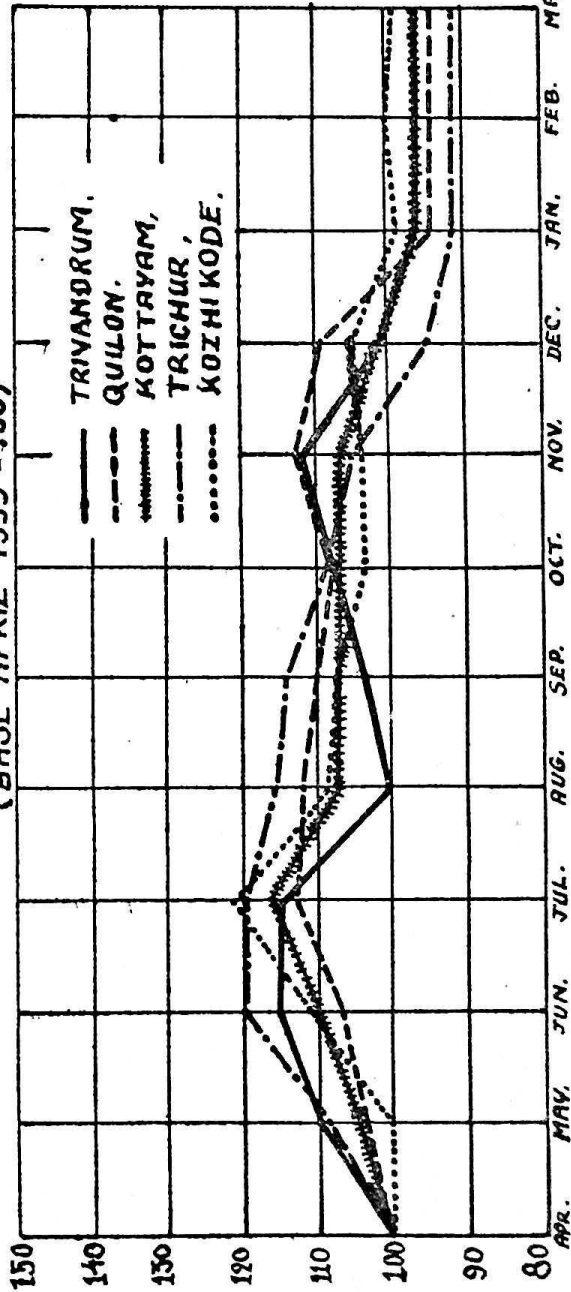
CHICAGO, ILL.

