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REGIONAL INCOME OF KERALA

(AT CURRENT PRICES)

1955-56 to 1957-58

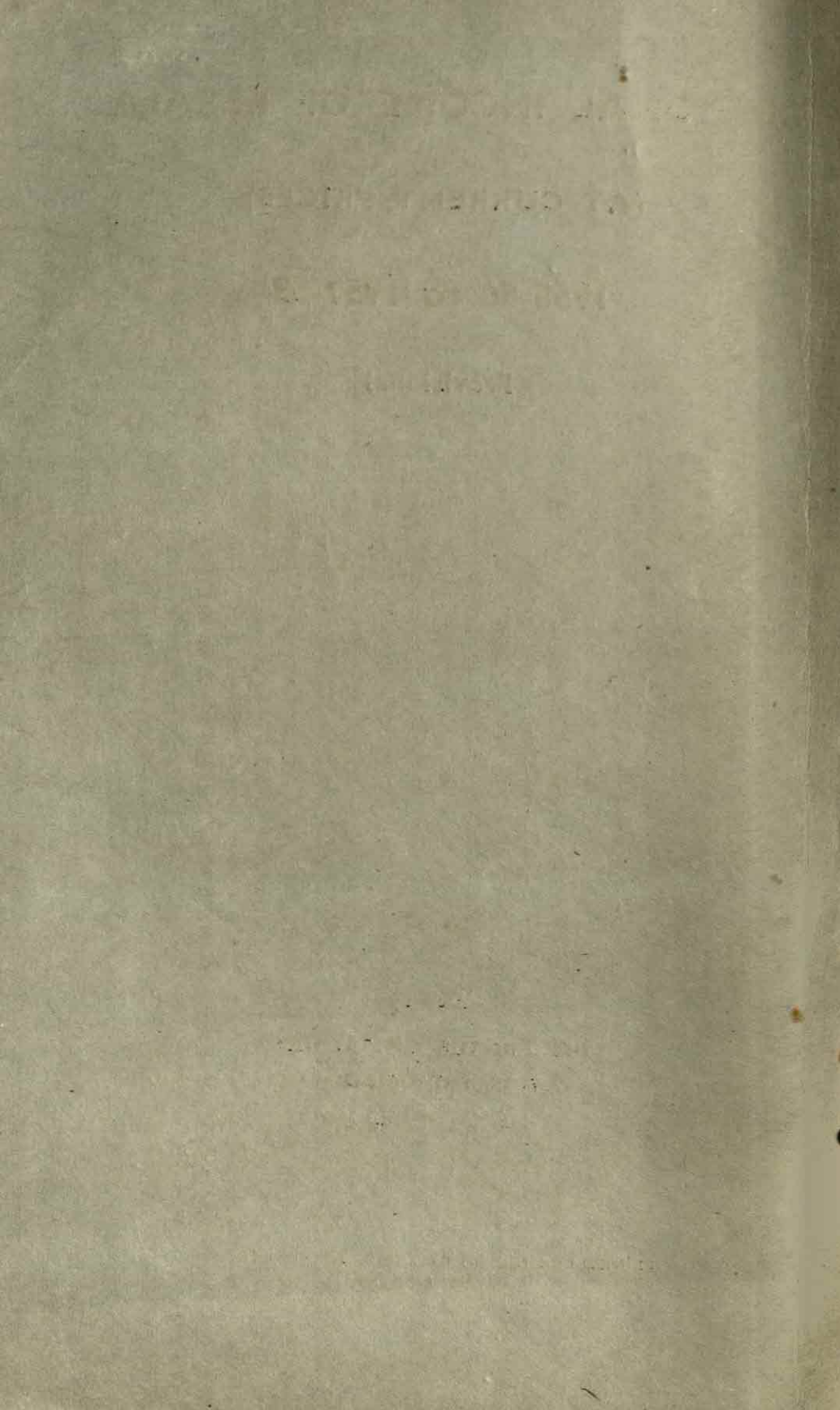
(Provisional)

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**REGIONAL INCOME OF KERALA AT CURRE
1955-56 to 1957-58****(PROVISIONAL)****INTRODUCTION**

In framing realistic economic policies, knowledge of the total and per-capita incomes is vitally important. In fact, economic policies for development are directed towards increasing the total and per capita incomes of the country. Hence, without the annual assessment of the incomes generated, the gap between targets and achievements cannot be measured and future policies to bridge the gap cannot be framed.

