



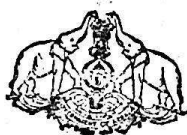
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
BUREAU OF ECONOMICS
AND STATISTICS

FOR THE YEAR 1964-65

**ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

FOR THE YEAR 1964-65**

പ്രകാശനം
ചെയ്തു
ഭാരതീയ സർവ്വകലാശാല
കോളാതറ
കോളാതറ



PLANNING (C) DEPARTMENT

**G. O. (Rt.) No. 265/65/Plg., dated Trivandrum,
21st December 1965**

Abstract.—Bureau of Economics and Statistics—Administration
Report for 1964–65—Reviewed.

Read.—Letter No. P.A. 1-6106/65/ESD., dated 15th November
1965 from the Director, Bureau of Economics and
Statistics.

ORDER

1. Recorded.

2. The Bureau of Economics and Statistics constituted in 1963 continued to be the central agency for the systematic collection, compilation, analysis and objective interpretation of all statistics relating to the State and it also functioned as an advisory body on economic issues referred to it. Dr. P. K. Gopalakrishnan continued to be the Director and Sri N. Gopalakrishnan Nair as the Additional Director during the year under review. Sri K. C. Cheriyan, Deputy Director continued on foreign service under U.N.T.A.O. Programme. Sri M. S. Venkataraman, Assistant Director was promoted as Deputy Director and continued as such. The publication wing in the Bureau was re-organised. During the year under review, 60 persons were given inservice training. The expenditure on various schemes of the Bureau for the year 1964–65 was Rs. 15,03,321.81 p.

3. The Bureau conducted Land Utilisation Survey and Crop Cutting Survey and as in the previous year, it continued to prepare the forecast report on the area under production of 30 important crops in the State. Besides compiling the usual basic data on agriculture, rainfall, etc., the Bureau prepared and published the statistics of gross produce per hectare of the crops specified in Rule 26 of the Kerala Land Reforms (Tenancy) Rule, 1964.

4. The scheme “National Index of field experiments” was continued during the year. Detailed statistics on the different aspects of the food problem were collected and analysed.

5. The Bureau also undertook a special study of the fisheries development potential and brought out a detailed project report for starting a deep sea fishing project in the State in the public sector.

6. The Bureau continued to collect, compile and publish the price statistics of important commodities in the State and computed monthly wholesale price index of agricultural commodities and also the monthly working class consumer price index numbers for thirteen centres in the State. The average index for the State rose from 540 in April 1964 to 590 in March 1965.

7. The Planning cell of the Bureau undertook the review of the progress of Plan schemes and the evaluation study regarding the trainees who were deputed abroad by Government in 1956-57. The labour statistics unit of the Department continued the collection and processing of the various returns under the labour enactment.

8. A study was made on the pattern of employment of graduates passing out of engineering colleges in the State. Besides the publication of vital statistics of the State, the demographic research centre conducted investigation on fertility and mortality.

9. During the year under review, a separate unit was set up in the Bureau to undertake a study of the impact of Plan programmes. The Bureau also made a study on the State's financial resources and their contribution towards financing economic development of the State. The Bureau also prepared working papers under the series "Studies in Planning" as background material for the working groups constituted to prepare the draft Fourth Plan proposals.

10. The following were the important publications prepared by the Bureau during the year 1964-65 :—

- (i) Kerala in Maps ;
- (ii) Statistical hand-book of Kerala, 1964 ;
- (iii) Economic Review of Kerala, 1964.

11. The working of the Bureau during the year was satisfactory and covered new ground in the preparation of working papers on the different sectors of development.

(By order of the Governor)

V. RAMACHANDRAN,

Additional Secretary to Government.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I—ADMINISTRATION

	<i>Page</i>
1. Introductory	1
2. Personnel	1
3. Expenditure	9
4. Training	10

CHAPTER II—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

1. Land Utilisation Survey	10
2. Crop Cutting Survey—Crop Cutting Survey on paddy	11
Crop cutting on Tapioca	11
3. Other Agricultural Statistics	12
4. National Index of Field Experiments	15
5. Package Programme	16
6. Land Reforms	16
7. Agricultural Research	16
8. Animal Husbandry	17
9. Fisheries	17
10. Irrigation	17

CHAPTER III—ECONOMIC STATISTICS

1. Prices Statistics	18
2. Index Numbers relating to Agricultural Economy	25
3. Planning Statistics	28
4. State Income Unit	29
5. Trade Statistics	31

CHAPTER IV—OFFICIAL STATISTICS

1. Labour Statistics	36
2. Industries and Plantation Statistics	38
3. Plantation Statistics	39
4. Educational Statistics	44
5. Mechanical Tabulation Unit	46
6. Statistics of Road mileage and expenditure	46
7. Municipal Statistics	46

CHAPTER V—VITAL STATISTICS AND DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH UNIT

1. Vital Statistics	46
2. Vital Statistics Research	51
3. Demographic Research Centre	52

	<i>Page</i>
CHAPTER VI—ADMINISTRATIVE INTELLIGENCE UNIT	55
CHAPTER VII—OTHER SAMPLE SURVEYS AND PILOT ENQUIRIES	
1. National Sample Survey ..	56
2. Sample Survey for the correct estimation of area under and yield of Cocoanuts and Arecanuts in Kerala ..	57
3. Census of Government and Local Self-Government Employees ..	58
4. Wage Structure Survey ..	58
5. Scheme for Preliminary Survey on Cost of Cultivation of Cardamom in Kerala State ..	59
6. Sample Registration ..	60
7. Fertiliser Consumption Survey ..	61
8. Impact of Plan Programmes ..	62
9. Study of Resources ..	64
10. Survey on Earnings of persons engaged in Unorganised Industries ..	65
11. Study of Consumer Co-operatives ..	66
12. Education and Socio-Economic Survey of households (Ad-hoc) ..	66
CHAPTER VIII—PUBLICATIONS	
1. Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics ..	66
2. Kerala in Maps ..	66
3. Statistical Hand Book ..	66
4. Kerala Statistical Profile ..	66
5. Annual Statistical Abstract ..	67

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964-65

CHAPTER I

ADMINISTRATION

I. Introductory

The Bureau of Economics and Statistics was constituted by integrating the former Bureau of Economic Studies and the Department of Statistics with effect from 1st August 1963. Government have ordered the amalgamation of the two organisations into a single Department to avoid duplication of work, the nature of work of the two Departments being more or less the same; for the better utilization of the Statistical data and for the effective co-ordination of the technical work done by the two Departments and to be in line with the set up of the Statistics and Economics services in other States.

This Department has been entrusted with the important item of works connected with the preparation and actual working of the Five-Year Plans and the systematic collection, compilation, analysis and objective interpretation of all statistics relating to the State. Its main object is to find solutions for all Economic Problems, which faces the State, by analysing and interpreting the Statistical data with the primary aim of building up of a welfare state. This Department was fully engaged, during the period under report, in fulfilling the various aspects of the schemes envisaged for analysing the possibilities of increasing National Wealth and Prosperity of the people. The Director is the head of the Department. There are two wings of the Department viz., "the Directorate" and the "Field Survey Division". The Additional Director is in charge of the Field Surveys Division.

The Director was assisted in the technical side, by one Additional Director, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors, Research Officers, Research Assistants and Compilers. In Office administration he was assisted by the Personal Assistant, Administrative Assistant, Senior Superintendent, Junior Superintendents and Staff consisting of Clerks, Accountants and Typists. The Field Survey Organisation consists of Senior Supervisors, District Statistical Officers, Senior Research Assistants, Statistical Inspectors/Research Assistants and Compilers/Investigators.

II. Personnel

1. *Director*.—Dr. P. K. Gopalakrishnan continued as Director during the year under report.

2. *Additional Director*.—Sri N. Gopalakrishnan Nair was the Additional Director of this Bureau during the entire period of the year under report.

3. *Deputy Directors*.—Sri N. Gopalakrishnan Nair, Econometrician (redesignated as Deputy Director, Econometrics) was also acting as such for the whole period under report. Sri K. C. Cheriyan, Deputy Director who was on foreign service under the U.N.T.A.O. Programme in Kenya was allowed to continue as such during the whole period of the year under report. Sri P. P. Philippose and Dr. R. Sivasankara Kurup were continued as Deputy Directors during the year under report.

Sri M. S. Venkitaraman, Assistant Director was promoted as Deputy Director with effect from 30th May 1965 afternoon and continued as such for the remaining period of the year.

4. *Assistant Directors*.—Sarvasree N. Karunakara Menon, G. Kuttappan Pillai, T. Kuruvila Mathen, S. Bhagavatheeswara Iyer, K. Balakumaran Nair, P. C. Kurien, K. A. George, B. Trivikraman Pillai, V. Sankara Narayanan Potti and K. Rama Varma continued as Assistant Directors throughout the period under report.

Sri N. Karunakara Menon continued as Assistant Director (Statistics), Package Programme, Alleppey, throughout the year under report. Sri T. Kuruvila Mathen, Assistant Director continued as Assistant Director (Statistics), Package Programme, Palghat during the year under report.

Sri K. Balakumaran Nair, Assistant Director was acting as Economist-cum-Publicity Assistant in the Chief Town Planner's Office, Trivandrum, on other duty during the year under report.

Sri B. Trivikraman Pillai, Assistant Director was allowed to continue on deputation in the Census Department throughout the period under report.

5. *Personal Assistant to the Director*.—Sri K. M. Bala Warriar continued as Personal Assistant to the Director during the year under report.

6. *Administrative Assistant to the Additional Director*.—Sri T. V. Chandran continued as Administrative Assistant to the Additional Director for the year under report.

7. *Publication Assistant*.—The post of Publication Assistant on Rs. 200-400 created in this Bureau during the year under report was filled up by promoting Sri A. N. Bhaskaran Pillai, Junior Superintendent with effect from 13th August 1964.

8. *Senior Superintendent*.—The post of Senior Superintendent on Rs. 200-400 created in this Bureau during the year under report was filled up by promoting Sri V. K. Atchuthan Nambiar, Junior Superintendent with effect from 27th January 1965.

9. *Research Officers*.—Sarvasree K. Narayanan Nair, N. George John, K. Eswarankutty Warriar, K. Balakrishnan Nair, C. Thomas Varghese, N. Gopalakrishnan, John Thomas Cheriyan, V. C. Chidambaram Iyer, G. Ramachandran Nair, K. Bhaskara Menon, K. K. Karunakaran, V. K. Paran Unni,

T. Janardhana Menon, T. Edwin, G. Viswanatha Pillai, S. Krishna Iyer, P. L. Sreedevi Amma, A. Balakrishnan, N. V. George, V. N. Sukumara Pillai, S. Retna Bai Aummal, P. B. Lekshmanan and P. Vidyasarangaratha Das were continuing as Research Officers throughout the year under report except Sri K. K. Karunakaran, V. K. Paran Unni and P. B. Lekshmanan who were reverted to the subordinate cadre.

Sarvasree C. R. Parameswaran, M. K. Bhaskaran Pillai, K. George, A. Abdul Wahab, N. Kochummen, J. Benjamin, N. M. Syed Mohammed, P. Gopalan, K. Appukuttan, P. K. Ramakrishnan Nair, G. Surendranathan Nair, O. Ayyappan, P. K. Saradamony, A. P. M. Kunhimacky, K. Gnanamuthu and P. Purushothaman Pillai were promoted as Research Officers in this Bureau during the course of the year under report, on the dates noted against each.

1. Sri C. R. Parameswaran	24-6-1964
2. „ M. K. Bhaskaran Pillai	24-6-1964
3. „ K. George	24-6-1964
4. „ A. Abdul Wahab	24-6-1964
5. „ N. Kochummen	24-6-1964
6. „ J. Benjamin	24-6-1964
7. „ N. M. Syed Mohammed	24-6-1964
8. „ P. Gopalan	25-6-1964
9. „ K. Appukuttan	25-6-1964
10. „ P. K. Ramakrishnan Nair	5-3-1965
11. „ G. Surendranathan Nair	5-3-1965
12. „ O. Ayyappan	5-3-1965
13. Smt. P. K. Saradamony	5-3-1965
14. Sri A. P. M. Kunhimacky	5-3-1965
15. „ K. Gnanamuthu	10-3-1965
16. „ P. Purushothaman Pillai	10-3-1965

Sri A. Abdul Wahab, Research Officer was selected for the post of Block Development Officer and appointed as Block Development Officer, Kunnamangalam during the course of the year under report and is continuing as such.

Sri N. Kochummen appointed as Block Development Officer in Trichur, prior to his promotion as Research Officer was allowed to continue as such for the remaining period of the year.

Sri J. Benjamin was appointed as Research Officer in the Statistical Wing of the Office of the Director of Public Instruction which is a temporary addition of this Department and he was continuing as such for the remaining period of the year.

Sri N. M. Syed Mohammed was appointed as Economic Investigator, Rural Industries Project, Kozhikode and continued as such for the remaining period of the year under report.

Sri K. Appukkuttan promoted as Research Officer was posted as Economic Investigator in the Rural Industries Project, Alleppey and continued as such for the remaining period of the year under report.

Sri P. K. Ramakrishnan Nair promoted as Research Officer was posted as Economic Investigator, Kozhikode vice Sri T. Janardhana Menon who was transferred as Statistical Officer, Kerala Veterinary College, Trichur.

Sri K. Eswarankutty Warriar, Statistical Officer, Kerala Veterinary College, Trichur was promoted and posted as Statistician in the Veterinary College, Trichur by the Director of Animal Husbandry and was allowed to continue as such for the remaining period of the year under report.

Sri A. P. M. Kunhimacky promoted as Research Officer was posted in the Office of the Regional Town Planner, Ernakulam and he was allowed to continue as such for the remaining period.

Sri P. Purushothaman Pillai promoted as Research Officer was posted in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Trivandrum and was allowed to continue as such for the remaining period of the year under report.

Sri K. Bhaskara Menon, Economic Investigator, Rural Industries Project, Alleppey was transferred and posted as Research Officer in the Regional Town Planning Office, Ernakulam.

Sri K. Gnanamuthu promoted as Research Officer was posted as Economic Investigator, Rural Industries Project, Alleppey vice Sri K. Bhaskara Menon transferred and was allowed to continue as such for the remaining period of the year.

Sri O. Ayyappan, promoted as Research Officer was first posted in this Bureau and then transferred to the Regional Town Planner's Office, Ernakulam.

Sri V. C. Chidambara Iyer who was on foreign service with effect from 16th January 1965 as Junior Professional on Rs. 400-950 in the Demographic Training and Research Centre, Bombay subject to the terms and conditions laid down in G. O. Rt. No. 7/65/Plg., dated 7th January 1965 was continuing as such for the remaining period of year.

As per the order contained in G. O. Rt. 208/64/Plg., dated 20th October 1964 Sri N. Gopalakrishnan was on deputation for the Statistical Officers Training Course at Calcutta, organised by the Central Statistical Organisation, taking his special subject as "Sampling theory and techniques" with effect from 21st October 1964 and he was continuing as such for the remaining period of the year.

10. *District Administration*:—The following Officers were in charge of the District Statistical Offices during the period noted against each:

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of District Statistical Officer	Period of charge during the year 1964-65	
			From	To
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Trivandrum	Sri	C. R. Gopinathan Nair	1-4-1964	4-8-1964
		„ K. Rajagopal	5-8-1964	18-8-1964
		„ G. Velayudhan	19-8-1964	17-2-1964
		„ Thampi		
		„ K. Rajagopal	18-12-1964	20-2-1965
2. Quilon	„	G. Velayudhan	20-2-1964	A. N.
		„ Thampi	A. N.	31-3-1965
		„ R. Gopalakrishnan	1-4-1964	30-4-1964
		„ Nair		
		„ M. Mohammed	1-5-1964	15-6-1964
3. Kottayam	„	„ Yusuff	16-6-1964	31-7-1964
		„ G. Somasekharan		
		„ Nair (Additional Charge)	1-8-1964	22-11-1964
		„ R. Gopalakrishnan		
		„ Nair	23-11-1964	31-3-1965
4. Alleppey	„	„ M. Mohammed		
		„ Yusuff		
		„ K. Ramanarayanan	1-4-1964	10-8-1964
		„ Nair		
		„ N. Krishna Pillai	11-8-1964	30-9-1964
5. Ernakulam	„	„ (Additional Charge)		
		„ K. Ramanarayanan	1-10-1964	31-3-1965
		„ Nair		
		„ K. P. Mohammed	1-4-1964	28-5-1964
		„ Sali		
6. Trichur	„	„ P. M. Thankappan	29-5-1964	29-7-1964
		„ K. P. Mohammed	30-7-1964	31-3-1965
		„ Sali		
		„ G. Velayudhan	1-4-1964	17-8-1964
		„ Thampi		
7. Madurai	„	„ P. M. Thankappan	17-8-1964	3-12-1964
		„ K. K. Sukumaran	4-12-1964	6-1-1965
		„ (Additional charge)		
		„ Do.	6-1-1965	9-3-1965
		„ P. M. Thankappan	10-3-1965	31-3-1965
8. Coimbatore	„	„ P. S. Gopinathan	1-4-1964	19-4-1964
		„ Nair		

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of District Statistical Officer	Period of charge during the year 1964-65	
			From	To
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Trichur—(cont.)	Sri K. N. Gopala Panicker	20-4-1964	7-8-1964
		„ P. S. Gopinathan Nair	8-8-1964	31-3-1965
7.	Palghat	„ K. Mailerumperumal Pillai	1-4-1964	12-4-1964
		„ P. T. Joseph	15-4-1964	21-6-1964
		„ K. Mailerumperumal Pillai	21-6-1964	22-11-1964
		„ H. Padmanabha Iyer	22-11-1964	31-3-1965
8.	Kozhikode	„ G. Sreedharan Nair	1-4-1964	31-3-1965

Sri C. R. Gopinathan Nair was promoted as Chief Supervisor on Rs. 250-550 in the Bureau and continued as such for the remaining period of the year.

