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GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

**SURVEY ON UNREGISTERED INDUSTRIAL
UNITS IN THE RURAL AREAS OF
KERALA STATE
1969 - 70**

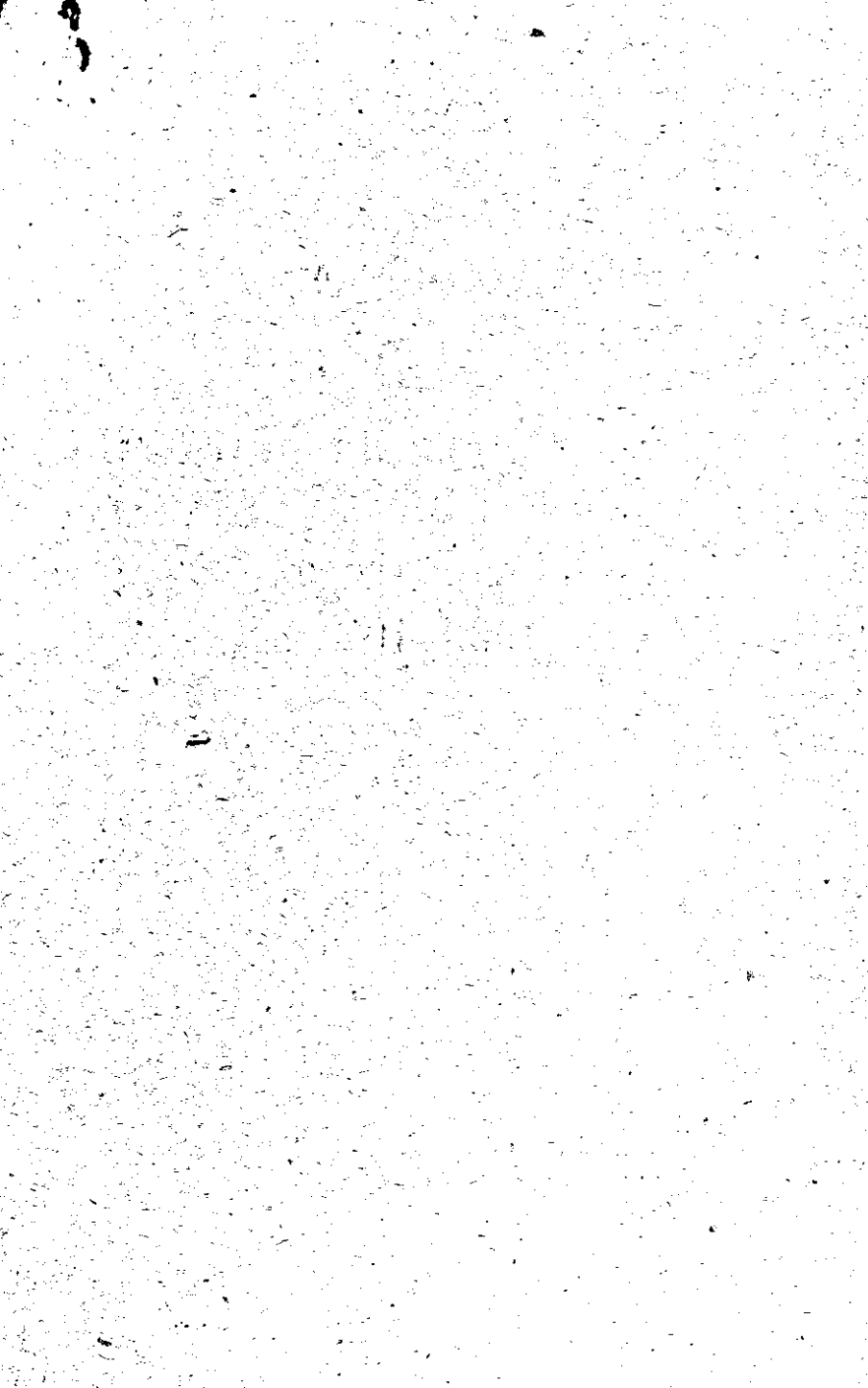
Vol. I



Government of Kerala
1974

Bureau of Economics and Statistics
Government of Kerala
Trivandrum

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1969-70



VOL. I

**Bureau of Economics and Statistics
Government of Kerala
Trivandrum**

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PREFACE

This report is based on the data collected from nearly twelve thousand un-registered industrial units at the time of the listing survey conducted during October 1969 to March 1970. In the absence of a reliable sampling frame no State estimates are attempted here. However, it is felt that this report will throw much light on atleast some of the important characteristics of the un-registered industrial establishments in the State. Separate volumes are proposed to be issued for each of the eleven important industry groups taken up for detailed study in the survey.

The field work was done under the supervision of the District Statistical Officers by fifteen Investigators by actual visits to the industrial establishments. The data was processed by the staff of the Industrial Statistical Unit of the Bureau. The report was prepared by Sri John Thomas Chirayath, Assistant Director, assisted by Sri P. R. Krishna Pillai, Research Officer under the guidance of Sri P. P. Philipose Deputy Director.

I take this opportunity to thank all the owners of the un-registered industrial establishments who willingly co-operated with this venture and supplied the required information.

Trivandrum,
19-4-1972.

Dr. P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN,
Director.

The following information is being furnished to you for your information and use. It is based on the information available to the Bureau of the Census as of the date of this report. It is not intended to be used for any other purpose.

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Bureau of the Census
 Washington, D.C.

October 1964
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CONTENTS

			PAGES
Section	I	Scope of the Survey	.. 1—3
”	II	Type of Organisation	.. 4—7
”	III	Industrial Activity	.. 8—16
”	IV	Nature of Industry	.. 17—19
”	V	Use of Power	.. 20—22
”	VI	Investment size	.. 23—26
”	VII	Employment	.. 27—30
”	VIII	Value of Production	.. 31—43
”	IX	Requirement of Finance	.. 44—53

LIST OF TABLES

1.	Table No.	1.1	Location of Industrial Units listed (District-wise).
2.	do.	1.2	Percentage distribution of Industrial Units listed.
3.	do.	2.1	Distribution of Units according to the type of organisation (District-wise).
4.	do.	2.2	Percentage distribution of Un-registered Industrial Units according to the type of organisation.
5.	do.	3.1	Distribution of Units according to type of Industrial activity(District-wise).
6.	do.	3.2	Percentage distribution of Un-registered Industrial Units according to the type of industrial activity.
7.	do.	3.3	Industry-wise distribution of units according to the type of industrial activity.
8.	do.	4.1	Distribution of Units according to the nature of Industry (District wise).
9.	do.	4.2	Percentage distribution of Un-registered Industrial units according to the nature of Industry.
10.	do.	5.1	Distribution of units using power (District-wise).
11.	do.	5.2	Percentage distribution of Un-registered Industrial Units using/not using power.
12.	do.	6.1	Distribution of units according to the investment size (District-wise).
13.	do.	6.2	Percentage distribution of un-registered Industrial units according to the investment size.
14.	do.	7.1	Distribution of units according to employment number per day (District wise).
15.	do.	7.2	Percentage distribution of Un-registered Industrial Units according to the employment position.
16.	do.	8.1	Distribution of units according to the annual value of products and services rendered (District-wise).
17.	do.	8.2	Percentage distribution of Un-registered Industrial Units according to the annual value of products and services rendered.
18.	do.	8.3	Industry-wise distribution of units according to annual value of products and service rendered.
19.	do.	9.1	Distribution of units already borrowing from banks or other institutions (District-wise).
20.	do.	9.2	Percentage distribution of Un-registered Industrial Units already borrowing from banks or other institution.

- 21. Table No. 9.3 Distribution of not borrowing units requiring institutional finance (District-wise).
- 22. do. do. 9.4 Percentage distribution of un-registered not borrowing industrial units requiring institutional finance.
- 23. do. do. 9.5 Distribution of village with not borrowing units requiring institutional finance.
- 24. do. do. 9.6 Industry-wise distribution of not borrowing units requiring institutional finance.

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

The industrial establishments which do not come under the purview, of the Factories Act are too numerous in Kerala State. In the framing of State income estimates considerable difficulty is now experienced due to the lack of data on the economic structure and working of these units. Such data relating to the factory industries in the State are now available from the district-wise and industry-wise analysis of data collected through the Annual Survey of Industries. The share contributed by the unregistered units to the total industrial sector, though substantial, is at present based on crude estimates and conjectures. An insight into the working of these units in the unorganised sector is necessary for evolving realistic programmes of industrial development. It is for the first time that an attempt is being made to study the functioning of these units in a systematic manner on a regular and continuing basis.

Scope of the Survey.

All the unregistered industrial units in the 95 urban areas of the State have been listed and a detailed survey of units with employment size 5 and above is being conducted under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The present survey is thus confined to the rural areas of the State.

The 1969-70 survey was designed with the object of assembling the basic details such as capital structure, employment, input, output, raw material position marketing difficulties, the nature, type and source of assistance obtained and required etc. in respect of the specially chosen eleven industry groups given below :

(1) Handloom (2) Coir and Coir Products (3) Bricks and Tiles
(4) Rice and Flour Mills (5) Beedi (6) Oil Mill (7) Wooden Furniture
(8) Agricultural Implements (9) Copra (10) Tailoring and (11) Bakery.

Areas of concentration of the 11 industry groups selected for the survey were marked out for the rural areas of the State based on the information collected during the 1961 Census. The areas of concentration were further classified into three groups (1) areas of high concentration (Census villages with 50 and above industrial units) (2) areas of average concentration (Census villages with 20-49 units) and (3) areas of low concentration (Census villages with 19 units and below) 120 Census villages were selected from groups (1) and (2). Out of the 120 villages selected the survey could be conducted only in 111 villages.

In the selected Census villages all the manufacturing establishments and household enterprise units, both registered and unregistered were listed in a prescribed pro-forma Schedule I of the survey (Appendix I). The listing survey was conducted during October 1959 to March 1970. Information on items like employment, investment in plant and machinery, products, type of organisation, total value of products and services rendered, whether

seasonal or perennial, whether bank finance required or not etc. was collected at the time of listing so as to facilitate further detailed enquiry.

A sampling frame covering the 11 important industry groups was then prepared for each village after excluding the registered units. For this purpose the industrial units were grouped into two strata—Stratum I consisting of all units whose value of annual production, services, etc. is Rs. 10,000 or above and Stratum II consisting of industrial units whose value of annual production, services, etc. is less than Rs. 10,000. From each stratum 25% of the units was selected in respect of each industrial group for detailed enumeration on a systematic sampling basis.

The detailed enquiry was conducted in three rounds. All the selected industrial units were visited thrice at four months interval to study the seasonal changes. The first round of the visits started in April 1970 was completed by the end of June 1970. The subsequent two rounds were started in July 1970 and October 1970, respectively. The field work was completed by the end of December 1970. Altogether 2500 units were enumerated throughout the State. Separate reports are proposed to be issued in respect of each of the 11 selected industry groups.

Analysis of the Listing Schedule.