A preliminary estimate of the per-capita income in Kerala for the year 1955-56 was prepared in 1957. This estimate is subsequently revised and is presented in this report along with the estimates for the two years 1956-57 and 1957-58. In estimating the regional income, there are still certain gaps in the available statistical information which could not be satisfactorily bridged. The estimates presented in this report can therefore be considered only as provisional.

In the calculation of the contribution to the regional income by some sectors like agriculture and factory industries the product approach has been adopted while in the case of others the income approach has been used, depending upon the availability of data relating to the different sectors.

The estimated population of Kerala for the years 1955-56 to 1957-58 are used for the calculation of the per capita income. The estimated mid-year populations for the three years are 14.60, 14.86 and 15.11 millions respectively.

The table over-leaf gives the estimates of the regional income and per capita income in Kerala for the three years from each of the major sectors. For purposes of comparison, the All India figures are also given.

TABLE—I

Total and Per capita Income for Kerala and India for the years 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58.

Sl. No.	Industrial Origin	1955-56				1956-57	
		Total income (Rs. in Crores)		Per capita income (Rs.)		Total income (Rs. in crores)	
		India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	TOTAL	9980.0	332.2	260.6	227.5	11310.0	353.8
1	Agriculture	4390.0	151.3	114.6	103.6	5380.0	167.5
2	Animal Husbandry & ancillary activities	70.0	2.5	1.8	1.7	80.0	2.4
3	Forestry	60.0	5.5	1.6	3.8	60.0	5.8
4	Fisheries	100.0	2.0	2.6	1.4	120.0	1.5
5	Mining	780.0	12.0	20.4	8.2	900.0	11.8
6	Factory Establishment	970.0	21.4	25.3	14.7	980.0	21.7
7	Small enterprises	50.0	..	1.3	..	50.0	..
8	Communications	250.0	3.5	6.5	2.4	280.0	3.5
9	Railways	1490.0	55.9	38.9	8.3	1520.0	56.9
10	Other Transport & Commerce	90.0	3.5	2.4	2.4	110.0	4.3
11	Organised Banks & Insurance	700.0	31.3	18.3	21.4	730.0	32.8
12	Professions, Arts & Domestic Services	570.0	14.6	14.9	10.0	600.0	15.4
13	Public Authorities	460.0	18.0	12.0	12.3	480.0	18.3
14	House Property	..	..	..	..	10.0	..
15	Net earned Income from abroad	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE- I— (contd.)

Sl. No.	Industrial Origin.	1956-57		1957-58			
		Per capita income (Rs.)		Total income (Rs. in Crores)		Per capita income (Rs.)	
		India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala
		9	10	11	12	13	14
	TOTAL	291.5	238.1	11400.0	368.0	290.1	243.5
1	Agriculture	138.7	112.7	5140.0	174.6	130.8	115.6
2	Animal Husbandry & ancillary activities	..	8.0	..	12.2	..	8.1
3	Forestry	2.0	1.6	80.0	3.2	2.0	2.1
4	Fisheries	1.5	3.9	70.0	5.1	1.8	3.5
5	Mining	3.1	1.0	140.0	2.3	..	1.5
6	Factory Establishment	23.2	7.9	980.0	13.2	24.9	8.7
7	Small enterprises	25.3	14.6	1000.0	22.1	25.5	14.6
8	Communications	1.3	..	50.0	..	1.3	..
9	Railways	7.2	2.4	320.0	3.5	8.1	2.3
10	Other Transport & Commerce	39.2	38.3	1580.0	57.8	40.2	38.3
11	Organised Banks & Insurance	2.8	2.9	120.0	4.7	3.1	3.1
12	Professions, Arts & Domestic Services	18.8	22.1	780.0	34.5	19.8	22.7
13	Public Authorities	15.7	10.4	660.0	16.2	16.8	10.7
14	House Property	12.4	12.3	490.0	18.6	12.5	12.3
15	Net earned Income from abroad	0.3	..	-10.0	..	-0.3	..