Sri P. Sankunny Nair deputed as Statistical Officer, Dairy Survey Scheme continued as such for the year under report.

Sri P. Atchuthan Nair, Special Officer for the Survey on Fertilizer Consumption continued as such throughout the year.

Sri P. Gopinathan Pillai, Statistical Officer, Board of Revenue (Taxes) continued as such throughout the year. This post was continuing as a temporary addition to the cadre of District Statistical Officers in this Bureau.

11. The following persons were working as Senior Research Assistants in each district for the period noted against each :

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Senior Research Assistant	Period of charge during the year 1964-65	
			(4)	(5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Trivandrum	Sri K. Rajagopal	1-4-1964	18-12-1964
		Smt. K. Leela Kumari	18-12-1963	20-2-1965
		Sri K. Rajagopal	20-2-1965	31-3-1965
2.	Quilon	„ M. Mohammed Yusuff	1-4-1964	30-4-1964
		„ G. Somasekharan Nair	1-5-1964	31-7-1964
		„ M. Muhammed Yusuff	1-8-1964	22-11-1964
		„ A. Shahul Hameed	28-11-1964	31-3-1965

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Name of Senior Research Assistant</i>	<i>Period of charge during the year 1964-65</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
3.	Kottayam	Sri N. Krishna Pillai	Throughout the year	
		„ P. M. Thankappan	1-4-1964	28-5-1964
		„ M. Mohammed Serverkhan	29-5-1964	29-7-1964
4.	Alleppey	„ P. M. Thankappan	29-7-1964	12-8-1964
		„ G. Somasekharan Nair	13-8-1964	31-3-1965
5.	Ernakulam	„ K. Ananthanarayana Iyer	1-4-1964	29-10-1964
		„ K. K. Sukumaran	30-10-1964	6-1-1965
		„ V. C. George	6-1-1965	19-2-1965
		„ K. K. Sukumaran (Addl. charge)	20-2-1965	9-3-1965
		„ K. K. Sukumaran	10-3-1965	31-3-1965
6.	Trichur	„ K. S. Ayyappan	1-4-1964	10-5-1964
		„ T. P. Rajagopalan	11-5-1964	4-7-1964
		„ K. N. Gopala Panicker (Additional charge)	5-7-1964	19-7-1964
		„ K. S. Ayyappann	20-7-1964	8-3-1965
		„ P. S. Gopinathan Nair (Additional charge)	9-3-1965	31-3-1965
7.	Palghat	„ H. Padmanabha Iyer	1-4-1964	22-11-1964
		„ V. C. Kurien	27-11-1964	31-3-1965
8.	Kozhikode	„ A. Shahul Hameed	1-4-1964	23-11-1964
		„ K. N. Radhakrishnan Nair	24-11-1964	31-3-1965
9.	Cannanore	„ N. O. Kumaran	1-4-1964	31-7-1964
		„ M. Mohammed Serverkhan	10-8-1964	31-3-1965

12. The three posts of Senior Supervisors on Rs. 250-550 sanctioned for the Socio-economic Survey was filled up with effect from 22nd November 1964 by promoting Sarvasree K. Mailerum Perumal Pillai, R. Gopalakrishnan Nair and K. N. Gopala Panicker and they were continuing as such for the remaining period of the year.

13. The scale of pay of the Director and Addltional Director has been revised as Rs. 800-1,000 and Rs. 600-900 respectively with effect from 1st August 1964 as per G.O. (MS) 36/64/Plg., dated 23rd July 1964. The Department has been declared as permanent vide G.O. (MS) 78/64/Plg., dated 21st December 1964.

The sanctioned strength of the Department as on 31st March 1965 was as follows :—

Category	Name of Post	Number		Scale of pay Rs.
		Permanent	Temporary	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Gazetted—				
	Director	1	..	800-1000
	Additional Director	1	..	600-900
	Chief Evaluation Officer	..	1	500-800
	Deputy Directors	..	4	400-700
	Econometrician	..	1	400-700
	Assistant Directors	2	6	250-550
	Assistant Director (Medical)	..	1	250-550
	Research Officers	6	16	200-400
	Administrative Assistant	1	..	200-400
	District Statistical Officers	9	..	200-400
	Senior Supervisors	..	3	250-550
	Senior Research Assistants	..	9	200-400
	Publication Assistant	..	1	200-400
	Chief Supervisor	..	1	250-550
	Personal Assistant	1	..	200-400
	Special Officer	..	1	200-400
	Deputy Health Officers	..	4	250-550
II. Non-Gazetted—				
	Research Assistants (9+4)	13	50	150-250
	Statistical Inspectors	29	11	150-250
	Junior Superintendents	2	..	150-250
	Supervisor (M. T. Unit)	..	1	150-250
	Fair Copy Superintendent	1	..	125-225
	Upper Division Clerks	1	3	80-180
	U. D. Accountant-cum-Clerks	2	..	80-180
	Upper Division Compilers	4	42	80-180
	U. D. Investigators	4	66	80-180
	Upper Division Typists	3	3	80-180
	Upper Division Punch Card Operators	..	2	80-180
	Clerk-cum-Librarian	1	..	50-150
	Draftsman	1	2	50-150
	Stenographers	1	1	50-150
	Rota Typist	..	1	50-150
	Rota Print Operator	..	1	50-150
	Lower Division Clerks	4	12	40-120
	L. D. Accountant-cum-Clerks	8	2	40-120
	L. D. Typist-cum-Clerks	..	2	40-120
	L. D. Punch Card Operators	..	11	40-120
	L. D. Compilers	86	116	40-120
	L. D. Investigators	17	226	40-120
	L. D. Typists	1	17	40-120

Category	Name of Post	Number		Scale of pay Rs.
		Permanent	Temporary	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Driver	..	1	40-100
	Duffadar	1	..	35-40
	Peons	22	15	30-40
Contingency—				
	Night Watchman	..	1	30-40
	Part-time Sweepers	1	2	At Rs. 22 per mensem
	Part-time Sweepers	..	27	At Rs. 17 per mensem

III. Expenditure

Statement of expenditure of the Department for the financial year 1964-65 under various heads of accounts are given below :

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Amount in Rupees
<i>Non-Plan Schemes</i>		
1.	Statistical Bureau	.. 5,77,230.73
2.	Planning Statistics	.. 22,920.40
3.	Survey on problems of indebtedness among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	.. 913.55
4.	Collection of Statistics for the commission for reservation of seats in Educational Institu- tions (Socio-Economic Survey)	.. 49,994.98
5.	National Sample Survey	.. 1,12,897.68
	Total	.. 7,63,957.34
<i>Plan Schemes</i>		
6.	Minor Crops	.. 62,053.35
7.	Diagnostic Studies and Supervision	.. 1,66,977.34
8.	Family Planning Demographic Centre	.. 54,708.95
9.	State Income Unit	.. 14,182.88
10.	Administrative Intelligence Unit	.. 19,385.72
11.	Construction	.. 7,962.00
12.	National Index of Field Experiments	.. 10,881.20
13.	Labour Statistics	.. 9,451.26
14.	Formation of Planning Cell	.. 22,753.90
15.	Inservice Training	.. 5,331.17
16.	Survey of Wage Structure	.. 13,010.12
17.	Pre-harvest	.. 4,714.35
18.	Plantation Statistics	.. 15,887.47
19.	Education Statistics	.. 6,012.06
20.	Fertiliser Consumption Survey	.. 47,740.84

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Scheme</i>	<i>Amount in Rupees</i>
21.	Coconut and Arecanut Survey	.. 54,613.06
22.	Bureau of Economic Studies	.. 77,154.03
23.	Sample Registration Scheme	.. 13,545.78
24.	Setting up of Mechanical Tabulation Unit	.. 2,822.61
25.	Strengthening of Vital Statistics at State Head Quarters	.. 21,411.95
26.	Strengthening of District Statistical Offices	.. 51,171.59
27.	Impact of Plan Programmes	.. 57,592.84
Total		.. 7,39,364.47
Grand Total—Plan and Non-Plan Schemes		.. 15,03,321.81

IV. Training

Government in G. O.Rt. 1239-61-Plg., dated 3rd August 1961 have sanctioned an Inservice Training Scheme for the personnel of the Statistics Department as a part of the Third Five-Year Plan Schemes. The training is intended for the non-gazetted technical staff of this Department. The training is conducted twice in an year in the months of May and November. The course of training is of four weeks duration and each time thirty persons are trained. During the year 1964-65 sixty persons of this Department were given training under the Scheme. With this 216 persons of this Department have been imparted training under the Scheme since the commencement of the Third Plan period.

CHAPTER II

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

I. Land Utilisation Survey

During the year under review this Department continued to attend to the work relating to the Land Utilisation Survey. The object of the survey is to get estimates of area under different land uses and crops in the State. During 1964-65, the Survey was conducted in two rounds. The period of the first round of the Survey was 1st July 1964 to 31st January 1965 and that of the second round 1st February 1965 to 30th June 1965.

During the first round of the Survey 40547 plots were enumerated and details were collected with regard to the seasonal and perennial crops. The Survey was conducted in all the taluks of the State.

Along with the Land Utilisation Survey, pre-harvest data on area and yield of pepper, groundnut, and sugarcane grown in the State were also collected.

During the period 1964-65 the data collected during the Land Utilisation Survey 1963-64 were analysed and finalised the statistics of land utilisation for the period. The analysis work of data collected through the first round of the Survey 1964-65 was also taken up.

The field work on the second round of the Survey was in progress.

II. Crop Cutting Survey

This Department conducted crop cutting surveys on paddy and tapioca. The work attended to under each of these items is detailed below :

1. *Crop Cutting Survey on paddy.*—*Introduction:*—During the year under reference crop cutting survey on paddy were performed by this Department during the three paddy seasons viz., Autumn, Winter and Summer.

Period of Survey.—The crop cutting survey on autumn crop of paddy was done during the months July to September and on the winter and summer crops during the months of January to February and March to May respectively.

Sampling design.—A stratified multi-stage random sampling design was adopted for each round of the survey. Taluk was taken as the stratum, kara/desom as the first stage unit, plot as the second stage unit and square plot of side $16\frac{1}{2}$ ft. as the ultimate sampling unit. In each taluk six villages were selected and three plots were selected in each kara/desom by the method of systematic random sampling with a random start. In the selected plot a square plot of side $16\frac{1}{2}$ ft. was located at random and the produce in the square plot was harvested and the weight of the harvested produce taken. Driage experiments were conducted in the District Offices to estimate the loss in weight due to driage.

Field Work.—The field work was attended to by the trained and experienced Investigators of this Department. The District Statistical Officer, Senior Research Assistant and Statistical Inspector inspected the field work regularly and promptly.

Results.—The results on the autumn crop of paddy 1963 and winter and summer 1964 were published. The particulars of yield rate of paddy per hectare and the total out-turn of rice during the Agricultural year 1963-64 in the State are given below:

Year	Yield rate of paddy Kgm./hectare	Total out-turn of rice in metric tonnes
1963-64	2135	11,28,059

2. *Crop Cutting on Tapioca.*—This Department has also conducted crop cutting experiments on tapioca during 1964-65.

The purpose of the survey was to estimate the field per acre and the total out-turn of tapioca in the State. It was arranged to conduct 750 experiments during the Agricultural year ending by 30th June 1965. The survey was conducted in selected villages in all taluks. From each selected village two plots growing tapioca were selected with equal probability for crop cutting survey on tapioca so that 20 experiments were conducted in each taluk. From each plot a square plot of side 10 feet is randomly located and the produce in the square plot is taken and weighed. The results obtained through the survey conducted in 1963-64 were analysed and made use of for estimating the total production of tapioca in the State during 1963-64.

3. *Pre-harvest Estimation of Area and Yield of certain Crops.*—During the year under report (1964-65) this Department collected pre-harvest data on area and yield of paddy (autumn, winter, summer crops), pepper, sugarcane and groundnut. The collection of data of sugarcane and Pepper and Groundnut for preparing the above estimates was done along with the Land Utilisation Survey. With regard to paddy, the data was obtained from all the plots selected for crop cutting experiments. The pre-harvest area and yield data thus collected were tabulated and the estimates were prepared. During the period under review pre-harvest estimates of area and production of summer paddy (1964), Autumn Paddy (1964), Winter paddy (1965), Pepper and Groundnut were forwarded to the Government of India.

III. Other Agricultural Statistics

The following are the main items of work attended to under this head:—

- (i) Collection and Compilation of—
 - (a) Agricultural Statistics relating to the State
 - (b) Rainfall data relating to the State.
- (ii) Preparation of forecast reports of area and production relating to important crops in the State.
- (iii) Preparation of Statistics of gross produce/hectare etc. in accordance with Kerala Land Reforms Act 1964.
- (iv) Other miscellaneous items.

The work undertaken under these heads during 1963-64 are detailed below:—

- (a) The tables of Agricultural Statistics for the Agricultural year 1963-64 have been prepared by the Department.

Classification and utilisation of land and its percentage to the total area of the State during the year 1963-64 are given below :—

Sl. No.	Classification of area	Area in Acres	Percentage
1.	Area of the State according to Village papers	..	9534611 100.00
2.	Forests	..	2606395 27.35
3.	Land put to non-agricultural use	..	538557 5.64
4.	Barren and uncultivable wasteland	..	288857 3.03
5.	Permanent pastures and grazing land	..	85084 0.89
6.	Land under miscellaneous tree crops not included in net area sown	..	512380 5.37
7.	Cultivable waste	..	308721 3.24
8.	Current fallow	..	104013 1.09
9.	Other fallows	..	94170 0.99
10.	Net area sown	..	4996434 52.40
11.	Area sown more than once	..	1086459 11.39
12.	Total cropped area	..	6082893 63.80

The figures showing the area under and production of important crops in the State during 1963-64 is given in the following table:—

Sl. No.	Name of crop	Area in acres	Production
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Rice ..	1989403	1110239 Tons
2.	Coconut ..	1346689	3262 M. Nuts.
3.	Areca nut ..	140096	8522 do.
4.	Tapioca (Raw) ..	518688	2483833 Tons
5.	Sugarcane (Gur) ..	23440	43395 do.
6.	Cashewnut ..	203536	90858 do.
7.	Tea ..	94901	40393 do.
8.	Coffee ..	49474	8433 do.
9.	Rubber ..	353129	33258 do.
10.	Cardamom (processed) ..	70877	1263 do.
11.	Black pepper ..	245578	22070 do.
12.	Ginger (Dry) ..	29550	11113 do.
13.	Turmeric ..	11405	3850 do.
14.	Sesamum ..	29630	2555 do.
15.	Groundnut ..	35860	20447 do.
16.	Banana and plantain ..	..	..

The season and crop report for the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 (in one volume) was prepared and sent to the Government Press for printing. The report for 1963-64 was under preparation.

(ii) (a) Daily rainfall data were received from 82 centres (including Mahe) in the State. The monthly and annual rainfall returns received from these centres are compiled and the monthly totals of rainfall for the year 1964 have been sent to the Deputy Director-General of Observatories, Poona. The daily rainfall statements for 1958-59, 1960 and 1961 were sent to the Government Press for printing. A statement showing the monthly average rainfall in each district in 1964-65 is appended herewith.

(b) The preparation of forecast reports on area under and production of important crops in the State was continued during the year also and these were forwarded to the Government of India and the State Government as per the time schedule fixed. Thirty important seasonal and perennial crops are covered by the forecast reports.

(iii) During the year under reference the Department was entrusted by Government with the preparation and publication of the statement showing the statistics of gross produce per hectare of the crops specified in Rule 26 of the Kerala Land Reform (Tenancy) Rules of 1964. These reports for the year under reference have been published.

(iv) During the year under reference the Department supplied basic data on agriculture to many official agencies such as the Agricultural Department, The Reserve Bank of India, Census Department, Agriculture Income Tax and Sales Tax Department, and the Board of Revenue, etc.

District-wise Average Monthly Rainfall in Kerala for the year 1963-64 (mm)
(From April 1963 to March 1964)

District	April 1963	May 1963	June 1963	July 1963	August 1963	September 1963	October 1963	November 1963	December 1963	January 1964	February 1964	March 1964
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Trivandrum	88.9	161.3	244.9	489.1	155.5	253.0	500.9	186.3	3.8	16.5	1.3	.
2. Quilon	115.2	186.0	303.7	539.2	255.2	410.6	351.8	242.8	14.6	8.5	2.3	.
3. Alleppey	113.2	156.4	348.3	849.4	304.4	379.9	430.5	221.1	1.4	38.6	2.4	.
4. Kottayam	109.5	119.8	335.2	787.8	539.3	394.8	425.9	151.1	15.6	6.0	0.9	.
5. Ernakulam	95.5	210.8	439.0	991.9	527.4	541.1	462.9	189.4	19.7	41.6	2.8	.
6. Trichur	51.1	128.1	369.7	973.3	555.1	568.4	256.5	263.8	30.2	2.4	..	.
7. Palghat	114.0	119.8	305.2	604.9	593.6	304.3	384.8	208.3	13.9	..	..	.
8. Kozhikode	59.0	189.1	449.3	857.5	538.3	495.9	281.9	169.0	28.9	3.0	..	.
9. Cannanore	67.3	151.7	588.5	825.6	707.9	284.6	112.0	96.7	29.7	..	..	.