The data collected in Schedule No. I used for the listing survey were tabulated district-wise and industry-wise separately for each of the major characteristics. A total number of 11760 units out of which 11708 were unregistered was enumerated at the time of the listing survey. Of the unregistered units listed 40% was located in Alleppey district followed by Kottayam (16%) and Quilon (10%) districts. In the case of Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Kozhikode districts the percentage was between 5 and 10 and in the case of Palghat and Cannanore it was less than 5 (vide tables 1.1 and 1.2).

Number of units in the Unorganised Sector.

At present there is no estimate of the total number of industrial units in the unorganised sector in the State. The 1971 Census Reports which are yet to be released, are expected to provide data on the total number of industrial units with rural-urban and household-non household break-ups. According to the 1961 Census, there were 58,196 industrial units in the State. Deducting 24,73 units registered under the Factories Act, the total number of unregistered industrial establishments in the State is found to be 55,723. Out of this, 33,505 units are estimated to be industrial units functioning on a household basis. So the number of non-household industrial units in the unorganised sector in the State in 1961 is found to be 23,494. During the ten year period that has elapsed the number of industrial units in the unorganised sector, both household and non-household might have increased considerably.

In the following sections, the data collected in Schedule I is analysed to study (1) type of organisation (2) type of industrial activity (3) nature of industry (4) use of power (5) investment size (6) employment position (7) value of production and (8) requirement of institutional finance.

TABLE No. 1.1

Location of Industrial Units listed (Districtwise)

Sl. No.	District	No. of Villages Selected		Registered		Unregistered		Total	
			Surveyed	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1.	Trivandrum	16	16	2	0.23	862	99.77	864	100
2.	Quilon	16	16	3	0.26	1167	99.74	1170	100
3.	Alleppey	16	10	3	0.06	4692	99.94	4695	100
4.	Kottayam	16	16	7	0.38	1864	99.62	1871	100
5.	Ernakulam	16	16	17	2.05	814	97.95	831	100
6.	Trichur	8	5	12	1.68	702	98.32	714	100
7.	Palghat	8	8	3	0.59	507	99.41	510	100
8.	Kozhikode	8	8	..	..	701	100	701	100
9.	Cannanore	16	16	5	1.20	399	98.80	404	100
	Total	120	111	52	0.44	11708	99.56	11760	100

TABLE No. 1.2

Percentage distribution of Industrial units listed

Sl. No.	District	Registered	Unregistered	Total
1.	Trivandrum	3.85	7.36	7.35
2.	Quilon	5.77	9.97	9.95
3.	Alleppey	5.77	40.08	39.92
4.	Kottayam	13.46	15.92	15.91
5.	Ernakulam	32.69	6.95	7.07
6.	Trichur	23.08	5.99	6.07
7.	Palghat	5.77	4.33	4.34
8.	Kozhikode	..	5.99	5.96
9.	Cannanore	9.61	3.41	3.43
	Total	100	100	100

SECTION II

TYPE OF ORGANISATION

The organisation pattern of the unregistered industrial units listed was studied under the following categories.

1. Individual proprietorship
2. Partnership (joint family)
3. Partnership (others)
4. Private limited Company
5. Public limited Company
6. Public Corporation
7. Co-operative society and
8. Others

The most common type of organisation found among the unregistered industrial units is individual proprietorship. According to the listing survey more than 80% of the units had individual proprietorship as their type of organisation. This was followed by partnership (others) as distinguished from partnership (joint family). The percentage of units having partnership (others) from the survey was found to be 19.26. No units were listed under the organisation types partnership (joint family) public limited company and public corporation. All other types of organisation viz. private limited company, co-operative society and others, together accounted for only 0.61%. The percentage of cooperative societies was found to be as low as 0.17% in the total number of unregistered industrial units listed (vide table 2.1).

The percentage of individual proprietorship units was found to be more than 95 in the case of six districts viz. Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Trichur and Palghat. A deviation from this general pattern is noticed in the case of units listed in Alleppey and Kozhikode districts. The percentage of units having individual proprietorship as the type of organisation was only 57.14 in Alleppey district. It stood first in the case of units having partnership (others) as their type of organisation (42.80%) followed by Kozhikode (22.44%) district.

Table 2.2 gives the percentage distribution of unregistered industrial units in the districts according to type of organisation. It was found that out of a total of 9381 individual proprietorship units listed Alleppey district with 2681 units in it had the highest percentage (28.58%) followed by Kottayam with 1828 units (19.49%) and Quilon with 1160 units (12.37%). This percentage varied between 5 and 10 in the case of Trivandrum (9.11%) Ernakulam (8.27%), Trichur (7.12%), Palghat (5.32%) and Kozhikode (5.73%) districts. Cannanore district with only 376 individual proprietorship units listed, had the least percentage (4.01%) in this respect.

Most of the units which reported partnership (others) as their type of organisation were located in Alleppey district. Out of a total of 2254 such units listed 2008 units (89.09%) were from the villages in Alleppey

district. In all other districts the percentage of partnership (others) units was comparatively very low. In the case of five districts viz. Trivandrum (0.27%) Quilon (0.09%), Trichur (0.71%), Palghat (0.22%) and Cannanore (0.04%) districts the percentage of such units to the total was below 1. However, Kozhikode district accounted for 7.01% of the units which reported partnership (others) as the type of organisation.

All the unregistered units listed in the case of 64 out of 111 villages surveyed had only individual proprietorship as their type of organisation. Among the villages selected for the listing survey a majority of villages in Trivandrum (11 out of 16), Quilon (13 out of 16), Ernakulam (9 out of 16), Palghat (6 out of 8) and Cannanore (13 out of 16) had only individual proprietorship as their type of organisation for the units listed. In Trichur (1 out of 5) and Alleppey (3 out of 10) such villages were in a minority. In Kottayam half of the villages surveyed (8 out of 16) were of this type. But in the case of Kozhikode district all the eight villages selected for the survey had units with other types of organisation besides individual proprietorship.

TABLE No. 2.1

Distribution of units according to type of organisation (District wise)

Sl. No.	District	Individual proprietorship		Partnership (joint family)		Partnership (others)		Private limited company		Public limited company		Public Corporation		Co-operative Society		Others		Total		
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
1.	Trivandrum	855	99.0	..	..	6	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	862	100
2.	Quilon	1160	99.40	..	..	2	0.17	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	0.43	..	..	1167	100
3.	Alleppey	2681	57.14	..	..	2008	42.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.02	2	0.04	4692	100
4.	Kottayam	1828	98.07	..	..	30	1.61	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	0.27	1	0.05	1864	100
5.	Ernakulam	776	95.33	..	..	28	3.44	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0.37	7	0.36	814	100
6.	Trichur	668	95.16	..	..	16	2.27	7	1.00	..	..	..	..	4	0.57	7	1.00	702	100
7.	Palghat	499	98.42	..	..	5	0.99	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.20	2	0.39	507	100
8.	Kozhikode	538	76.74	158	22.44	5	0.82	701	100
9.	Cannanore	376	94.22	1	0.29	6	1.50	16	3.99	399	100
Total		9381	80.13	..	..	2254	19.26	13	0.11	..	..	..	..	20	0.17	40	0.33	11708	100

TABLE No. 2.2

Percentage distribution of un-registered Industrial Units according to type of organisation

Sl. No.	Districts	Type of organisation									Total
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		(10)	(11)
		Individual proprietorship	Partnership (joint family)	Partnership (others)	Private limited Company	Public limited Company	Public Corporation	Co-operative Society	Others	Total	
1.	Trivandrum	9.11	..	0.27	..	..	..	5	..	7.36
2.	Quilon	12.37	..	0.09	..	..	..	25	..	9.97
3.	Alleppey	28.58	..	89.09	..	..	..	5	5.00	40.08
4.	Kottayam	19.49	..	1.33	..	..	..	25	2.50	15.92
5.	Ecnakulam	8.27	..	1.24	..	..	..	15	17.50	6.95
6.	Trichur	7.12	..	0.71	53.85	..	..	20	17.50	5.99
7.	Palghat	5.32	..	0.22	..	..	..	5	5.00	4.33
8.	Kozhikode	5.73	..	7.01	..	..	..	..	12.50	5.99
9.	Cannanore	4.01	..	0.04	46.15	..	..	..	40.00	3.41
	Total	100	..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

SECTION III

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

The actual work done in an industrial establishment was grouped into the following three types of industrial activity which are mutually exclusive.

1. Manufacturing and processing.
2. Servicing and repairing.
3. Mixed—a combination of the above two.

The most predominant type of industrial activity found in the case of unregistered industrial establishments listed in the survey was manufacturing and processing. The number of units engaged in manufacturing and processing was 9581 out of 11,708 constituting nearly 82% of the total. Of the remaining units 1895 (16.19%) reported servicing and repairing as their industrial activity. The number of units which had the mixed type of industrial activity was 232 which formed only less than 2% of the total number of unregistered units listed (vide table 3.1). Of the units which reported manufacturing and processing as their industrial activity 47% was located in Alleppey District followed by Kottayam (15.61%), Quilon (10.46%) and Trivandrum (7.36%). In Ernakulam, Trichur and Palghat Districts the percentage was around 5 while it was only less than 1% in Cannanore District. In the case of units engaged in servicing and repairing, the percentage was more or less same at 15% in Ernakulam and Cannanore Districts, at 14% in Kottayam and Trichur Districts, at 9% in Palghat and Kozhikode Districts and 8% in Trivandrum, Quilon and Alleppey Districts. Among the units which had the mixed type of industrial activity 45.25% was located in Kottayam District. (vide table 3.2)

The survey revealed that each and every District of the State had units coming under the three different types of industrial activity. Among the units listed in Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam Districts more than 80% had manufacturing and processing as their industrial activity Cannanore District had the least percentage (23.50% of units in this respect. But in the case of servicing and repairing Cannanore District had the highest percentage (72.83%). The least percentage (3.13%) of servicing and repairing units listed was found in Alleppey District. Three Districts viz. Kottayam (5.63%), Cannanore (3.67%) and Palghat (2.76%) had more than 2% of the units listed under the mixed type of industrial activity. In the case of all other Districts this percentage was less than 2 with Trivandrum (0.5%) and Alleppey (0.68%) Districts reporting very low percentages.

A village-wise analysis of the data collected revealed that in Trivandrum (9 out of 16), Quilon (10 out of 16), Alleppey (7 out of 10) and Kottayam (9 out of 16) districts a majority of the villages selected for the survey had more than 80% of the units listed under the type of industrial activity, manufacturing and processing. In these four districts and also Ernakulam district there were villages which had more than 90% of the units listed in the industrial activity group, manufacturing and processing. The number of such

villages was 4, 7, 6, 2 and 1 in Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam and Ernakulam Districts respectively. As regards units with industrial activity, servicing and repairing, are concerned, they are found in all the villages selected for the survey in 6 districts viz. Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam, Trichur, Palghat and Kozhikode. In the remaining districts such units were found to function in 15 out of 16 villages selected in Trivandrum and Ernakulam districts and 14 out of 16 villages selected in Cannanore District. Most of the industrial units listed had manufacturing and processing as their industrial activity. A deviation from this general pattern was found in Cannanore District where nearly 73% of the units listed reported servicing and repairing as their industrial activity. The following are the main industry groups which reported servicing and repairing as their industrial activity.