TABLE—II

Percentage Distribution of Per capita Income by Industrial Origin

Sl. No.	Industrial Origin.	1955—56		1956—57		1957—58	
		Per capita Income		Per capita Income		Per capita Income	
		India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	TOTAL ..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1	Agriculture ..	44·0	45·5	47·6	47·3	45·2	47·5
2	Animal Husbandry and ancillary activities ..		3·2		3·4		3·3
3	Forestry ..	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·9
4	Fisheries ..	0·6	1·7	0·5	1·6	0·6	1·4
5	Mining ..	1·0	0·6	1·1	0·4	1·0	0·6
6	Factory Establishments ..	7·8	3·6	8·0	3·3	8·6	3·6
7	Small enterprises ..	9·7	6·5	8·7	6·1	8·8	6·0
8	Communications ..	0·5	..	0·4	..	0·4	..
9	Railways ..	2·5	1·1	2·5	1·0	2·8	0·9
10	Other transport & Commerce ..	15·0	16·8	13·4	16·1	13·9	15·7
11	Organised Banks & Insurance ..	0·9	1·1	1·0	1·2	1·1	1·3
12	Profession, Arts & Domestic Services ..	7·0	9·4	6·4	9·3	6·8	9·3
13	Public Authorities ..	5·7	4·4	5·4	4·4	5·8	4·4
14	House Property ..	4·6	5·4	4·3	5·2	4·3	5·1
15	Net Income Earned from abroad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The following table gives the percentage increase in the National and per-capita income for India and Kerala for the years 1955-56 to 1957-58.

TABLE III

Year	Total Income (Rupees in crores)		Percentage increase over the previous year		Per-capita Income (Rs.)		Percentage increase over the previous year	
	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala
1955-56	9980.0	332.2	..	..	260.6	227.5	..	..
1956-57	11310.0	353.8	13.3	6.5	291.5	238.1	11.9	4.7
1957-58	11400.0	368.0	0.8	4.0	290.1	243.5	-0.5	2.3

The regional income of Kerala has registered a steady increase from 1955-56 to 1957-58. The absolute increase of the income in 1956-57 over the previous year is Rs. 21.6 crores while the increase in 1957-58 over 1956-57 is Rs. 14.2 crores.

The comparable figures for India during the two years are Rs. 1330 crores and Rs. 90 crores. Working out the percentage increase in the income of Kerala to the preceding years the figure for 1956-57 is 6.5 and that for 1957-58 is 4.0. For India, the increase in income in 1956-57 is 13.3% over 1955-56 and that in 1957-58 is 0.8% over the previous year. On the whole the regional income of Kerala has increased only by 10.8% during the two years under review while that of India has shown an increase of 14.2%.

From the percentage increases in the regional income of Kerala and the National Income of India, it can be seen that the regional income in Kerala is moving at a slower pace than that of India. But the mere increase in the regional income in itself cannot be taken as a true index of economic development, because the increase in the total income will to a certain extent be offset by the increase in population. So the per-capita income may be thought of as a better indicator of the economic development. For a strict and valid comparison of the development of the economy over years, it is necessary to compare the total and per-capita incomes at constant prices. These figures will be included when the final estimates are prepared later. The total and per-capita income at current prices give the situation as it is.

The per-capita income of Kerala for the three years covered in this Report are Rs. 227.5, Rs. 238.1 and Rs. 243.5. Even though the total income has registered an increase of 10.8 per cent by 1957-58, the per-capita income has increased only by 7.0 per cent. The corresponding increase for All India per-capita income is 11.3 per cent. In absolute values also there is a great difference in the per-capita incomes of Kerala and India. The differences between the per-capita income for All India and that for Kerala during the years 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 are Rs. 33.1, Rs. 53.4 and Rs. 46.6 respectively. This means that the effort required to raise the per-capita income of Kerala to the All India level is considerable. For the purpose of comparison the per-capita income at current prices of some of the States in India are given below:

TABLE IV

State	Per-capita income in Rupees (at current prices)		
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Andhra	250.4	277.0	290.1
Assam	281.4	306.4	296.9
Kerala	227.5	238.1	243.5
Uttar Pradesh	212.2	230.3	227.3
All India	260.6	291.5	290.1

1. AGRICULTURE

The following table gives the gross income from Agriculture during the three years under consideration.