IV. National Index of Field Experiments

The chief aim of the Scheme National Index of Field Experiments is to put together in one place the results of all field experiments conducted in different parts of the country, whether these are conducted by State Departments of Agriculture, Central Research Institutes, Commodity Committees or other organisations. The objective is to catalogue all this material on a uniform basis and a standard manner, so that they are available to all the Agricultural Research Workers in the country. The field experiments are an indispensable means for not only acquiring new knowledge, but also for measuring the impact on crop production, of the various improvements which may be introduced in agricultural practice. This scheme was formulated by the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics, New Delhi.

This Bureau performs the compilation and analysis of the experimental data which are being received from the various Agricultural Research Stations in the State. The results of analysis of the above data are regularly communicated to the concerned Research Stations, State Directorate of Agriculture and the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics, New Delhi.

The National Index of Field Experiments Scheme is included as a Plan Scheme of this Department, with a staff consisting of one Research Officer, three Lower Division Compilers and one Lower Division Typist.

The following table shows the details of the Field Experiments analysed by the Bureau during the period under report.

Serial number	Design of Experiment	Number of Experiments analysed during 1964-65				Total
		1961-62 series	1962-63 series	1963-64 series	1964-65 series	
1	Randomised Block	11	47	106	18	182
2	Split Plot	..	1	5	1	7
3	Factorial Experiments	1	12	18	6	37
4	Balanced Incomplete Block	..	4	4	3	11
	Total	12	64	133	28	237

V. Package Programme

This Department co-ordinates the technical programme of Bench Mark and Assessment Survey undertaken in the Districts of Palghat and Alleppey under the Intensive Agricultural District Programme evolved to augment the Agricultural Production in the State.

The Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics continued to function as (1) a member of the State Level Co-ordination Committee for Package Programme, (2) a member of the District Level Committee at Palghat and Alleppey on Assessment and Evaluation of the Package Programme and (3) as an agency to co-ordinate the Bench Mark and Assessment Survey between the District Statistical Staff under the Package Programme and the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics (Indian Council of Agricultural Research), New Delhi.

VI. Land Reforms

An attempt was made to study the size and type of land holdings and the cropwise utilisation of the net area sown in Kerala. Figures were compiled from the National Sample Survey (16th and 17th rounds) schedules and analysis of the same is in progress. Again a historical study of the progress of land reform measures in the State was also attempted in the light of the published materials available on the subject.

VII. Agricultural Research

The Department studied the agricultural situation in the State in general and reviewed the progress in the agricultural front during 1963-64. In view of the severe food shortage experienced by the State towards the end of 1964 some special attention was given to studying the different aspects of the food problem.

The general trend in agricultural production was favourable in 1963-64 but for a steep fall in the output of coconuts. Rice production increased by 35 thousand tonnes. There was notable increase in the production of important crops like sugarcane, arecanut, tea and rubber. A crop-cutting survey conducted for estimating the yield of tapioca revealed that the production of tapioca in the State was much greater than the conventional estimates made during the previous years. The production in 1963-64 was estimated at 25 lakh tonnes as against the conventional estimate of 15 lakhs tonnes in 1962-1963.

The food situation of the State was studied in detail by the unit on its own initiative as well as to meet the requirements of the Food Department in connection with introduction of statutory rationing and procurement of foodgrains by levy. Detailed statistics on the different aspects of the food problem like food production, imports, consumption, marketable surplus, quantity of foodgrains procurable by levy, etc. were collected and compiled. Analysis of the import data on foodgrains for 1964 showed that there was a sudden fall in imports during the last four months of the year which explained the acute food shortage during the period. The total arrival of rice during the period September-December 1964 was 78,745 tonnes which was almost the same as the average monthly arrival prior to September 1964, viz. 78,641 tonnes.

VIII. Animal Husbandry

The animal husbandry statistics collected in connection with the 1961 livestock census examined in comparison with those relating to the 1956 figures showed that the productivity of livestock had improved appreciably during the intercesal period. Consequently the per capita availability of milk rose from 1.3 oz. per day in 1956 to 1.8 oz. per day in 1961. In spite of the comparatively high density of bovine population per square mile in Kerala, the State has the lowest cattle-man ratio among the Indian States. The provisional estimate of income from animal husbandry for 1963-1964 is Rs. 18.89 crores which forms 3.58 per cent of the total State income for the year.

IX. Fisheries

The marine fish production during 1963-64 showed a remarkable fall compared to the previous years. The fish landings during the year were 1.67 lakhs tonnes as against 2.16 lakhs tonnes in 1962-63. This is mainly due to the heavy fluctuation reflected in the catches of oil sardine which in itself forms the bulk of the total landings. However a study of the progress of mechanisation in fisheries in the State revealed that there has been rapid expansion in the mechanised fishing fleet since 1960-61. These boats mainly concentrate on shrimp trawling. This has resulted in the increased landings of prawns from 10258 tonnes in 1960-61 to 22735 tonnes in 1963-64. Since prawns form the predominant species among the exportable marine products, the foreign trade in fishery products has also gone up considerably.

The unit undertook a special study of the fisheries development potential in the State and brought out a detailed project report for starting a deep sea fishing project in Kerala in the public sector. The report envisages a total investment of about Rs. 50 crores during the Fourth Plan. Out of this, about Rs. 34 crores are earmarked for the introduction of 800 fishing vessels consisting of 750 trawlers and 50 tuna long liners. The rest is intended for providing ice, storage and processing facilities, etc. The project is expected to bring in an additional production of an 4 lakhs tonnes and to earn foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 29 crores per annum when fully implemented. The employment potential of the project is 22600 persons.

Irrigation

An assessment of the progress of irrigation in Kerala since the inception of the Second Five-Year Plan till the end of 1962-63 was made and incorporated in the Economic Review 1964. Canals followed by tanks is the main source of irrigation in the State. Paddy occupies a little more than 77 per cent of the total net area irrigated. Source-wise and crop-wise figures are as follows:—

Source	Area Irrigated ('000.00 hectares)		
	1955-56	1960-61	1962-63
Government Canals ..	67.37	133.05	147.93
Private Canals ..	5.74	5.74	5.74
Tanks ..	41.59	46.95	49.57

Source	Area Irrigated ('000·00 hectares)		
	1955-56	1960-61	1962-63
Wells ..	2·03	2·03	2·03
Other Sources ..	130·95	130·95	130·95
Total ..	247·68	318·72	336·22
Area irrigated more than once in an year ..	101·75	137·55	139·33
Total irrigated area ..	349·43	456·27	476·15

Crop	Gross Irrigated Area—Crop-wise (‘000·00 hectares)		
	1955-56	1960-61	1962-63
Paddy ..	240·97	347·81	367·69
Sugarcane ..	2·80	3·65	4·31
Other food-crops ..	66·16	65·31	64·65
Total food crops ..	309·93	416·77	436·65
Total non-food Crops ..	39·50	39·50	39·50
All Crops ..	349·43	456·27	476·15

The progress of irrigation schemes in the Third Five-Year Plan was assessed for the preparation of the Fourth Plan draft. It was found that the physical achievement in the field of major schemes will fall much short of the Plan target while that of minor schemes (except lift irrigation works) is likely to far exceed the original target. All the major irrigation schemes initiated during the Third Plan and two or three other projects taken up earlier will spill over to the Fourth Plan and hence there is no chance of any new schemes to be included in the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

The analysis of the economic evaluation survey of three major irrigation schemes viz., Peechi, Vazhani and Chalakkudy, taken up during the previous year was completed and reports prepared.

CHAPTER III ECONOMIC STATISTICS

I. Prices Statistics

Collection, Compilation, Analysis and Publication of prices statistics of the State is one of the important items of work in this Bureau. Prices Statistics on the following categories were continued to be collected during the year under report.

1. Wholesale prices of important agricultural commodities (weekly);
2. Retail prices of necessities at selected centres (weekly);

3. Retail prices of essential commodities from the District Headquarters (weekly);

4. Agricultural wages and rural retail prices from 19 centres (monthly);

5. Weekly prices of export staples at Alleppey and Mattancherry;

6. Prices of important varieties of coir yarn and raw and retted husk at the main producing centres;

7. Prices of agricultural commodities from all taluks (fortnightly).

The field work is done mainly by the Statistical Inspectors under the supervision of the District Statistical Officers. In some cases Investigators were also entrusted with the work.

The following prices statistics were regularly published in the Kerala Government Gazette, in the sheets allotted for this Department:

1. Consumer Price Index Numbers for selected centres in the State (monthly).

2. Wholesale prices of agricultural commodities (weekly).

3. Prices of export staples at Alleppey and Mattancherry (weekly).

4. Agricultural wages (monthly).

5. Prices of important varieties of coir yarn (monthly).

This Bureau continued to furnish weekly wholesale prices of cocoanuts (with and without husk) and the retail prices of cocoanuts without husk to the Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam. The data on weekly wholesale prices of tapioca were regularly supplied to the Tapioca Market Expansion Board, Trivandrum. Weekly prices of coir yarn, raw and retted husk were also furnished to the Secretary, Coir Board, Ernakulam. Statements of retail prices of essential commodities at the District Headquarters were forwarded to the Planning Commission and Board of Revenue every fortnight. This Bureau continued to furnish monthly Statements of agricultural wages and rural retail prices to the Economic and Statistics Adviser, New Delhi.

Wholesale Prices:—Weekly wholesale prices of important agricultural commodities are being collected from 36 centres. 30 agricultural commodities like rice, coconut, coconut oil, pepper, ginger, tapioca etc. are being covered. The prices quoted are the model prices during the peak period of marketing and are based on observations of a few major transactions supplemented by oral enquiries. The wholesale prices thus collected are utilised for the computation of monthly wholesale price index of agricultural commodities. The weekly prices are also regularly published in the Government Gazette. The trends noticed in the average monthly wholesale prices during the period under reference are as follows:—

Rice:—During the first quarter of the year under review, the prices of rice registered an upward trend. A declining trend was observed at most of the centres during July. By the end of August the prices began to soar up. Consequent on the fixation of maximum prices of rice by Government, stockists began to hoard their stocks and rice was scarce in the open market and practically there was no wholesale transaction. Stray cases of retail transactions were being reported and that too at exorbitant rates.

Copra:—The price of copra at important centres showed an increasing tendency during the period under review. The prices were maximum in March 1965 as the percentage increase was as much as 34 per cent and 35 per cent in Changanacherry and Kozhikode respectively when compared to the level in April 1964.

Cocoanut oil:—The trend in price of cocoanut oil was more or less the same as that of copra the peak price being recorded in March 1965 at both the centres Cochin and Kozhikode and the percentage increase at these Centres was 33 and 29 respectively when compared to that during the commencement of the period under consideration.

Black Pepper:—Till November 1964, the trend in the prices of pepper at Cochin and Alleppey was of an irregular nature, the range of fluctuations being narrow. Thereafter the prices recovered attaining the maximum in January 1965. The percentage increase was of the order of 13 per cent and 15 per cent at Alleppey and Cochin when compared to the prices in April 1964. Again the prices declined in February and March 1965.

Ginger:—At the beginning of the year, ginger market was rather discouraging at most of the centres. The prices recovered gradually and reached the maximum in July 1964. The percentage increase was 8 per cent in Alleppey and 4 per cent in Cochin when compared to the prices in April 1964. The prices attained its peak value during August 1964 at Kozhikode and it was 5 per cent higher than those prevalent during April 1964. The prices exhibited a continuance declining trend during the subsequent months and the prices were minimum in March 1965. At Alleppey the percentage decrease was 23 per cent and at Cochin 26 per cent and Kozhikode 23 per cent when compared to the level during April 1964.

Tapioca:—The tapioca market at Nedumangad, one of the main producing centres of the State, remained more or less steady till August 1964. Thereafter the prices soared up to a considerable extent attaining the maximum value during February 1965 and it was 181 per cent higher than that which prevailed during April 1964. One of the main reasons that can be attributed to this abnormal increase was scarcity of the commodity in the market combined with the high demand consequent on the nonavailability of Rice.

Retail Prices :—Weekly retail prices of about 38 commodities were collected from 20 Centres in the State. The data were mainly used for computing consumer price index numbers. The price trend of some important commodities at District head-quarters during the period under review is discussed in the succeeding paragraphs :

Rice :—An increasing trend is noticed in the price of rice at most of the District Headquarter towns during the 1st quarter of the period under review. A slight fall in prices occurred during July and August 1964. Consequent on the fixation of maximum prices of rice by Government, stockists began to hoard their stocks and there was an acute shortage of the commodity. Stray cases of retail transactions of rice were reported and that too, at exorbitant prices. Informal rationing system came into force in the urban areas by November 1st and in the rural areas by November 15th. Since the quantity of rice distributed through these fair price shops were not quite adequate, people began to use other substitutes like tapioca, etc. Consequently the prices of these substitutes also moved up considerably.

Tapioca :—An increasing tendency is noticed in the price of tapioca in all centres. From October onwards the price began to shoot up. Considerably the abnormal rise was due to the non-availability of the commodity according to demand.

Black gram :—Blackgram prices also registered hardening tendency during the period under report. The prices during March 1965 were comparatively higher than those during the beginning of the period under consideration.

Tea :—When compared to the level during the commencement of the year under review the price of tea decreased at Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam and Kozhikode. While at Palghat Centre there was a slight increase.

Cocoanut oil and Cocoanut :—The fluctuations observed in the price levels of cocoanut and cocoanut oil were not significant at most of the District headquarter towns up to August 1964. From September onwards steady increase was noticed in all centres attaining the maximum value during March. During the close of the year under review cocoanut oil prices improved by more than 20 per cent at all centres, when compared to the rates prevalent during April 1964. The percentage increase in respect of cocoanuts ranged from 13 per cent at Cannanore to 88 per cent at Palghat.

Meat :—The price of meat had increased at all centres except Quilon and Trichur where the price was steady.

Fish and Vegetables :—There was only seasonal variations in the case of fish and vegetables at all centres during the period under report.

Milk :—Price of milk increased at Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam and Kozhikode. At other centres the price was steady.

Consumer Price Index Numbers :—This Bureau continued to compute and publish consumer price index numbers for 13 centres in the State. The indices showed an increasing trend for the first two months of the year under report. During July 1964 there was a slight fall in all centres except at Trivandrum. Again the indices declined only to rise again during the subsequent months. The fluctuations observed in the index numbers during February and March 1965 were trivial. The average index for the State which stood at 540 during April 1964, rose to 590 by March 1965, thereby registering an increase of 50 points over the year under reference.

A statement showing the Working Class Consumer Price Indices for the period April 1964 to March 1965 is appended.

Sl. No.	Centre	April 1964	May 1964	June 1964	July 1964	August 1964	September 1964	October 1964	November 1964	December 1964	January 1965	February 1965	March 1965
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Trivandrum ..	523	539	554	563	566	577	582	574	585	588	585	582
2	Quilon ..	546	562	568	567	568	595	607	591	600	611	612	621
3	Punalur ..	546	561	569	560	560	586	598	582	584	588	583	580
4	Alleppey ..	538	549	559	553	554	568	576	561	564	574	572	572
5	Changanachery ..	528	540	557	556	558	584	596	588	592	597	601	607
6	Kottayam ..	532	542	562	550	552	593	602	589	595	600	595	600
7	Alwaye ..	562	574	592	588	590	614	622	608	612	609	604	605
8	Ernakulam ..	557	575	584	571	573	607	619	600	602	606	603	600
9	Trichur ..	552	569	578	574	578	609	621	604	599	594	595	600
10	Chalakkudy ..	562	572	588	578	580	609	617	609	606	605	602	607
11	Munnar ..	495	509	509	500	501	524	539	535	537	539	540	537
12	Sherthalai ..	534	548	558	549	554	573	588	577	576	581	579	584
13	Kozhikode ..	591	604	620	596	599	625	640	629	640	644	645	640

Coir prices :—The Bureau continued to collect and publish the coir prices at important coir producing centres in the State. The statement furnished below shows the price of important varieties of coir yarn during the year under report.

