



**ANNUAL REPORT 2024-25**

**KERALA STATE STATISTICAL COMMISSION**



## **Contents**

1. Background	3
1.1 Background of the Commission	3
2. Meetings Conducted	4
2.1 A Summary of the meeting with Honarble Chief Minister on Improving State Statistical System	4
2.2 First Meeting of the Commission for the year 2024-25 on 18 <sup>th</sup> July 2024	6
2.3 Second Meeting of the Commission on 10th January 2025	15
2.4 Third Meeting of the Commission on 17 <sup>th</sup> February 2025	23
2.5 Other Meetings of the Commission	30
3. Report on Workshop conducted by Commission	31
3.1 Workshop on Employment Data in Kerala: Coverage, Issues, and Concerns	31
3.2 Workshop on District-Level Activities of DES and Local-Level Statistics at Kannur District on 12th & 13th	
4. Reports Submitted	44
4.1 An Analysis on Consumer Price Index for Rural, Urban, and Combined Sectors of Kerala Published by CSO and DES Kerala	44
4.2 Report on Recommendations for Improving the Compilation of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in Kerala	54
4.3. Report on Human Resources Deployment in the State Statistical System	54
4.4 Overview of Activities of Statistical Wing in the Department of Industries and Commerce	86
4.5 A Quick Report on Local Level Statistics in Kerala	111



# **ANNUAL REPORT OF KERALA STATE STATISTICAL COMMISSION 2024-25**

## **1. Background**

### **1.1 Background of the Commission**

The Kerala State Statistical Commission (KSSC) was officially established on March 14, 2020. Its formation was deemed essential for providing timely and reliable data on various sectors such as state income, agriculture, industry, and infrastructure to support government policy formulation and academic research. The inception of the State Statistical Commission was a key recommendation from the Workshop on State-Level Statistics for Kerala, organized by the State Planning Board in February 2020. Initially, the Commission included a Chairman, a full-time Member, and two part-time Members. Subsequently, as per Government Order (Rt) No. 279/2020/P&EA dated July 6, 2020, the Director of Economics & Statistics was appointed as an ex-officio member.

Despite its establishment, the Commission faced a lack of adequate working facilities. Covid pandemic further delayed the functioning of the Commission. To address this issue, a meeting was convened by the Chief Minister on September 5, 2022, where the Chairman of the Commission presented a brief report on its operations. Following the discussion, the Director of the Department of Economics and Statistics was instructed to allocate the necessary space for the KSSC within the State Academy on Statistical Administration (SASA) building and to appoint essential personnel by redeploying staff from the Department of Economics and Statistics.

As a result, the Commission moved to the SASA building and began its operations there on December 1, 2022. In accordance with Government Order (Rt) No. 36/2023/P&EA dated January 28, 2023, and Government Order (Rt) No. 102/2023/P&EA dated March 16, 2023, various officers from the Department of Economics and Statistics, including Joint Director, Assistant Director, Research Officer, Research Assistant, Statistical Assistant, and Office Attendant, were deployed to the Commission. Additionally, as per Government Order (Rt) No. 7984/2022/Fin. dated November 24, 2022, the KSSC Secretary was designated as the Drawing and Disbursing Officer of the KSSC.

The KSSC office is now equipped with essential amenities, including laptops, desktops, internet access, photocopiers, printers, an interactive LED panel, tables, chairs, and other office furniture, ensuring a conducive working environment for the Commission's activities.

The tenure of the Commission expired on March 13, 2024, but as per Government Order (Rt) No. 202/2024/P&EA dated June 5, 2024, the tenure has been extended to March 13, 2025.

Although the Commission received an extension order for its tenure in June 2025, administrative sanction for the budget proposal was granted only on December 2, 2024. Due to this delay, the Commission had to reprogram its activities during the year. As a result, certain planned programs and initiatives were rescheduled and could only commence after December once the necessary administrative approval for the budget was secured.

## 2.Meetings Conducted

During the year, the Commission convened **three official sittings** and held **one additional meeting (online) with the Hon'ble Chief Minister**. The minutes of the Commission sittings, meeting with the Chief Minister, and details of other meetings attended by the Chairman are attached herewith.

### **2.1 Minutes of the meeting with Honarble Chief Minister on Improving State Statistical System**

An online meeting chaired by the Honourable Chief Minister was held on 10.02.2025 to discuss improvements to the state statistical system.. With the permission of the Chief Minister, the Chief Secretary welcomed all participants and invited the Chairman of the Kerala State Statistical Commission (KSSC) to deliver a presentation on the subject.

In his presentation, the Chairman highlighted several critical areas where data plays a key role, including outmigration for employment and education, in-migration of guest workers, state income estimation, enterprise growth, and the use of modern datasets from online portals such as the GST portal. He noted that the state currently relies on data provided by the central government for functions like GSDP calculation; however, these datasets are often unsuitable for addressing the state's specific needs.

The Chairman cited the Kerala Government's COVID-19 management system as a prime example of effective data-based decision-making. He also pointed out that over the years, both central and state government institutions have made numerous recommendations to strengthen the state statistical system. Notably, the Central Government's Indian Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) was implemented by the state with special focus. Additionally, in 2019, the State Planning Board conducted a two-day workshop dedicated to the state statistical system.

To improve the methodology of state income calculation, the Kerala State Statistical Commission, in collaboration with the State Planning Board, prepared a detailed report. However, despite the passage of time, the state has not been able to implement significant changes in the calculation methods for certain sectors of state income. The concerned departments have so far initiated only a limited number of new activities.

Compared to other states, Kerala's Department of Economics and Statistics (DES) has a relatively large and specialized statistical cadre, comprising 2,506 personnel. However, coordination between departments remains a significant challenge. The Economics and Statistics Department serves as the nodal agency for the state's statistics, and DES maintains statistical cells in nearly 35 other departments. Despite this, there has been no review or restructuring of the staff pattern and the nature of work of these statistical cells for many years. Restructuring at the lower levels is necessary to effectively utilize data obtained from e-governance projects. The Commission Chairman noted that due to these factors, the statistical system in Kerala has remained stagnant.

Furthermore, an analysis of the staff pattern within the Department of Economics and Statistics (DES) reveals that only five Deputy Director posts—the highest-ranking positions with long tenures—are stationed within the Directorate, majority positioned outside the Directorate, including in district

offices. 24 Deputy Directors are deployed across various other departments. Key sections within the DES are headed by Assistant Directors, who typically have an average tenure of only three years in this role. Such short tenures are insufficient for developing the necessary specialization in their respective domains.

The Commission recommended ensuring longer tenures to foster specialization in key divisions such as survey design, data analysis, state income, and socio-economic statistics. It further suggested empowering the DES headquarters by retaining personnel with long tenures and reviewing the deployment of Deputy Directors currently assigned to the Industries and Irrigation departments. The staff pattern should be restructured without reducing overall strength, and this restructuring process should be overseen by a committee chaired by senior secretaries.

The Chairman also emphasized that state income estimates play a crucial role in influencing the state economy and state finances. Therefore, reliable state income estimates at the district level, as well as quarterly estimates, need to be prepared. Officers in the state income division should possess deep conceptual knowledge across all sectoral databases. Consequently, it is essential to restructure the state income division by empowering it with a Deputy Director to ensure long tenure and continuity, along with three Assistant Directors overseeing the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors of the state income division, supported by other necessary staff.

The Commission further recommended that national surveys provide only limited state-level estimates related to employment, migration status, and unincorporated sector enterprises. To monitor Sustainable Development Goals and conduct accurate state- and district-level income calculations, dedicated surveys must be conducted at the state level. Establishing a unified survey unit is imperative to avoid data duplication across departments and ensure efficient resource utilization. To achieve this, the survey division, NSS unit, Soil Conservation and Evaluation Unit, and Spot Check Survey teams in the DES should be integrated. Additionally, all surveys should be conducted using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) to improve data quality and efficiency.

The Chief Secretary and Vice Chairperson of the State Planning Board proposed forming a working group to implement the Commission's recommendations. This group would include the Additional Chief Secretary of the Planning and Economic Affairs Department, the Chairman of the Kerala State Statistical Commission, and the Director of the Department of Economics and Statistics. The working group is to be headed by the Chief Secretary.

The Additional Chief Secretary of the Planning and Economic Affairs Department requested the Honorable Chief Minister's guidance on whether the recommendations should be discussed with representatives of authorized service unions before or after the working group's report is finalized. The Honorable Chief Minister replied that discussions with the service union representatives should take place during the implementation stage of the working group's report.

The meeting decided to form this working group to review and act on the recommendations made by the Chairman of the Kerala State Statistical Commission. The Additional Chief Secretary of the Planning and Economic Affairs Department, the Chairman of KSSC, and the Director of the Department of Economics and Statistics will be members of the group, which will be chaired by the Chief Secretary. The meeting is concluded at 01.00 PM.

## **2.2 First Meeting of the Commission for the year 2024-25 on 18<sup>th</sup> July 2024**

### **Minutes of the Kerala State Statistical Commission Meeting**

- Meeting Date: 18th July 2024
- Venue: Chairman's Chamber, Kerala State Statistical Commission
- Chairperson: Sri. P C Mohanan, Chairman, Kerala State Statistical Commission
- Attendees:
  1. Prof. Prof.Madhura Swaminathan- Member
  2. Dr.Surjith Vikraman – Member.
  3. Shri. Sreekumar B. - Director (DES) & Member Secretary

Secretary to the Commission Smt. Leeladevi S. was granted leave of absence

#### **Agenda:**

1. Review and Discussion on Action Taken Report from the last meeting.
2. Overview of the Commission's activities since the previous meeting.
3. Presentation on Industrial Statistics by the Kerala Industries Department.
4. Proposal of a research study to be given to PPRI / Other institutions during 2024-25.
5. Discussion on the appointment of Research Associates in the Commission.
6. Approval of the Annual Report for the year 2023-24.
7. Planning and discussion on future Workshops to be organized by the Commission.
8. Discussion on Adhoc surveys to be conducted by DES during 2024-25.
9. Other issue's from Members

The meeting commenced at 11:00 AM on July 18th, 2024. The Chairman welcomed the members and provided an overview of the Commission's activities since the last meeting and initiated discussions on various draft proposals and reports.