TABLE I

Sl. No.	Crop	1955-56			1956-57			1957-58		
		Area (000 acres)	Gross production (000 tons)	Total value (Rs. in lakhs)	Area (000 acres)	Gross production (000 tons)	Total value (Rs. in lakhs)	Area (000 acres)	Gross production (000 tons)	Total value (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Paddy	1876.0	1324.0	3955	1883	1329.0	4979	1895	1386.0	4875
2	Jowar	5.0	0.9	3	5	0.9	3	4	0.7	2
3	Ragi	12.0	6.7	26	12	6.7	43	12	7.0	46
4	Pulses	111.0	17.0	40	119	18.4	50	111	17.5	49
5	Groundnut	33.0	14.0	80	33	15.7	93	34	11.0	58
6	Sesamum (Oil)	50.0	3.8	60	49	2.5	81	50	2.6	83
7	Cocanut	1107.0	310.0*	4940	1136	318.2*	5011	1145	319.9*	5819
8	Tea	99.0	30.0	1420	99	34.2	1631	99	34.2	1585
9	Coffee	41.0	6.1	325	37	6.6	298	41	7.1	321
10	Cardamom	69.0	1.0	300	70	1.2	223	70	1.2	245
11	Rubber	160.0	21.0	680	203	21.3	721	247	21.5	724
12	Arecanut	144.0	648.0*	990	121	661.7*	1328	123	675.4*	1668

* Crores of nuts.

1. AGRICULTURE—(Contd.)

TABLE I—(Contd.)

Sl. No.	Crop	1955-56			1956-57			1957-58		
		Area (000 acres)	Gross production (000 tons)	Total value (Rs. in lakhs)	Area (000 acres)	Gross production (000 tons)	Total value (Rs. in lakhs)	Area (000 acres)	Gross production (000 tons)	Total value (Rs. in lakhs)
13	Ginger	26.0	13.0	280	25	10.7	128	23	9.2	67
14	Turmeric	11.0	14.0	110	12	4.1	48	15	5.4	69
15	Pepper	214.0	27.0	710	215	26.8	488	225	26.0	413
16	Sugarcane	18.0	327.0	130	19	350.0	131	22	350.0	137
17	Banana	28.0	75.0	234	24	62.7	213	25	66.4	242
18	Other Plantains	88.0	236.0	616	75	228.5	573	75	226.5	624
19	Cashewnut	93.0	56.0	380	92	57.8	336	109	68.0	321
20	Tapioca	558.0	1569.0	780	515	1426.0	1413	529	1487.1	1279
21	Cotton	22.0	1.1	50	22	1.8	54	21	1.7	59
22	Lemongrass Oil	35.0	1.0	170	41	1.0	81	53	1.1	88
23	Tobacco	1.0	0.7	31	1	0.7	31	1	0.7	32
24	Other miscellaneous crops and subsidiary products	587.0	..	1670	574	..	1964	534	..	1883
TOTAL		5388.0	..	17980	5382	..	19928	5463	..	20689

In the above calculations the areas under different crops in the State obtained from the Land Utilisation Survey conducted by the Department of Statistics are utilised. Yield per acre for paddy is taken from the results of the crop cutting surveys conducted on the crop. For the other crops, yield rates collected through *ad hoc* enquiries are utilised. Since the farm prices for the Malabar area are available only from the latter part of 1958, the farm prices prevailing in the Travancore-Cochin area are assumed as the farm prices for the State as a whole to the total value of production thus obtained, has been added the estimated value of fruits and vegetables and subsidiary products like husk and bran.

Net value of product.—From the gross value of production, certain deductions have to be made to get the net contribution to the regional income by the Agricultural Sector. These deductions are on account of seed, manure, operational costs, depreciation for implements, feed cost of working animals and wastage.

Cost of Seed.—From a preliminary analysis of the data collected on cost of cultivation through the Integrated Sample Survey conducted by the Department, it is seen that seed accounts for 9% of the value of production in the case of seasonal crops. This percentage is assumed for the calculation of cost of seed. No deduction has been made for the seed cost of perennial crops and for crops like plantain, tapioca etc., where the seed used is not the final produce of the crop itself. Only the crops Paddy, Jowar, Ragi, Pulses, Groundnut, Sesamum, Ginger, Turmeric, Sugarcane, Sweet Potato, Onions and vegetables are taken into account for making the deduction for cost of seed.