Statement of prices of different varieties of Coir yarn for the period from April 1964 to March 1965

Serial No.	Variety	Unit	April 1964		May 1964		June 1964		July 1964		August 1964		September 1964	
			Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9						
1	Anjengo	Quintal	109	99	110	25	110	78	109	99	108	31	107	94
2	Mangadan	"	114	08	113	80	113	17	109	33	106	83	105	00
3	Ashtanudi	"	86	00	86	40	84	75	85	00	83	50	80	00
4	Alapat	"	113	00	114	00	114	00	111	60	107	50	105	50
5	Anatary	"	113	00	112	30	111	25	109	05	107	06	108	69
5	Vaikom Yarn	"	103	31	102	98	100	56	99	25	99	75	100	10
7	Beach Yarn	"	80	36	79	07	73	75	71	47	74	17	79	27
8	Parur Yarn (Thin)	"	113	00	116	60	112	00	107	80	105	00	107	00
9	M. K. Yarn (Sandy)	"	67	00	67	00	67	00	65	80	65	00	67	25
10	M. K. Yarn (without sand)	"	94	00	94	00	94	00	92	40	91	00	91	50
11	Parur Yarn (thick)	"	103	33	103	33	100	42	97	67	97	50	95	21
12	Vanna Coir	"	88	75	90	40	91	00	90	40	87	50	83	75
13	Mangadan Coir	"	113	75	119	00	120	00	118	00	115	00	115	00
14	Beyypore	"	72	25	NA		NA		77	60	82	75	81	25
15	Quilandy Coir	"	90	64	95	06	95	57	90	05	89	50	88	47
16	Pachachoodi	"	59	38	63	57	64	50	57	93	58	25	57	19
17	Tirur Coir	"	88	00	88	00	86	50	84	20	82	88	83	00

Statement of prices of different varieties of Coir yarn for the period from April 1964 to March 1965—(cont.)

Serial No.	Variety	Unit	October 1964		November 1964		December 1964		January 1965		February 1965		March 1965	
			Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
			10		11		12		13		14		15	
1	Anjengo	Quintal	107	84	108	81	108	25	110	06	111	95	111	76
2	Mangadan	"	107	00	107	50	105	33	104	07	108	74	106	58
3	Ashramudi	"	78	10	77	00	75	50	74	10	77	25	74	50
4	Alapat	"	107	70	109	00	105	75	103	10	104	25	103	00
5	Anatary	"	109	50	110	50	110	50	109	55	112	00	113	00
6	Vaikom Yarn	"	101	20	101	69	100	85	99	50	100	31	100	59
7	Beach Yarn	"	83	58	82	50	83	12	82	94	83	04	81	45
8	Parur Yarn (Thin)	"	107	20	110	00	108	00	109	20	113	75	110	00
9	M. K. Yarn (Sandy)	"	73	00	72	25	72	00	72	00	72	00	72	00
10	M. K. Yarn (without sand)	"	93	00	92	25	92	00	92	00	92	00	92	00
11	Parur Yarn (thick)	"	99	67	101	25	98	33	96	67	100	00	100	00
12	Vanna Coir	"	85	00	87	50	85	00	90	20	90	50	91	50
13	Mangadan Coir	"	115	40	116	25	115	00	115	00	115	00	115	00
14	Beyporc	"	81	50	81	88	82	38	82	10	87	25	87	50
15	Quilandy Coir	"	88	44	88	44	92	00	92	50	93	12	92	00
16	Pachachoodi	"	57	50	57	17	56	96	57	50	58	83	58	79
17	Tirur Coir	"	83	60	85	00	85	13	86	10	87	25	88	25

II. Index Numbers relating to Agricultural Economy

The Scheme for the computation of the indices relating to Agricultural economy for the State was started in October 1959. The object of the scheme was to construct regularly index numbers of (1) Agricultural Production (2) Export of Agricultural Commodities (3) Area and Agricultural Productivity (4) Wholesale prices of Agricultural Commodity (5) Agricultural Wages (6) Parity between prices received and paid by farmers.

Monthly indices of items 4 and 6 and yearly indices of items 1 and 3 are being computed. The base year selected for 1 and 3 is 1956-57, for others 1952-53. Attempts are being made for the calculation of index of export of Agricultural Commodities and of Wages.

1. *Index Numbers of Agricultural Production.*—The index of agricultural production is intended to measure the progress achieved in the field of agriculture in the State.

The following table shows the index numbers of agricultural production of the State for all crops for the year 1952-53 to 1963-64.

(Base 1956-57 = 100—Revised series)

1952-53	..	89.3
1953-54	..	92.5
1954-55	..	95.9
1955-56	..	98.7
1956-57	..	100.0
1957-58	..	103.3
1958-59	..	105.5
1959-60	..	111.3
1960-61	..	112.1
1961-62	..	110.4
1962-63	..	114.7
1963-64	..	116.8

2. *Index Numbers of area under crops and Agricultural Productivity.*—The indices of area under crops and agricultural productivity are intended for a comparative study of the trend in acreage and agricultural productivity.

The data for the calculation of these indices are taken from Land Utilisation Surveys conducted by this Department.

The agricultural year 1956-57 is taken as the base year for this index.

The index numbers of area under crops and agricultural productivity for the different years are as follows :—

Year	Index of area under crops	Index of agricultural productivity
1952-53	94.4	94.6
1953-54	98.4	94.0
1954-55	98.6	97.3
1955-56	98.8	99.9

Year	Index of area under crops	Index of agricultural productivity
1956-57	100.0	100.0
1957-58	101.9	99.4
1958-59	103.4	102.0
1959-60	106.4	104.6
1960-61	108.6	103.2
1961-62	107.9	102.3
1962-63	110.0	104.2
1963-64	110.1	106.1

3. *Index Number of parity between prices received and paid by farmers.*—

This index measures the variation in the economic property of the farmers in relation to changing farm prices, farm cultivation costs and domestic expenditure as a result of the changes in wages, cost of implements, cost of manure, cost of maintenance of livestock etc. as compared to the situation in the base year.

The index number of parity between prices received and paid by farmers for the different years are given below :—

Base 1952-53 Agricultural year = 100

Financial Year	1953-54	96
(April—March)	1954-55	86
	1955-56	83
	1956-57	85
	1957-58	82
	1958-59	83
	1959-60	88
	1960-61	95
	1961-62	89
	1962-63	86
	1963-64	81
	1964-65	80

The monthly index numbers for the year 1964-65 are as follows:—

April	May	June	July	August	September
85	84	84	83	81	80
October	November	December	January	February	March
85	90	97	96	97	103

4. Index numbers of wholesale prices of 17 important agricultural commodities are being computed. Monthly indices are computed based on the wholesale price data made available by the primary reporting agencies of the Department. Weekly price quotations are collected from different centres spread all over the State. The centres are selected taking into consideration the relative importance of the areas with regard to production and marketing of agricultural commodities. The agricultural year 1952-53 is taken as the base year so as to keep in conformity with the base year used for the construction of other indices of agricultural economy. A statement showing the monthly wholesale prices for 1964-65 is given below. In this connection it may be noted that consequent on the fixation of maximum prices

by Government, rice was scarce in the market and there was practically no wholesale transaction in the market. As such, for computing the indices co-operative prices have been taken into account. As such these figures are not comparable.

Month		Rice	Molasses	Condiments and spices	Fruits and vegetables	Food crops	Oil seeds	Plantation crops	Non-food crops	All crops
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
April 1964	..	147	139	159	98	140	157	111	143	141
May	..	153	143	178	98	147	154	110	141	145
June	..	158	146	155	110	149	149	106	136	144
July	..	154	144	140	110	144	147	108	135	141
August	..	156	150	133	111	144	146	110	135	141
September	..	166	145	133	123	153	147	110	136	147
October	..	148*	135	129	134	142	154	109	140	141*
November	..	153*	147	128	156	149	159	109	144	147*
December	..	152*	131	136	149	148	168	109	150	149*
January 1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Provisional

The average wholesale prices index numbers for all crops from the year 1955 to 1964 are given below :—

1955	84
1956	96
1957	101
1958	110
1959	117
1960	123
1961	126
1962	130
1963	127
1964 (Up to September) ..	140

5. *Index of Agricultural wages.*—Necessary steps are being taken for computing index numbers of Agricultural Wages. Monthly reports on wages paid to different types of labour are being collected from 19 rural centres in the State. It is proposed to take 1952-53 as the base year for the calculation of this index.

6. Index number of export of agricultural commodities are being computed.

III Planning Statistics

The Planning Cell established during the II Five-Year Plan was strengthened with effect from 19th September 1962 with the appointment of a Deputy Director, two Research Assistants, one Upper Division Clerk, one Lower Division Clerk and two Peons. The scheme was continued during 1964-65.

The monthly and quarterly progress reports of Plan Schemes of this Bureau for the year 1964-65 were prepared and sent to the State Government and the Central Statistical Organisation. Collection of Progress Reports in respect of the III Five-Year Plan Schemes of various Departments was in progress. Annual Plan proposals relating to the Plan schemes of this Bureau for the year 1965-66 were drawn up and submitted to State Government. The technical details and other particulars regarding the Plan schemes for the year 1965-66 were forwarded to the Central Statistical Organisation. Fourth Five-Year Plan proposals in respect of the schemes of this Bureau were prepared and sent to Government. An evaluation study regarding the trainees who were deputed abroad by Government since 1956-57 was in progress. A report relating to Social and Economic Research particulars of Five-Year Plans was prepared and sent to Government. Reports relating to sample surveys on current interests conducted by this Bureau were forwarded to the Government of India.

The following were the Plan schemes in operation during the year 1964-65.

I. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Plan provision 1964-65

(Rupees in lakhs)

1. Estimation of area under and production of minor crops	..	0.628
2. Construction of Index number series relating to Agricultural economy	..	0.085
3. National Index of Field Experiments	..	0.100
4. Improvement of Plantation Statistics	..	0.149
5. Pre-harvest estimate of Crop acreages	..	0.050
6. Survey of Fertiliser Consumption	..	0.459
7. Coconut and Arecanut Survey	..	0.582

II. MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

1. Strengthening of State Statistical Bureau for over all planning needs	..	..
(a) State Income Unit including Planning Cell	..	0.401
(b) Sample Census Scheme	..	0.091
(c) Equipment for Statistical Publication	..	..
(d) Educational and Labour Statistics	..	0.310
2. District Statistical Agency	..	1.560

*Plan provision 1964-65**(Rupees in lakhs)*

3. Training of Statistical Personnel	..	0.050
4. Administrative Intelligence Unit	..	0.191
5. Survey of Wage Structure	..	0.130
6. Mechanical Tabulation Unit	..	0.010

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

1. Strengthening of District Statistical Offices	..	0.543
2. Strengthening of Statistical Unit in Municipalities for improvement of Vital Statistics	..	0.470
3. Strengthening of Vital Statistics Organisation	..	0.390
4. Sample Registration Scheme	..	0.129
5. Mechanical Equipment for Vital Statistics Compilation	..	3.078
6. Demographic Centre (Family Planning)	..	0.550
7. Study on Impact of Plan Programmes	..	0.500

III. PLANNING ADMINISTRATION

Bureau of Economic Studies	..	0.790
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The total provision for the year 1964-65 for the Plan schemes was Rs. 8.246 lakhs and expenditure incurred during 1964-65 was Rs. 6.742 lakhs. This represent 82 per cent of the Plan provision for the year 1964-65.

IV. State Income Unit

The State Income Unit of the Bureau continued to function during the year under report.

Revised estimates of State Income of Kerala were prepared at current prices for the years 1955-56 to 1960-61 and at constant (1960-61) prices for the years 1950-51 to 1963-64. The estimates thus prepared have been published. Comparison of movement of net output (at Factor Cost) at current and constant prices are given in the table below :—

TABLE I
Comparison of movement of Net Output (at Factor Cost) at Current and Constant Prices

Sl. No.	Item	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	NET OUTPUT IN Rs. CRORES														
1	At current prices	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	330-33	359-36	375-99	403-09	441-40	474-12	474-12	NA	NA
2	At 1960-61 prices	342-86	360-39	360-94	377-95	393-15	404-82	412-25	423-54	437-08	454-65	474-12	485-78	508-67	526-94
	PER CAPITA NET OUTPUT IN Rs.														
3	At current prices	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	220-30	234-42	239-90	251-56	269-44	283-07	283-07	NA	NA
4	At 1960-61 prices	255-39	262-58	257-23	263-46	268-05	269-97	268-92	270-24	272-76	277-53	283-07	283-70	290-57	294-41
	INDEX NUMBER OF NET OUTPUT														
5	At current prices with 1955-56 as base	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100-00	108-79	113-82	122-03	133-62	143-53	NA	NA	NA
6	At 1960-61 prices with 1950-51 as base	100-00	105-11	105-27	110-24	114-67	118-07	120-24	123-53	127-48	132-60	138-28	141-69	148-36	153-69
	INDEX NUMBER OF PER CAPITA NET OUTPUT														
7	At current prices with 1955-56 as base	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100-00	106-41	108-90	114-19	122-31	128-49	NA	NA	NA
8	At 1960-61 prices with 1950-51 as base	100-00	102-82	100-72	103-16	104-96	105-71	105-30	105-81	106-80	108-67	110-84	111-09	113-78	115-28

V. Trade Statistics

During the year under report, this Department continued to attend to the work relating to the collection and compilation of Statistical data of Exports and Imports from and into the State through Ports and Railways, as in the previous years.

Sea borne trade.—There are 12 Ports in the State. Cochin handled the major part. Next comes Calicut. Alleppey was foremost in the export of coir and its products. The major commodities exported were tea, coir, rubber, pepper, ginger, cocoanut, cashew kernel, fish and prawns, etc. The total value of the major commodities exported from and imported into the State during the year 1951-52 to 1962-63 is given below.

Year	Value in crores of Rs.	
	Exports	Imports
1951-52	83.66	48.05
1952-53	80.03	52.39
1953-54	78.73	57.72
1954-55	78.94	55.94
1955-56	83.75	59.37
1956-57	83.04	60.40
1957-58	86.15	57.68
1958-59	92.27	55.24
1959-60	98.99	59.19
1960-61	110.85 } *	75.53 } *
1961-62	115.70 }	80.10 }
1962-63	117.89 }	81.46 }

* Revised data

The data relating to the trade through sea up to 1962-63 were compiled and studied with special reference to the various currency areas of the world.

The quantum index of foreign exports from the ports of Kerala were also calculated for the years 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 with 1956-57 as base.

Annual statements on the exports and imports from and into the ports of Kerala up to the year 1962-63 were prepared. Table (1) gives the export of major commodities from the ports of Kerala. The foreign import and export of various commodities during the year 1963-64 was also prepared.

The major commodities imported into the State were cotton and its products, cashewnuts, mineral oils, grains and pulses, metals and ores, coal and coke, etc. The Table II shows the import of different commodities into the State during the year 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Railborne trade.—The commodity-wise consolidation of the data up to December 1962 has been completed on a monthly basis. In regard to certain commodities like paddy, rice, cocoanuts, copra, oil cake, oil seeds and their products, tabulation was also done on a State-wise basis in order to meet the needs of the Government of India. Monthly statement furnishing information on the inter-State movement of oil seeds and their products by rail were supplied to the Indian Central Oil Seeds Committee regularly. Also information on the quantity of cocoanut and its products exported by rail from important centres in Kerala to other States in India was furnished regularly to the Indian Central Cocoanut Committee in quarterly statements. The subjoined table [Table III (a) and III (b)] give a comparative study of the export and import trade through rail during 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962.