(1) Flour and rice mills (2) Copra (3) Beedi (4) Coir (5) Clothing and tailoring (6) Furniture and fixtures (7) Letter press and book binding (8) Matches (9) Agricultural implements (10) Repair of motor vehicles (11) Repair of bicycles (12) Watch repairing (13) Jewellery (14) Basket making (15) Saw mills and (16) Handloom.

In Trivandrum, Kozhikode and Cannanore Districts all the flour mills listed had servicing as their industrial activity. In the case of rice mills, Quilon, Kozhikode and Cannanore Districts reported 100% servicing as their industrial activity while Alleppey and Ernakulam districts had more rice mills which reported servicing as their industrial activity. But in Palghat it was found that as many as 60% of the rice mills reported manufacturing and processing as their industrial activity. Units which reported servicing as their industrial activity in handloom industry was 62% in Cannanore District while the percentage was below 25 in the case of all other districts. This high percentage of wholly service type of units was true of beedi industry also in Cannanore District. The percentage of beedi making units which reported servicing as their industrial activity was 98 in Cannanore District. In the case of all other districts except Trichur which had 78% of beedi making units with servicing as their industrial activity, this percentage was found to be very low. In Trivandrum District it was 2% and in Ernakulam and Alleppey Districts it was 5%. It was found that in the case of Alleppey and Quilon Districts all the tailoring units reported servicing as their industrial activity. In the case of all other districts even though the percentage was high being above 85% they had tailoring units with the mixed type of industrial activity. There were no tailoring units in the selected villages which had exclusively manufacturing as their type of industrial activity. In the case of the industry group, manufacture of agricultural implements the units in the selected villages of Palghat District exhibited a pattern different from all other districts. About 84% of the units of this industry in Palghat District had wholly manufacturing and processing as their industrial activity. Another 10% was engaged in the mixed type of industrial activity in Palghat District. The percentage of units which had wholly servicing and repairing as their industrial activity was as low as 6 in Palghat District. In all other districts it was found that the percentage of wholly servicing and repairing units was much more than that of 6% and

together with the units which had the mixed type of industrial activity, they formed a good majority. All the units in the case of the industry, Jewellery in Trivandrum and Cannanore Districts reported manufacturing and processing as their industrial activity. The percentage of units which reported servicing and repairing as their industrial activity was very high in Trichur (91%) and Palghat (95%) Districts while in the case of other districts, majority of the units had either in the first or third type of industrial activity. Most of the units in the furniture industry reported servicing and repairing as their industrial activity. The percentage of such units was rather high in Alleppey (68%), Ernakulam (81%) Trichur (60%) and Palghat (78%) Districts. In coir industry, Alleppey District exhibited a pattern different from all other districts. In this district almost all units in coir industry reported manufacturing and processing as their type of industrial activity. The industry-wise distribution of units according to type of industrial activity is furnished in table 3.3.

TABLE 3.1
Distribution of units according to type of industrial activity (district-wise)

Sl. No.	District	Type of industrial activity							
		Manufacturing and processing		Serving and repairing		Mixed		Total	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Trivandrum	705	82.00	152	17.5	5	0.5	862	100
2	Quilon	1002	85.86	142	12.17	23	1.97	1167	100
3	Alleppey	4513	96.18	147	3.13	32	0.68	4692	100
4	Kottayam	1496	80.25	263	14.12	105	5.63	1864	100
5	Ernakulam	503	61.8	295	36.23	16	1.97	814	100
6	Trichur	432	61.54	258	36.75	12	1.71	702	100
7	Palghat	314	61.93	179	35.31	14	2.76	507	100
8	Kozhikode	521	74.32	169	24.10	11	1.58	701	100
9	Cannanore	95	23.5	290	72.83	14	3.67	399	100
	Total	9581	81.83	1895	16.19	232	1.98	11708	100

TABLE 3.2
Percentage distribution of unregistered industrial units according to type of industrial activity

Sl. No.	District	Type of industrial activity			
		Manufacturing and processing	Servicing and repairing	Mixed	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Trivandrum	7.36	8.02	2.15	7.36
2	Quilon	10.46	7.49	9.91	9.97
3	Alleppey	47.10	7.76	13.83	40.08
4	Kottayam	15.61	13.88	45.25	15.92
5	Ernakulam	5.25	15.57	6.89	6.95
6	Trichur	4.51	13.61	5.17	5.99
7	Palghat	3.28	9.45	6.03	4.33
8	Kozhikode	5.44	8.92	4.74	5.99
9	Cannanore	0.99	15.30	6.03	3.41
	Total	100	100	100	100

TABLE 3.3
Industry-wise Distribution of units according to type of Industrial Activity

Sl. Code No. No.	Name of Industry	Manufacturing and processing		Servicing and repairing		Mixed		Total	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	202-1	1	100	..	..	..	..	1	100
2	204								
3	205-1-2	19	76.00	6	24.00	..	..	25	100
4	206	41	26.45	113	72.90	1	0.65	155	100
5	207-2	81	100	..	..	..	..	81	100
6	208	1	100	..	..	..	..	1	100
7	209-1	4	100	..	..	..	..	4	100
8	209-2	1	100	..	..	..	11	1	100
9	209-4-5	34	62.97	14	25.92	6	11.12	54	100
10	209-10-1	3	75.00	..	..	1	25.00	4	100
		226	97.41	6	2.59	..	..	232	100

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
11	209-10-2	Hand pounding of rice	7	100	..	..	..	..	..	7	100
12	209-10-3	Eggs and poultry	5	83.33	1	16.67	..	..	..	6	100
13	209-10-4	Pappadam making	51	94.44	3	5.56	..	..	..	54	100
14	209-10-5	Miscellaneous food preparation (others)	39	97.50	..	..	1	2	50	40	100
15	214	Soft drinks and carbonated water industries	20	95.23	1	4.77	..	..	..	21	100
16	220-1	Beedi making	638	73.67	228	26.33	..	..	..	866	100
17	231-1-1	Cotton textiles (Handloom)	427	78.78	115	21.22	..	..	..	542	100
18	231-1-2	Cotton textiles (others)	27	100	..	..	..	..	..	27	100
19	231-7	Textiles dyeing, bleaching, finishing and processing	1	50.00	1	50.00	..	..	..	2	100
20	239-4	Coir manufacture	5693	95.95	239	4.05	1	..	..	5933	100
21	239-9-1	Net making	55	98.71	1	1.79	..	..	..	56	100
22	239-9-2	Gunny making	..	..	2	100	..	..	..	2	100
23	241	Manufacture of foot wear	8	66.66	3	25.00	1	8.34	12	100	100
24	243-1	Clothing and tailoring	21	2.99	657	93.05	28	3.96	706	100	100
25	243-2	Manufacture of umbrella	1	16.67	5	83.33	..	..	..	6	100
26	243-2-1	Repair of umbrella	..	..	2	100	..	..	..	2	100
27	251-1	Saw mills	4	21.05	12	63.15	3	15.90	19	100	100
28	251-2	Plywood industry	1	100	..	..	..	..	..	1	100

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
29	252	Wooden and cane Containers and cane small ware	5	100	..	..	..	..	5	100
30	259-2	Manufacture of wood products not elsewhere classified	3	75.00	1	25.00	..	..	4	100
31	260-1	Manufacture of furniture and fixtures (wooden)	51	38.34	48	36.09	34	25.57	133	100
32	260-3	Do. (others)	1	100	..	..	..	..	1	100
33	280-1	Letter press and book binding	7	23.33	22	73.33	1	3.36	30	100
34	280-2	Other printing including photography-studio	1	50.00	..	..	1	50.00	2	100
35	293	Manufacture of leather products except foot wear and wearing apparel	4	57.14	..	..	3	42.86	7	100
36	300-1	Manufacture of types and tubes	..	..	2	100	..	..	2	100
37	300-4	Manufacture of rubber products (others)	894	96.54	32	3.46	..	..	926	100
38	311-1-2	Manufacture of organic fertilisers (fish manure)	18	100	..	..	..	..	18	100
39	312-1	Vegetable oil including solven extracted oils lemon grass oil crushing	1	100	..	..	..	..	1	100
40	313-1	Painting and Varnishing	..	..	2	100	..	..	2	100
41	319-5	Manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals	12	100	..	..	..	..	12	100
42	319-6	Soaps and glycerine—soap manufacture	5	100	..	..	..	..	5	100

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
43	319-7	Perfumes, cosmetics, toilets etc. Bathi Manufacture	2	100	..	..	..	..	2	100
44	319-8	Matches	7	17.95	32	82.05	..	..	39	100
45	329	Manufacture of miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal candle making	2	100	..	..	..	..	2	100
46	331-1-4	Manufacture of bricks and tiles	54	100	..	..	..	..	54	100
47	332-3-1	Optical glass repairing	1	100	..	..	..	..	1	100
48	333-1	Manufacture of china ware and pottery	162	98.18	3	1.82	..	..	165	100
49	339-2	Cement works and cement products	3	100	..	..	..	..	3	100
50	339-5	Stone dressing and crushing	29	100	..	..	..	..	29	100
51	339-8-1	Lime industry	27	93.10	..	..	2	6.90	29	100
52	350-1	Metal containers and steel trunks	14	66.67	6	28.57	1	4.76	21	100
53	350-1-1	Metal vessel repairing	..	..	..	..	2	100	2	100
54	350-6	Welding	2	40.00	3	60.00	..	..	5	100
55	350-14	Manufacture of other metal products	10	22.22	10	22.22	25	55.56	45	100
56	360-8-2	Manufacture of Agricultural implements	39	23.09	61	36.09	69	40.82	169	100
57	360-13-1	Repairing of machinery except electrical machinery	..	..	2	100	..	..	2	100
58	370-1-1	Manufacture of equipment for generation transmission and distribution of electricity	..	..	3	100	..	..	3	100
59	370-2-4-1	Radio repairing	..	..	1	100	..	..	1	100
60	384	Repair of motor vehicles	2	10.00	18	90.00	..	..	20	100
61	385-1	Repair of bicycles	6	10.71	49	87.50	1	1.79	56	100

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
62	393-1	Watch repairing	..	..	26	100	..	..	26	100
63	394-1	Jewellery	49	23.55	116	55.76	43	20.69	208	100
64	395	Manufacture of musical instruments	3	100	..	..	..	..	3	100
65	399-10	Brooms and brushes	1	100	..	..	..	..	1	100
66	399-12	Toys manufacture	4	80.00	..	..	1	20.00	5	100
67	399-15	Ivory, horns, bones, hoofs and similar products manufacture	5	83.33	..	..	1	16.67	6	100
68	399-17-1	Manufacture of basket and palm leaf containers	158	96.93	5	3.07	..	..	163	100
69	399-17-2	Mat weaving	447	99.55	2	0.45	..	..	449	100
70	399-17-3	Manufacture of bamboo products	6	85.71	..	..	1	14.29	7	100
71	399-17-4	Cadian leaves industry	123	98.40	2	1.60	..	..	125	100
72	399-17-5	Paddy—dehusking	2	6.07	31	93.93	..	..	33	100
73	399-17-6	Repair of house hold articles	1	25.00	2	50.00	1	25.00	4	100
74	399-17-7	Charcoal and coal industry	1	100	..	..	..	..	1	100
75	393-17-8	Firewood industry	..	..	1	100	..	..	1	100
76	399-17-9	Areca nut processing	7	87.50	..	..	1	12.50	8	100
77	399-17-10	Photo framing	..	..	5	62.50	3	37.50	8	100
78	399-17-11	Other miscellaneous industries not else-where classified	3	75.00	1	25.00	..	..	4	100
		Total	9581	81.83	1895	16.19	232	1.98	11708	100

SECTION IV

NATURE OF INDUSTRY

The industrial establishments listed have been classified into two viz. perennial and seasonal according to the nature of the industry. Industrial establishments working at least a day in all the 12 months are considered as perennial and those working only for a few months in a year, seasonal.