The cost of seed thus worked out for the three years are as follows:

Year	Cost of Seed (Rs. in lakhs)
1955-56	431
1956-57	531
1957-58	493

Manure.—From the same source as above the cost of manure is found to be nearly 9% of the value of production. This percentage is assumed for the estimation of the cost of manure. Only those crops which are generally manured are taken into account for this purpose. The crops included are Paddy, Jowar, Ragi, Pulses, Groundnut, Sesamum, Ginger, Turmeric, Sugarcane, Sweet Potato, Onions, Chillies, Vegetables, Coconut, Arecanut, Pepper, Banana, Other Plantains, Tapioca, Cotton and Tobacco. The estimated costs of manure for the three years are Rs. 1180 lakhs, Rs. 1342 lakhs and Rs. 1411 lakhs respectively.

Operational costs.—Operational costs include expenditure on fencing, repairs to existing bunds, irrigation tanks and wells etc. Based on All India estimates, operational cost is assumed as 2% of the gross value of production. The operational costs thus calculated are Rs. 356 lakhs, Rs. 399 lakhs and Rs. 414 lakhs respectively for the three years.

Depreciation for implements.—Here also due to lack of data relating to the State, All-India estimates are utilised. Based on All-India figures the average value of agricultural implements per acre of net area sown is taken as Rs. 22. 20% of the total value of implements thus obtained is taken as the depreciation for implements. The values obtained on this account are Rs. 197 lakhs, Rs. 199 lakhs and Rs. 199 lakhs respectively for the three years.

Feed cost of working animals.—From the data collected on feed cost of cattle and buffaloes through the Integrated Sample Survey, it is seen that the average feed cost per animal (excluding the value of grass) is Rs. 46. From the same source the feed cost per animal over three years of age is found to be Rs. 62. The total feed cost of cattle and buffaloes calculated at this rate comes to Rs. 1361 lakhs, Rs. 1397 lakhs and Rs. 1434 lakhs for the three years 1955-56 to 1957-58. According to the 1956 livestock census, there are 8.17 lakhs of working animals. This number is assumed to be the same for the three years. The feed cost for these working animals is calculated at the rate of Rs. 62 per head as only animals over three years of age are generally used as working animals. On this basis the feed cost of working animals per year works out to Rs. 507 lakhs. This portion is deducted from the Agricultural Sector and the balance from the Animal Husbandry Sector. The details of calculation of the feed cost are given below:

TABLE 2.

Year	Estimated number of cattle and buffaloes (lakhs)	Average feed cost (Rs.)	Total feed cost (Rs. lakhs)	No. of working animals (lakhs)	Average feed cost (Rs.)	Feed cost of working animals (lakhs)	Feed cost of non-service animals (lakhs)
1955-56	29.58	46	1361	8.17	62	507	854
1956-57	30.38	46	1397	8.17	62	507	890
1957-58	31.18	46	1434	8.17	62	507	927

Wastage.—Wastage is assumed as 1% of the gross value of production. The estimated wastage comes to Rs. 178 lakhs, Rs. 199 lakhs and Rs. 207 lakhs.

Total deduction.—The total deductions for the three years are given below:

TABLE 3.

Year	Total deductions (Rs. lakhs)
1955-56	2849
1956-57	3177
1957-58	3231

Net output of Agriculture.—The net output of agriculture for the three years are worked out below :

TABLE 4.

Year.	Gross value of production (Rs. in lakhs)	Total deductions (Rs. in lakhs)	Net value of output (Rs. in lakhs)
1955-56 ..	17980	2849	15131
1956-57 ..	19928	3177	16751
1957-58 ..	20689	3231	17458

II. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND ANCILLIARY ACTIVITIES

The gross value of output from Animal Husbandry Sector is given in the following Table :

TABLE 5.

S. No.	Item.	1955-56.	1956-57. (Rs. in lakhs)	1957-58.
1	Milk consumed as such ..	531	540	561
2	Other milk products ..	593	604	608
3	Beef ..	56	58	62
4	Buffaloe flesh ..	18	19	20
5	Mutton ..	93	97	98
6	Others ..	4	4	3
7	Hides and Skins ..	29	30	31
8	Bones and Horns ..	6	7	7
9	Eggs ..	84	121	136
10	Poultry ..	72	78	84
11	Dung ..	321	381	394
12	Increment in stock ..	96	113	116
	Gross value of output..	1903	2052	2120

The estimation of the quantities of milk, dung, the value of increment to stock and eggs is made on the basis of the data collected through the Integrated Sample Survey. The quantities and value of meat and other products from slaughtered animals are estimated from the returns obtained from Municipalities and certain selected Panchayats. The value of poultry slaughtered is estimated based on the All-India ratio of the number of poultry killed to the total poultry.