TABLE I
Total (Coastal and Foreign) Exports from the Ports of Kerala
(Value in lakhs of rupees)

Serial No.	Commodity	Unit	1960-61			1961-62			1962-63		
			Quantity	Value Rs.		Quantity	Value Rs.		Quantity	Value Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5		6	7		8	9	
1	Betelnuts	M.T.	8,892.80	465.66		11,499.22	650.99		12,436.98	679.71	
2	Cardamom	"	36,380.30	78.07		414.29	68.31		459.52	58.57	
3	Cashew kernel	"	36,373.53	1,695.61		41,878.35	1,701.27		47,087.82	1,841.98	
4	Cashew shell liquid	Litres in '000s.	5,182.91	48.53		5,953.64	57.41		7,175.32	77.03	
5	Copra	M.T.	23,584.07	460.21		23,248.80	429.09		14,687.90	288.20	
6	Coir and Coir products	"	65,767.87	1,042.20		89,244.31	1,298.76		89,034.25	1,239.02	
7	Cocoa nut Oil	"	12,793.59	317.76		13,637.72	361.79		9,602.42	257.32	
8	Cotton raw, twist and yarn	M.T.	6,625.27	116.22		7,420.86	120.94		6,222.33	139.62	
9	Cotton piece goods	Metres in '000s.	15,180.62	146.40		14,877.70	141.09		21,502.23	240.74	
10	Coffee	M.T.	7,026.00	197.56		8,806.00	231.65		8,804.46	355.40	
11	Fish and Prawns	"	5,796.79	194.17		61,386.00	260.14		7,153.45	351.12	
12	Ginger	"	10,893.94	188.58		10,893.33	177.73		9,367.14	168.99	
13	Lemongrass Oil	M.T.	1,144.67	200.76		995.61	276.38		1,179.90	215.58	
14	Manioc meal	"	42,545.00	88.84		9,578.00	25.54		16,489.98	51.87	
15	Metals and Minerals	"	1,92,344.00	323.19		1,38,109.60	25.65		1,27,752.40	254.24	
16	Oil cake	"	3,325.00	13.99		2,376.20	9.95		4,680.10	20.76	
17	Pepper	"	23,486.06	1,065.49		26,858.76	1,017.96		24,502.59	766.22	
18	Rubber raw	"	21,090.49	866.44		23,776.91	851.28		23,824.67	831.78	
19	Rubber manufactures	"	1,304.83	41.40		1,595.86	53.86		2,196.62	77.39	
20	Rosewood	Val.	..	132.39		..	232.98		..	213.88	
21	Santalal wood	"	..	4.49		..	1.67		..	1.61	
22	Teak wood	"	..	0.86		..	0.69		..	3.67	
23	Other kinds of wood	"	..	92.34		..	91.54		..	112.66	
24	Tea	M.T.	41,413.10	2,317.60		41,017.12	2,252.13		50,106.60	2,640.22	
25	Others	Val.	..	1,046.65		..	1,030.93		..	901.42	
	Grand Total			11,085.41			11,569.73			11,789.00	

TABLE II
Total imports into the ports of Kerala
(Value in lakhs of Rs.)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit	1960-61			1961-62			1962-63		
			Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	
1	2	3	4	5		6	7		8	9	
1	Bedi leaves	M.T.	1,455.27	30.31		2,191.20	37.50		608.90	13.69	
2	Cashew-nuts	"	135,713.00	1,022.13		97,483.70	581.48		142,969.60	854.44	
3	Coal and coke	"	385,103.06	373.67		304,926.20	272.86		390,257.50	357.16	
4	Copra	"	414.82	8.37		19,778.26	187.58		18,328.22	171.52	
5	Cotton	"	27,932.97	504.17		24,585.59	898.56		27,634.14	1,006.58	
6	Cotton piece goods	Val.	..	237.81		..	270.83		..	241.69	
7	Jute and Jute products	"	251,233.25	404.27		294,804.74	108.22		..	97.36	
8	Kerosene Oil	1000 Litres	145.11	20.12		88.36	436.13		312,419.53	503.24	
9	Liquors	"	9,902.93	148.28		9,936.89	10.50		117.30	12.70	
10	Lubricating Oil	"	588,623.43	746.70		608,165.03	136.91		15,472.83	208.10	
11	Mineral Oil	"	70,977.10	94.75		74,460.99	751.23		362,756.82	858.50	
12	Manures	M.T.	50,349.00	888.98		38,879.50	120.90		100,943.13	154.89	
13	Machinery	"	12,252.73	634.55		4,839.02	814.61		35,924.50	355.09	
14	Metals, Minerals and Ores	"	8,426.69	37.48		112.00	503.18		2,709.45	562.68	
15	Oil cakes	"	6,393.37	34.66		118,250.62	16.74		..	12.30	
16	Oil cakes	"	605.36	59.02		862.75	0.56		42,454.60	203.07	
17	Paddy	"	158,448.99	13.05		21.35	82.82		9,369.76	87.93	
18	Rice	"	3,191.65	44.36		47,021.61	21.35		1,970.99	52.45	
19	Paper and paste board	"	48.85	72.08		3,594.30	32.98		552,467.75	39.89	
20	Rubber raw	"	3,403.62	0.61		20,101.56	87.29		2,607.00	68.85	
21	Salt	"	..	131.39		2,762.56	22.38		29,494.61	324.39	
22	Soap	"	..	1,956.81		..	104.25		3,012.51	121.91	
23	Sugar	"	..	7,553.13		..	1,762.63		..	2,047.80	
24	Tobacco	"	..	..		..	..		..	..
	Others	"	..	..		..	..		..	..
	Total		..	7,553.13		..	8,009.99		..	8,146.16	

TABLE III (a)
Export of some Important Commodities through Rail
during the year 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962

(Quantity in quintals)

Sl. No.	Commodity	1959	1960	1961	1962
1	Paddy	..	..	..	..
2	Rice	13745	8648	5064	3400
3	Wheat and Wheat flour and Maida	325128	93036	101569	125113
4	Grains and Pulses	3106	2123	20778	36891
5	Pepper	9251	5343	3299	5060
6	Ginger	35147	44503	30962	63096
7	Betel nuts	16499	21633	29199	24342
8	Coffee	35283	54349	46312	71431
9	Tea	6951	16176	18675	10266
10	Salt	74970	95724	56450	54144
11	Sugar	1860	564	1958	567
12	Fish	881	6519	8849	2194
13	Cashew kernels	32248	29291	23217	30780
14	Cashewnuts	859	1737	7804	7067
15	Tobacco	NA	52517	24924	13195
16	Eggs	4314	3699	1889	1748
17	Cocoanut	22539	56536	49480	50624
18	Copra	123799	81431	73891	87511
19	Oil Seeds	22666	50367	52794	72993
20	Cocoanut Oil	701	1312	1063	1062
21	Other Vegetable Oil	197192	347001	383124	323264*
22	Cotton raw, twist and yarn	36558	86270	4056	1158
23	Cotton piece goods	105585	99517	79366	97350
24	Coir and coir products	42261	100187	48418	48379
25	Rubber raw	144308	235662	149049	253984
26	Wood	25490	451012	19843	581451
27	Bamboo	268423	1599038	1227486+ (149335)	502280+ 1938727
28	Cement	20729	41810	73385	133409
29	Soap	24051	27323	30659	15791
30	Chemical Manure	30650	28156	22296	27127
31	Bricks and Tiles	673249	709564	51094	615853
		1371309	1283407	987100	2582153

* Revised figures.

TABLE III (b)

Import of some important commodities through Rail during the year 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962

Sl. No.	Commodity	1959	1960	1961	1962
1	Paddy	984890	452584	411441	496969
2	Rice	6831298	5719332	4807650	5936256
3	Wheat and wheat flour and Maida	151858	206272	192713	243565
4	Grain and Pulses	670102	669631	367893	666662
5	Pepper	1956	516	1510	4159
6	Ginger	532	258	1307	716
7	Betel nuts	4148	3019	718	6928
8	Coffee	20549	17209	18791	9283
9	Tea	99595	80252	28948	14618
10	Salt	226697	277589	310051	292605
11	Sugar	210029	519127	248058	164351
12	Fish	41569	22762	16973	17845
13	Cashewnuts	NA	2632	2817	8288
14	Cashew kernels	13837	18072	14101	11914
15	Tobacco	15105	7067	7470	8569
16	Eggs	371	4798	3743	6304
17	Cocoanut	683	1341	664	3239
18	Copra	358	295	1204	2199
19	Oil Seeds	21776	39247	25389	23723
20	Cocoanut oil	5260	3301	3671	5370
21	Other vegetable oil	73225	31982	30222	54669
22	Cotton raw, twist and yarn	60035	42671	66751	52831
23	Cotton piece goods	66891	50196	34480	48383
24	Coir and coir products	5678	4155	1241	14818
25	Rubber raw	1890	1574	2124	22690
26	Wood	199958	151274	220054	152065
27	Bamboo	2326	3946	15395	12802
28	Cement	1015580	1365628	868500	746114
29	Soap	7362	7634	9123	15985
30	Chemical Manure	110440	159595	188073	200466
31	Bricks and Tiles	47106	10578	58558	20424

CHAPTER IV

OFFICIAL STATISTICS

I. Labour Statistics

The work relates mainly to the preparation of the statements and reports on the working of the different labour enactments in respect of Kerala State. The statements and reports prepared in this Bureau were as usual sent to the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla. The various statistics regarding labour in factories and plantations, membership and finance in respect of trade unions, details of work-stoppages, earnings in factories and plantations, etc., were published in the "Kerala Labour and Industries Review" of the Labour and Industrial Bureau, Trivandrum, and in the different publications of this Bureau.

A summary of the results of the analysis of the data relating to the various labour enactments is given below :—

Annual returns under the Factories Act, 1948 for the year 1963.—There were 2573 registered factories on the Register at the beginning of the year 1963. During the year cancellation of registration of 174 factories was effected and 208 factories were newly registered. Thus the number of factories on the register as on 31st December 1963 was 2607. The average daily employment in all these factories has been estimated at 1.758 lakhs. The employment in some of the important industries of the State is given in the following table :—

<i>Industry</i>	<i>No. of working factories as on 31-12-1963</i>	<i>Estimated average daily employment</i>
1. Tea	.. 125	6198
2. Cashew	.. 197	78965
3. Cotton textiles	.. 255	15040
4. Coir	.. 155	7806
5. Saw mills	.. 173	3773
6. Printing presses	.. 189	4212
7. Rubber	.. 61	2311
8. Bricks and tiles	.. 193	13969
9. Chemicals	.. 38	4134
10. Repair of motor vehicles ..	122	3428

Payment of Wages Act, 1936 for the year 1963.—During the year 1963, there were 1832 factories covered by the Payment of Wages Act. The collection of data for the two wage groups of workers, viz., those drawing less than Rs. 200 p.m. and those earning between Rs. 200 and 400 p.m. was continued during this year also. The average annual earnings of employees whose earnings fall below Rs. 400 p.m., in respect of some important industries in the State are given below :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Nature of industry</i>	<i>Average number of persons employed</i>	<i>Average annual earnings Rs.</i>
1.	Rice mill	.. 663	591
2.	Sugar	.. 599	2157
3.	Oil mill	.. 404	653
4.	Tea factories	.. 5033	851
5.	Cashew	.. 36364	403
6.	Beedi	.. 601	884
7.	Cotton textiles	.. 11104	1135
8.	Coir	.. 4886	963
9.	Saw mill	.. 2443	1056
10.	Plywood	.. 1292	1018
11.	Printing Press	.. 1803	1460
12.	Rubber factories	.. 2526	1016
13.	Chemicals	.. 1097	1677
14.	Soap	.. 1051	2571
15.	Bricks and tiles	.. 9648	964
16.	Paper	.. 1079	1610
17.	General engineering	.. 1616	1813
18.	Repair of motor vehicles ..	1254	1303

Indian Trade Unions Act 1926 for the year 1963-64.—The State Labour Commissioner continued to be the Registrar of Trade Unions for the State. There were 1,693 Trade Unions/Federations in the State at the beginning of the year 1963-64. During the year 141 unions were newly registered and the registrations granted to 195 unions were cancelled. Thus, the number of unions as on 31st March 1964 was only 1,639. This includes 8 Employer's Unions and 5 Federations. The annual returns for the year 1963-64 collected by the Registrar of Trade Unions were transmitted to this Bureau for scrutiny, compilation and analysis of the data and for the preparation of the various statements and reports required by the Labour Bureau, Simla.

Maternity Benefit Act for the year 1963.—During the year 1963, 400 plantations and 946 factories were covered by the Maternity Benefit Act. Out of this, 201 plantations and 498 factories submitted their annual returns. Number of women in plantations who claimed maternity benefits during the year was 8,193 and that in the case of factories was 6,640. The amount of maternity benefits paid to the women in plantations was Rs. 5,96,184 and to those in factories was Rs. 4,38,997.

Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules 1951.—Quarterly returns under the Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules 1951 in respect of the Tea, Coffee and Cardamom and Rubber plantations were continued to be collected directly by this Bureau. Data on employment, attendance and absenteeism, earnings, etc., for the year 1963 in respect of the plantations covered by the Plantation Labour Act, 1951 were processed and the required statements were sent to the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla. There were 452 registered plantations as on 31st December 1963. During the IV quarter, 1963, 140 estates submitted their returns. The total employment in the 140 estates which submitted returns was 65,609.

Industrial Disputes.—During the year 1964, 200 strikes/lockouts were reported. As a result of the above work-stoppages, 102,114 workers were affected and 925,605 mandays were lost. An analysis of the causes of the strikes revealed that most of the strikes were for increase in wages and for bonus.

II. Industries and Plantation Statistics

The collection and consolidation of Industrial and Plantation Statistics were continued to be attended by this Department. The following items of work were attended to during the year 1964-65.

1. *Brochure on Major Industrial Undertakings in Kerala State.*—A Brochure on important commercial and industrial undertakings in the State which were owned, managed or with shares by the Government of Kerala was prepared by the Department. 38 industrial units of the different category were included in the Brochure. The Brochure for 1961-62 was prepared and sent for printing.

The Brochure for the year 1962-63 was under preparation during the period under report.

Thirty-eight units included in the Brochure for the year 1961-62 are broadly classified as follows :—

	Nos.
1. Government owned industrial concerns ..	11
2. Commercial and financial undertakings ..	7
3. Government managed industrial concerns ..	1
4. Industrial concerns with Government shares ..	19
Total ..	<hr/> 38 <hr/>

2. *Annual Survey of Industries.*—The Additional Director of this Bureau is the Officer on special duty in this State with regard to the above mentioned survey conducted by the National Sample Survey, Directorate, Government of India. The overall supervision of the work of annual survey of industries done by the Industrial Wing of the National Sample Survey in the State has been vested with the Officer on special duty.

III. Plantation Statistics

Collection and consolidation of Plantation Statistics were attended to by the section.

(i) *Sample survey on rubber.*—Statistics relating to Rubber Estates of 50 acres and above are collected by the Rubber Board. This Department collected details of estates which are of extent less than 50 acres through sample survey. The stratification was done district-wise on the basis of size group of estates. Estates in size group 25-50 were enumerated completely. From the other strata as listed below, samples were selected for enumeration.

1. Below 1 acre
2. 1-5 acres
3. 5-10 acres
4. 10-25 acres

The third round of the survey, started during the year 1962-63 was completed during the period under report.

The fourth round of the survey was started in March 1964 and 2,332 estates were selected for the survey and the survey has been completed during the year under report. The analysis of the data was in progress.

Preliminary steps were taken for commencing the fifth round of the survey during the year 1964-65 itself.

(ii) *Sample survey on coffee.*—The third round of the survey started during the previous year was completed in 1964-65.

The fourth round of the survey on coffee was started in June 1964 and 512 coffee estates were selected and the survey has been completed during 1964-65. The data was being analysed. Fifth round of the survey in respect of coffee has already been started during the period under report.

(iii) *Collection of Tea Statistics*.—The District Statistical Officers are responsible for the collection of data from registered Tea Estates. In Kottayam District Sample Survey was conducted in small registered Tea Estates since a large number of small estates existed there. Tea Statistics for the year 1962 was prepared and sent to the concerned authority during the period 1964–65.

The Collection of Tea Statistics for the year 1963 was completed and the final statement (State-wise) was prepared during the period ending 31st March 1965.

Statements showing area, production and employment (provisional) of Rubber 1963, Coffee 1962–63 and 1963–64 (agricultural year) and Tea for the year 1962 compiled by the Department are appended. The statements for rubber and coffee have been prepared on the basis of the information collected from the Rubber Board and District Collectors pending finalisation of the statements on the basis of the data from the sample surveys of the Department.

(iv) *Cashew Survey*.—During the year under review this Bureau actively associated itself with the cashew survey conducted by the Labour and Industrial Bureau. The Department has also attended to the work of collection of data for the estimation of the cost of Family Pension Scheme.

Area and Production of Rubber—1963

Serial number	District	Number of plantations as on 31st December 1963	Planted area as per previous year's statement (Hectares)	Area abandoned (Hectares)	Extension during the year including replanted in area abandoned during previous year (Hectares)	Total area under rubber during the year (Hectares)	Area in the occupation of planters but not under cultivation (Hectares)	Total area of the Estate (Hectares)	Persons employed (daily average)			Area that has been tapped (Hectares)	Area that has not been tapped	Quantity of manufactured rubber (Metric tonnes)
									Garden labour (permanent)	Outside labour (permanent)	Outside labour (temporary)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Trivandrum ..	1326	4336	..	357	4693	3325	8018	1828	1401	2260	2477	2216	835
2	Quilon ..	9158	23035	31	1751	24755	11610	36365	13297	6357	6482	16848	7907	7350
3	Alleppey ..	2589	2500	..	215	2715	1059	3774	1350	646	665	1089	1626	294
4	Kottayam ..	38144	44959	55	1755	46670	1570	48240	13681	4339	6769	34513	12157	11093
5	Ernakulam ..	10313	18525	3	916	19438	887	20325	5673	1799	2804	10923	8515	3475
6	Trichur ..	581	6897	4	494	7387	5010	12397	3428	1722	5166	4959	2428	3344
7	Palghat ..	789	6320	..	680	7000	4454	11454	2384	974	1511	3165	3835	1086
8	Kozhikode ..	3344	18898	44	979	19833	17110	36943	6780	2773	4296	12502	7331	5430
9	Cannanore ..	3630	12442	..	..	12442	7392	19834	4242	1735	2689	3055	9387	885
	Total ..	69874	137912	137	7158	144933	52417	197350	52663	21746	32642	89531	55402	33792

Statement of Area and Production of Coffee in Kerala for 1963-64

Serial Number	District	Number of plantations as on 30th June 1963	Total area as per previous year's statements (acres)	Area abandoned during the year (acres)	New extension during the year including the area abandoned during the previous year	Total area under coffee during the year (acres)	Area in the occupation of planters but not under cultivation (acres)	Total area under occupation of planters (acres)	Persons employed			Area that has been plucked during the year (acres)	Area that has not been plucked during the year (acres)	Quantity of Coffee produced		Remarks
									Garden labour (Permanent)	Outside labour (Permanent)	Outside labour (Temporary)			Cherry (M. Ton)	Parchment (M. Ton)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Trivandrum	..	7	..	..	7	700	707	1	..	..	7	..	1	1	The figures are provisional
2	Quilon	..	586	273	..	313	1183	1496	1	36	106	82	231	3	..	
3	Kottayam	..	4920	286	307	4941	5530	10471	65	1167	143	4475	466	383	155	
4	Ernakulam	..	602	..	2	604	242	846	6	143	15	299	305	32	25	
5	Palghat	..	5078	..	816	5894	7144	13038	266	4876	150	5216	678	188	1797	
6	Kozhikode	..	33868	900	2055	35023	2823	37846	10139	6474	1565	20379	14644	2767	3006	
7	Cannanore	..	4420	160	258	4518	4538	9056	1304	641	230	4352	166	885	22	
8	Total (State)	..	49481	1619	3438	51300	22160	73460	11782	13337	2209	34810	16490	4259	5006	

Statement of areas and production of coffee in the State of Kerala for 1962-63

Serial number	District	Number of plantations as on 30th June 1962	Total area as per previous year's statement (acres)	Area abandoned during the year (acres)	New extension during the year including the area abandoned during the previous year	Total area under coffee during the year (acres)	Area in the occupation of planters but not under cultivation (acres)	Total area under occupation of planters (acres)	Persons employed			Area that has been plucked during the year (acres)	Area that has not been plucked during the year (acres)	Quantity of coffee produced	
									Garden labour (Permanent)	Outside labour (Permanent)	Outside labour (Temporary)			Cherry (M. Ton)	Parchment (M. Ton)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Quilon	152	586	..	..	586	910	1,496	..	67	199	154	432	6	..
2	Kottayam	3,398	4,681	..	239	4,920	5,244	10,164	65	1,162	142	4,456	464	381	154
3	Ernakulam	478	400	..	202	602	242	844	6	143	15	298	304	32	25
4	Palghat	57	5,053	..	25	5,078	7,144	12,222	255	4,201	129	4,494	584	162	1,548
5	Kozhikode	5,480	32,874	..	994	33,868	2,823	36,691	9,565	6,104	1,565	19,214	14,654	2,569	2,834
6	Cannanore	3,088	4,336	124	208	4,420	4,538	8,958	1,232	606	219	4,112	308	836	21
	Total	12,653	47,930	124	1,668	49,474	20,901	70,375	11,123	12,283	2,269	32,728	16,746	3,986	4,582

Note: The figures are provisional.