Out of the total of 11,708 un-registered industrial units listed in the survey as many as 10,041 units (86%) were found to be perennial and 1,667 units (14%) seasonal. The proportion of perennial units in the un-registered industrial sector is thus found to be very high. The number of industrial units which had a seasonal nature in their working was only one-sixth of the total number of perennial units.

The highest percentage of perennial units was found in Alleppey District (99.25%) where as in Kottayam district (63.41%) of the units listed was found to be of a seasonal nature. The percentage of perennial units was found to be uniformly high in all districts except Kottayam (Vide table 4.1). The percentage of seasonal units was very low in Alleppey district (0.75%). In Trivandrum, Quilon, Ernakulam and Palghat districts the percentage of seasonal units was above 10, but below 15. In Kozhikode (6.42%), Trichur (5.13%) and Cannanore (1.5%) districts this percentage was found to be very low.

Of the seasonal units listed in the survey 70.90% was located in Kottayam district. The percentage was between 4 and 7 in Trivandrum, Quilon, Ernakulam and Palghat districts. The percentage was around 2 in Alleppey, Trichur and Kozhikode districts. Only a very low percentage (0.36%) of the seasonal units listed in the survey belonged to Cannanore district (Vide table 4.2).

A village-wise analysis of the data collected showed that there was no selected village with all the units listed as seasonal. About two third of the villages surveyed 76 out of 111 had both perennial as well as seasonal type of units. In 35 villages all the units listed were found to be perennial. In 13 out of 16 selected villages in Cannanore district there were only perennial units. There were such villages in all the districts except Kottayam. Their numbers were 5 out of 10 in Alleppey district, 3 out of 16 in Ernakulam district 2 out of 6 in Palghat and Kozhikode districts 2 out of 5 in Trichur district and 1 out of 16 in Trivandrum district. All the 16 villages selected in Kottayam district had both perennial and seasonal type of units.

The survey revealed that the number of industry groups which function only on a seasonal footing in the villages surveyed was very few. There were no seasonal industry groups in the villages surveyed in Trivandrum, Alleppey, Ernakulam and Trichur districts. Four industry groups [(1) Cane containers and cane small ware (2) fish manure (3) lime and (4) bamboo products] in Quilon district five industry groups [(1) Manufacture

of sugar confectionery (2) net making (3) repair of umbrella (4) wooden products and (5) paddy dehusking] in Kottayam district, one industry group Viz. toy manufacture in Palghat district, one in istry group Viz. wooden and cane containers in Kozhikode district and four industry groups (1. Copra, 2. Soft drinks 3. pottery and 4. gur) in Cannanore district were found to function on a seasonal basis. The pattern that has emerged from the listing survey is that a good number of industry groups function on a dual basis with units functioning on a perennial and seasonal basis. It was found that 14 out of 36 industry groups in Trivandrum district, 10 out of 33 in Quilon district, 6 out of 21 in Alleppey district, 15 out of 44 in Kottayam district, 17 out of 44 in Ernakulam district, 4 out of 36 in Trichur district, 9 out of 35 in Palghat district and 12 out of 35 in Kozhikode district were having units functioning on perennial as well as seasonal basis. The typical cases of such industry groups are 1. copra 2. edible oil 3. rice mills 4. beedi 5. handloom 6. coir 7. bricks 8. bamboo products 9. basket making 10. mat 11. wooden furniture 12. agricultural implements 13. pappadam making 14. pottery and 15. soft drinks and carbonated water. In these groups units function on a perennial and seasonal basis with the respective percentages varying in each district. In the copra making industry it was found that the percentage of units working on a seasonal basis was found to be smaller in Trivandrum (43%), Quilon (42%), Alleppey (2%), Kottayam (39%), Ernakulam (32%), Trichur (21%), and Kozhikode (15%) districts than those working on a perennial basis. In Palghat and Cannanore districts the position was different. It was the seasonal type of the copra making units which were predominant in these districts. While in Palghat district the seasonal type of copra making units (60%) outnumbered those working on a perennial basis, in Cannanore district all the copra making units were functioning on a seasonal footing. In the industry group soft drinks and carbonated water, units having the seasonal nature was more in Ernakulam (67%) district, seasonal and perennial type of units were equal in Alleppey and Palghat districts. While all the units in this industry group were functioning on a seasonal footing in Cannanore district, they were functioning on a perennial basis in Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam, Trichur and Kozhikode districts.

TABLE No. 4.1
Distribution of units according to nature of industry
(District wise)

Sl. No.	District	Nature of Industry					
		Perennial		Seasonal		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Trivandrum	770	89.00	92	11.00	862	100
2.	Quilon	1049	89.99	118	10.11	1167	100
3.	Alleppey	4657	99.25	35	0.75	4692	100
4.	Kottayam	682	36.59	1182	63.41	1864	100
5.	Ernakulam	729	89.56	85	10.44	814	100
6.	Trichur	667	94.87	35	5.13	702	100
7.	Palghat	438	86.39	69	13.61	507	100
8.	Kozhikode	656	93.58	45	6.42	701	100
9.	Cannanore	393	98.50	6	1.50	399	100
Total		10041	85.76	1667	14.24	11708	100

TABLE No. 4.2
Percentage distribution of un registered industrial units
according to nature of Industry

Sl. No.	District	Nature of Industry		
		Perennial	Seasonal	Total
		(3)	(4)	(5)
(1)	(2)			
1.	Trivandrum	7.67	5.52	7.36
2.	Quilon	10.45	7.08	9.97
3.	Alleppey	46.38	2.10	40.08
4.	Kottayam	6.79	70.90	15.92
5.	Ernakulam	7.26	5.10	6.95
6.	Trichur	6.64	2.10	5.99
7.	Palghat	4.36	4.14	4.33
8.	Kozhikode	6.53	2.70	5.99
9.	Cannanore	3.92	0.36	3.41
Total		100	100	100

SECTION V

USE OF POWER

The survey collected details regarding the use of electric power from the 11, 703 unregistered industrial establishments listed in the rural areas of the State. If a unit was using electricity for the manufacturing and processing or servicing and repairing actually done in an industrial establishment that unit was considered as using power. The industrial use of electricity only was considered for this purpose. Thus industrial establishments making use of electricity for providing only amenities like light, fans, etc. were considered as not using power.

The survey revealed that the unregistered industrial establishments functioning in the rural areas at the State do not generally make use of electricity for the manufacturing and processing or servicing and repairing jobs actually undertaken by them. The percentages of units actually using power and not using power got from the survey are very revealing. It was found that as high as 93% of the total industrial units listed in the villages surveyed in the rural areas of the State was not using power. Only an insignificant 2% of the total units listed was found to employ electricity for industrial use. These percentages indicate the low level of technology employed by the unregistered industrial establishments. In a state where electricity is abundant and the proportion of educated people very high this may seem to be a paradox.

The survey revealed that the percentage of unregistered industrial units using power was more than the State average of 2% in the case of Trivandrum (3.00%) Quilon (4.26%), Ernakulam (2.33%) Trichur (5.41%) and Palghat (7.69%) districts with Palghat having the highest percentage in this respect. According to the survey the least percentage (0.56%) of units using power was found in Alleppey district. In the case of units not using power the percentage was found to be more than the State average of 97.85% in Alleppey (99.44%) and Kozhikode (99.14%) districts. Table 5.1 gives the details.

According to the survey the highest percentage of units using power was found to be located in Quilon district (19.05%). This percentage was around 15 in Kottayam (15.48%), Trichur (15.03%) and Palghat (15.48%) districts and around 10 in Trivandrum (9.92%) Alleppey (10.32%) and Ernakulam (9.12%) districts. The percentage of Industrial Units using power was found to be least (2.38%) in the case of units located in Kozhikode district. The highest percentage (40.73%) of units not using power was found to be located in Alleppey districts followed by Kottayam (15.93%) district. The percentage of units not using power was between 5 and 10 in Trivandrum (7.31%), Quilon (9.77%) Ernakulam (6.90%), Trichur (5.80%) and Kozhikode (6.07%) districts. The percentage was still lower in the case of Palghat (4.08%) and Cannanore (3.41%) districts. (Vide table 5.2).

It was found that only in the case of two districts, Alleppey and Trichur all the villages surveyed had at least one unregistered industrial unit using power. Villages with not even a single unit using power were more among the selected villages in Quilon (10 out of 16), Kozhikode (6 out of 8) and Cannanore (11 out of 16) districts. The number of such villages was 6 out of 16 in Trivandrum and Kottayam districts, 7 out of 16 in Ernakulam district and 3 out of 8 in Palghat district.

The proportion of industry groups which were not using power was uniformly high in all the districts. Out of 44 industry groups listed in Kottayam and Ernakulam districts, the number of industry groups not using power was found to be 33 in Kottayam district and 37 in Ernakulam district while out of the 35 industry groups found in Kozhikode district as many as 33 industry groups were found to be not using power. The high proportion of industry groups not using power is on account of the low technology employed by the unregistered industrial establishment. However certain types of industry groups by the very nature of their industrial activity had to use electric power. The percentage of such units which exclusively depended on power was found to be very low in all the districts. The highest number (6) of such industry groups was found in the rural areas of Palghat district followed by Kottayam and Trichur districts each of which had 5 such industry groups. In the third category of industry groups units of both types, using power as well as not using power, were found to exist. The number of such industry groups was 6 each in Trivandrum, Kottayam and Trichur districts. The prominent among this group of industries which has a mixed pattern in the use of power are (1) saw mills (2) cotton textiles (3) edible oil (4) letter press repair of motor vehicles (6) manufacture of metal products and (7) manufacture of coir.

TABLE 5.1

Distribution of units using power (District-wise)

Sl. No.	District	Using power		Not using power		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Trivandrum	25	3.00	837	97.00	862	100
2.	Quilon	48	4.20	1119	95.80	1167	100
3.	Alleppey	26	0.56	4666	99.44	4692	100
4.	Kottayam	39	2.09	1825	97.91	1864	100
5.	Ernakulam	23	2.83	791	97.17	814	100
6.	Trichur	38	5.41	664	94.59	702	100
7.	Palghat	39	7.69	468	92.31	507	100
8.	Kozhikode	6	0.86	695	99.14	701	100
9.	Cannanore	8	2.00	391	98.00	399	100
Total		252	2.15	11456	97.85	11708	100

TABLE No. 5.2

Percentage distribution of unregistered Industrial units using/not using power.