From the gross value of output the feed cost of non-service animals is deducted to get the net value of product. The feed costs for non-service animals for the three years 1955-56 to 1957-58 are Rs. 854 lakhs, Rs. 890 lakhs and Rs. 927 lakhs respectively. The net value of output of the Animal Husbandry Sector for the three years are obtained as Rs. 1049 lakhs, Rs. 1162 lakhs and Rs. 1,193 lakhs.

Ancilliary activities.—The following table gives the net income from ancilliary activities which include hunting and rearing of small animals.

TABLE 6.

	1955-56.			1956-57.			1957-58.		
	No. of persons.	Average earnings per day (Rs.)	Total income (Rs. in lakhs.)	No. of persons.	Average earnings per day (Rs.)	Total income (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of persons	Average earnings per day (Rs.)	Total income (Rs. in lakhs)
Employers	70	5	1.28	74	5	1.35	75	5	1.37
Employees	268	2	1.96	281	2	2.05	286	2	2.09
Independent workers	1684	3	18.44	1759	3	19.26	1806	3	19.78
Total	2022	..	21.68	2114	..	22.66	2167	..	23.24

The population engaged in the above pursuits is estimated from the 1951 Census Tables. The average daily earnings for the different categories of persons are obtained from *ad hoc* enquiries.

TABLE 7.

Years.	Net income from Animal Husbandry (Rs. in lakhs)	Net income from ancillary activities (Rs. in lakhs)	Total (Rs. in lakhs)
1955-56	1049	22	1071
1956-57	1162	23	1185
1957-58	1193	23	1216

III. FORESTRY.

Table below gives the gross output from Forestry:

TABLE 8.

Year.	Total area under Forest (square miles)	Average value of output per square mile (Rs.)	Gross value of output (Rs. in lakhs).	Net value of output (Rs. in lakhs)
1955-56	3800	7000	266	253
1956-57	3841	6665	256	243
1957-58	3920	8454	332	315

The total area under forests is obtained from the Forest Department. The average value of output is taken from the Administrative Report of the Forest Department. These average output values are assumed for private forests also in calculating the contribution to regional income by this Sector. The average values are multiplied by the total area under forests to get the gross value. From this a deduction of 5% is made for depreciation and materials to get the net income.

IV. FISHERIES

The net output from Fisheries is given in the following table:

TABLE 9.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

S. No.	Item.	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
1	Value of fish landed ..	368	396	341
2	Value of fresh water fish ..	20	20	20
	Total ..	388	416	361
	Less 5% for depreciation and implements ..	19	21	18
	Net value ..	369	395	343
3	Value added by non-fishermen and collectors of shanks and shells ..	121	130	113
4	Value added by salting and sun-drying ..	55	59	51
	Net contribution to State income ..	545	584	507

The total landing of fish in Kerala (excluding fresh water fish) for the three years 1955-56 to 1957-58 are given below:—

Year.	Total fish landings in Kerala (Tons)
1955-56	212000
1956-57	228500
1957-58	341000

The values are multiplied by the average price per ton of fish landed in Malabar area, given in the Administration Report of the Fisheries Department. The average prices obtained are Rs. 173·5 per ton for the years 1955-56 and 1956-57 and Rs. 100 per ton for the year 1957-58. To account for fresh water fish caught Rs. 20 lakhs is added. From the gross value thus obtained a 5% deduction is made for depreciation and implements. 33% of the value thus obtained is added to account for the net contribution by non-fishermen and collectors of shanks and shells. Another 15% is added for value added by salting and sun-drying.

V. MINING AND QUARRYING.

The table below gives the output from Mining:

TABLE 10.

	Total production (lakhs tons).	Value of production (Rs. in lakhs).	Deduction for cost at 20% of Col. 3 (Rs. in lakhs).	Net contribution to State Income (Rs in lakhs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1955-56	2.54	140	28	112
1956-57	1.37	75	15	60
1957-58	2.74	172	34	138

Ilmenite and Monozite are the main mineral products of the State. Stone quarrying is the other source of income under this Sector. The production and price of various minerals are obtained from the Geological Department. From a return received from Hopkins and Williams, Chavara, the deduction for cost is estimated at 20% of the value of production. The details of calculation are shown above.