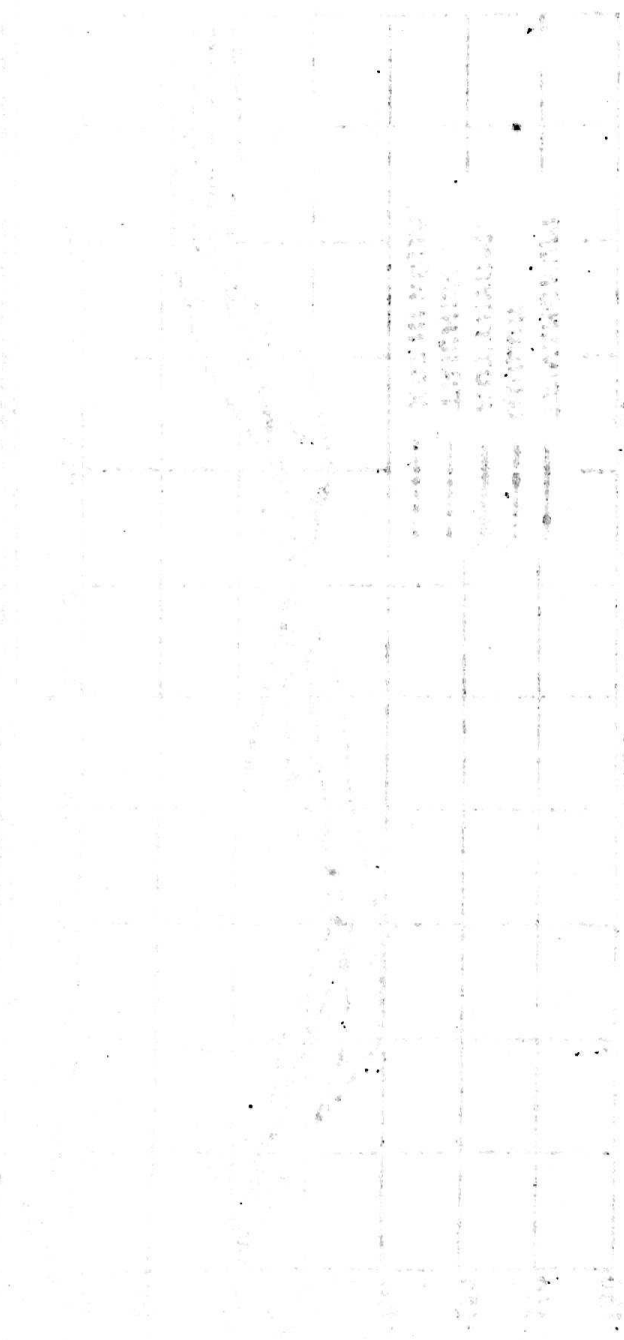


GRAPH. 10

RELATIVE RETAIL PRICE OF RICE (1959-60)

(BASE APRIL 1959 = 100)





1000 1000 1000 1000

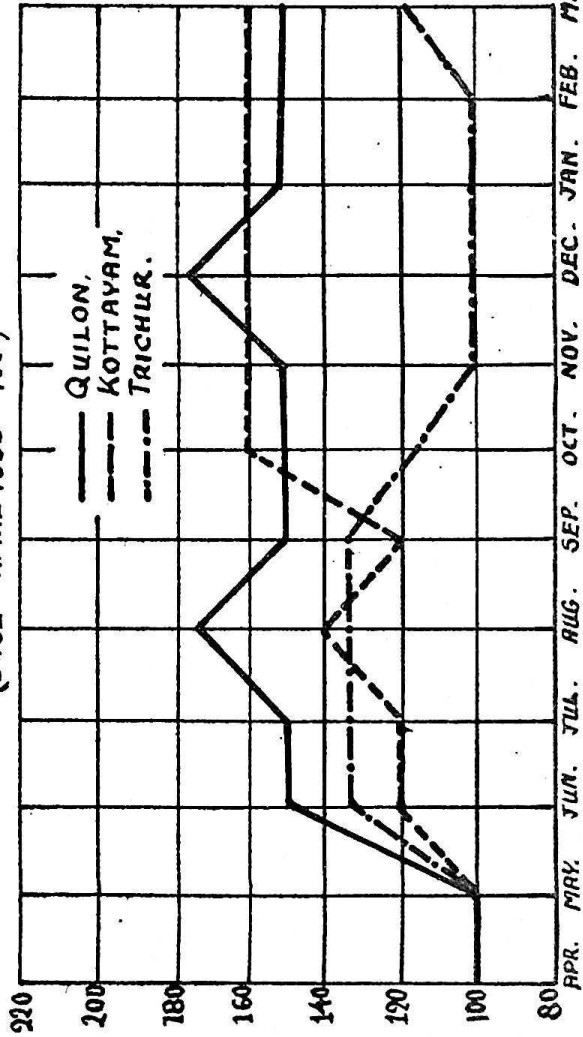
ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE AREA UNDER THE CURVE

1000

GRAPH - 11

RELATIVE RETAIL PRICE OF TAPIOCA(1959-60)

(BASE APRIL 1959 = 100)