Sl. No.	District	Using power	Not using power	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Trivandrum	9.92	7.31	7.36
2.	Quilon	19.05	9.77	9.97
3.	Alleppey	10.32	40.73	40.08
4.	Kottayam	15.48	15.93	15.92
5.	Ernakulam	9.12	6.90	6.95
6.	Trichur	15.08	5.80	5.99
7.	Palghat	15.48	4.08	4.33
8.	Kozhikode	2.38	6.07	5.99
9.	Cannanore	3.17	3.41	3.41
Total		100	100	100

SECTION—VI

INVESTMENT SIZE

At the time of the listing survey the approximate amount of capital invested for plant and machinery was collected from each of the industrial establishments located in the selected villages. The investment on land and buildings was not collected at the time of listing. According to the present definition of the small scale industries all units whose investment in plant and machinery does not exceed Rs. 7.5 lakhs can be considered as a small scale industrial unit. From the data collected it is possible to find out in what range of investment the unregistered industrial establishments in the rural areas of the State Cluster.

According to the survey the capital invested for plant and machinery by the unregistered industrial establishments is very low. Almost all units have invested only an amount less than Rs. 10,000 for plant and machinery. Out of the 11,708 unregistered industrial establishments listed in the State as many as 11,670 units (99.68%) had invested only less than Rs. 10,000 for plant and machinery. There were only 28 units (0.24%) whose investment in plant and machinery was in the range of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 25,000. The number of industrial establishments in the investment size group Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 was only 9. In the group Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1 lakh there was only one unit (Vide table 6.1). Of the total units listed in Kozhikode and Cannanore Districts all the units were in the investment size group Rs. 10,000 and below. In all other districts except Trichur (98.86%) and Palghat (97.63%) the percentage of units listed in the selected villages was found to be above 99%. The only unit which had more than Rs. 50,000 investment in plant and machinery was located in Alleppey District.

Among the units in the investment size group Rs. 10,000 and below, Alleppey district accounted for the highest percentage (40.19%) followed by Kottayam (15.95%) District. The percentage of such units located in Trivandrum (7.36%) Quilon (9.96%) Ernakulam (6.92%) Trichur (5.75%) and Kozhikode (6.01%) Districts was between 5 and 10. In Palghat (4.24%) and Cannanore (3.42%) districts this percentage was less than 5. Out of the 28 units in the investment size group Rs. 10,001 to 25,000, 10 were located in Palghat District (39.28%) followed by Trichur District, with 8 units (21.43%) and Ernakulam district with 5 units (19.64%). There were 2 units each in Quilon and Kottayam districts and 1 in Trivandrum district. In Alleppey, Kozhikode and Cannanore Districts there were no units in the investment size group Rs. 10,001 to Rs 25,000. The 9 units listed in the investment size group Rs. 2,500—50,000 were located in Trivandrum (2) Quilon (3) Alleppey (1) Ernakulam (1) and Palghat (2) districts. There were no units in this investment size group in 4 Districts viz. Kottayam, Trichur, Kozhikode and Cannanore.

The survey has revealed that in more than three fourth of the villages surveyed (84 out of 111) all the industrial establishments listed were in the

investment size group Rs. 10,000 and below. Only in the case of 27 villages units belonging to higher investment size groups were found. In Kozhikode and Cannanore Districts all the villages selected had only units belonging to the investment size group Rs. 10,000 and below. The majority of villages surveyed in Trivandrum (12 out of 16), Alleppey (7 out of 10), Kottayam (14 out of 16) and Ernakulam (10 out of 16) had only units belonging to investment size group below Rs. 10,000. The villages from Trichur District exhibited a different pattern. In this district 4 out of the 5 surveyed villages had units belonging to other investment size groups. In Palghat District there were 4 villages which had only units belonging to the investment size group below Rs. 10,000 and an equal number of villages which had units with other investment size groups.

An industry wise analysis shows that the number of industry groups with investment size above Rs. 10,000 was very low. This is due to the fact that in the case of most of the industry groups much investment on plant and machinery are not necessary since the operation undertaken by the unregistered industrial establishments are mostly of a manual nature. It is generally noticed that with a higher degree of mechanisation and use of electric power is associated a higher investment on plant and machinery.

The highest number of industry groups with an investment size above Rs. 10,000 was found in Ernakulam District which had 5 such industry groups out of a total of 44 industry groups listed. The number of industry groups with investment size above Rs. 10,000 was still lower in Trivandrum (3 out of 36) Quilon (2 out of 33) Alleppey (2 out of 21) Kottayam (2 out of 41), Trichur (4 out of 36) and Palghat (3 out of 55) Districts. In the villages surveyed in Kozhikode and Cannanore Districts there was not even a single industry group of investment size above Rs. 10,000.

The survey revealed that the common type of unregistered industrial establishments which had an investment size above Rs. 10,000 belonged to the industry groups (1) saw mill (2) letter press (3) edible oils (4) copra (5) cotton textiles (6) furniture and fixtures (7) sugar confectionery (8) cigar manufacture (9) malted food (10) manufacture of metal products (11) flour and rice mills and (12) matches. In the investment size group Rs. 25,000 50,000 the industry groups listed were furniture and fixtures, cotton textiles, letter press and rice mills.

The investment size is found to be much lower than Rs. 10,000 in the case of a good number of industry groups where the operations are wholly of a manual nature. An analysis of investment size below Rs. 10,000 is proposed to be done in the case of individual industry groups and will be incorporated in the subsequent volumes.

TABLE 6.1.

Distribution of units according to investment size (District wise)

Sl. No.	District	Investment size (Rs.)									
		Less than 10000	10001-25000	25001-50000	50001-1 lakh	Total	No. Per-centage	No. Per-centage	No. Per-centage	No. Per-centage	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Trivandrum	859	97.65	1	0.12	2	0.23	..	..	862	100
2.	Quilon	1162	99.57	2	0.17	3	0.26	..	..	1167	100
3.	Alleppey	4690	99.95	..	..	1	0.025	1	0.025	4692	100
4.	Kottayam	1862	99.90	2	0.10	..	..	..	..	1864	100
5.	Ernakulam	808	99.27	5	0.61	1	0.12	..	..	814	100
6.	Trichur	694	98.85	8	1.14	..	..	..	..	702	100
7.	Palghat	495	97.63	10	1.97	2	0.40	..	..	507	100
8.	Kozhikode	701	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	701	100
9.	Cannanore	393	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	399	100
	Total	11670	99.68	28	0.24	9	0.08	1	..	11708	100

TABLE—6.2.

**Percentage Distribution of Unregistered Industrial Units
According to Investment Size**

Sl. No.	District	Investment size (Rs.)				Total
		Less than- 10000	10001- 25000	25001- 50000	50001- 1 lakh	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Trivandrum	7.36	3.93	22.22	..	7.36
2.	Quilon	9.96	7.86	33.34	..	9.97
3.	Alleppey	40.19	..	11.11	100	40.08
4.	Kottayam	15.95	7.86	..	..	15.92
5.	Ernakulam	6.92	19.64	11.11	..	6.95
6.	Trichur	5.95	21.43	..	..	5.99
7.	Palghat	4.24	39.28	22.22	..	4.33
8.	Kozhikode	6.01	..	..	..	5.99
9.	Cannanore	3.42	..	..	..	3.41
	Total	100	100	100	100	100

SECTION VII

EMPLOYMENT

From each of the industrial units listed details of the average number of persons working per day was gathered. This included the owner or proprietor, any of his family members, if working, as well as apprentices either paid or unpaid. Under the provisions of the factories Act 1948 all industrial establishments employing 10 or more persons, using power and 20 or more persons without the use of power are to be registered.

The data collected from the survey have been analysed under six employment size groups viz. (1) employing one person only (2) 2 to 5 persons (3) 6 to 10 persons (4) 11 to 15 persons (5) 16 to 20 persons and (6) 21 and more than 21 persons. Out of the 11,708 unregistered industrial establishments listed, the average number of persons working per day was one in 5215 units (44.54%) between 2 and 5 persons in 5631 units (48.10%) between 6 and 10 in 549 units (4.69%) between 11 and 15 in 163 units (1.39%) between 16 and 20 in 67 units (0.57%) and above 21 in 83 units (0.71%). The distribution of units according to employment number per day is given in table 7.1. The survey revealed that in the case of most of the unregistered industrial establishments in the rural areas the typical employment size was 5 persons and below per day. The percentage of such units to the total number of units listed was as high as 92.64% according to the survey. The two employment size groups 6 to 10 persons and 11 to 15 persons per day accounted for only 6.08%. It was found that of the total units listed in Kottayam district the percentage of units employing one person was as high as 77.49%. This percentage was found to be least in Palghat district where it dropped as low as 15.38%. But in the case of units with employment size 2 to 5 persons per day the position was found to be just the reverse. Palghat topped all the districts in the State with 76.33% of the units listed in the employment size group 2 to 5. Out of the units listed in Kottayam district only 20.44% belonged to the employment size group 2 to 5 while the State average for all the districts together was found to be more than double (48.10%). The highest percentage of units listed in the employment size groups 6 to 10, 11 to 15, 16 to 20 and 21 and above was found in Quilon (10.53%), Trivandrum (5.00%) Quilon (2.31%) and Ernakulam (2.58%) districts respectively.

Table 7.2 gives the percentage distribution of unregistered industrial units according to employment size. A majority of the units listed with only one person working was accounted for by Alleppey (33.44%) and Kottayam (27.67%) districts together. The percentage of such units located in Trivandrum (6.15%) Quilon (8.48%) Ernakulam (5.39%) Trichur (6.60%) and Kozhikode (7.21%) districts varied between 5 and 9. In Palghat (1.49%) district this percentage was found to be least. Of the total units listed in the employment size group 2 to 5 half the units (49.94%) were located in Alleppey district. In Trivandrum (6.68%) Kottayam

(6.77%) Ernakulam (6.98%) and Palghat (6.87%) this percentage was about 7 while in the case of Quilon (9.38%) the percentage was slightly higher and in Kozhikode (5.63%) slightly lower. With 2.83% Cannanore district accounted for the least percentage of units in the employment size group 2 to 5.

The number of industry groups which had only one person working was comparatively small according to the survey. There was no such industry group in the surveyed villages of Quilon district. The survey revealed that in Palghat and Cannanore districts there was only one such industry group. The highest number of such industry group was found in the villages surveyed in Kottayam district. Out of the 44 industry groups listed in Kottayam district 11 industry groups had on the average only one person working. The industry groups which were listed in the higher employment size groups 6 to 10 persons were (1) edible oils (2) Copra (3) Beedi making (4) coir manufacture (5) clothing and tailoring (6) Matches (7) China ware and pottery (8) repair of motor vehicles (9) manufacture of foot wear (10) rice and flour mills (11) Saw mills (12) canning and preservation of fish and other sea food (13) manufacture of bricks and (14) manufacture of agricultural implements.