#### **1. Review and Discussion on Action Taken Report from the last meeting.**

##### **1.1 Presentation on Education Statistics by the General Education Department, Kerala**

Based on the presentation by the statistics wing in the General Education Department, the Commission has sent a report to the respective department head and the Director of DES. Copies of the report were also distributed to the members during the meeting. The Director of DES informed that he had sent a letter to the Director of General Education for further action. The Chairman added that DES should closely review the recommendations provided in the report to build a well-defined educational statistics system for Kerala.

**[Action: DES]**

##### **1.2 Presentation on Building Statistics by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics**

The Chairman informed that, based on the discussion in the last meeting, the Commission sent a report on building statistics to the Director of DES. The Director responded with a revised schedule for capturing the data, and this was discussed with officials from the Information Kerala Mission (IKM) to facilitate data capture through IKM's online mechanism. Copies of the report were distributed to the members during the meeting.



**[Action: DES]**

### 1.3 Publication on 75th Round NSS Report.

The Director of DES informed that the report on the 75th round NSS survey has been approved and sent to the Government and KSSC. The Chairman responded that the NSO recently released the 2022-23 Consumer Expenditure Survey report last month. He suggested that DES, if possible, take the state's figures from this new report and compare them with the data from 2016-17 and 2011-12. He recommended preparing a concise report, not exceeding 20 pages, which would be very useful for the Government and other stakeholders. DES can also adopt a similar approach with the Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE) by utilizing the latest reports published by the Central Government.

The Chairman also emphasized that DES should have a capable team to quickly analyze various reports of this nature. They should be able to prepare a comprehensive state picture based on these national surveys and forward these reports to the Chief Minister's Office, the Finance Minister's Office, and the Planning Board for their attention. This proactive approach would be helpful for the Government and would highlight the importance of DES in future government activities.

**[Action: DES]**

### 1.4 Discussion on improvement on Civil Registration System.

It was noted that the Commission has made several recommendations for improving the Civil Registration System. IKM also implemented some changes in the address field of the registration form. However, the Commission is unaware of whether DES is utilizing the benefits of these changes, and the recommended committee for the Civil Registration System has not yet started functioning. The Commission Members highlighted the need for changes in the civil registration reports, noting that the Central Government has not published the civil registration reports for the past two years. Therefore, there is an opportunity to improve the system.

The Director responded that the Commission's recommendations on improving Civil Registration Statistics are currently under the consideration of the Government.

**[Action: DES]**

### 1.5 Strengthening Survey and Design Division proposal

The Director of DES informed that the proposal for constituting a Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD) is currently under Government consideration. The Chairman reported that a meeting was held last month at the office of the Additional Chief Secretary to discuss the practical implementation of the Commission's recommendations. During that meeting, the ACS informed that the Director could implement those recommendations that fall within his authority as the Head of the Department. Only those recommendations requiring Government permission should be sent to the Government. The Director informed that staff in the Survey and Design, Evaluation and NSS

divisions have been jointly working as a single division though a formal communication in this regard has not been received so far.

The Chairman also informed the meeting that a separate proposal for a state-specific employment survey has been sent to the Planning Board, following a request from the Vice Chairman of the State Planning Board. He emphasized that all these initiatives can be implemented effectively only by establishing a systematic Survey and Design Division within DES.

**[Action: DES]**

#### 1.6 Status of recommendations on Price Data after the Price Manual Revision

The Director of DES informed that the revision of the Price Manual is in the final stage and that all recommendations of the Commission will be included. The Chairman insisted that the revision should address the fact that DES is currently collecting prices for an excessive number of items, and suggested that some unnecessary items, like the parity index of the base year 1950-51, should be suspended.

Commission member, Prof. Madhura Swaminathan commented that collecting such a vast number of items is unnecessary. She suggested that DES should utilize modern methods for price collection, such as online platforms, to reduce the workload. The Director of DES responded that using online platforms for price collection is impractical because user departments like Prisons, Museums, and Hospitals rely on the prices collected by DES for auctioning or buying and selling consumable and non-consumable articles.

Member, Prof. Madhura Swaminathan replied that it would be better to arrange a meeting with these departments to convince them of the benefits of modern methods of price collection. This would reduce the workload, allowing the highly qualified staff in DES to focus on more meaningful efforts.

**[Action: DES]**

#### 1.7 Strengthening State Income Division

The Chairman informed the meeting that three sub-groups of the State Income Committee have submitted their reports to the Government. The Chairman noted that further directions on the matter will come from the Government.

#### 1.8 Follow-up of the implementation of Expert Committee Report on Agriculture Statistics.

The Director of DES informed that a study was conducted in 28 Blocks, 13 Municipalities, and one Corporation in the State to assess the impact of reducing the cluster area from 10 acres to 5 acres. Data of 500 cents was extracted from the EARAS data collected during 2022-23, and estimates were made based on this data. When comparing these estimates with the original estimates based on 1000 cents, the two estimates were found to be somewhat similar. It has been decided to repeat this experiment in another set of Blocks, Municipalities, and Corporations using

the 2023-24 EARAS data. If these results are acceptable, the cluster area can be reduced to 500 cents. It is proposed to submit this as an agenda item in the upcoming HLCC meeting.

Commission Member, Prof. Madhura Swaminathan questioned why DES would need approval from HLCC if the test results are positive. The Chairman clarified that the M. Neelakantan Committee Report on Agriculture Statistics has already been accepted by the Government. Member, Prof. Madhura Swaminathan added that if the estimation reports are consistent, DES should take immediate action to shorten the area and reduce the number of clusters without requiring further approval. The Director of DES responded that while the area of clusters can be reduced from 10 to 5 acres, further studies are needed to determine if the number of clusters can be reduced. Director shall share the results using EARAS 2022 – 23 data to the members. Also, DES shall replicate the exercise for 2023-24 data immediately to ascertain that the reduction in area can be made. This exercise has to be completed before 31<sup>st</sup> August 2024. If the results are found to be positive, the reduction can be made and can be implemented in the rest of the Agriculture Year. The detailed outcome of these exercises would be presented in the Commission's next meeting, if possible.

**[Action: DES]**

#### 1.9 Follow-up in BSLLD

The Director of DES informed that the observations made by the Commission regarding the review of Local Level Statistics have been addressed. Necessary actions are underway in this regard. Detailed discussions have been held with Information Kerala Mission, and steps are being taken to develop an online data repository to facilitate the flow of data from local bodies, departments, and other agencies as required.

The Chairman responded that a complete restructuring of the survey concept and schedule is necessary. The Commission believes that greater clarity on the objectives of the scheme and a thorough re-examination of the contents of the schedule are essential. To achieve this, DES needs to conduct a comprehensive review of the current schedules used in BSLLD to identify areas for deletion or addition. It is crucial to identify the current users of BSLLD and organize workshops involving key stakeholders to reorient the project effectively.

Commission Member, Dr. Surjit Vikraman commented on the BSLLD survey, noting that the investigators are collecting data from local bodies, which is already available with IKM. He pointed out that the BSLLD schedule doesn't seem to add any new information and suggested that there should be a discussion with IKM to extract data in a way that DES can use the same effectively. The core issue, he mentioned, is the lack of coordination between IKM and the Directorate. Additionally, he highlighted that like in other surveys, viz., Mission Antyodaya and Panchayath Development Index, local body authorities have the power to verify and approve the data collected. This verification process is missing in the BSLLD survey, raising concerns about the accuracy of the data collected. The meeting suggested suspending the survey until these modifications are made.

Commission Member, Prof. Madhura Swaminathan recommended that the Director shall assess/review current schedules and usability of data with stakeholders, for restructuring the BSLLD Survey.

**[Action: DES]**

#### **1.10 Follow-up in Business Register**

The Director of DES informed that a separate division has been established under State Income to handle the Business Register. On-going discussions with officials from Information Kerala Mission (IKM) are focused on integrating data from local bodies. The Chairman advised DES to explore the feasibility of developing a comprehensive business register using data from various sources, including local bodies, GST Department, Economic Census, and Annual Survey of Industries.

**[Action: DES]**

#### **1.11 Regarding the Appointment of New Research Associates in the Commission**

It was informed that the Commission has received a letter from the Government requesting a proposal for the appointment of Research Associates within the Commission office. A draft proposal has been prepared, and the Commission is now awaiting Administrative Sanction for the budget. Once approval is received, the Commission will proceed with the necessary steps to make the appointments.

**[Action: KSSC]**

#### **1.12 Continuation of Commission Tenure**

The Chairman announced that the Government has issued an order extending the tenure of the Commission until March 2025.

#### **1.13 Conducting a Workshop on Local Level Statistics**

The Director of DES reported that discussions have been held with the Director General of KILA regarding the organization of a workshop on Local Level Statistics, and the possibilities are being explored. Discussions with IKM have also taken place. Prof. Madhura Swaminathan noted that this topic will be addressed in the agenda of this meeting.

#### **1.14 Data Dissemination Policy of DES**

The Director of DES reported on the current status of open datasets available on the website:

1. Prices: Daily prices, Market Intelligence Prices, Farm Prices, Consumer Price Index (CPI) for IW & AL, etc.
2. Agriculture Statistics: Area, production, and productivity data, as well as land utilization statistics from 1952-53 to 2021-22.
3. Vital Statistics: Birth and death rates, along with registration statistics from 1976 to 2021.
4. Cost of Cultivation
5. IIP Datasets
6. Housing: Building statistics and wage rates.

All other datasets will be published on the site as they become available. The website also features an option for publishing unit level data. All data and publications/reports can be downloaded free of charge. A Data Dissemination Unit (DDU) has been established at the Directorate, and steps are being taken to set up district-level DDUs. It is recommended that DES be responsible for empaneling agencies, with all surveys and studies in the State conducted through these agencies under DES's oversight.

Members commended the design and dashboard of the DES web portal for data sharing and the advanced implementation of Google Analytics. It was emphasized that data should be made available in formats like Word or Excel to ensure easier access and usability for users.

**[Action: DES]**

## **2. Overview of the Commission's activities since the previous meeting.**

The Chairman reported that due to the lack of orders on the continuation of the commission, the Commission did not conduct any workshops or meetings. During this period, the Commission office prepared several reports, including:

- Review of BSLLD Schemes
- Report on Housing Statistics
- Report on Activities in the General Education Department
- Report on Activities in the Collegiate Education Department

All these reports have been sent to the relevant department heads and the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) for further action.

**[Action: DES]**

## **3. Presentation on Industrial Statistics by the Kerala Industries Department.**

The Deputy Director of the Directorate of Industries and Commerce, along with the Research Officer from the Statistics Wing in the Industries Department, attended the meeting and delivered a presentation. The presentation covered the structure of the department, the role of the Statistics Cell, the schemes and data available, report publishing, and the challenges and solutions for building a comprehensive industrial statistical system in Kerala.