✓

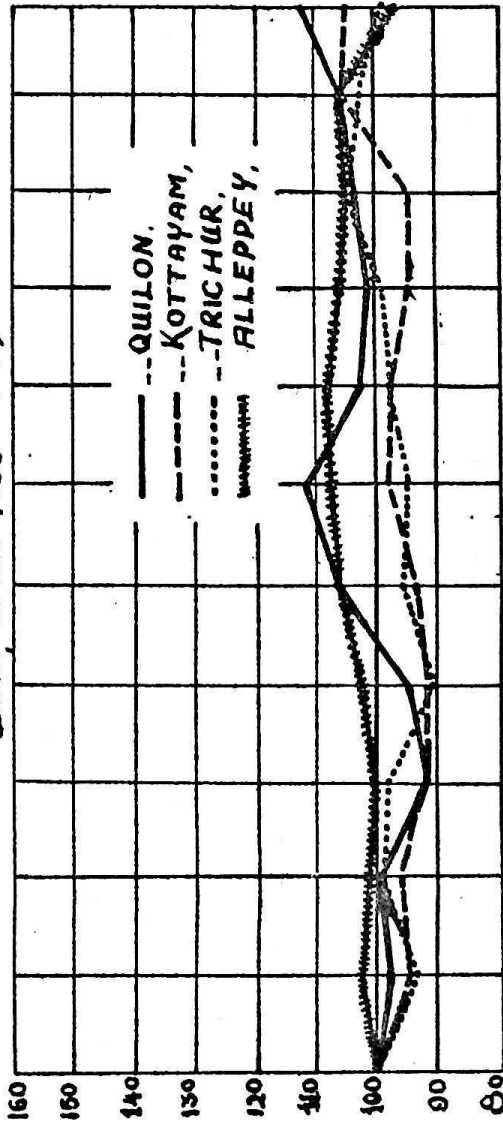


Graph showing the temperature of water in a beaker and in a beaker with a thermometer.

Figure 10

RELATIVE RETAIL PRICE OF COCONUT-(1959-60)

(BASE, APRIL 1959 = 100)



APR. MAY. JUN. JUL. AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC. JAN. FEB. MAR.

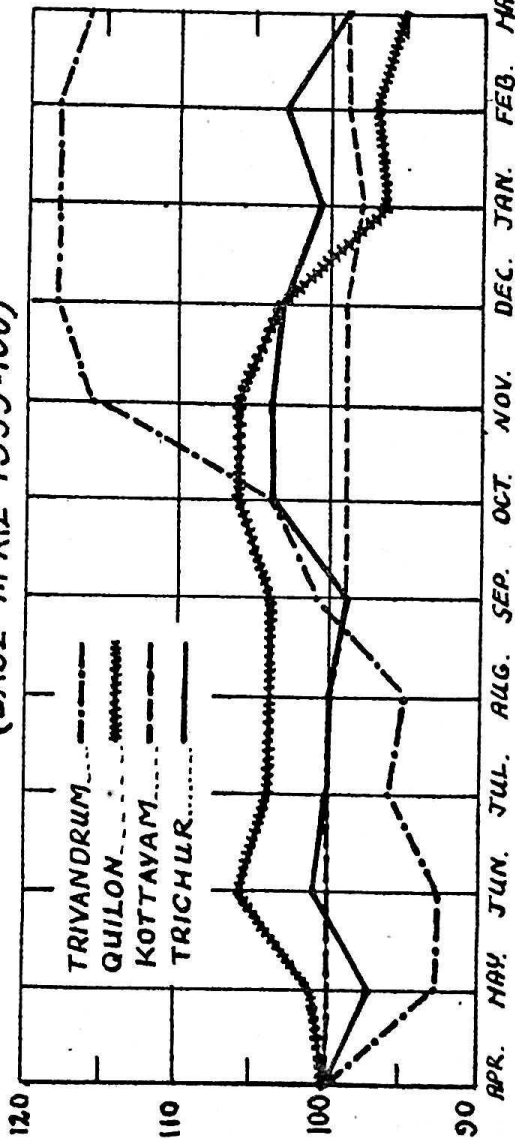
COCONUT- With out husk

Date	Description	Debit	Credit	Balance
1880	Jan 1			
	Feb 1			
	Mar 1			
	Apr 1			
	May 1			
	Jun 1			
	Jul 1			
	Aug 1			
	Sep 1			
	Oct 1			
	Nov 1			
	Dec 1			
	Total			

1880

RELATIVE RETAIL PRICE OF COCONUT OIL ('59-'60)

(BASE APRIL 1959=100)



21. 1892

SECTIONAL MAP OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

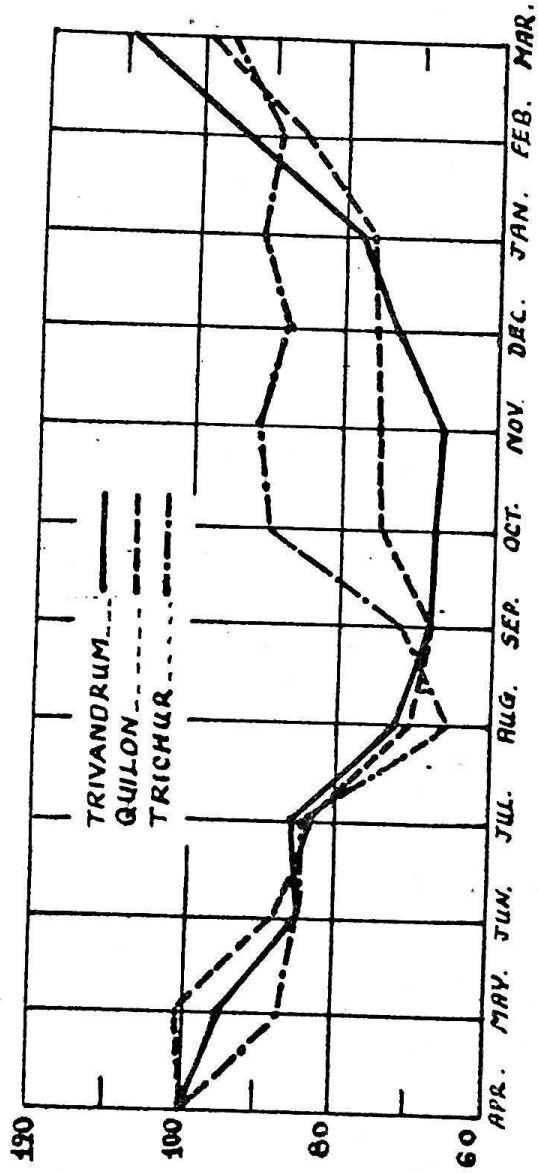
(FROM 1888 MAP)