TABLE No. 7.1

Distribution of units according to employment No. per day (District-wise)
Employment Size

Sl. No.	Districts	1		2-5		6-10		11-15		16-20		21 and above		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	Trivandrum	321	37.00	376	44.00	78	9.00	43	5.00	14	1.50	30	3.50	862	100
2.	Quilon	442	37.87	528	45.24	123	10.53	33	2.82	27	2.31	14	1.19	1167	100
3.	Alleppey	1744	37.16	2812	59.93	123	2.62	10	0.21	1	0.021	2	0.426	4692	100
4.	Kottayam	1443	77.49	381	20.44	28	1.50	7	0.37	4	0.21	1	0.05	1864	100
5.	Ernakulam	281	34.52	393	48.28	81	9.95	30	3.69	8	0.98	21	2.58	814	100
6.	Trichur	344	49.00	275	39.17	56	7.98	18	2.56	6	0.86	3	0.43	702	100
7.	Palghat	78	15.38	387	76.33	36	7.10	4	0.79	1	0.20	1	0.20	507	100
8.	Kozhikode	376	53.63	317	45.22	4	0.57	2	0.28	..	..	2	0.28	701	100
9.	Cannanore	186	46.38	162	40.60	20	5.25	16	4.01	6	1.50	9	2.30	399	100
Total		5215	44.54	5631	48.10	549	4.69	163	1.39	67	0.57	83	0.71	11708	100

TABLE 7.2

Percentage distribution of unregistered industrial units according to
Employment position
Employment Size

Sl. No.	District	1	2-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21 & above	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Trivandrum	6.15	6.68	14.20	26.38	20.90	36.14	7.36
2.	Quilon	8.48	9.38	22.40	20.25	40.30	16.87	9.97
3.	Alleppey	33.44	49.94	22.40	6.14	1.49	2.41	40.08
4.	Kottayam	27.67	6.77	5.10	4.29	5.97	1.21	15.92
5.	Ernakulam	5.39	6.98	14.79	18.40	11.94	25.30	6.95
6.	Trichur	6.60	4.88	10.20	11.04	8.96	3.61	5.99
7.	Palghat	1.49	6.87	6.55	2.45	1.49	1.21	4.33
8.	Kozhikode	7.21	5.63	0.72	1.23	..	2.41	5.99
9.	Cannanore	3.57	2.87	3.64	9.82	8.95	10.84	3.41
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100	100

SECTION VIII

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The value of products manufactured or services rendered during the week previous to the date of survey and the accounting year that has elapsed were collected at the time of listing survey. If there was no work during the week previous to the date of survey the value of production or services rendered for the week actually worked previous to the date of survey was collected. The data collected have been analysed under five size groups of annual value of products and services rendered viz. (1) Rs 1000 & below (2) Rs. 1,001 to 3,000 (3) Rs. 3,001 to 5,000 (4) Rs. 5,001 to 10,000 and (5) Rs. 10,000 and above.

The survey has revealed that in the case of vast majority of unregistered industrial establishments in rural areas of the state, the annual value of production and services rendered did not exceed Rs. 3,000. The percentage of such units was as high as 85%. Out of the total unregistered industrial establishments listed in the State only 15% had their annual value of production and services rendered more than Rs. 3000. It was noticed that the units whose annual value of production and services rendered did not exceed Rs. 1,000 accounted for 64.50% of the total number of units listed. The percentages of units which had their annual value of production and services rendered in the two groups Rs. 5,001 to 10,000 (5.21%) and above Rs. 10,000 (5.45%) were found to be almost equal. The units in these two groups together accounted for about 11% of the total units listed.

The highest percentage of units where annual value of production and services rendered did not exceed Rs. 1000 was found in the units listed in the selected villages of Alleppey District (81.64%) followed by Kozhikode (73.32%), Kottayam (64.92%) Cannanore (60.40%) and Quilon (58.95%) Districts. This percentage was below 50 in the case of all other districts. The percentage was found to be least (14.01%) in the case of Palghat District. However, among the units listed in Palghat District, the percentage of units whose value of annual production and services rendered ranged between Rs. 1,001 and 3,000 accounted for 61.93% and this was found to be the highest for any district. The least percentage in this district was found to be in Alleppey District which had only 12.36% of the units belonging to the size group Rs. 1,001—3,000. About 20% of the units listed in Trichur District had their value of annual production or services rendered more than Rs. 10,000. This percentage was very low in the case of Alleppey (2.79%) Kottayam (1.99%), Palghat (2.17%) and Kozhikode (1.86%) Districts. Trivandrum and Ernakulam Districts had more than 12% of the units listed in this category. The percentages of such units were 6.26 in Quilon and 7.27 in Cannanore Districts (vide table 8.1).

Table 8.2 gives the percentage distribution of unregistered industrial units according to the annual value of products and services rendered. Of the total of 7552 units which reported their annual value of products and services rendered as Rs. 1,000 and below Alleppey District alone accounted for more than half (50.73%) of the units. The percentage was found to be

least in Palghat (0.94%) District. In Trivandrum (4.97%) Ernakulam (4.58%) Trichur (3.75%) and Cannanore (3.19%) Districts, the percentage was below 5. In Quilon (9.11%) and Kozhikode (6.71%) Districts, it was above 5 but below 10. In Kottayam District the percentage was above 10 at 16.02%. The Highest percentage of units which reported their annual value of products and services rendered in the groups Rs. 1001-3000, Rs. 3001-5000, Rs. 5001-10,000 and above Rs. 10,000 was in Alleppey (24.41%) Quilon (20.38%), Trivandrum (18.52%) and Trichur (21.47%) respectively. The least percentages in the size groups, Rs. 1001-3000 (3.74%) Rs. 3001-5000 (3.02%) and Rs. 5001-10,000 (3.93%) were found in Cannanore District while in the size group Rs. 10,000 and above Palghat (1.72%) district had the least percentage of units.

It is interesting to note that eventhough 64.50% of the unregistered industrial units listed had their annual value of products and services rendered Rs. 1000 and below, the number of villages which had only units of this type was very small. In the total of 111 villages surveyed, there were only four such villages. They were Panmana (Karunagappally Taluk) in Quilon District, Theruvu (Kottayam Taluk) in Kottayam District and Peralam (Taliparamba Taluk) and Bare (Hosdurg Taluk), both located in Cannanore District. Also, it was found that the number of villages which reported units with their annual value of products and services rendered above Rs. 10,000 was nearly three fourth (80 out of 111) of the total number of villages. But as mentioned earlier the actual percentage of such units in the total number of units listed in the survey as only 5.45. Villages which had at least one unit with above Rs. 10,000 as their annual value of products and services formed a majority in the villages surveyed in Trivandrum (14 out of 16), Quilon (10 out of 16), Alleppey (10 out of 16), Palghat (5 out of 8) and Kozhikode (6 out of 8) Districts. All the 5 villages in Trichur district and 15 out of 16 villages surveyed in Ernakulam District were of this type. In Cannanore District (7 out of 16) alone such villages were in a minority.

Among the industry group listed it was found that the number of groups which had their annual value of products and services rendered Rs. 1,000 and below, was more than any other size groups. The industry group which had their annual value of products and services rendered above Rs. 10,000 were (1) rice and flour mills (2) bakery (3) edible oil (4) coffee curing (5) copra (6) beedi making (7) handloom (8) textiles dyeing and bleaching and (9) Saw mills. Table 8.3 gives the industry wise distribution according to the annual value of products and services rendered.

TABLE 8.1

Distribution of units according to annual value of products and services rendered (District wise)

Sl. No.	District	Annual value (Rs.)										Total	
		1000	1001—3000	3001—5000	5001—10000	Above 10000							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Trivandrum	375	43.50	175	20.00	93	11.00	113	13.00	106	12.5	862	100
2.	Quilon	688	58.95	215	18.42	108	9.25	83	7.12	73	6.26	1167	100
3.	Alleppey	3831	81.64	580	12.36	56	1.19	94	2.00	131	2.79	4692	100
4.	Kottayam	1210	64.92	467	25.05	82	4.41	68	3.63	37	1.99	1864	100
5.	Ernakulam	346	42.50	220	27.03	64	7.86	83	10.20	101	12.41	814	100
6.	Trichur	283	40.43	190	27.14	35	5.00	55	7.86	137	19.57	700*	100
7.	Palghat	71	14.01	314	61.93	47	9.27	64	12.62	11	2.17	507	100
8.	Kozhikode	507	72.32	126	17.97	29	4.14	26	3.71	13	1.86	701	100
9.	Cannanore	241	60.40	89	22.30	16	4.01	24	6.02	29	7.27	399	100
	TOTAL	7552	64.50	2376	20.30	530	4.54	610	5.21	638	5.45	11706	100

* Note:—Two units in Trichur District did not furnish the annual value of products and services rendered.

TABLE 8.2
**Percentage distribution of un-registered Industrial
 units according to the annual value of products
 and services rendered**

Annual value (Rs.)

Sl. No.	Districts	1000	1001—3000	3001—5000	5001—10000	Above 10000	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Trivandrum	4.97	7.37	17.55	18.52	16.62	7.36
2.	Quilon	9.11	9.05	20.38	13.61	11.44	9.97
3.	Alleppey	50.73	24.41	10.57	15.41	20.53	40.08
4.	Kottayam	16.02	19.65	15.47	11.15	5.80	15.92
5.	Ernakulam	4.58	9.26	12.07	13.61	15.83	6.96
6.	Trichur	3.75	8.00	6.60	9.02	21.47	5.98
7.	Palghat	0.94	13.22	8.87	10.49	1.72	4.33
8.	Kozhikode	6.71	5.30	5.47	4.26	2.04	5.99
9.	Cannanore	3.19	3.74	3.02	3.93	4.55	3.41
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE 8.3

Industry wise distribution of units according to annual value of products and service rendered

Sl. No.	Code No.	Name of Industry (3)	Value of products and services rendered (Rs)										Total				
			Below 1000	1001—3000	3001—5000	5001—10000	Above 10000	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	(9) No.	(10) %		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) %	(5) %	(6) %	(7) %	(8) %	(9) %	(10) %	(11) %	(12) %	(13) %	(14) %	(15) %	(16) %	(17) %	(18) %
1	202-1	Milk foods	..	..	1	100.00	..	3	12.00	16	64.00	25	100			1	100
2	204	Canning and preservation of fish and other sea foods	2	8.00	4	16.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	205.1&2	Flour and Rice mills	54	35.00	69	44.52	8	5.16	14	9.00	10	6.32	155	100			
4	206	Manufacture of bake y products	12	14.82	17	20.98	9	11.12	13	22.22	25	30.86	81	100			
5	207-2	Gur	1	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100
6	208	Manufacture of Sugar confectionary	..	..	..	75.00	..	..	1	25.00	..	..	4	100			
7	209-1	Malted foods	..	..	..	22.22	4	7.40	10	18.52	15	27.78	54	100		1	*100
8	209-2	Manufacture of edible oils	13	24.08	12	22.22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	209.4&5	Tea and Coffee curing works	..	..	..	..	..	2	50.00	2	50.00	4	100				