The meeting extensively discussed the presentation, and the Commission noted several points for improvement. It was observed that the Directorate of Industries and Commerce Department currently has only one statistical post, occupied by a Research Officer. In contrast, its district offices, headed by Deputy Directors, operate as the second promotion post from the Research Officer. Therefore, restructuring is necessary in the Statistics Cell of the Directorate of Industries and Commerce. The Statistics Cell should be led by a senior-most Deputy Director and supported by a team.

The analysis highlighted a lack of comprehensive data on enterprises in Kerala, with the existing data primarily collected for administrative purposes rather than covering the whole industrial sector. To address this, a new system should be developed to capture all industrial activities in the State. The Statistics Cells in the district offices of the Directorate of Industries and

Commerce is currently assigned a few common duties and primarily performs various non-statistical tasks as directed by the district office heads. A rearrangement of the Statistics Cell's duties in the district offices is necessary for better outcomes.

After strengthening the Statistics Cell within the Directorate of Industries and Commerce, this Cell could conduct regular surveys to gauge the industrial sector's status in Kerala and identify any shortcomings or gaps. The Commission office will prepare a detailed note based on the presentation and submit it to the Director of Industries and Commerce and DES for further action.

Additionally, the Commission suggested exploring the possibility of integrating data from various sources, such as local bodies, Economic Census, and Annual Survey of Industries, to obtain a comprehensive overview of industries in Kerala.

**[Action: DES & KSSC]**

#### **4. Proposal of a Research study to be given to PPRI / Other institutions during 2024-25**

The Chairman informed that the Public Policy Research Institute (PPRI) has proposed a research study on employment. The Commission plans to collaborate with PPRI once Administrative Sanction is received. Commission Member Prof. Madhura Swaminathan noted that while engaging in such a study, it is crucial to carefully consider and manage the expenses involved.

**[Action: KSSC]**

#### **5. Discussion on the Appointment of Research Associates in the Commission**

The Chairman reported that the Commission had received a letter from the Government requesting a proposal for the appointment of Research Associates in the Commission office. A draft proposal has already been prepared. The Commission is now awaiting Administrative Sanction for the budget. Once approval is granted, the Commission will proceed with the necessary steps for the appointments.

**[Action: KSSC]**

#### **6. Approval of the Annual Report for the Year 2023-24.**

The Chairman informed that the Annual Report of the Commission for the year 2023-24 has been prepared. A copy of the draft report was distributed during the meeting. Commission members are requested to review the report and provide valuable suggestions. Members should send their feedback via email. Once all suggestions are received, the report will be finalized and forwarded to the Government.

**[Action: KSSC]**

#### **7. Planning and Discussion on future Workshops to be organized by the Commission**

The Chairman informed that the Commission plans to conduct a workshop on Environmental Statistics in collaboration with the State Planning Board and the Directorate of Economics and

Statistics (DES). Prior to the workshop, preliminary work will be necessary to assess the current status of Environmental Statistics, available reports, and related issues. The workshop can be held in Thiruvananthapuram and will involve inviting key subject experts and relevant officials. The meeting decided to schedule this workshop for October 2024.

Additionally, another workshop focusing on Local Level Statistics will be conducted in collaboration with DES, scheduled for December 2024. KILA, along with officials from the Planning Board and the Local Self Government Department, will also be invited to participate.

The Commission has also decided to organize two district-level workshops to engage with staff from DES. Details regarding the specific districts and dates for these workshops will be communicated to DES at a later time.

**[Action: KSSC& DES]**

#### **8. Discussion on Adhoc surveys to be conducted by DES during 2024-25.**

The Director of DES and his team presented the concepts and schedules for five ad-hoc surveys planned for the financial year 2024-25. The surveys are as follows:

1. Survey on Gross Value Added (GVA) of Other Services: 2024-25
2. Survey on Input Cost of Plantation Crops: 2024-25
3. Survey on Trees Outside Forests: 2024-25
4. Survey on Milk Production, Consumption, and Fodder Cultivation in Kerala: 2024-25 (in collaboration with the Department of Dairy Development)
5. Situation Assessment Survey on Agricultural Households in Kerala: 2024-25 (in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture Development and Farmers Welfare)

The meeting extensively discussed the concepts, objectives, methodologies, and the need for these surveys. The following suggestions were made:

1. Survey on Gross Value Added (GVA) of Other Services: 2024-25

The meeting noted that the National Statistical Office (NSO) has a similar survey report for the year 2022-23. DES was advised to review this report to determine if the anticipated outputs from the current survey are already covered. If necessary, the scope of the survey should be adjusted based on this review.

2. Survey on Input Cost of Plantation Crops: 2024-25

Suggestions were made to revise the survey schedule to include additional details such as the age of the plants. Since this is a sample survey and does not cover all plantations in Kerala, unnecessary questions should be avoided to maintain focus on the primary objectives of the survey. Member Prof. Madhura Swaminathan recommended a pilot survey after incorporating the suggested changes.

### 3. Survey on Trees Outside Forests: 2024-25

DES presented a complex methodology for this survey, modelled after the Forest Survey of India's approach. The Commission suggested suspending the survey with the proposed methodology due to its impracticability and uncertain outcomes.

### 4. Survey on Milk Production, Consumption, and Fodder Cultivation in Kerala: 2024-25

Member Prof. Madhura Swaminathan advised reducing the number of classifications used for cow numbers from the current five. Director DES suggested conducting the survey in two phases, with the current schedules applied to the second phase.

### 5. Situation Assessment Survey on Agricultural Households in Kerala: 2024-25

The meeting discussed the survey's focus on determining whether farmers' income have doubled. The use of the 2011 farmer population frame was deemed inappropriate for this objective. Member Prof. Madhura Swaminathan proposed using the beneficiary list from Krishibhavan instead. It was suggested that the survey should be redesigned for a scheme-based analysis. Members also highlighted that a similar survey conducted at GoI level had faced significant criticism, and a similar approach in the State could attract public criticism once the results are published. The meeting concluded that DES should consult with the Agriculture Department to redesign the survey, focusing on its methodology, objectives, definitions and expected outcomes.

**[Action: DES]**

## **9. Other issues from Members**

No additional issues were raised by the members during the meeting.

Following discussions among the members, it was decided to schedule the next sitting for the Second Week of September 2024.

The meeting concluded at 04:00 PM.



## **2.3 Second Meeting of the Commission on 10th January 2025**

Minutes of the Kerala State Statistical Commission Meeting

Date: 10th January 2025

Venue: Chairman's Chamber, Kerala State Statistical Commission

Chairperson: Sri. P. C. Mohanan, Chairman, Kerala State Statistical Commission

Attendees:

Prof. Madhura Swaminathan - Member

Dr. Surjith Vikraman - Member

Shri. Sreekumar B. - Director (DES) & Member Secretary

Smt. Leeladevi S. - Secretary, KSSC

### **Agenda:**

1. Review of Action Taken Report of the last meeting held on 18/07/2024.
2. Presentation on the activities of the Statistics Wing in the Local Self Government Department (LSGD).
3. Discussion on collaborative activities with external institutions.
4. Discussion on the workshop on the statistical activities of Kannur District Office.
5. Extension of the Commission's Tenure.
6. Review of papers prepared by the Commission Secretariat on Human Resources, State-level CPI, Industrial Statistics, Local Level Statistics and NSS Debt and Investment Survey results.
7. Other issues raised by Commission Members.
8. Scheduling the next meeting of the Commission.

The meeting commenced at 10:30 AM on 10th January 2025. The Chairman welcomed the members and provided an overview of the Commission's activities since the last meeting and initiated discussions on various draft proposals and reports

### **1. Review and Discussion on Action Taken Report from the Last Meeting:**

#### **1.1 Presentation on Education Statistics by the General Education Department, Kerala:**

Following the presentation by the Statistics Wing of the General Education Department, the Commission sent a detailed report to the Department Head and the Director of DES. The Director, DES, responded that necessary steps are being taken within the department. Additionally, Revamping Action Team ( RAT-3 ) is scheduled to visit the Education Department shortly to discuss the recommendations provided by KSSC with the concerned officers and facilitate the implementation

#### **[Action: DES, General Education Department]**

#### **1.2 Presentation on Building Statistics by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics:**

Based on the presentation by the Building Statistics Division, DES, the Commission had sent a report to DES. In response, the Director proposed a revised schedule for data collection, which was

discussed with officials from the Information Kerala Mission (IKM) to facilitate data capture through IKM's online platform.

During meeting, the Director informed that two meetings had been convened with IKM officials. During these discussions, IKM agreed to provide the required data online via an API. Additionally, the Department formally requested IKM to include gender-specific ownership details in the assessment register related to building statistics. A meeting with the Executive Director of IKM is also being planned to further streamline this process.

**[Action: DES]**

### 1.3 Publication on 75th Round NSS Report

In the last meeting, the Director of DES informed that the report on the 75th Round NSS survey has been approved and sent to the Government and KSSC. The Chairman emphasized that DES should have a competent team in place to promptly analyze various reports, such as those published by NSO, and forward these reports to the Chief Minister's Office, the Finance Minister's Office, and the Planning Board for their attention. This proactive approach would be beneficial for the Government and would enhance the visibility of DES in future government initiatives.

The Director of DES responded that three teams have been formed to prepare technical papers based on NSO survey reports. The first team focuses on household surveys, including the PLFS and Consumer Expenditure Survey. The second team handles enterprise surveys, while the third team concentrates on agriculture and price reports. Orientation training has been provided to equip team members to generate specific tables from NSO unit-level data. Currently, the first team is working on a technical paper for the Household Consumer Expenditure Survey, which is expected to be completed by 20th January 2025.

**[Action: DES]**

### 1.4 Discussion on Improvement of the Civil Registration System:

The Commission noted that recommendations had been made for improving the Civil Registration System reporting. IKM had implemented changes in the address field of the registration form. However, the Commission is unaware of whether DES is fully utilizing these enhancements, and the recommended committee for the Civil Registration System has not yet started functioning.

The Director informed that the Commission's recommendations for improving Civil Registration Statistics are under Government consideration. A proposal for forming a committee to enhance Civil Registration Statistics was submitted through Letter No. DES/2856/2023-VS(2)-Part (1) dated 04/12/2023 and Letter No. DES/3290/2023-PL(2) dated 18/03/2024. The Government sought confirmation regarding Mr. Narayanan Unni's willingness to serve as Committee Chairman. A response affirming his acceptance was sent via Letter No. DES/3290/2023-KLSSSP1 dated 17/07/2024. The proposal remains under review by the Government.