Stone Quarrying.—The total income from Stone Quarrying is given below:—

TABLE 11.

Year.	Number of persons engaged.	Average annual earnings (Rs.)	Total income (Rs. in lakhs)
1955-56	16500	535	88
1956-57	16800	535	90
1957-58	17000	535	91

Number of persons engaged is estimated from the 1951 Census. The average earnings per person engaged in Stone Quarrying is obtained from the Integrated Sample Survey.

The total income from Mining and Stone Quarrying together for the years 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 are Rs. 200 lakhs, Rs. 150 lakhs and Rs. 229 lakhs respectively.

VI. FACTORY ESTABLISHMENTS.

TABLE 12.

Year.	Number of factories covered by C.M.I.	Value added by manufacture C.M.I. Factories (Rs. lakhs.)	Total wage bill of the remaining factories (Rs. lakhs)	Contribution to State income (Col. 4+20% of Col. 4) (Rs. lakhs)	Total income from factories (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1955-56	113	609	475	570	1179
1956-57	115	640	452	542	1182
1957-58	120	732	492	590	1322

For the factories covered by the C. M. I. value added by the manufacture is taken as the net contribution to State income. For the remaining units total wage bill plus 20% for other factor payments like interest, profit etc. is taken as the net output. The figures relate to calendar years.

VII. SMALL ENTERPRISES.

Table below gives the income from small enterprises:

TABLE 13.

Type.	Number of persons engaged.		Annual Average earnings. Rs.	Net income (Rs. in lakhs.)		
	1955-56	1956-57		1957-58	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Factory Type	1,17,000	1,19,000	675	790	803	817
Medium and Small	2,80,400	2,85,400	345	967	985	1001
Cottage and Seasonal	2,90,800	2,96,000	130	378	385	390
Total	..	..	..	2135	2173	2208

The numbers of persons engaged in factory, medium and cottage type of small industries during the three years under consideration are estimated from the Census tables on the basis of the estimated population during these years. The average output per engaged person in registered factories (covered by Payment of Wages Act) is Rs.900. For factory type in the small-scale sector, the average output per engaged person is taken as 75% of this which works out to Rs.675. For medium and cottage type the output per person during 1957-58 is estimated from the Integrated Sample Survey. For previous years the same figures are adopted.

VIII. RAILWAYS

The income from this Sector supplied by the Central Statistical Organisation for 1955-56 has been assumed for the other years also.

IX. OTHER COMMERCE AND TRANSPORT

Table below gives income from other Commerce and Transport for the three years:

Year	Income from other Commerce	Income from Transport	Total
1955-56	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000
1956-57	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000
1957-58	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000

TABLE 14.

	Number of persons engaged.		Earnings per head. per year	Total income (Rs. in lakhs.)	
	1955-56.	1956-57.		1955-56.	1957-58.
COMMERCE:			Rs.		
Employers	19600	19900	3,000	588	609
Employees	55900	57000	730	408	423
Independent workers	180200	183300	1,500	2,703	2,798
Earning dependents	44600	45400	730	326	337
TOTAL				4,025	4,167

The number of employers, employees, independent workers and earning dependants in commerce have been estimated based on the 1951 Census returns. These together with average wage rates for each category will give the total income.

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS EXCLUDING RAILWAYS

The income generated in this Sector is given below:

TABLE 15.

Year.	Total working force engaged in transport.	Average annual earnings per person. Rs.	Total income (Rs. in lakhs.)
1955-56	148600	1,052	1,563
1956-57	151200	1,052	1,591
1957-58	153700	1,052	1,617

The number of persons engaged in transport and communications other than railways for the three years are estimated from Census returns. The rate of earnings for a person engaged in the transport activities is estimated from the Integrated Sample Survey. The earnings of an earning dependent is assumed to be the same as that of the self-supporting person.

X. ORGANISED BANKS AND INSURANCE

In the table below is given the net contribution to State Income from this Sector during the years 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58:

TABLE 16.

Year.	Net contribution to State Income. (Rs. in lakhs.)
1955-56	310
1956-57	429
1957-58	429

Kerala's share from this Sector is estimated on the basis of the ratio of paid up capital of the Companies in Kerala to that of the companies in India and All-India estimates of the contribution by this Sector to the National Income.