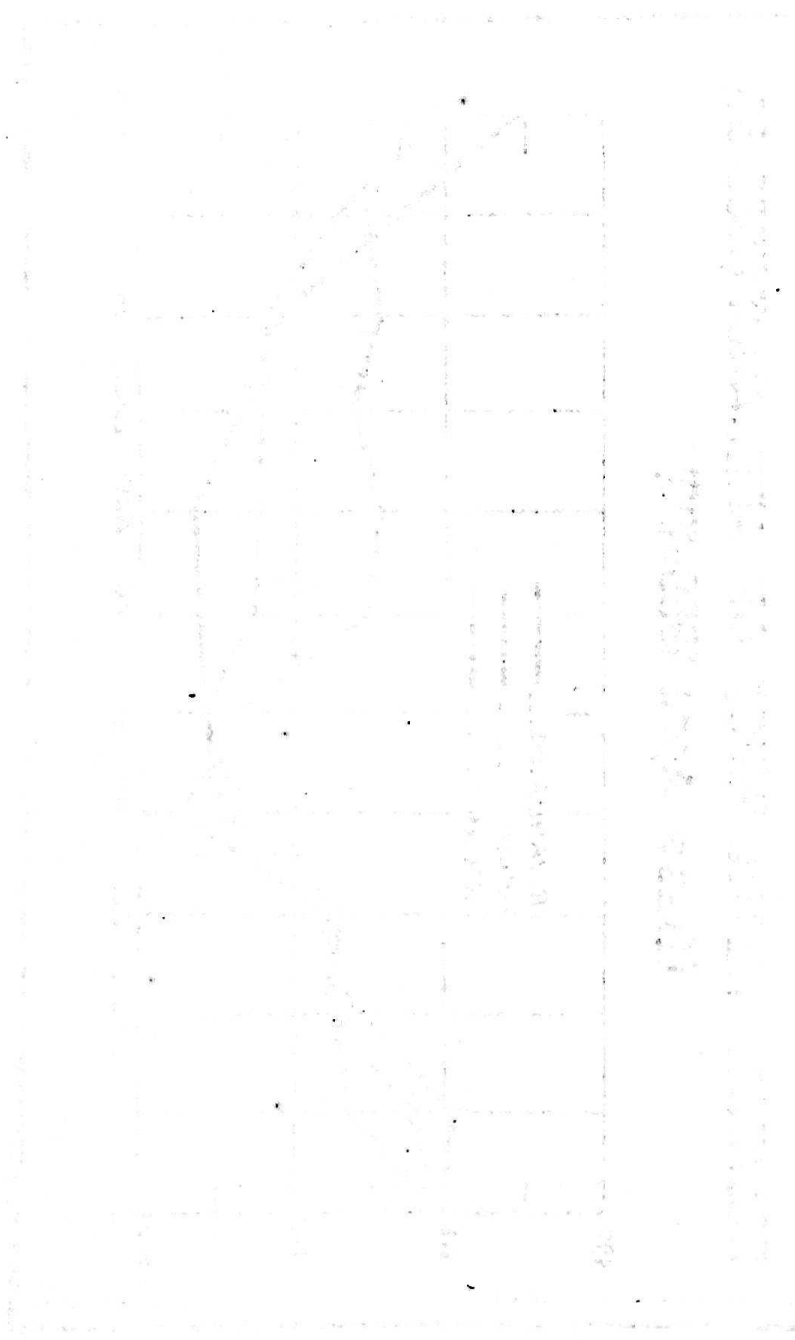


DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 SECTIONAL MAP
 (FROM 1888 MAP)