The Chairman highlighted that DES has not published the Civil Registration report since 2021. This issue was discussed, and the Director explained that the report relies on birth and death data provided by IKM. A coding error in the IKM database caused discrepancies in the data, necessitating

corrections. The Director assured the members that he had already spoken with IKM officials to resolve these issues. Once the corrected data is received, the pending reports on Vital Statistics will be published.

The Chairman emphasized that the discrepancies stemmed from coding errors rather than data inaccuracies, making it a fixable issue. He urged DES to maintain regular communication with IKM officials and expedite the publication of pending reports.

**[Action: DES]**

#### 1.5 Strengthening Survey Division :

The Director, DES, informed that the proposal for the formation of the Survey Division is currently under Government consideration. At the Directorate level, the sections proposed to be integrated into the Survey Division have already been working collaboratively in anticipation of approval and have also taken on additional responsibilities. However, at the field level, there is a lack of designated officers to carry out operational activities. For effective implementation of activities at the grassroots level, formal approval from the Government is imperative. The Director also mentioned that the divisions proposed for integration to form Survey division are currently collectively associating with all survey related activities including monitoring the SAS Survey being conducted for the Agriculture Department.

The Chairman stressed the importance of securing formal approval as soon as possible to ensure the structured and effective functioning of the division.

**[Action: DES]**

#### 1.6 Status of Recommendations on Price Data after the Price Manual Revision:

The Director informed the meeting that the works related to the revision of the Price Manual have been completed, incorporating the recommendations suggested by the Commission.

#### 1.7 Strengthening State Income Division:

The Chairman informed the meeting that three sub-groups of the State Income Committee have submitted their reports to the Government. The State Income Division should prepare plans to implement these recommendations.

**[Action: DES]**

#### 1.8 Follow-up of the Implementation of the Expert Committee Report on Agriculture Statistics:

The Director DES informed that to reduce the workload of Investigators in EARAS Scheme, DES conducted a study to estimate data for 5-acre area using data from the agricultural year 2022–23 in 28 blocks, 13 municipalities, and one corporation. The results were found to be moreover similar to the estimation results of 10-acre area. Based on this, it was decided to conduct the same

experiment in another set of 28 blocks, 13 municipalities, and one corporation using data for the agricultural year 2023–24.

Assistant Director (EARAS), Shri. Radhakrishna Pillai R. and Research Assistant Shri. Saju K. presented the results during the meeting. The analysis revealed that for most of the crops, the estimates for 10-acre and 5-acre area were similar, showing differences ranging from 1% to 6% in most cases and a maximum difference of 10% for certain rare crops in some districts. The Director stated that there are only minor variations and the 5-acre data is close to the 10-acre data. The Department had conformed to the neighbourhood concept of cluster sampling method from 2023-24 onwards.

The Director also noted that historically, cluster area of the EARAS scheme was initially set at 5 acre before being raised to 7.5 acre and later to 10 acre. A review of old records did not reveal any documented reason for increasing the cluster areas. Therefore, the Director suggested reducing the cluster area back to 5 acre. Steps taken to reduce cluster area from 10 acre to 5 acre will be informed in the 26th HLCC meeting to be held shortly.

The Chairman highlighted the importance of implementing the recommendations of the Neelakandan Committee Report on Agriculture Statistics, particularly the suggestion to reduce the number of clusters. The Director of DES responded by emphasizing that reducing the cluster area is more critical than reducing the number of clusters, as it would significantly alleviate the workload of investigators. While reducing the number of clusters remains under consideration, the immediate priority for DES is to reduce the cluster area. Steps are being taken to address this issue, and further updates will be provided after the HLCC is over.

**[Action: DES]**

#### 1.9 Follow-up in BSLLD:

The Director DES informed that the observations made by the Commission regarding the review of Local Level Statistics have been addressed. A meeting was held with officials of Information Kerala Mission (IKM) on 07-10-2024 regarding the sharing of data on Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD) via API. IKM indicated that data could be shared only after completion of the KSMART application. Efforts to restructure schedules related to the BSLLD survey are currently underway.

The Department has initiated steps to create an online data repository integrating information from various sources, including IKM. Additionally, Kannur district office conducted a Vivarasanchayika survey on local-level statistics, collecting comprehensive data from local bodies at the grassroots level using census methodology. Data was collected from all buildings in 47 local bodies in Kannur district during the first phase. The survey report has been finalized and will be published soon in the presence of the Honourable Chief Minister. Plans to replicate this survey across all districts in the coming years are being considered.

However, Chairman and members raised concerns about the extensive questionnaire used in the survey and its practicality for periodic updates. Member Prof. Madhura Swaminathan suggested limiting the scope of information collected in such surveys to ensure feasibility. Member Dr.

SurjithVikraman recommended studying the data already available in the IKM system and exploring the possibility of standardizing data collection within the IKM framework. The Chairman's point about the need for DES to play a guiding role in these surveys is crucial. As the nodal agency for data, DES should provide expert advice on best practices, helping to avoid conceptual errors or issues in data collection. Their expertise is crucial for ensuring the survey's effectiveness and alignment with existing frameworks, while also avoiding unnecessary or redundant data collection.

**[Action: DES]**

#### 1.10 Follow-up on Business Register

In the last meeting, the Chairman advised DES to explore the feasibility of developing a comprehensive business register using data from various sources, including local bodies, the GST Department, the Economic Census and the Annual Survey of Industries.

In response, the Director stated that the feasibility of preparing a Business Register based on data from various sources, such as local bodies, the GST Department, and the Economic Census, has been examined by DES. Given the challenges of compiling comprehensive and time-based data on business establishments, it was proposed that the register could be created using information from enterprises that are registered or have renewed their registration with local bodies. This register could then be regularly updated using the online registration data from these institutions.

A request has been submitted to the officials of the Information Kerala Mission (IKM) for their support in this matter. Ongoing discussions are focused on updating the KSMART module to include the required details for preparing the Business Register. An upcoming meeting with the Executive Director of IKM is scheduled, along with plans for a formal discussion with the GST Department. The Chairman also noted that the 8th Economic Census is set to commence in 2025, with DES representing the state of Kerala in this initiative. This will contribute to the development of the Business Register.

Prof. Madhura Swaminathan mentioned that all administrative data requirements of DES are ultimately being processed through the IKM software. It would be beneficial to conduct a separate meeting with IKM officials to discuss the data needs of DES and the standardization of data collection in the IKM application to better suit DES's requirements for various schemes.

**[Action: DES]**

#### 1.11 Appointment of New Research Associates in the Commission

In the last meeting, the Secretary informed that the Commission was awaiting Administrative Sanction for the budget to appoint new Research Associates. The Administrative Sanction has now been received from the Government. However, due to budgetary constraints, the appointment of new Research Associates has been put on hold for the current financial year.

### 1.12 Data Dissemination Policy of DES

In the last meeting, the Director of DES reported that numerous datasets from various schemes are available on the website. Commission members also commended the design and dashboard of the DES web portal for data sharing, as well as the advanced implementation of Google Analytics. It was emphasized that data should be made available in formats such as Word or Excel to ensure easier access and usability for users.

In this meeting, the Director of DES reported that a Data Dissemination Unit has been established at the Directorate. This unit has been working extensively to produce products that facilitate effective dissemination. The Department's website has already been designed ergonomically to meet the requirements of all types of users.

### **2. Presentation on the Activities of the Statistics Wing in the Local Self Government Department (LSGD)**

The Statistics Wing in the LSGD Principal Directorate delivered a presentation on its activities. Deputy Directors Mrs.Divya and Mrs. Maya, along with Assistant Director Mrs.Taahira K.M., presented the roles, responsibilities, staff structure, and suggestions for improving the division's activities in the LSGD.

The meeting held a detailed discussion on the presentation and observed that while the wing handles numerous responsibilities, these are largely confined to departmental tasks. Most of the department's activities are non-statistical in nature, with irregular and ad hoc data requirements from the LSGD division.

The Statistics Wing highlighted challenges in data collection methods, which added to the complexity of their tasks. The meeting also noted a lack of coordination between the Statistics Wing in the Directorate and staff in block and district offices. Furthermore, the absence of a well-defined work distribution framework was identified as a hindrance to producing consistent statistical reports within the department. The Director suggested that the Statistics wing of LSGD should liaise with DES and Revamping Action Team (RAT) is ready to support in improving their Statistical activities.

### **3. Discussion on Collaborative Activities with External Institutions**

The Chairman informed that the Public Policy Research Institute had proposed conducting a workshop in collaboration with KSSC on the topic of Employment Statistics in Kerala. The Chairman highlighted the relevance of this topic in the current context of Kerala.

The meeting held a detailed discussion on the execution of the workshop, its objectives, and the papers to be presented. Member Madhura Swaminathan suggested that young professionals from institutions such as GIFT, CDS and the Planning Board who are familiar with unit-level data should be invited to participate in the workshop.

**[Action: KSSC]**

#### 4. Discussion on the Workshop on the Statistical Activities of Kannur District Office

The Chairman informed that the Commission plans to conduct a workshop in the Kannur District Office of DES during this financial year. The workshop will focus on the activities of DES at the district level, aiming to identify challenges, solutions, and areas for improvement.

The Director of DES added that *Vivarasanchayika*, a new initiative related to local-level statistics, has been nearly completed in Kannur District. Its release is scheduled for January, pending confirmation of the Chief Minister's availability for the release function. The proposed KSSC workshop can be scheduled on a date close to this event for better coordination.

The Chairman also suggested that another workshop, focusing on either Local-Level Statistics or Environmental Statistics, be conducted in collaboration with DES during this financial year. The Chairman instructed the Director of DES to choose the most feasible and relevant topic between the two and inform KSSC at the earliest.

[Action: KSSC& DES]

#### 5. Extension of the Commission's Tenure

The Chairman informed the meeting that the tenure of the Commission is set to conclude on 13th March 2025. After deliberation, it was decided to formally notify the Government about the completion of the Commission's term and request suitable action

The Chairman also expressed concern that several key recommendations of the Commission, including those on **State Income Division**, **DES Staff Restructuring**, and the **Formulation of a Survey Division**, have not been implemented despite being submitted several months ago. Members noted the lack of progress on these critical recommendations and resolved to take this up with the Secretary of Planning and Economic Affairs to discuss these matters and emphasize the importance of prompt action.