IV. Educational Statistics

Consequent on the integration of the Statistical Units in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction and in this Bureau, the whole staff sanctioned for the head-quarters has been transferred to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction. The work relating to the educational statistics is now being attended to in that office. The only work done during the period under report was a study on the pattern of employment among the Engineering Graduates came out from the different Engineering Colleges in this State, during the years from 1960-63, the report of which has already been submitted to Government.

The report revealed that the total out-turn of Engineering Graduates during the academic year 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 from the different colleges was 859. But the employment particulars relating to 713 Engineering Graduates could be brought under the purview of the study. The findings of the report highlights the following aspects :

1. Out of a total 713 Graduate Engineers covered, all were employed.
2. Permanent residents outside the State formed 5 per cent of the total.
3. 93 per cent of the Engineering Graduates got appointment within the year of passing or the succeeding year.
4. 29 per cent of the graduates were employed in places outside the State.
5. The bulk of the Mechanical Engineers (59 per cent) found their employment outside the State.
6. Most of the Civil Engineers were employed within the State.
7. There is more demand for Mechanical Engineers by agencies other than the State Government when compared with the Civil and Electrical Engineers.
8. The scope of employment for Civil Engineers outside the State is limited.
9. 62 per cent of the graduates were employed by the State Government, 23 per cent by the Government of India, 14 per cent by the private sector and 1 per cent by other State Governments.
10. Of the total number of graduates considered for the study, nearly one fourth of them were able to secure the position of Assistant Engineers or equivalent cadre.

The Summary Table appended herewith will give a bird's eye view of the different aspects of the findings of the study.

TABLE

Serial number	Particulars	Category of Engineers			Total
		Civil	Mechanical	Electrical	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Number graduated ..	384	283	192	859
2	Number of graduates from whom information was received ..	346	215	170	731
3	Number of graduates from whom information was received partially incomplected ..	5	8	5	18
4	Number of graduates considered for the study ..	341	207	165	713
5	Number employed with :—				
	(a) Government of Kerala ..	288	36	74	398
	(b) Kerala Government undertakings ..	7	22	14	43
	(c) Other State Governments ..	4	2	3	9
	(d) Government of India and its undertakings ..	31	92	42	165
	(e) Private Sector ..	11	54	32	97
	(f) Foreign countries ..	..	1	..	1
6	Time-lag in appointment :—				
	(a) Same year of passing ..	283	126	113	522
	(b) One year after passing ..	45	58	37	140
	(c) Two years after passing ..	4	13	7	24
	(d) Three years after passing ..	1	2	4	7
	(e) Year of appointment not available ..	8	8	4	20
7	Present position :—				
	(a) Junior Engineers ..	261	39	71	371
	(b) Assistant Engineers and above ..	11	62	35	108
	(c) Lecturers ..	34	22	18	74
	(d) In Defence Service ..	9	7	10	26
	(e) Undergoing training ..	..	2	2	4
	(f) Higher Studies ..	9	4	3	16
	(g) Others ..	17	71	26	114

V. Mechanical Tabulation Unit

The Mechanical Tabulation Unit of this Bureau continued to function as a medium for doing work mechanically such as sorting, tabulation and consolidation of data received from the Technical Sections.

During the year under report, this Unit attended the tabulation work on data collected from the Survey on Sales-tax for 1961-62. The compilation work on data collected from the diagnostic index cards of the Medical College Hospital, Trivandrum for the year 1963 was also done in the Mechanical Tabulation Unit during the year under report.

A new 40 Column International Computers and Tabulators Equipments supplied by the Government of India free of cost has been installed on 16th December 1964, for attending, sorting and tabulation of data on Vital Statistics.

VI. Statistics of Road Mileage and Expenditure

The Bureau continued to attend to the collection of road statistics, according to type of roads. Data as mileage and expenditure on extra-municipal roads for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 have been compiled. Statistics relating to years 1961-62 and 1962-63 for both urban and rural roads have also been collected. The data relating to 1963-64 in respect of roads under the Forest and Irrigation Departments and the Municipalities are also ready.

VII. Municipal Statistics

Another important item of work taken up this Bureau is the collection of data for preparing a Municipal Statistical Year Book. The data required have been mostly collected. It was however felt necessary that the matter should be discussed with the Municipal Commissioners before finalising the data. The matter will be discussed at the State Level Conference of the Municipal Commissioners proposed to be held during the last week of July 1965.

CHAPTER V

VITAL STATISTICS AND DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH UNIT

I. Vital Statistics

This Department is responsible for the collection, compilation, analysis and publication of the Vital Statistics in the State.

A. Source of Data.—The Health Assistants of the Health Services Department are the Birth and Death Registrars in the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin area. The Health Assistants furnish the Birth and Death reports relating to their area to the concerned Medical Officers of the Primary Health Centres who in turn forward the reports to this Office. In the Malabar Region, the Village Officers of the Revenue Department are the Birth and Death Registrars. The Tahsildars obtain the

Birth and Death Reports from the Village Officers and forward them to this office.

(i) In the Urban areas of the State, the Municipal Health Assistants attend to the registration work and Municipal/Corporation Commissioners forward the reports to this Office.

(ii) *Data on Epidemic, notified diseases and Vaccination.*—Data relating to Municipal towns are supplied by the Municipal/Corporation Commissioners. The data relating to other rural areas are furnished by the concerned Officers of the Health Services Department.

B. Processing of the data.—The Registrar-General of India has supplied a 40 column Sorter with 2 Punches and 2 Verifiers to this Office to be used for the compilation and consolidation of the Vital Statistics data. The birth and death reports of the calendar year 1965 will be processed by using the mechanical equipment. The processing of the data relating to 1964 is being done manually.

C. Reports Published.—During the year under review the Annual Vital Statistics Bulletins of 1962 and 1963 were published. Till 1963 quarterly bulletins were published incorporating details of births and deaths that had occurred in each quarter. This practice was stopped in 1963 and for the year 1963 only annual Vital Statistics Bulletin was published. The annual Vital Statistics Bulletin contains the following details.

1. Annual Statement of births, deaths and infant deaths and their rates.
2. Annual Statement of still births, maternal deaths and their rates.
3. Infant deaths by age and sex.
4. Live births, still births; all deaths, infant deaths and maternal deaths in respect of towns having a population of 30000 and over.
5. Births, deaths, infant deaths, still births and maternal deaths in respect of towns having a population of 30000 and over—District-wise figures.
6. Month-wise figures of total births and deaths.
7. Order of birth by age of mother relating to towns with a population of 1 lakh and over.
8. Average number of children borne to mothers of different age-group in towns with a population of one lakh and above.
9. Age distribution of total deaths.
10. Data from Specific diseases.
11. Death by cause groups.
12. Taluk-wise figures and rates with rural urban break up.
13. Sex ratio at births.
14. Age distribution of deaths—District-wise.
15. Deaths by religion.

D. Periodical Statements.—Periodical Statements are forwarded to the Director-General of Health Services, New Delhi, Registrar-General of India, Director of Health Services, Trivandrum, Superintendent of Government Presses, Trivandrum, and District Medical Officers and Municipal/ Corporation Commissioners.

The Statement prepared are the following.—

1. Daily report of Epidemic diseases.
2. Weekly report of Epidemic diseases.
3. Weekly telegram of Epidemic diseases.
4. Weekly statement of deaths from communicable diseases in towns with a population of 30000 and over.
5. Weekly reports of birth and deaths of towns having a population of 30000 and over.
6. Weekly statement of notified diseases relating to various districts of the State.
7. Monthly statement of vital statistics.
8. Annual statement of births and deaths.
9. Annual statement of vaccination and inoculation.

The annual statement for the year 1964 is being finalised. A statement showing the district-wise figures of births, deaths, infant deaths, still births, maternal deaths and their rates for 1963 is given below.

Statement of Births, Deaths, Infant Deaths, Still Births and Maternal Deaths for 1963

District	Births		Deaths		Infant Deaths		Still Births		Maternal Deaths	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
State	398244	22.38	106667	5.99	12750	32.02	3183	7.93	748	1.86
Rural	321769	20.00	88982	5.53	10961	33.23	1373	4.25	625	1.93
Urban	76475	44.87	17685	10.38	2059	26.92	1810	23.12	123	1.57
Trivandrum	37734	20.55	9032	4.92	899	23.82	498	13.03	54	1.41
Rural	22836	14.83	5900	3.83	620	27.15	22	0.96	52	2.27
Urban	14898	50.16	3132	10.54	279	18.53	476	35.59	2	0.15
Quilon	48133	23.55	10062	4.92	1053	21.88	589	12.09	76	1.56
Rural	42188	21.66	9246	4.75	981	23.25	359	8.44	70	1.65
Urban	5945	62.04	816	8.52	72	12.11	230	37.25	6	0.97
Alleppey	42515	22.30	11064	5.80	886	20.84	148	3.47	60	1.41
Rural	32673	19.98	9336	5.71	729	22.31	81	2.47	53	1.62
Urban	9842	36.27	1728	6.37	157	15.95	67	6.76	7	0.71
Kottayam	45870	25.14	10236	5.61	1396	30.43	326	7.06	76	1.65
Rural	40374	23.90	9124	5.40	1326	32.84	258	6.35	75	1.85
Urban	5496	40.81	1112	8.26	70	12.74	68	12.22	1	0.18

Statement of Births, Deaths, Infant Deaths, Still Births and Maternal Deaths for 1963—(cont.)

District	Births			Deaths			Infant Deaths			Still Births			Maternal Deaths		
	No.	Rate		No.	Rate		No.	Rate		No.	Rate		No.	Rate	
1	2	3		4	5		6	7		8	9		10	11	
Ernakulam	47279	24.15		10245	5.23		1111	23.50		539	11.27		52	1.09	
Rural	33078	20.36		7582	4.67		861	26.03		125	3.76		47	1.42	
Urban	14201	44.55		2663	7.98		250	17.60		414	28.33		5	0.34	
Trichur	29199	16.91		6510	3.77		784	26.85		162	5.52		27	0.92	
Rural	23186	14.41		5555	3.45		699	30.15		55	2.37		26	1.12	
Urban	6013	51.16		1015	8.64		85	14.14		107	17.48		1	0.16	
Palghat	38250	20.45		14711	7.86		1910	49.93		232	6.03		155	4.03	
Rural	34705	19.71		13259	7.53		1753	50.51		185	5.30		69	1.98	
Urban	3545	32.35		1452	13.25		157	44.20		47	13.08		86	23.94	
Kozhikode	60743	22.05		20189	7.33		2499	41.14		369	6.04		125	2.23	
Rural	48069	17.18		15764	6.29		1729	35.97		144	2.99		119	2.47	
Urban	12674	50.92		4425	17.78		770	60.75		225	17.44		6	0.39	
Cannanore	48521	25.89		14558	7.77		2212	45.59		320	6.55		124	2.54	
Rural	44660	25.11		13216	7.43		1993	44.63		144	3.21		114	2.54	
Urban	3861	40.36		1342	14.03		219	56.72		176	43.60		10	2.43	

II. Vital Statistics Research

Spot Checks.—In order to estimate the extent of under registration of births and deaths in the State, spot checks were conducted during 1964-65. Unlike the previous years, a uniform procedure has been laid down during the year for the selection of sample units in all the Districts. All the taluks in the State have been brought under the purview of the spot checks by selecting villages from all taluks in each of the 12 months.

During the year 1964 out of a total of nearly 30 lakhs of households in the State, 3421 households were visited by the Senior Research Assistants in the Districts. Altogether 574 births and 138 deaths from the Travancore-Cochin region and 399 births and 103 deaths from the Malabar region have been enumerated. The percentages of under-registration of births have been found to be 42.5 and 47.4 and those of under-registration of deaths 53.6 and 51.5 respectively.

All the important details regarding births and deaths have also been collected. These particulars have been verified with the details recorded in the Birth and Death Registers. The results of the verification are as follows:—

Present age of mother is found to vary in a large number of cases. Information on the date of birth of child and order of birth are also found to vary in a considerable number of cases. Variations are noted in certain other items also.

Age at death reported varies in a large number of cases. Date of death and cause of death are the other two items on which there is considerable variation.

The rate of under-registration in the State during 1964 is 44 per cent for births and 53 per cent for deaths.

Sample Census.—The data collected through the Sample Census in 1963 were tabulated. It was seen that in some sample units the total population was less than in 1961. A supplementary survey on population was conducted to find out the reasons for the decrease in population in 54 sample units.

Nine units were selected at random, one in each District and a complete re-enumeration of the households was made. In the remaining 45 units, the field staff in the Districts conducted local enquiries. The following are the reasons for the variation in total population.

1. Omission of households during 1963 sample census due to mistake in identification of the sample units.
2. Decrease due to omission of households in areas not accessible during the rainy season.
3. Occupied houses in which no members were seen during enumeration being counted as vacant ones, during 1963 sample census.

A report was prepared on the basis of the supplementary survey and sent to the Registrar-General.

III. Demographic Research Centre

The Demographic Research Centre in Bureau of Economics and Statistics was started in August, 1958 for conducting investigations on fertility and mortality and socio-economic factors associated with them. A brief description of the items of work undertaken during the year under review is given below:—

A. Surveys:—1. Intensive Field Survey (Pilot Study):—This pilot survey to study the effects of industrial, public health, family planning and developmental activities on the fertility rates was started in February, 1963. The Village Amballoorvilakom in Trivandrum District, Koduvayur in Palghat District, Kadavoor in Quilon District and Kumbalam in Ernakulam District were selected for the survey. These villages belong to each of the following categories:

- (i) Villages with predominant industrial activity.
- (ii) Villages with intensive public health and family planning activities.
- (iii) Villages in post developmental phase.
- (iv) Villages with none of the above activities.

The field work was attended by Research Assistants of the Department posted in each of these villages. The field work of the survey has been completed by August, 1963. Tabulation was also taken up during 1963-64.

During the year under review, the scrutiny and tabulation work was completed. A report on the findings has been prepared.

2. Special Demographic Survey (Pilot Study):—The field work of the survey was conducted during the period February–October 1963. The survey is intended to provide estimates of natural increase of population, marriage rates and morbidity rates. Study of internal migration, differential fertility, under-registration of births and deaths and attitude to family planning is also contemplated in the survey. The sample included 16 villages and 16 wards. The rural samples were selected from Trivandrum and Palghat Districts. The urban samples were from Kozhikode, Ernakulam and Irinjalakkuda towns. The scrutiny of schedules has been completed and tabulation was started during the previous year itself. The tabulation work is in progress at the end of the year under review.

B. Analytical Studies—1. Study of the demographic particulars of Sterilised persons.—Information on the demographic particulars of persons sterilised are being collected every year from the hospital records and analysed. During the year 1964-65, data for 1963-64 have been collected. The details have been tabulated and a report on the findings has been prepared.

Preliminary arrangements have been made to collect similar data for 1964-65.

2. Use effectiveness of contraceptives.—The family planning clinics in the State are propagating the use of various types of contraceptives. The number of persons seeking advice from family planning clinics is

also increasing. Data available with the clinics about the duration of use of contraceptives and result of the use are used to study the use effectiveness of the various contraceptives. Data for the period 1961-63 have been collected. Tabulation of the same is in progress.

Arrangements have been also made for the collection of similar information from the clinics for the period 1963-65.