GRAPH 1-4

RELATIVE RETAIL PRICE OF ARECANUT (1959-60) (Base April 1959=100)





Temperature vs. Time

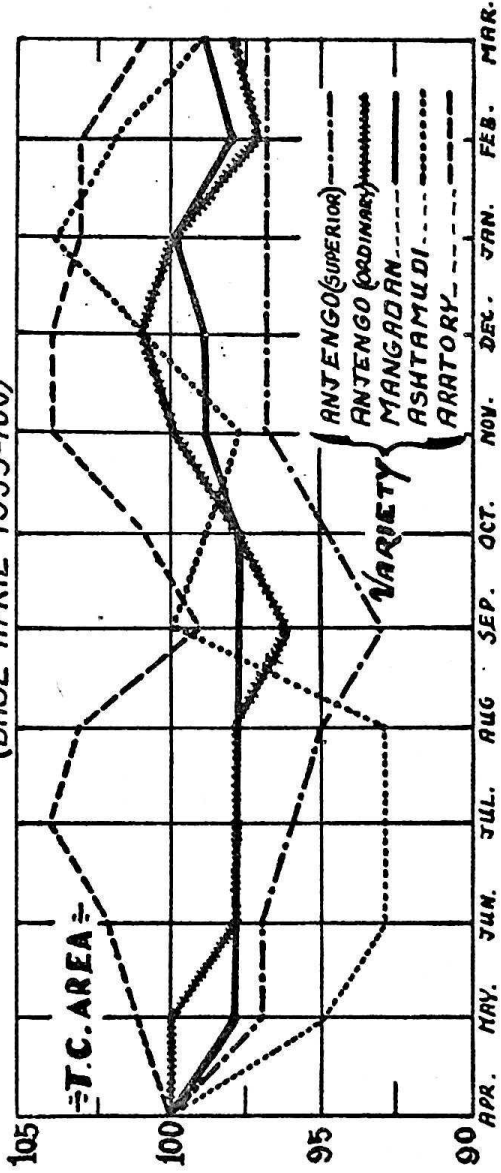
Graph showing the relationship between Time and Temperature. The x-axis represents Time and the y-axis represents Temperature. The data points are plotted and connected by lines, showing a general upward trend.