[Action: KSSC]

#### 6. Review of Papers Prepared by the Commission Secretariat on Human Resources of DES, State-level CPI, Industrial Statistics, Local Level Statistics and NSS Debt and Investment Survey Results

The Chairman informed the meeting that Commission officials had prepared reports on the Human Resources of DES, State-level CPI, Industrial Statistics, Local-Level Statistics, and the NSS Debt and Investment Survey. Copies of these reports were distributed to the members for their review.

Assistant Director Shri Ratheesh P.N. presented key points on the report Local-level Statistics in Kerala, explaining the current state of local-level statistics in the State, the availability of administrative data, the staffing of the Department of Economics and Statistics (DES) at the LSGD, various DES schemes related to local-level statistics, and the challenges, opportunities, and the need for establishing a comprehensive local-level statistical system in Kerala.

Member Madhura Swaminathan recommended forwarding the report to the Planning Board for further discussion and proposed organizing a workshop or meeting with the Planning Board to take necessary steps on the matter.

[Action: KSSC & DES]

## **7. Other Issues from Members**

### **7.1 Integration of KSSC with SASA**

The Chairman informed the meeting that the Director DES had sent a proposal to the Commission regarding the integration of KSSC and SASA for administrative purposes. In the proposal, the Director suggested that, since the two offices are located in the same building and the staff working in both are from the same department, integrating the offices would allow some staff to be shifted from SASA to DES to address staff shortages at DES.

The meeting discussed the matter, and the Chairman opined that while the integration of SASA and KSSC is beneficial, care must be taken to avoid any conflicts in reporting work-related matters when the Secretary of KSSC is given additional charge of SASA. He also emphasized that SASA and KSSC are independent bodies. To streamline the workflow between the two organizations, it would be preferable to appoint the Secretary of KSSC as the Director of SASA in full charge, a position that was previously held by a Deputy Director or Joint Director from DES.

The Director of DES recommended transforming SASA into a registered society to enhance its functionality in the future. However, the Chairman expressed concerns that such a move could result in the organization operating outside the department's control. He stressed the importance of reconsidering this proposal to ensure that SASA remains under the department's administrative purview.

**[Action: KSSC & DES]**

### **7.2 Survey on other crops in the Plantation Sector**

The Chairman noted that a workshop with central agencies like spices board, had discussed the issue other crops cultivated in plantation areas, noting that there may be a large area dedicated to cultivating such crops. Currently, DES does not account for crops like pepper, cashew, and others grown in plantation areas when estimating agricultural statistics. As a result, there may be an underestimation in the calculation of area and production for certain crops, and discrepancies between DES data and those of other departments or agencies working with these crops. For example, the area and production estimates for pepper by DES and the Spices Board are different, which could be due to DES's underestimation. Currently, there are no estimates or data available on this subject. Therefore, it was suggested that DES should conduct a study to gather the necessary data. The Director of DES expressed concerns about the difficulty of securing funds for such studies. The Chairman responded, stating that a substantial amount of funding is not required and that, at the very least, a sample study could be conducted using DES's available human resources. This type of study is crucial for agricultural statistics, as data on these crops should be get included.

**[Action: DES]**

## **8. Scheduling the next meeting of the Commission.**

The meeting decided to convene the next session on 17th February 2025. The meeting concluded at 04:30 PM.



## **2.4 Third Meeting of the Commission on 17<sup>th</sup> February 2025.**

### Minutes of the Kerala State Statistical Commission Meeting

**Date:** 17th February 2025

**Venue:** Chairman's Chamber, Kerala State Statistical Commission

**Chairperson:** Sri. P. C. Mohanan, Chairman, Kerala State Statistical Commission

#### **Attendees:**

1. Prof. Madhura Swaminathan - Member
2. Dr. Surjit Vikraman - Member
3. Shri. Sreekumar B. - Director (DES) & Member Secretary
4. Smt. Leeladevi S. - Secretary, KSSC

#### **Agenda:**

1. Review and discussion on the Action Taken Report from the previous meeting.
2. Formulation of a Release Calendar for State Domestic Product (SDP) and related aggregates by the State Income Division of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES).
3. Presentation on the activities of the Statistics Wing in the Labour Department.
4. Discussion on the workshops to be organized by the Commission in collaboration with the Department of Economics and Statistics (DES).
5. Deliberation on the extension of the Commission's tenure.
6. Discussion on the Chief Minister's meeting on improving the State Statistical System
7. Other issues raised by members.

The meeting commenced at 12:30 PM on 17th February 2025. The Chairman welcomed the members and provided an overview of the Commission's activities since the last meeting and initiated discussions on various draft proposals and reports

### **1. Review and Discussion on the Action Taken Report from the Last Meeting**

#### *1.1 Presentation on Education Statistics by the General Education Department, Kerala*

In the last meeting, the Commission discussed the report sent to the **Education Department Head** and the **Director of DES**, based on the presentation by the **Statistics Wing of the General Education Department**.

In the present meeting, the **Chairman** informed the members that the **Education Department** has provided a detailed reply to the report. The response indicates that steps will be taken to implement the Commission's recommendations. Key points from the response include:

- The **Statistics Wing** in the Education Department collects data required for the department as well as for various **state and central government projects**.
- From this year onwards, data from **unrecognized schools** will also be collected.
- No separate data is being collected for the **Sammedham software**; instead, the data available in **Sammedham** is sourced from **Sampoorna software**.
- **UDISE Plus**, the software for education data, is developed and managed by the **Central Ministry** and collects data from all **recognized and unrecognized schools**. Due to this, discrepancies exist between the data in **UDISE Plus** and the state's **Sammedham portal**.

- To obtain **unit-level data from UDISE Plus**, an agreement must be signed between the **State and Central Government**. Steps are being taken to finalize this agreement. Once access is granted, the **Statistics Wing** in the Education Department will be able to collect data from all schools in the state, conduct analyses, and improve data quality in the future.
- Kerala has also expressed its interest in implementing **APAAR (Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry)** at the central level.

The **Director, DES**, informed the Commission that **Revamping Action Team (RAT-3) meetings** are scheduled on **24th, 25th, and 27th February 2025**. These meetings will discuss all relevant issues with the **Head of the Statistics Cell** and its reporting officer.

[Action: DES,]

### 1.2 Presentation on Building Statistics by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Based on the presentation by the **Building Statistics Division, DES**, the Commission had sent a report to **DES**. In response, the **Director** proposed a revised schedule for data collection, which was discussed with officials from the **Information Kerala Mission (IKM)** to facilitate data capture through IKM's online platform.

During the meeting, the **Director** informed that officials from the **Labour and Housing Division, DES**, visited the **Information Kerala Mission (IKM) office** at the **Public Office in Thiruvananthapuram** and met with the **Chief of Administration**. The **IKM officer** explained that there is a delay in providing the data due to the **incomplete implementation of KSMART software**. The **IKM official** assured that once **KSMART** is fully operational, permission will be granted to the **Director of Economics and Statistics** to access the data.

[Action: DES]

### 1.3 Progress Update on Technical Reports by DES based on NSO and Other Surveys

In the last meeting, the Director of DES informed the Commission that, as per previous discussions, three competent teams have been formed to promptly analyze various reports, including those published by the National Statistics Office (NSO). These teams are responsible for preparing technical papers based on NSO survey reports and forwarding them to the Chief Minister's Office, the Finance Minister's Office, and the Planning Board for their attention.

To enhance their capabilities, orientation training has been provided to team members, enabling them to generate specific tables from NSO unit-level data. The first team has been working on a technical paper for the Household Consumer Expenditure Survey, which was expected to be completed by 20th January 2025.

In the present meeting, the Director added that the initial draft of the technical report was prepared by comparing the results of the Household Consumption Expenditure (HCE) survey for 2022–23 with previous surveys. However, on 30th January 2025, the National Statistics Office (NSO) published the HCE report for 2023–24. Consequently, the draft report is currently being revised to incorporate the latest data from the 2023–24 report and will be completed shortly.

[Action: DES]

#### 1.4 Discussion on the Improvement of the Civil Registration System

In the last meeting, the Commission noted that the recommendations for improving the Civil Registration System had not yet been implemented, and the recommended committee on vital statistics was still not functioning. The Chairman also highlighted that DES had not published the Civil Registration report since 2021.

During the meeting, the Director informed that a proposal for improving the Civil Registration System has been submitted to the Government. Based on the decision of an online meeting chaired by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, it was decided to review the proposed restructuring of DES through a group to be chaired by the Chief Secretary and Chairman of KSSC, with the Additional Chief Secretary of the Planning and Economic Affairs Department and the Director of Economics and Statistics as members.

The delay in publishing the Vital Statistics report after 2021 was attributed to a coding error in the IKM database, which caused discrepancies in the data. The tables have now been revised after correcting the errors found in the 2022 data. The report for 2022 is expected to be finalized by 28th February 2025, and the report for 2023 has already been completed and will be published once the 2022 report is finalized.

**[Action: Planning and Economic Affairs Department & DES]**

#### 1.5 Strengthening Survey Division

Director DES informed that the proposal for the establishment of the Survey Division is currently under the consideration of the Government. Based on the decision of an online meeting chaired by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, it was decided to review the proposed restructuring of DES through a working group chaired by the Chief Secretary and Chairman of KSSC, along with the Additional Chief Secretary of the Planning and Economic Affairs Department and the Director of Economics and Statistics.

**[Action: Planning and Economic Affairs Department]**

#### 1.6 Status of Recommendations on Price Data after the Price Manual Revision:

The Director informed the meeting that the works related to the revision of the Price Manual have been completed, incorporating the recommendations suggested by the Commission.

#### 1.7 Strengthening State Income Division:

Director DES informed to the meeting that the proposal regarding the strengthening of the structure of SAD has been sent to the Government. Based on the decision of an online meeting chaired by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, it was decided to review the proposed restructuring of DES by a working group chaired by the Chief Secretary and Chairman of KSSC, along with the Additional Chief Secretary of the Planning and Economic Affairs Department and the Director of Economics and Statistics.

Meanwhile, plans are being prepared to implement some recommendations. DES presented a detailed presentation, including these recommendations, during the annual regional training programme held in Gujarat in October. These suggestions have also been officially communicated to the CSO in the wake of base year revision discussions. Additionally, actions are being taken to utilize

state-specific input costs in the crop sector from the new CSS and the ad hoc survey 'Input Cost of Plantation Sector'.