3. *Study on the effect of Marumakkathayam on the fertility pattern of Kerala.*—The matriarchal system of inheritance was prevalent among large sections of the population of Kerala for a very long time in the past. This system with its peculiar customs has its impact on the fertility pattern. Consequent on the passing of the marumakkathayam laws most of the tarwads have disintegrated into smaller units.

The study on the effect of marumakkathayam on the fertility pattern has two phases. The first phase covers the period prior to the passing of marumakkathayam laws. A report based on data from census reports, partition deeds of tarwads etc., have been prepared during the previous year.

In the second phase of the study, the effect of the present form of marumakkathayam on the fertility pattern is proposed to be studied. The relevant data for the study are collected by an ad-hoc survey. The survey will cover 25 households in each District from each of the following categories—

1. Households of tarwads which still follow the marumakkathayam system.
2. Households where marumakkathayam exist partially.
3. Marumakkathayam families now following makkathayam system.
4. Makkathayam families.

The survey has been started in March 1965.

G. *Seminar on the implications of the present growth of Population of Kerala.*—A seminar on the 'implications of the present growth of population in Kerala' was held on the 19th and 20th August, 1964 under the auspices of the Centre at Kanakakunnu Palace, Trivandrum. There were in all 5 Sessions consisting of 3 Technical Sessions and the inaugural and concluding Sessions. The technical Sessions were devoted to the following subjects :—

1. The demographic characteristics of the population of Kerala.
2. Social and medical implications of the growth of population of Kerala.
3. The economic implications of the growth of population of Kerala.

The Seminar was inaugurated by Sri K. A. Damodara Menon, the then Minister for Industry and Finance, Sri M. P. Govindan Nair the then Minister for Public Health presided. The three technical Sessions were presided over by Dr. C. Chandrasekharan, Director,

Demographic Training and Research Centre, Bombay, Dr. C. O. Karunakaran, President, Indian Medical Council and Dr. B. Natarajan, M.L.A., Madras. The concluding Session was presided over by Sri N. M. Patnaik, Chief Secretary to the Government of Kerala.

In the first technical Session on demographic characteristics of the population of Kerala, 6 technical papers were presented. The papers were contributed by Dr. K. C. Zachariah, Demographic Training and Research Centre, Bombay, Dr. R. S. Kurup, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum, Messrs. N. C. Das, Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, R. Ramalingom, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum, M. V. Raman, Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta and V. Subramoniaswamy, Registrar-General's Office, New Delhi. A paper by Dr. R. N. Basu of the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health was also received. But it was not presented as the author was unable to be present. In the Second Technical Session papers from Dr. M. Thankavelu, Principal, Medical College, Trivandrum, Dr. G. Velayudhan, Medical College, Trivandrum and Messrs. G. P. Athapachandran Nair, Public Relations Department, Quilon, G. K. Mehrotra, Registrar-General's Office, New Delhi and G. Surendranathan Nair, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum were discussed. Two more papers by Dr. K. K. Mathen of the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta and Dr. S. N. Agarwala of the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi were also received for the Session. As the authors were unable to be present, these papers were not presented.

The third Technical Session on the economic implications of the present growth of the population of Kerala was discussed. The papers by Dr. P. G. Kesava Panicker, University of Kerala, Messrs. K. Balakumaran Nair, Town Planning Department, Trivandrum, K. A. George, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum, B. D. Kale, Institute of Economic Research, Dharwar, K. Narayanan Nair, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum, P. S. Sharma, Registrar-General's Office, New Delhi and B. R. Kohli, Directorate-General of Health Services, New Delhi were presented. Paper by Dr. P. A. Nair of the University of Bombay was not presented since he was unable to attend.

The discussions of the seminar brought forth the implications of the growth of population of Kerala. The annual addition of persons in the labour force to the already swollen back log of unemployed and underemployed persons is a matter of serious concern to the State. It was generally agreed that more attention should be paid to family planning programmes and to birth control through contraception.

The proceedings of the seminar together with the papers will be published shortly.

D. Kerala Demographic News Letter.—The Centre has started the issue of a bi-annual news letter from October, 1963 onwards. During the year under review, 2 news letters were published one in April 1964 and the other in October 1964.

E. Publications.—The publications issued during the year under review are the following:—

1. Kerala Demographic News Letter:
Volume II No. 1 April 1964.
Volume II No. 2 October 1964.
2. Models in mortality Research—By Dr. R. S. Kurup, Deputy Director—March 1965.

CHAPTER VI

ADMINISTRATIVE INTELLIGENCE UNIT

As per G. O. MS. No. 943/62/DD, dated 28th December, 1962 the following items of work are being attended by the Administrative Intelligence Unit of the Bureau.

1. Conduct of Family Register Survey and preparation of Block Survey reports.
2. Introduction and maintenance of records, returns and Registers for Gramsevakhs to collect Community Development Statistics.
3. Preparation of Monthly, Quarterly and Annual (Part I and Part II) Progress reports.
4. Verification and field checking of data.
5. Choice of Progress-indicators keeping in view of the shifting emphasis of the various aspects of the programme.
6. Assessments of achievements—physical and financial against targets for the current and cumulative periods under review at Block, District and State levels.
7. Seasonal comparison of achievements in Blocks as well as inter-block comparison of performance.
8. Any other subjects included from time to time.

During the year under reference, the unit attended to the compilation and consolidation of the following periodicals:—

1. The monthly progress reports.
2. The quarterly progress report on Community Development Programme.
3. The annual progress report (Part I).
4. The annual progress report (Part II).

The consolidation of the data relating to village volunteer force which was being attended to by the Administrative Intelligence Unit was discontinued according to the instructions contained in Government letter No. 59339/J3/64/A & RDD, dated 16th September 1964.

The District Statistical Officers continued to consolidate and issue the District level monthly progress reports and reviews to the Community Development Programme in their respective districts. Consolidation of quarterly and annual progress reports of Community Development Programme for the State as a whole was continued to be attended

to by the Bureau. The Bureau was also issuing a review every quarter making an assessment of the programme during the quarter. During the period under report the Unit undertook an evaluation study on the working of the seed farms in the State. The analysis of the first round of the survey conducted in 1962-63 for the estimation of area under improved agricultural practices in Community Development areas was completed. The Unit prepared the following reports during the year under review.—

1. An evaluation study in the working of the Seed Farms in the State.
2. Report on the survey to estimate the area under Improved Agricultural Practices in Community Development areas Kharif 1962-63 Kerala State.

CHAPTER VII

OTHER SAMPLE SURVEYS AND PILOT ENQUIRIES

I. National Sample Survey

The National Sample Survey Organisation of Government of India came into existence in 1950 and since then it has been conducting sample surveys on a nation-wide basis to collect various socio-economic data required for planning and other purposes by the Central and State Ministries, Planning Commission and other interested organisations. The National Sample Survey (as these series of surveys is called) is a multipurpose survey being conducted in the form of rounds, each round covering some topics of current interest. The period of one round at present is one agricultural year. The data on socio-economic characteristics are collected by the method of personal interviews and data on the crop statistics by direct observations. The State has been participating in survey on a matching basis from the 10th round onwards.

The 18th round of the survey was completed on 31st January 1964 and the 19th round of the survey started on 1st July 1964. During the gap period an exploratory survey on some of the topics to be covered during the 19th round was conducted. The gap period survey was conducted in 180 villages and 72 blocks from among those selected for the 18th round.

The enquiry conducted during the gap period survey were the following:—

1. Consumer expenditure.
2. Integrated household schedule (Try out).
3. Village statistics (Rural).
4. Weekly retail prices (Rural and Urban).

The 19th round of the survey which commenced from 1st July 1964 is scheduled to be completed on 30th June 1965.

The survey will cover 360 Villages and 144 Urban Blocks in the State. The enquiries conducted during this round of National Sample Survey are:

1. Land utilisation
2. Crop cutting

3. Urban labour force
4. Employment and unemployment and indebtedness of rural labour household
5. Population death and birth
6. Integrated household survey
7. Integrated household schedule (Abridged).
8. Integrated household survey (Abridged—Land Utilisation).

Tabulation and Analysis of data.—Tabulation, processing and analysis of data collected from State Samples of the National Sample Survey are also being attended to in this Bureau. As there is no facility for mechanical tabulation this Bureau is resorting to hand tabulation. The tables prepared by the Bureau for the State Samples were exchanged with the tables prepared by the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta based on the data collected from the Central Samples.

During the period under review tabulation and analysis of the data relating to the following schedules were taken up:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Household indebtedness | 16th Round |
| 2. Land holdings | 16th Round |
| 3. Population births and deaths | 17th Round |
| 4. Urban labour force | 18th Round |
| 5. Crop surveys (1963-64) | 18th Round spring and summer seasons |
| 6. Crop surveys | 19th Round autumn season. |

During the year under review the following reports on the previous rounds of the National Sample Survey were published:—

1. Employment and unemployment in urban areas in fourteenth round.
2. Fertility rates in rural areas in Kerala State in fourteenth round.
3. Vital rates in rural Kerala in fifteenth round.

II. Sample Survey for the correct estimation of area under and yield coconuts and arecanuts in Kerala

The Sample Survey for the correct estimation of area under and yield of coconuts and arecanuts in the State was a scheme sponsored jointly by the Indian Central Coconut Committee and the Indian Central Arecanut Committee on a 50:50 basis till the end of March 1963. Thereafter it is included as a plan scheme of this Department.

The main objects of the survey are :—

1. To estimate number of coconut and arecanut palms,
2. to estimate the percentage of bearing palms,
3. to estimate the average yield per coconut and arecanut,
4. to collect data on cultivation practices prevalent in the State for the two crops.

The sample design of the survey is one of stratified sub-sampling with partial retention each year. The cross sections of the Revenue Districts with the three natural regions formed that strata.

200 villages each were surveyed for the first three rounds each round having one year duration. From the fourth round (1962-63) onwards the sample size was reduced to 131 villages.

Data relating to area estimation were collected by the Investigators by actual enumeration of the selected plots and those relating to yield were collected by conducting regular crop cutting experiments in the selected plots throughout the year.

The field work relating to the enumeration of palms was completed in 125 villages and that relating to the collection of data for the study of cultivation practices was completed in 65 villages by the end of March 1965 for the sixth round of the survey. Data relating to the yield are being collected regularly from all the selected villages.

Comprehensive report on coconuts and arecanuts based on the findings of the first four rounds of the survey has been finalised. The analysis of the data collected during the fifth round of the survey is in progress.

The field work was attended to by 5 Upper Division Investigators and 21 Lower Division Investigators. The headquarters staff consists of 1 Research Officer, 3 Lower Division Compilers, 1 Lower Division Clerk-cum-typist and one Peon.

The expenditure incurred on the scheme for the year under reference was Rs. 55,484.01 p. (figure provisional).

III. Census of Government and Local Self Government Employees

In the field of Employment the Division was engaged in the collection of data relating to the annual census of State Government employees for the period 1961-62 and 1962-63. A third census of Government employees earning Rs. 1,000 and above per mensem was started.

IV. Wage Structure Survey

According to the Government Order (Miscellaneous) No. 56/62/Plg., dated 8th November 1962 from the Planning (C) Department Wage Structure Survey was organised in this Department with effect from the 3rd week of March 1963 with the following posts :—

1. HEADQUARTERS STAFF :

Analyst	.. 1 (Rs. 150-250)
Compiler	.. 1 (Rs. 40-120)

2. FIELD STAFF :

Upper Division Investigator	.. 1 (Rs. 80-180)
Lower Division Investigator	.. 4 (Rs. 40-120)

The purpose of this survey is to enable comparison of wages for different types of workers and at different places urban and rural and also for the purpose of studying the changes in the level of earnings of the workers in the sectors of Trade and Commerce and Construction Units. The data is being collected by the Sample Survey method. The survey covering the entire State. From each District, 2 Municipalities and 3 Panchayats have been selected. From each Municipality 5 construction units and from each Panchayat 3 construction units have been selected on a simple random sample basis. For trade and commerce sectors two wards from each Municipality and from each ward 3 shops for each of the 5 following categories have been selected.

1. Wholesale trade in foodgrains and provisions
2. do. clothing
3. do. metal and metal products
4. Retail trade in foodgrains and provisions
5. do. clothing
6. do. stationery and toilets, etc.

From each Panchayat also three shops have been selected for each of the above 5 types.

For the construction sector the wage rates for the following types of workers are being collected:—

1. Mason (1st Class)
2. Mason (2nd Class)
3. Carpenter (1st Class)
4. Carpenter (2nd Class)
5. Unskilled labour (Men)
6. do. (Women)
7. do. (Children)

The information has to be collected once in a quarter. During the year under review 4 rounds of the survey were conducted. The statements relating to the average wage rates (in rupees) in the Construction, Trade and Commerce sectors that prevailed in the State during April to June 1964 are tabulated and published in the periodical bulletins.

V. Scheme for Preliminary Survey on Cost of Cultivation of Cardamom in Kerala State

The survey is sponsored by the Indian Central Spices and Cashewnut Committee and the field work is attended to by this Department. The object of the survey is to study the problems involved in conducting a detailed large scale survey for Cost of Cultivation of Cardamom Crop—both in physical and in monetary terms.

The preliminary survey is now conducted in Pampadumpara Village of Udumbanchola Taluk in Kottayam District. This survey sanctioned for 10 months was started in September 1964.

The staff for the survey is one Upper Division Investigator on Rs. 80-180. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 2,000 and entire amount is met by the Indian Central Spices and Cashewnut Committee.

VI. Sample Registration

With a view to find out better methods for complete registration of births and deaths, the scheme of Sample Registration (Pilot) was launched in the State during 1964-65. 20 Rural Samples and 5 Urban Samples have been selected for the Pilot Survey. 25 part-time Registrars were appointed on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 15. The final annual survey of households has been conducted during March 1965 by the Supervisors. The annual survey returns are being received in this office. The returns have been received from 20 Centres. The returns received are being tabulated after scrutiny.

The pilot study is being continued in the five urban samples and will be conducted during 1964-65 also as per the instructions of the Registrar-General of India.

Based on the results of the pilot study the full scale scheme of sample registration has been taken up. This scheme aims at concentrating efforts to perfect registration in a selected number of units chosen on a sampling basis.

Duration of the scheme.—The full scale scheme is proposed to be started from 1st July 1965 and will be continued for five years.

Object.—The object of the scheme is to met all events in the selected samples and to estimate birth and death rates based on these events.

Coverage.—150 rural samples have been selected for the study. The question of urban samples will be taken up later.

Agency.—The work in each sample unit has been entrusted with a locally resident person who is appointed as the Local Registrar on a part-time basis. An allowance of Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 per mensem will be given to the Registrar of the Sample with population below 2000 and 2000 and above respectively. Sufficient number of Informants who will give information to the Registrar about the vital events that occur in the locality, will be selected.

To supervise the work Supervisors have been appointed. The Supervisors consist of District Statistical Officers, Senior Research Assistants, Statistical Inspectors, Research Assistants, Junior Statistical Inspectors, etc. of this Department. In the headquarters office one Research Assistant, one U. D. Compiler, one U. D. Clerk were also appointed for the full scale scheme besides the staff sanctioned already for the Pilot Study (one Research Assistant and one Chief Supervisor). The Deputy Director (Vital Statistics) attends to the overall supervision of the Scheme.

Working of the Scheme.—The following forms have been prescribed for the working of this scheme:—

- | | | |
|-----------|----|--------------------|
| 1. Form 1 | .. | House list |
| 2. Form 2 | .. | Household schedule |

3. Form 3	..	List of Births
4. Form 4	..	List of Deaths
5. Form 5	..	Birth Record
6. Form 6	..	Death Record
7. Form 7	..	Fortnightly report of births and deaths
8. Form 8	..	Half-yearly Survey Results
9. Form 9	..	Form for identifying best Informants
10. Form 10	..	Monthly report of births and deaths and steps taken to net all events
11. Form 11	..	Form for selection of Registrar and Informants
12. Form 12	..	Inspection reports of Supervisors.

Form 1 is meant to prepare a complete list of all houses in the selected village or ward. In Form 2 the details of the members of the households have to be recorded. Forms 1 and 2 have to be filled up by the Registrar during his initial visit. The list of births and deaths will be prepared in forms 3 and 4 during the time of the half-yearly house to house visits for checking up whether all births and deaths have been completely recorded by the Registrar. Forms 5 and 6 have to be maintained by the Registrar in his office and they are the registration registers. The particulars of each birth and death have to be entered in these forms. Form 7 is intended for sending fortnightly reports on the number of events recorded during each fortnight. The fortnightly reports are to be sent to this office within 5 days of the close of the fortnight. The Registrars have to send the monthly report in form 10 in duplicate within 5 days of the close of the month. One copy of form 10 has to send to the Registrar-General from this office.

Progress up to the end of March 1964.—The Pilot Survey has been completed by the end of February 1965 in all the rural units. The survey is being continued in Urban Sample Units during 1965 also. The annual survey returns have been received from almost all the centres. The returns are being tabulated in this office. All the preliminary arrangements relating to full scale scheme have been done. Arrangements are being made for the selection of Registrars and for conducting district level training conferences of Registrars and Supervisors. The listing work will be completed by the end of June and the registration work will be started from 1st July 1965.