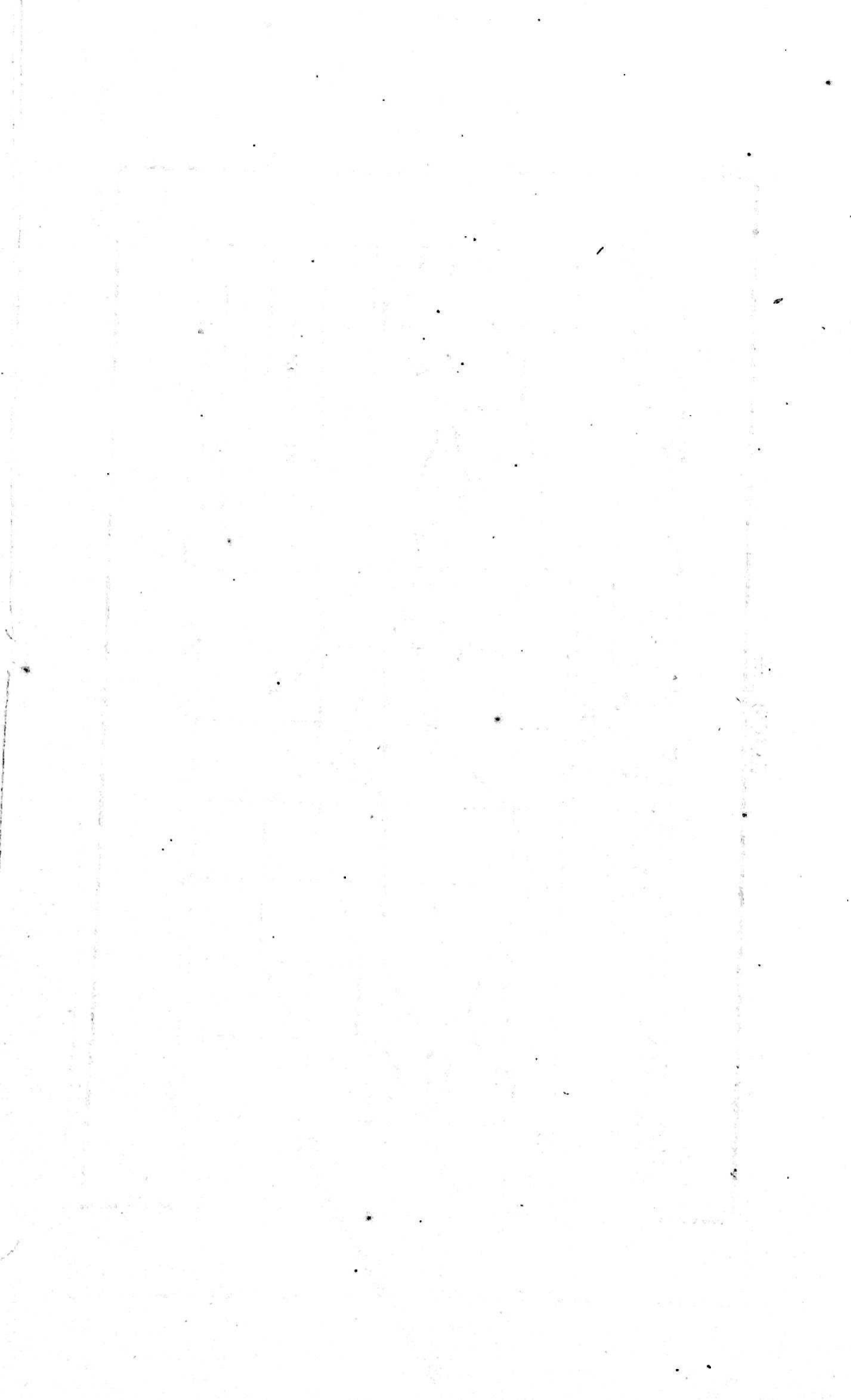
10/10/20

GRAPH - 15

RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICE OF DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF COIR YARN (1959-60)

(BASE APRIL 1959=100)

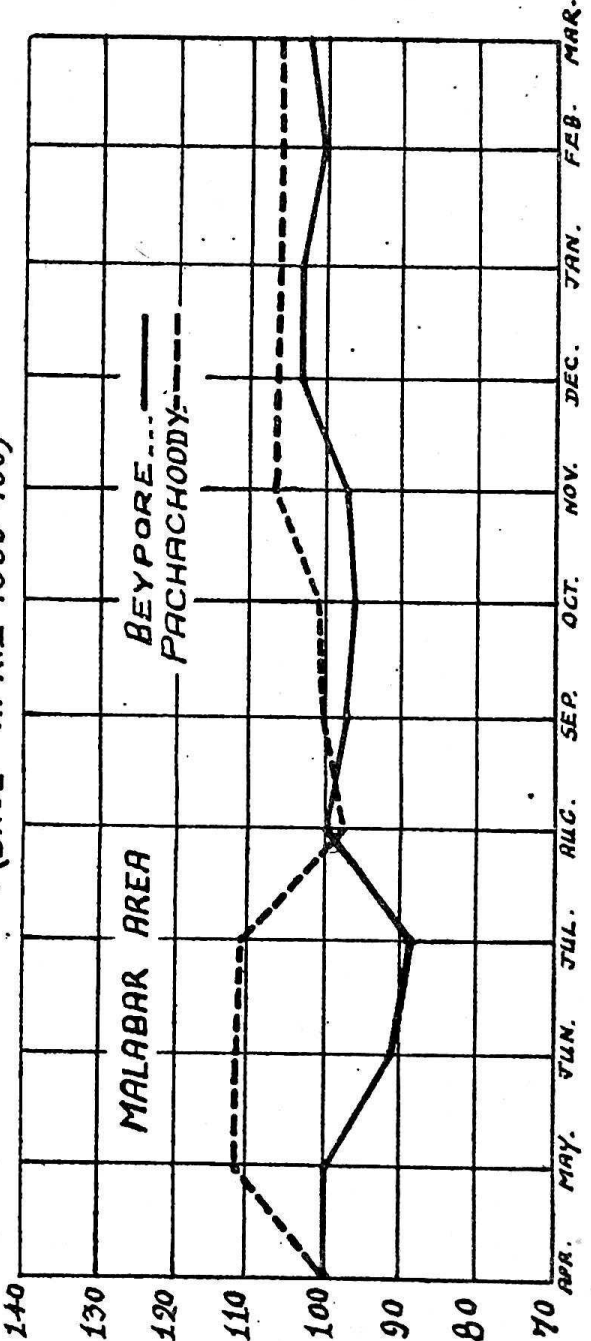




GRAPH - 16

RELATIVE WHOLESAL PRICE OF DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF COIR YARN