**[Action: Planning and Economic Affairs Department & DES ]**

#### 1.8 Follow-up on the Implementation of the Expert Committee Report on Agriculture Statistics

In the last meeting, the Director of DES informed the Commission that, to reduce the workload of investigators under the EARAS Scheme, DES conducted a study to estimate data for a 5-acre area using agricultural year 2022–23 data from 28 blocks, 13 municipalities, and one corporation. A similar exercise was conducted for 2023–24 data. The Director and his team presented the results in the last KSSC meeting, which showed that the estimates for the 5-acre area were largely comparable to those for the 10-acre area. The analysis revealed that, for most crops, the estimates from the two cluster sizes differed by only 1% to 6%, with a maximum difference of 10% observed for certain rare crops in some districts. The Director stated that these variations were minor; confirming that the 5-acre estimates closely matched those from the 10-acre clusters.

Based on these findings, the Director suggested reducing the cluster area from 10 acres to 5 acres. The steps taken for this reduction will be presented in the 26th HLCC meeting. In the present meeting, the Director informed that the HLCC agenda has been finalized, and the meeting will be convened shortly.

**[Action: DES]**

#### 1.9 Follow-up in BSLLD:

Director DES informed that the Kannur Vivara Sanchayika Project was implemented in 46 local bodies, out of which 45 have been completed. The reports for all these 45 local bodies are ready for release. As part of the survey replication across all districts, necessary updates have been made in the web application and mobile app, with further modifications to be carried out as needed during implementation in other local bodies.

Regarding the Open Data Repository, a technical proposal has been sought from the startup M/s Bayesian Ways LLP, which was technically reviewed in the IT Technical Committee meeting held at DES on 20-12-2024. The external committee members from KSITM and DUK have agreed with the proposal, subject to a minor modification that includes phase-wise development. Plans are in place to integrate all secondary data from various sources, including IKM, into the Open Data Repository, with login access provided to the relevant stakeholders. The proposal for the Open Data Repository will be submitted to the government for sanction to implement it in the next financial year. Efforts are also underway to study the data already available with IKM and to restructure schedules related to the BSLLD survey. Once the data from IKM is shared via API, it will be integrated into the proposed repository.

**[Action: DES]**

#### 1.10 Follow-up on Business Register

In the last meeting, the Chairman advised DES to explore the feasibility of developing a comprehensive Business Register by integrating data from various sources, including local bodies, the GST Department, the Economic Census, and the Annual Survey of Industries.

Prof. Madhura Swaminathan, member, highlighted that all administrative data required by DES is ultimately processed through the IKM software. She suggested that a separate meeting with IKM officials would be beneficial to discuss DES's data requirements and explore standardizing data collection in the IKM application to better align with DES's needs across various schemes.

During the meeting, the Director, DES, stated that a comprehensive framework for developing a Business Register could be formulated using data from the 8th Economic Census, scheduled for next year. This framework could be continuously updated using live registration data of establishments from local bodies, provided by IKM. Discussions have already been held regarding the development of a module in the K-SMART portal, and the process is currently underway. Additionally, discussions with the GST Department have been initiated to explore the potential use of its data for GSDP estimation and related economic aggregates.

**[Action: DES]**

#### 1.11 Review of Papers Prepared by the Commission Secretariat

In the last meeting, the Chairman informed the Commission that officials had prepared reports on various topics, including Human Resources in DES, State-Level CPI, Industrial Statistics, and Local-Level Statistics. Copies of these reports were distributed to the members for their review.

**[Action: KSSC & DES]**

#### 1.12 Integration of SASA with KSSC

In the last meeting, the Commission discussed the proposal from the Director, DES, regarding the integration of SASA and KSSC for administrative purposes.

During the meeting, the Director, DES, stated that the department supports the views of the Chairman, KSSC, as discussed in the previous meeting. Steps are being taken to establish SASA as a center of excellence by granting it autonomous status.

**[Action: DES]**

#### 1.13 Survey on Other Crops in the Plantation Sector

In the last meeting, the Chairman suggested that DES conduct a study on other crops cultivated in plantation areas, highlighting that a substantial portion of land might be dedicated to such crops, which are currently not accounted for in DES's agricultural statistics estimates. In response, the Director, DES, stated in the current meeting that the suggestion will be duly considered.

**[Action: DES]**

### **2. Formulation of a Release Calendar for State Domestic Product (SDP) and Related Aggregates by the State Income Division of DES**

The Director, DES, informed that CSO has recently introduced a revised release calendar for publishing State Income Estimates and has advised States and Union Territories to adjust their compilation schedules accordingly. Currently, DES does not have a structured release calendar for publishing State Domestic Product (SDP), District Domestic Product (DDP), and related aggregates. Therefore, it is essential to establish a formal release schedule for State Income Estimates.

At present, DES submits its estimates to CSO in August each year, and CSO publishes the State Domestic Product estimates, including Kerala's, in September. Simultaneously, DES also submits these estimates to the State Finance Department and the State Planning Board. However, DES publishes these estimates on its web portal only after the State Planning Board releases the Economic Review in February. This results in a nearly six-month delay between CSO's publication and DES's release, leading to confusion among users.

To address this issue, the Chairman suggested that DES align the publication of SDP estimates with NAD's release calendar. The meeting recommended that DES determine a release date that is both convenient and closely aligned with NAD's schedule and communicate this calendar to NAD, the State Planning Board, and the State Finance Department. Additionally, the Chairman noted that DES currently lacks a precise methodology for preparing Advance Estimates of SDP. To resolve this, it was proposed to organize a meeting with the State Income Division to develop a standardized methodology. Furthermore, a fixed calendar date for publishing Advance Estimates of SDP is also required.

**[Action: DES]**

### **3. Presentation on the Activities of the Statistics Wing in the Labour Commissionerate**

The Statistics Wing in the Labour Commissionerate delivered a presentation on its activities. Research Officer Shri. Anil Kumar C, along with Statistical Assistant Suresh Kumar, provided an overview of the division's roles, responsibilities, staff structure, available data, and suggestions for improving its activities within the Labour Commissionerate.

Following the presentation, the meeting engaged in a detailed discussion and observed that the division handles a wide range of data. It was suggested that the measuring units used in labour statistics reports should be standardized. Additionally, concerns were raised regarding the data collection process, as the division currently gathers information from its various offices solely through email, highlighting the absence of a robust IT-enabled data collection mechanism. Despite possessing a vast repository of significant data, the division's data dissemination practices were found to be inadequate in meeting modern requirements. It was recommended that necessary modifications be made to enhance data dissemination and align it with contemporary needs.

**[Action: Labour Commissionerate]**

### **4. Discussion on Workshops to be Organized by the Commission in Collaboration with DES**

In the last meeting, it was decided to conduct a workshop in Kannur District in collaboration with DES to review its activities at the district level, aiming to identify challenges, solutions, and areas for improvement.

In the present meeting, the Director, DES, proposed scheduling the workshop close to the release date of the Kannur Vivara Sanchayika Report. The reports were initially planned for release by the Hon'ble Chief Minister; however efforts are now being made to secure a date from the Hon'ble Minister for LSG for the event.

Additionally, the Chairman recalled the plan to organize another workshop during the current financial year, focusing on either Local-Level Statistics or Environmental Statistics, in collaboration with DES. It was noted that a suggestion to hold detailed consultations on local level statistics was

made to the State Planning Board. It is hoped that suitable initiative will come from the Planning Board.

**[Action: DES]**

## **5. Extension of the Commission's Tenure**

The Chairman reminded the meeting that the tenure of the Commission is set to conclude on 13th March 2025. As decided in the last meeting, the Commission Secretariat has sent a letter to the Government, informing them about the tenure's conclusion and is awaiting a response from the Government.

**[Action: Planning and Economic Affairs Department]**

## **6. Discussion on the Chief Minister's Meeting on Improving the State Statistical System**

The Chairman informed the meeting that the Hon'ble Chief Minister convened a discussion with Commission regarding improvements to the State Statistical System. The meeting was attended by the Vice Chairman of the State Planning Board, the Chief Secretary, the Secretary of the Planning and Economic Affairs Department, the Director of DES, the Director of PIEMD, and other senior officials. During the meeting, the Chairman presented the Commission's views through a presentation. After deliberations, it was decided to form a committee to implement the Commission's recommendations. The process is now awaiting further steps from the Government.

**[Action: Planning and Economic Affairs Department]**

## **7. Other issues raised by members**

No other issues were discussed.

The meeting concluded at 05:00 PM. It was decided that the next meeting will be scheduled based on the Government's decision regarding the Commission's tenure.

## **2.5 Other Meetings of the Commission**

- The Chairman delivered a keynote address at the meeting held at the Directorate of Economics and Statistics on 30.08.2024, regarding the estimation of area and production of horticulture crops.
- A meeting was conducted by the Chairman, KSSC, with Dr. Joy P. Elamon, former Director of the Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA), on 24.10.2024 at the Chairman's Chamber, Thiruvananthapuram, to discuss matters related to Local Level Statistics..
- The Chairman delivered a keynote address at the workshop on Local Level Statistics conducted by the State Planning Board in collaboration with the Department of Economics and Statistics.



### **3. Report on Workshop conducted by Commission**

#### **3.1 Workshop on Employment Data in Kerala: Coverage, Issues, and Concerns**

The Kerala State Statistical Commission (KSSC), in collaboration with the Public Policy Research Institute (PPRI), organized the **WORKSHOP ON EMPLOYMENT DATA IN KERALA: COVERAGE, ISSUES AND CONCERNS** on February 18, 2025 at Government Guest House Thycaud. The workshop aimed to assess the current status of employment data in the state, explore new initiatives, and examine the availability and use of administrative data across various Government Departments and Agencies. It brought together experts and stakeholders to identify critical gaps, challenges, and opportunities in employment data collection and utilization, with the objective of strengthening the data ecosystem to support evidence-based policymaking in Kerala.

Senior subject experts and representatives from government departments actively participated in the workshop. The event was inaugurated by Prof. K.N. Harilal, Chairman of the 7th Kerala State Finance Commission. Notable speakers included Dr. James Jacob, Managing Director of Plantation Corporation of Kerala Ltd., Kottayam; Prof. Vinoj Abraham from the Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram; Smt. Josephine J., Chief Decentralized Planning Division, Kerala State Planning Board; Prof. K.J. Joseph, Director of the Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation; and Dr. G. Raveendran from the Laurie Baker Centre for Habitat Studies, Thiruvananthapuram.