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)		(9)		(10)
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
10	209-10-1	Copra Industry	20	3.62	40	17.24	19	8.19	36	15.52	117	50.43	232	100	
11	209-10-2	Hand pounding of Rice	5	71.43	2	28.57	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	100	
12	209-10-3	Eggs and poultry	2	33.34	1	16.66	1	16.66	2	33.34	..	..	6	100	
13	209-10-4	Pappadam making	11	20.37	30	55.56	6	11.11	6	11.11	1	1.85	54	100	
14	209-10-5	Miscellaneous food preparations (others)	17	42.50	16	40.00	6	15.00	1	2.50	..	..	40	100	
15	214	Soft drinks and carbonated water Industries	6	28.57	13	61.90	2	9.53	..	..	..	..	21	100	
16	220-1	Beedi making	517	59.69	269	31.06	29	3.35	25	2.89	26	3.01	866	100	
17	231-1-1	Cotton Textiles (Handloom)	138	25.46	207	38.19	67	23.61	81	14.94	49	9.05	542	100	
18	231-1-2	Cotton Textiles (others)	26	96.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3.70	27	100	
19	231-7	Textiles-dyeing bleaching and finishing and processing	..	..	1	50.00	..	..	..	..	1	50.00	2	100	

20	239-4	Coir manu- facture	4511	76.03	646	10.88	213	3.59	266	4.48	297	5.02	5933	100
21	239-9-1	Net making	54	96.42	..	1	1.79	1	1.79	..	..	..	56	100
22	239-9-2	Gunny mak- ing	1	50.00	1	50.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	100
23	241	Manufacture of foot wear	1	8.33	6	50.00	3	25.00	1	8.33	1	8033	12	100
24	243-1	Clothing and Tailoring	401	56.79	269	38.10	27	3.82	7	0.99	2	0.30	706	100
25	243-2	Manufacture of umbrella	6	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	100
26	243-2-1	Repair of umbrella	2	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	100
27	251-1	Saw mills	3	15.78	4	21.05	2	11.05	3	15.28	7	36.84	19	100
28	251-2	Plywood	..	1	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100
29	252	Wooden and cane contain- ers and cane small ware	4	80.00	..	1	20.00	..	..	..	..	..	5	100
30	259-2	Manufacture of wood pro- ducts not else- where classi- fied	..	2	50.00	..	..	1	25.00	1	25.00	4	100	100
31	260-1	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	43	32.33	51	38.34	14	10.52	22	16.54	3	2.27	133	100

(1)	(2)	(3)	No.	(4)	%	No.	(5)	%	No.	(6)	%	No.	(7)	%	No.	(8)	%	No.	(9)	(10)
32	260-3	Manufacture of furniture and fixtures (others)	1	3.33	18	60.08	4	13.32	6	20.00	1	3.33	30	100	1	100		1	100	
33	280-1	Letter Press and book binding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	280-2	Other printing including photography studio	2	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	293	Manufacture of leather products except footwear and wearing apparel	2	28.57	3	42.86	2	28.57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	300-1	Manufacture of tyres and tubes	1	50.00	1	50.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	300-4	Manufacture of Rubber products (others)	646	69.76	223	24.08	34	3.67	19	2.05	4	0.44	926	100						
38	311-1-2	Manufacturing organic fertilizers fish manure	..	..	1	5.57	4	22.22	6	33.33	7	38.88	18	100						

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)		(9)		(10)
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
46	331-1	Manufacture of bricks and tiles	7	12.98	6	11.11	8	14.81	17	31.48	16	29.62	54	100	
47	331-4	Manufacture of bricks and tiles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	332-3-1	Optical glass repairing	..	..	1	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	
49	333-1	Manufacture of chinaware and pottery	69	41.82	78	47.27	11	6.66	6	3.63	1	0.62	165	100	
50	339-2	Cement work and cement products	2	66.67	1	33.33	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	100	
51	339-5	Stone dressing and crushing	5	17.24	1	3.45	10	34.48	11	37.93	2	6.90	29	100	
52	339-8-1	Lime	11	37.92	5	17.24	4	13.80	4	13.80	5	17.24	29	100	
53	350-1	Metal containers and Steel trunks	6	28.57	7	33.33	4	19.00	2	9.50	2	9.50	21	100	
54	350-1-1	Metal vessels repairing	1	50.00	1	50.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	100	
55	350-6	Welding	..	..	3	60.00	..	..	..	..	1	20.00	5	100	
56	350-14	Manufacture of other metal products	23	51.11	19	42.22	2	4.45	..	..	1	2.22	45	100	
57	360-8-2	Manufacture of agricultural implements	74	43.78	87	51.47	5	2.95	1	0.62	2	1.18	169	100	

58	360-13-1	Repairing of machinery except electrical machinery	1	50.00	..	..	1	50.00	..	2	100			
59	370-1-1	Manufacture of equipment for generation, transmission and distribution of electricity	1	33.33	1	33.33	1	33.33	..	3	100			
60.	370-2-4-1	Radio repairing	1	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	1	100			
61.	384	Repair of motor vehicles	1	5.00	6	30.00	4	20.00	4	20.00	20	100		
62.	385-1	Repair of bicycles	17	30.35	34	60.74	1	1.78	3	5.35	1	1.78	56	100
63.	393-1	Watch repairing	6	23.07	19	73.07	..	..	1	3.86	..	..	26	100
64.	394-1	Jewellery	73	35.09	105	50.48	17	8.17	11	5.28	2	0.98	208	100
65.	395	Manufacture of musical instruments	..	..	3	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	100

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)		(9)		(10)
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%
66.	399-10	Brooms and brushes	..	..	1	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
67.	399-12	Toys manufacture	3	60.00	1	20.00	..	..	1	20.00	..	..	..	..	100
68.	399-15	Ivory, horns, bones, hoofs and similar products manufacture	1	16.67	2	33.32	1	16.67	1	16.67	1	16.67	1	16.67	100
69.	399-17-1	Manufactory of basket and palm leaf containers	150	92.02	12	7.36	1	0.62	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
70.	399-17-2	Mat weaving	448	99.77	1	0.23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
71.	399-17-3	Manufacture of bamboo products	5	71.42	2	28.58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
72.	399-17-4	Cadjan leaves industry	121	89.68	2	1.60	..	..	1	4.36	1	4.36	1	4.36	125

73. 399-17-5	Paddy-de husking	26	78.78	3	9.09	1	4.05	3	9.09	..	..	33	100
74. 399-17-6	Repair of household article	2	50.00	1	25.00	..	..	1	25.00	..	..	4	100
75. 399-17-7	Charcoal and coal industry	1	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100
76. 399-17-8	Firewood industry	..	..	1	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100
77. 399-17-9	Arcanut processing	3	37.50	1	12.50	..	..	..	..	4	50.00	8	100
78. 399-17-10	Photo framing	4	50.00	4	50.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	100
79. 399-17-11	Other miscel laneous industries not else-where classified	4	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	100
Total		7600	64.92	2329	19.89	531	4.53	608	5.19	638	5.47	11706	100

SECTION IX

REQUIREMENT OF FINANCE

At the time of listing particulars regarding borrowings from commercial or co-operative banks, State Finance Corporations or similar other Corporations were gathered from each and every unit listed. From the units which reported as not borrowing the information as to whether they required bank finance was additionally gathered.

It was found that almost 99% of the units listed were not borrowing from any institution. Out of the total of 11,708 unregistered units listed only 144 units (1.24%) were borrowing money from banks or other sources. The remaining 11,564 units were not receiving any loan assistance from any source. In the units listed in Palghat district nearly 5% were borrowing from banks or other institutions. The percentage of units borrowing was lower in the case of all other districts. The survey revealed that this percentage was lower than 1 in the case of Quilon (0.95%), Alleppey (0.5%) and Trichur (0.43%) districts. The percentage of units not borrowing in the units listed in Trivandrum (99.00%), Quilon (99.05%), Alleppey (99.50%) and Trichur (99.57%) was 99 or more.

Of the units reported to have been borrowing 28.47% was located in Kottayam district followed by Palghat (17.36%) and Alleppey (15.28%) district. The percentage varied between 5 and 10 in the case of Trivandrum (5.56%), Quilon (7.64%), Ernakulam (9.03%), Kozhikode (6.25%) and Cannanore (8.33%) districts. Only 2.08% of the total units reported to have been borrowing were from Trichur district. Of the not borrowing units, Quilon (10.00%), Alleppey (40.38%) and Kottayam (15.76%) districts together accounted for a majority of such units. In the case of other districts the percentage of not borrowing units varied between 5 and 7 Cannanore district with 3.35% of the not borrowing units had the least percentage in this respect (vide table 9.2).

The high percentage of unregistered industrial units found to be not borrowing is probably due to the preponderance of units with only one person working. In a majority of units of this type a sort of tie-in arrangement with a co-operative society as in the case of handloom or a big producer as in the case of beedi making is found to exist. The raw materials etc. are supplied and in some cases money is even advanced to the unit by the co-operative society or the producer on the definite understanding that the finished goods will be brought back to the co-operative society or the producer. The proprietor of such units has no freedom to sell the goods made by him to whomsoever he likes. What he gets is a piece-rate wage in proportion to his output. Excluding units of this type with very low fixed capital investment and whose working capital requirements are looked after by outside agencies, the rest may be in need of finance.

Of the 11,564 units reported as not borrowing the number of units requiring finance was found to be 5407 (46.76%) and the number not requiring finance 6157 (53.24%). The survey revealed that of the not

borrowing units listed in Palghat district 93.78% was in need of finance. The majority of the not borrowing units listed in Quilon (63.24%), Alleppey (68.44%) and Kozhikode (54.19%) districts was found to be requiring finance (Vide table 9.3). This percentage in respect of the districts, Trivandrum (27.00%), Ernakulam (20.97%), Kottayam (5.05%), Trichur (16.31%) and Cannanore (12.40%) was found to be below the average for the State (46.76%). With 5.05% Kottayam district had the least percentage in this respect. Of the 1823 not borrowing units listed in Kottayam district only 92 units reported as requiring finance.

Of the unregistered industrial units reported as requiring finance, 3196 (59.11%) units were located in Alleppey district alone (Vide table 9.4). Cannanore district had the least number for 0.89% of the total of 5470 units were from Cannanore district. The highest percentage (28.11%) of not borrowing units, which reported as not requiring finance, was found to be located in Kottayam district followed by Alleppey (23.94%) district. The percentage varied between 5 and 10 in the case of the districts Trivandrum (10.12%), Quilon (6.90%), Ernakulam (10.28%), Trichur (9.50%), Kozhikode (5.15%) and Cannanore (5.51%). Palghat district (0.49%) accounted for the least percentage in this respect. Out of the total of 6157 not borrowing units which also reported as not requiring finance, only 30 units were located in the villages of Palghat district.

Table 9.5 gives an analysis of villages with not borrowing units requiring institutional finance. It was found that out of the 111 villages surveyed 90 villages had at least some units requiring finance. In 32 villages 50% or more of the not borrowing units were reported as requiring finance. In the case of 11 villages all the not borrowing units were in need of finance. The highest number of such villages was in Palghat district where 5 out of 8 villages surveyed were of this type. Table 9.6 gives the industry-wise distribution of not borrowing units requiring institutional finance.