(BASE APRIL 1959=100)



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

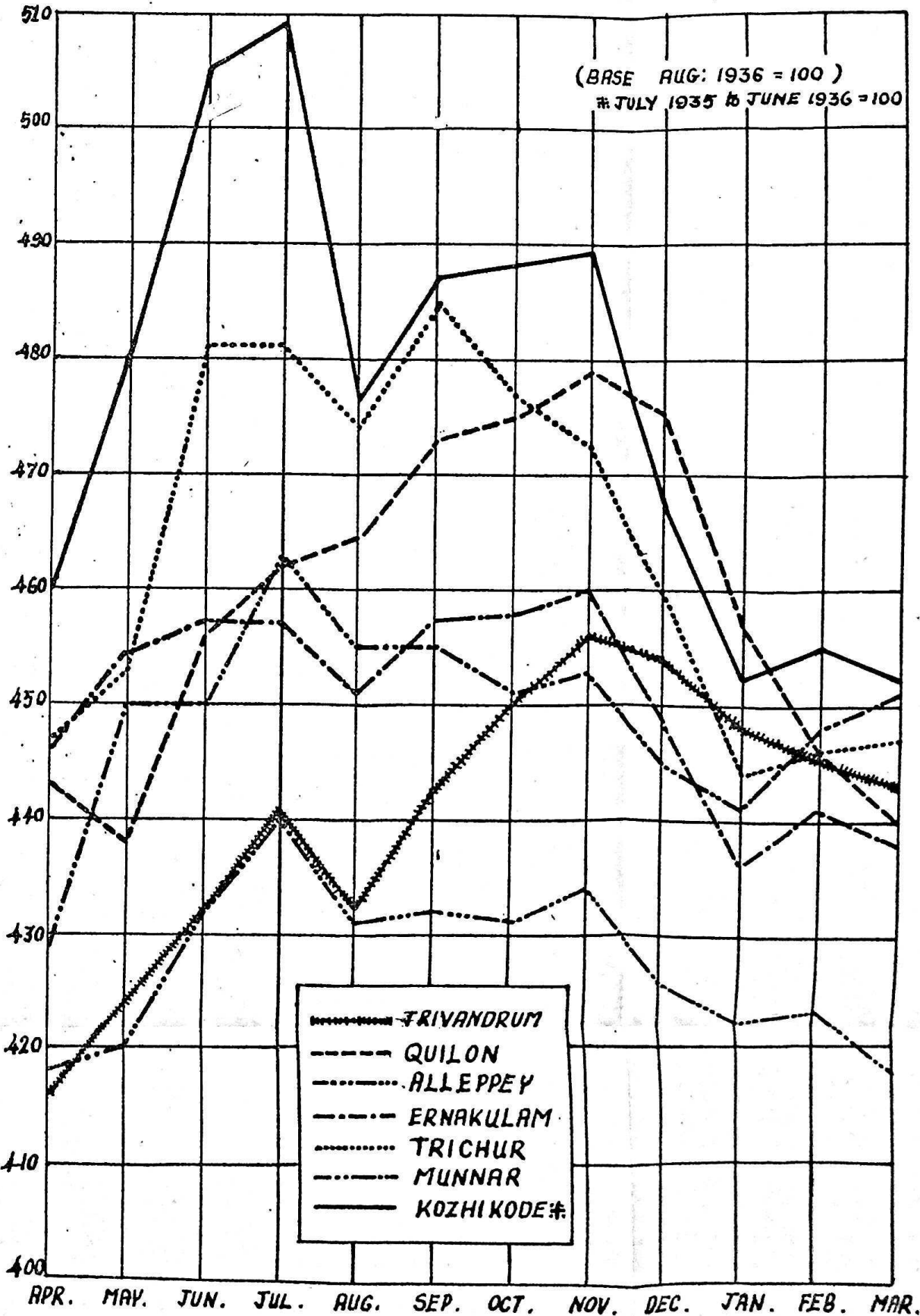
LIBRARY OF THE

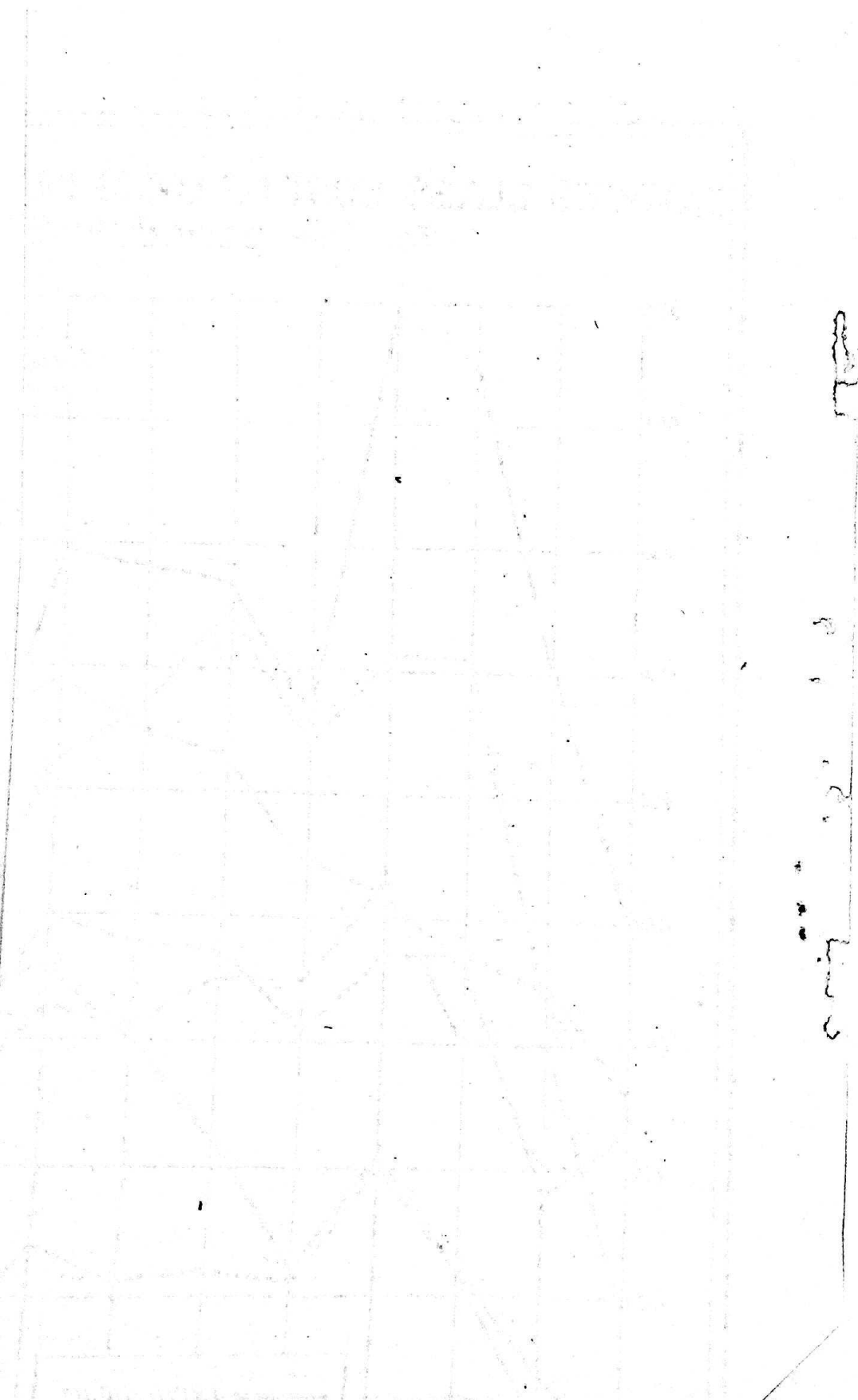
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

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WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS for the period April 1959 to March '60.





1426

**Names of Agents appointed for the sale of Government
publications in the erstwhile Malabar area**

1. Sri Justus Paul, Proprietor, J. S. Paul and Sons
Book Sellers, Cannanore.
2. Messrs. Moulavi Book Depot, Book Sellers,
M. A. Bazaar, Kasargode.
3. Sri G. Vithal Prabhu, News Agent, Manjeswar.
4. Messrs. Touring Book Stall, Calicut.
5. Messrs. K. R. Brothers, Calicut.
6. Messrs. K. P. Ahmed Kunhi and Bros., Camp Bazaar,
Cannanore.
7. Sri Kottayi Gopalan, Book Seller and Stationery
Merchant, Main Road, Tellicherry.