Representatives from various Government institutions and agencies such as the Department of Employment, the Department of Economics and Statistics, Haritha Keralam Mission, Kudumbashree Mission, Kerala Development and Innovation Strategy Council (K-DISC), and NORKA Roots also participated in the workshop. These departments and agencies shared insights on the administrative data available within their respective organizations, discussing its significance, limitations, and potential applications.

Dr. James Jacob, Managing Director of Plantation Corporation of Kerala Ltd, delivered a presentation on “Workers Statistics and Issues in the Plantation Sector in Kerala.” He provided a detailed overview of the major plantation crops in the state and highlighted the challenges currently faced by the sector. Particular emphasis was laid on the rubber industry, which once held immense potential but witnessed a decline in opportunities due to policy stagnation and missed investment windows over recent decades. Dr. Jacob elaborated on the employment opportunities available within the plantation sector and the key constraints that limit its productivity and profitability, especially in the rubber segment. He presented a year-wise comparison of rubber productivity, underlining how stagnant yields and external market pressures have further affected the sector. The presentation called for strategic interventions to revive and harness the full potential of plantations in Kerala, especially in boosting employment and ensuring sustainable economic contributions from this traditionally significant sector.

Prof. V.K. Viswanathan from Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Amritapuri, Kollam, presented on the topic “Employment Dynamics in Plantation and Small-holder Sectors in Kerala: An Assessment of Data Sources, Trends and Data Gaps.” The presentation offered a comparative overview of the major plantation sectors in Kerala and examined employment trends within these sectors. Prof. Viswanathan analyzed the declining production levels and the resulting shifts in labour market dynamics, particularly affecting both large plantations and smallholder farms. Emphasis was placed on the necessity of new empirical research to address critical data gaps, especially in terms of local-level data. The presentation also explored the working and living conditions of plantation labourers, highlighting wage issues, gender disparities, healthcare concerns, disease prevalence, instances of indirect child employment, and inadequate infrastructure. Additionally, Prof. Viswanathan discussed the employment data available through the five major commodity boards—Rubber, Coffee, Tea, Spices, and Cardamom—as well as other governmental and non-governmental data sources. The need for more localized, inclusive studies focusing on labour hiring patterns, social protection, health, sanitation, and gender dimensions was emphasized as essential for effective policy formulation.

Prof. Harikurup K.K., Advisor to the 7th Finance Commission of Kerala, presented on the “Palliative Care Landscape of Kerala: The Need for Accounting Labour.” His presentation outlined the concept, origins, and growing importance of palliative care, particularly in light of rising life expectancy and the increasing burden of non-communicable diseases. He underscored that palliative care, as defined by the WHO, is vital in ensuring quality of Death and dignity for patients facing life-threatening illnesses. Kerala’s Neighbourhood Network in Palliative Care (NNPC), globally recognized by WHO, was highlighted as a model initiative. Prof. Harikurup provided a national overview of palliative care infrastructure, with Kerala emerging as a leader in offering comprehensive services, far ahead of many other Indian states. The presentation also covered the employment potential within this sector and pointed to significant disparities in workforce distribution. He stressed that Kerala must continue to lead the development of the palliative care model, without waiting for slower-moving national counterparts, and highlighted the urgent need to formalize labour involved in this critical healthcare area.

Smt. Remya K, Assistant Director from the Department of Economics and Statistics, delivered a presentation on the topic “Employment Data in Kerala: Coverage, Issues, and Concerns in National Sample Survey.” In her presentation, she elaborated on key indicators used in assessing employment and unemployment, drawing particular focus on various rounds of the National Sample Survey (NSS) conducted in India. She also provided a comparative perspective by referencing international employment surveys such as the Current Population Survey (United States), EU-LFS (European Union), and India’s own Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS). A detailed explanation was given on the methodology, conceptual framework, and year-wise estimations of PLFS, along with dissemination of related employment estimates. However, Smt. Remya highlighted several limitations of the PLFS, including the non-inclusion of Kerala in certain survey rounds, low sample sizes, and the lack of district-level estimates and sector-wise representation. She pointed out the unique employment context of Kerala, especially the substantial presence of migrant workers in the construction and agriculture sectors, as well as the seasonal movement of labour across districts and states. These factors complicate the tracking and documentation of employment patterns. Furthermore, she emphasized that PLFS data alone is insufficient to generate accurate labour force estimates for

calculating state income and producing district-level income estimates. The presentation concluded by stressing the importance of robust employment and unemployment data as essential tools for evaluating economic health and societal well-being. It was suggested that leveraging such data effectively can empower policymakers to design targeted employment strategies and mitigate the impacts of joblessness, thereby promoting a more inclusive and resilient economy.

Smt. Josephine, Chief of the Decentralised Planning Division, Kerala State Planning Board, Thiruvananthapuram, made a presentation on the topic “Employment Statistics of SCs and STs in Kerala: Need for a Wider Coverage.” In her presentation, she emphasized the importance of having detailed and comprehensive employment statistics specific to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in Kerala. She highlighted the existing data limitations in capturing the employment patterns and challenges faced by these communities, particularly in the context of inclusive development and equitable access to livelihood opportunities. The presentation pointed out that most existing surveys and statistical reports often lack adequate representation of SC and ST populations, leading to an underestimation of their economic contributions and employment challenges.

Prof. J Devika, Professor at the Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, made a presentation on the topic “Reliability and Coverage of Employment Statistics in the Informal Sector in Kerala: Concerns.” In her presentation, she critically examined the existing mechanisms used for collecting employment statistics in Kerala, particularly focusing on the informal sector which constitutes a substantial part of the state's workforce. Prof. Devika highlighted the limitations in the reliability and comprehensiveness of data concerning informal employment, pointing out gaps in coverage, inconsistencies in definitions, and methodological shortcomings in mainstream labour force surveys.

Prof. Praveena Kodoth, Professor at the Centre for Development Studies (CDS), Thiruvananthapuram, made a presentation on the topic “Women and Children in Labour Migration in India: Insights from Case Studies in Kerala and Tamil Nadu.” In her presentation, she emphasized the critical but often underrepresented role of women in labour migration and their substantial contribution to the economy, particularly through employment in Gulf countries. She noted that large-scale datasets tend to under-enumerate women’s overseas labour migration due to methodological limitations and socio-cultural invisibility. Prof. Kodoth pointed out that women’s labour migration is highly spatially clustered, primarily originating from South India, with notable concentrations in Andhra Pradesh, followed by Kerala and Tamil Nadu. However, mainstream sample surveys often fail to capture this spatial specificity.

She also highlighted the discrepancy between destination-country data and official statistics collected at the point of origin. According to the Kerala Migration Surveys (KMS), approximately 15% of migrants were women, but only half of them were identified as workers, revealing a gap in how female labour is accounted for. The presentation further categorized migrant women into two main groups: one comprising highly educated professionals, such as nurses, and the other with limited formal education, engaged in low-paid jobs. Migrants with less than school-level education typically hold Emigration Check Required (ECR) passports and must obtain clearance from the Protector of

Emigrants (POE). Notably, even nurses were brought under the ECR category in 2015 following a recruitment-related scam, subjecting them to stricter regulations.

Prof. Kodoth also presented statistics on registered women migrant workers over the years and raised concerns about illegal migration practices, particularly those affecting women. She concluded by calling for more nuanced data collection frameworks that consider the gendered dimensions of labour migration and ensure visibility, protection, and rights for migrant women.

Shri. Suresh U, State Programme Officer of Haritha Kerala Mission, along with his team, made a presentation on the topic “An Analysis of the Employment Pattern under Nava Kerala Mission.” The presentation focused on the structure, objectives, and employment impact of Haritha Karma Sena (HKS), a state-run initiative for decentralized waste management. The HKS comprises over 37,000 members, predominantly women from economically weaker backgrounds, engaged in door-to-door waste collection and segregation across all local self-government institutions (LSGs) in Kerala. While this initiative has significantly contributed to employment generation—particularly for women—it faces several challenges related to data and workforce management.

The team highlighted critical data gaps in the sector. Although the number of HKS units and employees is documented, there is no standardized wage structure, leading to regional disparities in remuneration. Furthermore, a unified digital platform for real-time data—covering aspects such as the quantity of waste collected, processed, and sold—is absent. This fragmentation across LSGs, Kudumbashree, and district-level authorities hampers effective state-level evaluation of HKS operations.

Key issues identified include the lack of a proper monitoring system for wage delays and irregular payments, absence of data on workforce attrition, dropout rates, and the reasons behind them. Additionally, there is a dearth of information related to the gender-wise workforce composition and the occupational health and safety conditions of workers. The presentation also pointed out that essential metrics such as the optimal number of HKS workers per local body, collection efficiency per worker, and data on entrepreneurial activities under HKS remain undocumented.

The team emphasized the need for a centralized employment database for HKS, integrating data from all LSGs, and suggested utilizing platforms like the Haritha Mitram app for real-time tracking of wage disbursements and user fee collections. Other recommendations included leveraging HKS for public information, education, and communication (IEC) activities; conducting regular health assessments; ensuring protective gear and insurance; and developing an updated, accessible unified data platform for tracking waste management metrics at multiple administrative levels.

The presentation concluded by stressing that bridging employment data gaps in the waste management sector is crucial for policy formulation, job security, fair wages, and improved working conditions. It further advocated for policies that recognize and safeguard the contributions of informal waste sector workers, thereby strengthening the environmental and social sustainability of the Haritha Karma Sena and the larger waste management ecosystem in Kerala.

Dr. Swatilekha Sen Assistant Professor Public Policy Research Institute Thiruvananthapuram made a presentation on “Mapping Gender Dynamics in Labour Force Participation in Kerala: Insights from PLFS data+ in the presentation stated that The female labour force participation rate (FLFPR) is the proportion of women in the labour force compared to the total number of women of working age (those aged 15 years and above). A woman is considered as part of the labour force if she is either employed or actively seeking employment. Participation of women in the labour force is essential for fostering inclusive growth and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG-5) of gender equality and women empowerment. Women participation in the labour market varies significantly across countries, and it is influenced by social, demographic and economic factors particularly education levels, source of livelihood, engagement of women in non-marketed economic activities, societal and cultural norms, fertility rates, access to childcare and other support services. The association between female labour force participation and years of schooling have already been well-documented in the literature.