XI. PROFESSIONS
 Table 17, below, gives the income contributed by different professions to State income :
TABLE 17.

Sl. No.	Item.	Number of persons engaged.			Average earnings per worker.	Total income (Rs. in lakhs.)		
		1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.		Rs.	1955-56.	1956-57.
1	Health Services	28000	28500	29000	1,600	448	456	464
2	Educational Services	..	..	..	..	591	701	831
3	Letters, Arts, Sciences	1400	1400	1400	1,200	17	17	17
4	Legal Services	14800	15000	15200	1,200	178	150	182
5	Religious Services	31700	32200	32700	600	190	193	196
6	Barbers, Hair dressers	25100	25500	26000	600	151	153	156
7	Laundry, Washermen	34100	34700	35200	400	136	139	141
8	Domestic Services	84300	85800	87200	320	270	275	279
9	Others	287200	292000	296900	400	1,149	1,168	1,118
	Total					3,130	3,282	3,454

The total number of persons engaged in different professions and services for the three years are estimated from Census tables. The average annual income per engaged persons is obtained from the Integrated Sample Survey and other sources. For education, the total payment to teaching staff is taken as income from this Sector. The income from Direction and Inspection in the Education Sector is included in the Public Authorities Sector.

XII. PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

The income contributed by this sector is given in Table below:

TABLE 18

Source.	Net contribution to State Income (Rs in crores)		
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
1. Government Sector ..	13·23	13·90	14·59
2. Electricity ..	0·66	0·68	0·75
3. Municipalities ..	0·46	0·50	0·49
4. Panchayats ..	0·25	0·33	0·75
Total ..	14·60	15·41	16·24

The income generated by State Government, Electricity Board, Municipalities and Panchayats have been taken into consideration. The pay and allowances of officers, other payments, subsidies and transfer payments have been taken from actuals. 50% of the expenditure for petty construction, maintenance and repairs, and 33 1/3% of the expenditure on original capital works have been taken as salaries and wages as recommended by the Final Report of National Income Committee.

Government Sector.—For the year 1957-58, the estimation of income from Government Sector is direct as the actuals with more or less satisfactory breakdowns are available. For 1955-56 and 1956-57 actuals are not available with the necessary breakdowns for State Income estimation. For these years the figures are estimated.

Electricity.—The administration report of the Electricity Board for 1957-58 gives the revenue account of the Board on commercial lines. Hence, the product approach is adopted here for this period. To the income generated by the Electricity Board, the distribution income of the licensees in the State is also added. This gives the total income from Electricity generation, transmission and distribution. For the other years, the incomes are estimated.

Municipalities.—The returns received from Municipalities give the break up of expenditure into the following heads:—

- (1) General Administration and collection charges,
- (2) Public Safety,
- (3) Public Health and convenience,
- (4) Public Works,
- (5) Other items of expenditure and
- (6) Extraordinary debts.

90% of the General Administration and collection charges, 50% of the Public Safety and Public Health and Convenience and 33 1/3% of Public Works are taken to be the wages and salaries paid.

Panchayats.—The administration report of Local Bodies Department gives the total expenditure for each Panchayat with no break up at all. 50% of the total expenditure is taken as salaries and wages paid.

House property.—The net value of houses in Kerala is estimated from All India figures in proportion to the number of occupied houses.

TABLE 19

Year.	Income (Rupees in lakhs.)
1955-56	1800
1956-57	1830
1957-58	1860

The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done during the year. The report concludes with a summary of the results and a list of the names of the members of the committee.

The second part of the report is devoted to a detailed account of the work done during the year. It is followed by a summary of the results and a list of the names of the members of the committee.

The third part of the report is devoted to a detailed account of the work done during the year. It is followed by a summary of the results and a list of the names of the members of the committee.

The fourth part of the report is devoted to a detailed account of the work done during the year. It is followed by a summary of the results and a list of the names of the members of the committee.

The fifth part of the report is devoted to a detailed account of the work done during the year. It is followed by a summary of the results and a list of the names of the members of the committee.

The sixth part of the report is devoted to a detailed account of the work done during the year. It is followed by a summary of the results and a list of the names of the members of the committee.

The seventh part of the report is devoted to a detailed account of the work done during the year. It is followed by a summary of the results and a list of the names of the members of the committee.

TABIX II

Year	Amount (in dollars)
1900	10000
1901	12000
1902	15000
1903	18000
1904	20000
1905	22000
1906	25000
1907	28000
1908	30000
1909	32000
1910	35000

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