VII. Fertiliser Consumption Survey

This Directorate has undertaken a survey for the collection of reliable data about crop-wise pattern of fertiliser consumption and the various manurial and other related agronomic practices followed by the cultivators in different parts of the State. The Government have given sanction for the conduct of the survey (vide order G. O. (MS)23/63/Plg., dated 20th April 1963) with the following staff:—

HEADQUARTERS STAFF :

Research Officer
Analyst

.. 1 on Rs. 200-400
.. 1 on Rs. 150-250

Upper Division Compiler	..	1 on Rs. 80-180
Lower Division Compiler	..	4 on Rs. 40-120
Lower Division Typist	..	1 on Rs. 40-120

FIELD STAFF :

Special Officer	..	1 on Rs. 200-400
Upper Division Investigator	..	3 on Rs. 80-180
Lower Division Investigator	..	12 on Rs. 40-120

The scheme and the instruction to field workers were sent to the Economic and Statistical Adviser, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi-1 and the technical approval was also given by them.

Since this survey was already conducted in Alleppey and Palghat Districts under Intensive Agriculture Development Programme, the remaining seven districts were taken for the study. The seven districts will be covered in the following manner :—

<i>Round</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Coverage</i>
1st Round	1-7-1963 to 30-6-1964	Trivandrum and Quilon Districts
2nd Round	1-7-1964 to 30-6-1965	Kottayam, Ernakulam and Trichur Districts
3rd Round	1-7-1965 to 30-6-1966	Kozhikode and Cannanore Districts

During 1964-65 the survey was started in Kottayam, Ernakulam and Trichur Districts from July 1964. Seven Investigators were posted in Kottayam District, five Investigators were posted in Ernakulam District and three Investigators were posted in Trichur District for the conduct of the survey. The survey is being conducted in 150 census villages altogether. The second round of the survey in the three districts will be over by June 1965. The scrutiny and analysis of the data of the 2nd round of the survey are in progress. The analysis of the 1st round of the survey was over. This is a survey included in the Plan schemes.

VIII. Impact of Plan Programmes

At the meeting of the National Development Council and of the State Planning Secretaries, held on 11th November 1963, it was agreed that each State Government might undertake a study of the Impact of Plan Programmes on the level of employment and living ; the distribution of benefits and in general on the socio-economic life of the people. The broad objective of the study would be to analyse all available data bearing on changes and improvements made in agriculture, education, health, drinking water and other facilities in villages and to conduct a survey for obtaining additional data to throw light on the present position in these fields. The Programme Evaluation Officer of the Planning Commission indicated broadly the pattern which may be adopted for the study and has suggested that the detailed scheme for the study may be drawn up under three parts, *viz.*, (a) analysis of available survey and administration data, (b) tabulation and analysis of data from recent surveys, State as well as Central and (c) collection and

processing of new data through fresh surveys. The Planning Commission has given top priority to the scheme in the context of the preparation of the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

The fresh surveys envisaged under Part III of the scheme covered the following surveys:—

(a) Extent of adoption of improved seeds, fertilizers, plant protection measures, improved implements and improved cultivation practices.

(b) Utilisation of irrigation facilities and potential.

(c) Area covered by soil conservation and other land developmental measures.

(d) Education, drinking water and other facilities in villages.

A special unit was accordingly set up during the current year to undertake the proposed study with the following staff pattern:—

OFFICE STAFF :

			On Rs.
1. Deputy Director	1	..	400-700
2. Research Officers	3	..	200-400
3. Research Assistants	3	..	150-250
4. L. D. Compilers	3	..	40-120
5. L.D. Clerk	1	..	40-120
6. L.D. Typist	1	..	40-120
7. Peons	3	..	30-40

FIELD STAFF :

1. Special Officer	1	..	200-400	
2. Statistical Inspectors	4	..	150-250	(terminated on 23-11-1964)
3. Investigators (U.D.)	3	..	80-180	(from 1-1-1964)
4. Investigators (L.D.)	15	..	40-120	do.

Review of Work.—The report on administrative statistics has been prepared and sent to the Programme Evaluation Officer. Regarding the tabulation and analysis of National Sample Survey Data under Part II the report has been prepared.

The Programme Evaluation Officer has suggested that the information on the extent of improved agricultural practices should be collected both for Kharif and Rabi crops, 1964-65. The Kharif part of the survey is over and the tabulation is in progress. Field part of the Rabi survey has been taken up from April 1965 and is proposed to be completed by the end of June 1965.

The reports on the survey on education, drinking water and other facilities and on the survey of soil conservation have been drafted and will be sent to the Programme Evaluation Officer shortly.

The tabulation of data on major irrigation is over and the report is being finalised. The collection of data regarding enquiry relating to Minor irrigation works (public as well as private) is over and the tabulation is progressing.

IX. Study of Resources

A study of the State's Financial Resources and their contribution towards financing Economic Development of the State was taken up during the year.

The State Budget was analysed and an Economic Classification of the Budget for the years 1962-63 (Actuals); 1963-64 (Revised estimate) and 1964-65 (Budget estimate) prepared. This has been done under six accounts as given below :

Account I : Transactions in commodities and services and transfers : Current Account of Government Administration ;

Account II : Transactions in commodities and services and transfers : Current Account of Departmental Commercial undertakings ;

Account III : Transactions in commodities and services and transfers : Capital Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial undertakings.

Account IV : Changes in Financial Assets : Capital Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial undertakings.

Account V : Changes in Financial Liabilities : Capital Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial undertakings.

Account VI : Cash and Capital Reconciliation Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial undertakings.

Accounts I to III deal with Government transactions in goods and services and transfers and Accounts IV to VI with financial transactions affecting the net claim of the Government on the "rest of the economy".

Some significant magnitudes emerging from the above classification are :—

- (a) State Government's total expenditure, which represent the aggregate flow back of funds to the rest of the economy through the various uses to which they are put ;
- (b) Capital formation out of the budgetary resources of the State Government ;
- (c) Savings of the State Government how this together with the savings of the rest of the economy give the total domestic savings ;
- (d) The various measures of deficit in the State Government's Budgetary operations ; and
- (e) State Government's contributions to the production of the State Income.

The Economic Classification is pending approval of the Government and will be published shortly.

Another study undertaken by the Section during the period was the analysis of the structure, laws and rates of State Taxation. The results were made available to the Research Project on State Taxation of the University of Rajasthan.

The Section has also supplied useful information to the Government of Kerala to prepare the Memoranda to be submitted before the IV Finance Commission. These related mainly to the fields of public revenue and public expenditure of Kerala and other Indian States. The more important statistical data include the following :—

- (i) Proportion of taxation to regional income in the various States (1957-58 to 1960-61).
- (ii) Proportion of taxes raised by States to regional income (1957-58 to 1960-61).
- (iii) The ratio of administrative expenditure to total revenue expenditure of the States (1957-58 to 1964-65).
- (iv) The ratio of development expenditure (revenue and capital) to total revenue and capital expenditure of the State (1957-58 to 1964-65).
- (v) The proportion of the States tax revenue raised from their own sources to total tax revenue of the States (1957-58 to 1964-65).
- (vi) The proportion of the States's tax revenue raised from their own source to total revenue of the States (1957-58 to 1964-65).
- (vii) Per capita tax rate in Kerala and in other States (1957-58 to 1964-65).
- (viii) Per capita incidence of important State taxes in Kerala and other States (1957-58 to 1964-65).
- (ix) Per capita expenditure on Medical and Public Health Services of Kerala and other Indian States (1964-65).
- (x) Per capita expenditure on General and Technical Education in Kerala and other States (1964-65).

Besides these, the section regularly contributes the feature "Economic Scene" of the quarterly journal "Kerala Labour and Industries Review" published by the Labour and Industrial Bureau.

Other subsidiary items of work like collection of data relating to inter-State taxation, savings, consumption and capital formation were also taken up.

X. Survey on Earnings of Persons engaged in Unorganised Industries

A Survey on earnings of persons engaged in un-organised service industries was taken up during the year.

XI. Study of Consumer Co-operatives

Case studies regarding certain wholesale and primary consumer societies spread over the entire State are being conducted. Questionnaire to that effect have been sent to the societies concerned. Data collected are analysed and the report on the findings of the study will be published shortly.

XII. Education and Socio-Economic Survey of Households (Ad-hoc)

An ad-hoc survey for the collection of statistics relating to the social, economic and educational conditions of the different communities of the State as required by the "Commission for Reservation of Seats in Educational Institutions in the State" has been taken up by the Bureau. The field work of the survey was started on 1st December 1964. The report on the findings of the survey is expected to be ready by the end of August 1965.

CHAPTER VIII PUBLICATIONS

The Publication Division is responsible for the collection, compilation and publication of all important statistics regarding Agricultural and Socio-economic aspects of the State. Enquiries for statistical data received from other Departments, sister Statistical Bureaux of other State Governments, Government of India and other organisations are handled by this section. The following are the publications:—

I. Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics

During the year 1964-65 two issues of the Bulletin for the quarters ending December 1963 and June 1964 were published. This publication gives details regarding Agricultural and Socio-economic condition of the State. Monthly and quarterly data on important topics are included in this bulletin.

II. Kerala in Maps

This publication "Kerala in Maps" presents important statistical information about the State. It is proposed to publish revised edition of this publication at the end of every Five-Year Plan. The first issue was released in 1960. The data given therein relate to 1956-57. The second issue was released during the year under reference. The data relates to 1960-61. All the maps included in the publication were prepared by the Graphic unit attached to the Section.

III. Statistical Hand Book

The Department brought out "The Statistical Outline of Kerala" in 1960 giving basic information on some of the important aspects of the State's administration and economy. The 'Statistical Hand Book' is a revised edition of the brochure in pocket diary size.

IV. Kerala Statistical Profile

This publication which was sent to press during 1963-64 has been released now. It gives a bird's eye view of the economic set up of the State with reference to important statistical information.

V. Annual Statistical Abstract

The Statistical Abstract, 1961-62 has been sent to the press for printing. The Abstract for 1962-63 has been finalised. This inter-alia gives detailed statistical information relating to Kerala State, on :

1. Area and Population
2. Climate
3. Agriculture
4. Livestock and Veterinary
5. Medical and Vital Statistics
6. Prices
7. Administration
8. Transport and Communication
9. Finance and Planning
10. Labour and Employment, etc.

All India tables on important topics have also been included in this Abstract.

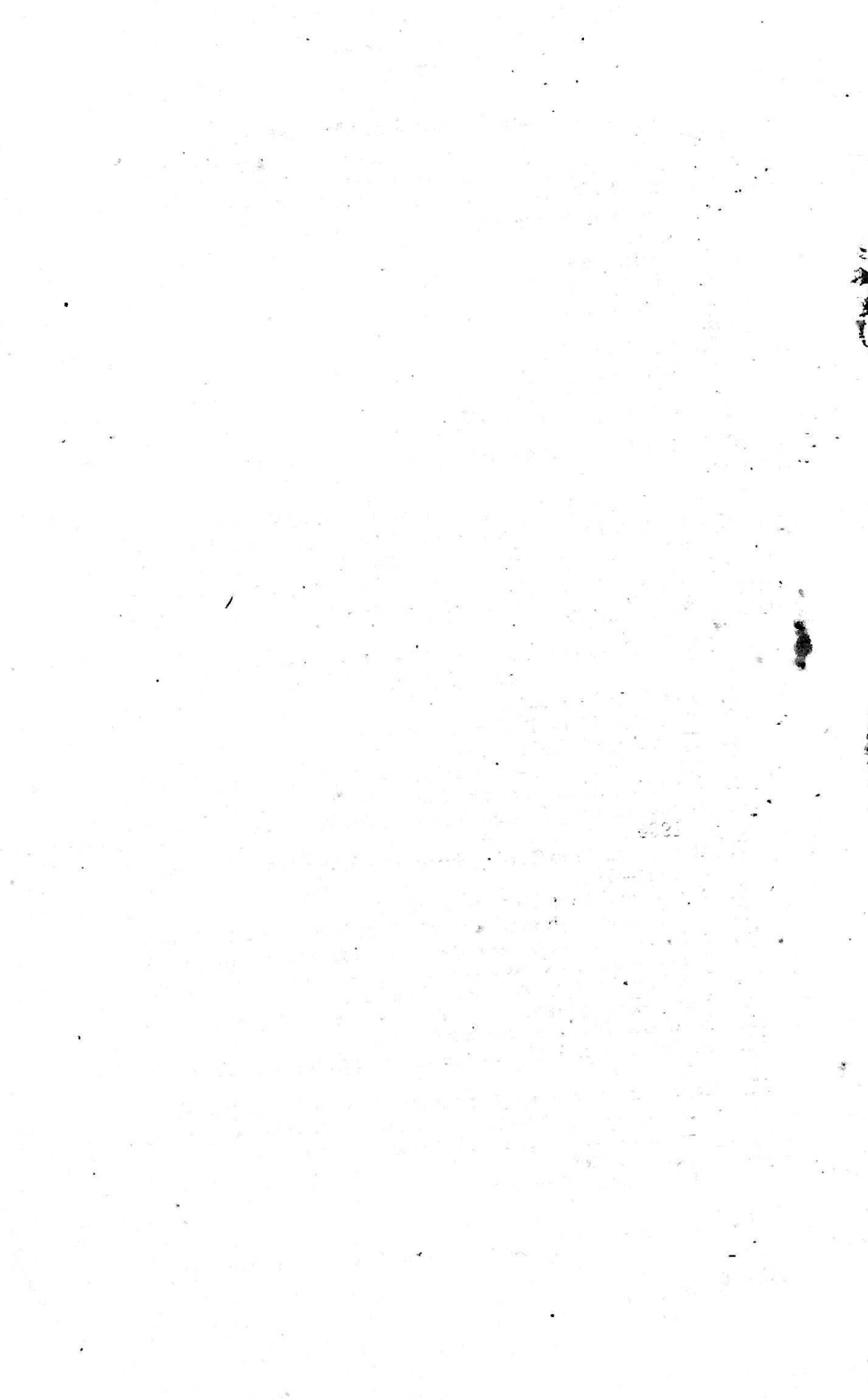
The material for the Planning Department's publication 'A Book on Statistical Data for the Formulation of the Fourth Plan, Vol. I and Vol. II' were compiled and furnished by the Bureau. A revised edition titled 'The Statistical Guide' for the formulation of Fourth Plan has been published by the Planning Department incorporating the revised data furnished by the Bureau.

List of Publications issued by the Department during 1964-65

1. Kerala in Maps—1964
2. Statistical Hand Book of Kerala—1964
3. Kerala Statistical Profile
4. Quarterly Bulletin—December 1963 and June 1964
5. Statistical Abstract of Kerala—1961-62 (under print)
6. Report on Crop Cutting Survey on Paddy (Autumn Crop)—1964
7. Reports on Crop Cutting Survey on Paddy (Winter and Summer)—1964
8. Season and Crop Report—1962-63
9. Brochure on Industrial Undertakings in Kerala—1962-63
10. An Economic Review—Kerala 1964 (Prepared by the Bureau and issued by Government)
11. Vital Statistics Bulletins—1962 and 1963
12. Kerala Demographic News Letter—April and October 1964
13. Models in Mortality Research
14. An Evaluation Study in the Working of the Seed Farms in the State
15. Report on the Survey to estimate the area under Improved Agricultural Practices in Community Development Areas—Kharif 1962-63, Kerala State
16. Report on the Survey of Indebtedness among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala.

(Sd.)

Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics.



1468

NAMES OF AGENTS APPOINTED FOR THE SALE OF
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS IN THE KERALA STATE

1. J. S. Paul and Sons, Cannanore.
 2. G. Vital Prabu, News Agent, Manjeswar.
 3. K. R. Brothers, Calicut.
 4. Moulavi Book Depot, Kasargode.
 5. Kottayi Gopalan, Tellicherry.
 6. Touring Book Stall, Calicut.
 7. K. P. Ahmed Kunhi and Bros., Cannanore.
 8. Pallipat Stores, Irinjalakuda.
 9. St. Joseph's Press, Perinthalmanna.
 10. George Press, Ottapalam.
 11. Travancore Law House, Ernakulam.
 12. P. K. Brothers, Calicut.
 13. C. P. Savankutty Keyi, Vidyodayam Book Stall, Tellicherry.
 14. M. V. John, Law Book Seller, Tellicherry.
 15. Manager, Higginbothams (Private) Ltd., Trivandrum.
 16. Current Books, Publishers and Book Sellers, Trichur.
 17. Educational Supplies, Book Sellers, Palghat.
 18. H. & C. Stores, Dealers in Books, Kunnamkulam.
 19. Manager, Reddiar Press & Book Depot, Trivandrum.
 20. K. Parameswaran Pillai, Stamp Vendor, Pulimood, Trivandrum.
 21. C. C. Ittiachan, Central Book Stall, Trichur-1.
 22. Educational Supplies Depot, Trivandrum.
 23. Jayachandra Book Depot, Chalai, Trivandrum.
 24. S. Subramonia Iyer, Licenced Book Seller and Stamp Vendor, Kazhakoottam.
 25. S. Krishna Iyer, Stamp Vendor, Ayurveda College View, Puthanchanthai, Trivandrum.
 26. N. Parameswaran Pillai, Alummoodu Veedu, Stamp Vendor, Kottarakkara.
 27. N. Neelakanta Iyer, Stamp Vendor, Padmavilasom Street, Fort Trivandrum.
 28. Manager, K. V. Press & Book Depot, Main Road, Attingal.
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