TABLE 9.1

Distribution of Units already borrowing from Banks or other Institution (District-wise)

Sl. No.	District	Borrowing		Not Borrowing		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Trivandrum	8	1.00	854	99.00	862	100
2.	Quilon	11	0.95	1156	99.05	1167	100
3.	Alleppey	22	0.50	4670	99.50	4692	100
4.	Kottayam	41	2.19	1823	97.81	1864	100
5.	Ernakulam	13	1.60	801	98.40	814	100
6.	Trichur	3	0.43	699	99.57	702	100
7.	Palghat	25	4.93	482	95.07	507	100
8.	Kozhikode	9	1.29	692	98.71	701	100
9.	Cannanore	12	3.00	387	97.00	399	100
Total		144	1.24	11564	98.76	11708	100

TABLE 9.2

Percentage distribution of Unregistered Industrial Units already borrowing from Banks or other Institution

Sl. No.	Districts	Borrowing	Not Borrowing	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Trivandrum	5.56	7.39	7.36
2.	Quilon	7.64	10.00	9.97
3.	Alleppey	15.28	40.38	40.08
4.	Kottayam	28.47	15.76	15.92
5.	Ernakulam	9.03	6.93	6.95
6.	Trichur	2.08	6.04	5.99
7.	Palghat	17.36	4.17	4.33
8.	Kozhikode	6.25	5.98	5.99
9.	Cannanore	8.33	3.35	3.41
Total		100	100	100

TABLE 9.3

Distribution of Not borrowing units requiring Institutional Finance (District-wise)

Sl. No.	District	Requiring finance		Not requiring finance		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Trivandrum	231	27.00	623	73.00	854	100
2.	Quilon	731	63.24	425	36.76	1156	100
3.	Alleppey	3196	68.44	1474	31.56	4670	100
4.	Kottayam	92	5.05	1731	94.95	1823	100
5.	Ernakulam	168	20.97	633	79.03	801	100
6.	Trichur	114	16.31	585	83.69	699	100
7.	Palghat	452	93.78	30	6.22	482	100
8.	Kozhikode	375	54.19	317	45.81	692	100
9.	Cannanore	48	12.40	339	87.60	387	100
	Total	5407	46.76	6157	53.24	11564	100

TABLE 9.4

Percentage distribution of unregistered Not borrowing Industrial Units requiring Institutional Finance

Sl. No.	Districts	Requiring finance	Not requiring finance	Tot.l
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Trivandrum	4.27	10.12	7.39
2.	Quilon	13.52	6.90	10.00
3.	Alleppey	59.11	23.94	40.38
4.	Kottayam	1.70	28.11	15.76
5.	Ernakulam	3.11	10.28	6.93
6.	Trichur	2.11	9.50	6.04
7.	Palghat	8.36	0.49	4.17
8.	Kozhikode	6.93	5.15	5.98
9.	Cannanore	0.89	5.51	3.35
	Total	100	100	100

TABLE 9.5.

Distribution of villages with not borrowing Units requiring Institutional Finance

Sl. No.	District	Total number of villages surveyed	Villages surveyed with units requiring finance	50% or more units requiring finance	100% of Units requiring finance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Trivandrum	16	13	1	..
2.	Quilon	16	16	8	3
3.	Alleppey	10	10	7	1
4.	Kottayam	16	10	..	..
5.	Ernakulam	16	12	1	..
6.	Trichur	5	2	..	..
7.	Palghat	8	8	8	5
8.	Kozhikode	8	8	4	1
9.	Cannanore	16	11	3	1
Total		111	90	32	11

Industry wise distribution—of not borrowing Units requiring Institutional Finance

Sl. No.	Code No.	Name of Industry	Requiring Finance		Not Requiring Finance		Total	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1.	202-1	Milk foods	1	100	..	..	1	100
2.	204	Canning and preservation of fish and other sea foods	..	..	..	..	22	100
3.	205-1-2	Flour and rice mills	50	33.56	99	66.44	149	100
4.	206	Manufacture of bakery products	30	39.48	46	60.52	76	100
5.	207-2	Gur	..	..	1	100	1	100
6.	208	Manufacture of sugar confectionery	3	100	..	..	3	100
7.	209-1	Malted foods	..	..	1	100	1	100
8.	209 2	Manufacture of edible oils	24	47.06	27	52.94	51	100
9.	209-4-5	Tea and coffee curing works	1	25.00	3	75.00	4	100
10.	209-10-1	Copra Industry	113	49.14	117	50.86	230	100
11.	209-10-2	Hand pounding of rice	..	..	7	100	7	100
12.	209-10-3	Eggs and poultry	4	80 00	1	20 00	5	100
13.	209-10-4	Pappadam making	21	39.63	32	60.37	53	100
14.	209-10 5	Miscellaneous food preparations (Others)	8	20 00	32	30.00	40	100
15.	214	Soft drinks and carbonated water industries	11	55.00	9	45.00	20	100
16.	220-1	Beedi making	180	20 84	684	79 16	864	100
17.	231-1-1	Cotton textiles (Handloom)	304	58.68	214	41.32	518	100
18.	231-1-2	Cotton textiles (Others)	1	3.70	26	96.30	27	100
19.	239-4	Coir manufacture	3726	63.07	2182	36.93	5908	100
20.	239-7	Textiles dyeing bleaching, finishing and processing	..	..	2	100	2	100

Sl. No.	Code No.	Name of Industry	Requiring Finance		Not Requiring Finance		Total	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
21.	239-9-1	Net making	18	32.15	38	67.85	56	100
22.	239-9-2	Gunny making	1	50.00	1	50.00	2	100
23.	241	Manufacture of foot wear	4	36.36	7	63.64	11	100
24.	243-1	Clothing and tailoring	228	33.62	450	66.38	678	100
25.	243-2	Manufacture of umbrellae	2	33.33	4	66.67	6	100
26.	243-2-1	Repair of umbrellae	..	..	2	100	2	100
27.	251-1	Saw mills	13	76.48	3	23.52	16	100
28.	252	Wooden and cane containers and cane small ware	2	40.00	3	60.00	5	100
29.	259-2	Manufacture of wood products not elsewhere classified	1	25.00	3	75.00	4	100
30.	260-1	Manufacture of furniture and fixtures (wooden)	68	52.35	59	7.65	127	100
31.	260-3	Do.	..	..	1	100	1	100
32.	280-1	Letterpress and book binding	15	53.58	13	46.42	28	100
33.	280-2	Other printing including photography-studio	..	..	2	100	2	100
34.	293	Manufacture of leather products except footwear and wearing apparel	1	16.67	5	83.33	6	100
35.	300-1	Manufacture of tyres and tubes	2	100	..	..	2	100
36.	304	Manufacture of rubber products—other	12	1.30	910	98.70	922	100
37.	311-1-2	Manufacture of organic fertilizers—fish manure	13	72.22	5	27.78	18	100
38.	312-1	Vegitable oil including solvent extracted oils lemon grass oil crushing	1	100	..	..	1	100
39.	313-1	Painting and varnishing	1	50	1	50.00	2	100
40.	319-5	Manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals	3	27.27	8	72.73	11	100
41.	319-6	Soaps and Glycerine-soap manufacture	2	50.00	2	50.00	4	100
42.	319-7	Perfumes, cosmetics, toilets etc.—Bathi manufacture	1	100	..	..	1	100

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
43.	319-8	Matches	2	5.12	37	94.88	1	930
44.	329	Manufacture of miscellaneous on products of petroleum and coal candle making	..	..	1	100	1	100
45.	331-1.4	Manufacture of bricks and tiles	21	41.18	30	58.82	31	100
46.	332-3-1	Optical glass repairing	1	100	..	..	1	100
47.	333-1	Manufacture of china ware and pottery	99	61.11	63	38.89	162	100
48.	339-2	Cement works and cement products	1	33.33	2	66.67	3	100
49.	339-5	Stone dressing and crushing	..	..	29	100	29	100
50.	339-8-1	Lime industry	9	33.33	18	66.67	27	100
51.	350-1	Metal containers and steel trunks	13	61.90	8	38.10	21	100
52.	350-1-1	Metal vessel repairing	..	..	2	100	2	100
53.	350-6	Welding	..	..	5	100	5	100
54.	350-14	Manufacture of other metal products	22	48.89	23	51.11	45	100
55.	360-8-2	Manufacture of agricultural implements	93	58.33	70	41.67	168	100
56.	360-13-1	Repairing of machinery except electrical machinery	1	100	..	..	1	100
57.	370-1-1	Manufacture of equipment for generation transmission and distribution of electricity	2	66.67	1	33.33	3	100
58.	370-2.4-1	Radio repairing	..	..	1	100	1	100
59.	384	Repair of motor vehicles	7	38.88	11	61.12	18	100
60.	385-1	Repair of bicycles	20	37.03	34	62.97	54	100
61.	393-1	Watch repairing	3	12.00	22	88.00	23	100
62.	394-1	Jewellery	80	38.83	126	61.17	206	100
63.	395	Manufacture of musical instruments	3	100	..	..	3	100
64.	399-10	Brooms and brushes	..	..	1	100	1	100
65.	399-10	Toys manufacture	3	60.00	2	40.00	5	100
66.	399-15	Ivory, horns, bones, hoofs and similar products—manufacture	2	33.33	4	66.67	6	100
67.	399-17-1	Manufacture of basket and palm leaf containers	39	23.92	124	76.08	163	100

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
68.	399-17-2	Mat weaving	105	23.43	343	76.57	448	100
69.	399-17-3	Manufacture of bamboo products	2	40.00	3	60.00	5	100
70.	399-17-4	Cadjan leaves industry	2	16.00	123	84.00	125	100
71.	399-17-5	Paddy-dehusking	1	3.03	32	96.00	33	100
72.	399-17-6	Repair of house ho'd articles	2	50.00	2	50.00	4	100
73.	399-17-7	Charcoal and coal industry	..	..	1	100	1	100
74.	399-17-8	Fire wood industry	..	..	1	100	1	100
75.	399-17-9	Areca nut processing	4	50.00	4	50.00	8	100
76.	399-17-10	Photo framing	..	..	8	100	8	100
77.	399-17-11	Other miscellaneous industries not elsewhere classified	..	..	4	100	4	100
STATE TOTAL			5407	46.76	6157	53.24	11564	100

APPENDIX
GOVERNMENT OF KERALA
 BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

Schedule No. 1

Survey on Un-Registered Industrial Establishments 1969-70

1. District: _____ 2. Taluk: _____ 3. Village: _____ 6. Ward No. _____
 4. Census Village: _____ 5. Panchayat/Town/City: _____

Name and Signature of Investigator: _____ Date: _____
 Place: _____

Sl. No.	Building or House No.	Name of the Establishment, address of the office, Factory and owner or occupier.	Whether registered under the Factory Act Yes/No.	Employment No. (per day)	Whether investment in plant & Machinery exceeds Rs. 7.5 lakhs. Yes/No.	Power used Yes/No.	Description of industrial activity.	Whether perennial or seasonal	Main products	Subsidiary products	Total value of products or services rendered during Last week year	Type of organisation	Whether already borrowing from bank or financial corporation Yes/No.	If no, whether bank finance is required Yes/No.	Remarks	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)

Col. 12: Type of Organisation (enter the appropriate code number)

- Individual proprietorship—1. Partnership (joint family)—2. Partnership (others)—3. Private Limited Company—4. Public Limited Company—5. Public Corporation—6. Co-operative Society—7. Others—8.

1287