In India, the FLFPR has been a matter of concern, highlighting the challenges related to gender equality. In the case of Kerala, the state has long been lauded for its human development indices, particularly in education and health sector, dominating over many other states in India. However, its female labour force participation rate (FLFPR), especially among rural women, lags behind the national average, according to the PLFS 2023-24 annual report. Lexically, it exhibits a fluctuating trend since 2017-18. The objectives of the study are to unearth the attributes for observed fluctuations in FLFPR in Kerala.

The analysis has employed data from the PLFS (2017-18, 2020-21 and 2023-24 annual report), focusing on key variables such as workforce participation rates as well as unemployment rates, employment types, sectoral distribution and wage gaps. It also examined the relationship between Net State Domestic Product and FLFPR. Gender-specific data are disaggregated by education parameters. Special focus has been given to differences in rural and urban participation, as well as the implications of regional disparities within Kerala. The analysis revealed that women are predominantly employed in the informal sector, however, there is a lack of in-depth analysis of how certain forms of the unpaid labour of women, like caregiving, are categorized. It reduces the understanding of women's participation in the labour market, which contributes to the economy, resulting in poorly designed gender policies. The FLFPR shows a skewed representation of women in certain sectors in Kerala. The data highlights that the higher educational attainment of women has not been translated into labour force participation or does not showcase any earmarked change. Despite the high female literacy rate, employment outcomes of women are often constrained by inadequate skills to the job market, limited access to formal employment, and the predominance of women in caregiving roles and cultural norms. Furthermore, the gender wage gap in Kerala, although relatively smaller compared to other states, persists, with women earning less than men across most sectors.

The under-representation of women in the labour force, skewing with the concentration in traditional sectors of the state, underscores the need for targeted policy interventions. However, the existing data gaps in PLFS hinder a comprehensive understanding of female participation in the labour market. These gaps obscure critical insights into the diversity of women's employment scenarios. It calls for urgent action related to existing policies that do not fully address the needs of women in the workforce. The interventions should prioritize enhancing access of women to

employment while simultaneously fostering an enabling environment that confronts structural gender biases and systemic barriers in the labour market.

Prof. Vinoy Abraham, Professor at the Centre for Development Studies (CDS), Thiruvananthapuram, delivered a presentation on the topic “Employment Data of In-migrants in Kerala: Issues and Reliability.” The presentation focused on the complexities and challenges surrounding the employment statistics of in-migrants in Kerala.

Shri. Abdul Gafoor, Assistant Director, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, made a presentation on the topic “Data on Employment Available in Kerala Statistical System.” The presentation discussed the different kinds of employment-related data available in Kerala and highlighted the importance of accurate and timely information for effective planning. It elaborated on various household surveys such as the National Sample Survey (NSS), Employment and Unemployment Survey, and the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS). These household surveys provide estimates on labour market participation and unemployment trends, but their limitations were also noted, particularly the frequency of data collection and inadequate state-level disaggregation.

The presentation also detailed enterprise-based surveys like the Economic Census, Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), and Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE). The 6th Economic Census conducted in 2013 provides data on the distribution of economic activities across sectors in Kerala. However, the results of the 7th Economic Census, though conducted, are yet to be published. ASI, which covers registered factories under the Factories Act 1948 and other specific establishments, indicated a significant employment decline of -23.06% in the manufacturing sector between 2015–16 and 2021–22. ASUSE captures data on unincorporated non-agricultural establishments in manufacturing, trade, and other services, including SHGs, partnerships, cooperatives, and trusts. It was noted that this survey is conducted by MoSPI through NSSO, without state-level participation, which limits Kerala-specific insights.

The Annual Survey of Services Sector (ASSS) was also mentioned as a source for understanding employment in the services sector, meeting data needs of various stakeholders including ministries and researchers. Other national-level sources of employment data like the Employee’s Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) payroll data, India KLEMS Database, Public Enterprises Survey, and National Pension Scheme (NPS) were also briefly discussed. These sources contribute to a broader understanding of employment trends but also have their own limitations in terms of state-specific data granularity.

The presentation emphasized Kerala’s peculiar situation – despite having a highly literate and educated population, the state continues to experience high unemployment rates. Several contributing factors were mentioned, including educational mismatch, limited industrial base, high income and job expectations among job seekers, and significant migration of skilled youth to other states and abroad. These mismatches between education and employment opportunities have led to social and economic consequences such as unrest, economic burdens, and loss of capital through brain drain.

The presentation concluded with some policy suggestions to address these challenges. These include revamping the education system to align with industry needs, emphasizing skill development and vocational training, promoting better industry-academia interaction, and developing a more integrated, updated, and real-time employment data system. Such efforts are necessary to bridge the employment data gaps and design better strategies for addressing unemployment in Kerala.

Dr. P.V. Unnikrishnan, Member Secretary of the Kerala Development and Innovation Strategic Council (K-DISC), made a presentation on the topic “An Approach Towards Meaningful Employability Data for Kerala.” In his presentation, he highlighted several core challenges facing employability in the state. These include high reservation wages among job seekers, reflecting their expectations for secure and high-paying jobs; a deeply rooted risk-averse attitude that deters many from exploring entrepreneurial or uncertain career paths; and poor geographic mobility, with many unwilling to move beyond their local areas in search of work. He emphasized that public skilling programmes in Kerala are predominantly supply-driven and fail to adequately align with actual industry demands. Furthermore, academic institutions, despite producing a large number of graduates, are not seriously addressing the real issues of employability. The presentation called for a shift in focus towards generating meaningful and demand-driven employability data that can inform policy, bridge skill gaps, and better prepare the workforce to meet the evolving needs of the labour market..

Mr. Shins, Deputy Director of MGNREGS, LSGIs, made a presentation on the topic “Employment Data Available on MGNREGA Workers in Kerala: Issues and Concerns.” In the presentation, he described the variety of reports and data sets maintained under MGNREGS in the state. These include registration details of workers, their profiles, month-wise employment demand data, and information on skilled and semi-skilled workers. Additional datasets include SECC (Socio-Economic and Caste Census) details and Forest Rights Act (FRA) registration data. The registration reports provide district-wise, category-wise data on women workers, covering SC, ST, and other social groups. The Disabled Registration report includes district-level data on disabled persons and transgender individuals registered under the scheme. The Month-wise Employment Demanded reports provide insights into seasonal variations in employment demand, including person-days generated and category-wise participation. Worker profiles capture age-wise participation, and the skilled/semi-skilled worker reports include district and gender-wise breakdowns. The FRA report provides district-wise data on beneficiaries registered under MGNREGS. In conclusion, Mr. Shins noted that the scheme is currently facing two major challenges: a decline in worker participation over the last three years and issues related to land availability for implementing projects under the scheme.

Mr. Sajith Kumar T, Deputy Director of Employment, presented a detailed overview of employment data collection under the National Employment Service (Kerala), focusing on the Employment Market Information (EMI) Programme. This programme, along with decennial censuses and various rounds of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), serves as one of the primary sources of employment data in India. The EMI Programme was initiated to generate reliable statistical intelligence to support Employment Officers, manpower planners, and educational and training authorities in making informed decisions.

The EMI system provides a verified database of job seekers in Kerala and a comprehensive register of employers across both public and private sectors. It includes vital occupational and employment information from a wide range of establishments. Data is collected under the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, which mandates all public sector establishments and private sector units employing 25 or more workers to report vacancies to employment exchanges. Additionally, data is voluntarily collected from private sector establishments employing 10–24 workers and the plantation sector. However, the programme excludes data from private agricultural activities, household establishments, small private sector units (employing less than 10 workers), self-employed individuals, part-time workers, and defence personnel.

The methodology involves using prescribed forms ER-I and ER-II for gathering data on occupational employment from public and private sector employers. The EMI statements capture sector-wise employment data and provide monthly and quarterly insights through forms such as ES1 to ES8. These reports include registration and placement figures, live register statistics, vacancy details, trade-wise information on ITI trainees and apprentices, and data on persons with disabilities. Furthermore, it covers gender, qualification, and age-wise details of job seekers, as well as placement outcomes and employer submissions.

Despite the wide coverage, several data gaps were highlighted. Information from smaller establishments employing less than 25 workers remains largely voluntary or is entirely excluded from the EMI programme. Job seekers registered with exchanges may not necessarily be unemployed, while not all unemployed individuals register. Duplication of registration and failure to update employment status are common, leading to inaccuracies in the live register. Employers also often neglect to report selection outcomes, and job seekers rarely inform exchanges after securing employment through other means, causing further data inconsistencies.

To address these issues, several measures were suggested. These include making data submission mandatory for smaller establishments, improving reporting on self-employment ventures (especially those benefiting from bank loans or industrial support), and mandating employment exchange registration for all unemployed individuals through appropriate legislation. These steps are essential to improve the reliability, coverage, and utility of employment statistics in Kerala.

Prof. S. Mohanakumar from the Public Policy Research Institute (PPRI), Thiruvananthapuram, delivered a presentation on the topic *"Employment in Kerala: Analysis of PLFS Data."* His analysis was based on the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), offering insights into the employment patterns and labour market trends in Kerala. The presentation examined key indicators such as labour force participation rate (LFPR), unemployment rate, and worker population ratio (WPR), comparing them with national averages and highlighting regional disparities within the state. Prof. Mohanakumar discussed sectoral shifts in employment, the share of informal employment, and the impact of structural changes in the economy on labour demand. His findings emphasized the importance of interpreting PLFS data within the socio-economic context of Kerala, where high educational attainment, migration trends, and a strong service sector influence employment outcomes. The presentation also raised questions about the effectiveness of current employment



generation strategies and pointed to the need for focused policy interventions to address youth unemployment and underemployment in the state.

Shri. Prakash P Joseph, Recruitment Manager at NORKA ROOTS, Thiruvananthapuram, delivered a presentation on the employment initiatives and migration-related data handled by the organization. NORKA ROOTS, established in 1996, is the first and only state-level agency in India dedicated to the welfare of expatriates. As a single-window agency for migration governance, it promotes safe, legal, ethical, and transparent overseas recruitment, being licensed by the Ministry of External Affairs. Major ongoing recruitment programmes include the Triple Win project to Germany, partnerships with UK-based health organizations, and placements in GCC countries and Canada. NORKA Pravasi ID cards, Student ID cards, and NRK Insurance cards serve to create organized records and extend benefits such as insurance to Keralites abroad. The Kerala Migration Survey 2023, conducted by the Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation with NORKA support, reported 2.15 million emigrants, mostly in the GCC region, and 1.79 million return migrants, with detailed insights on gender, education, and occupation patterns. The Loka Keralam online platform, a collaboration with Kerala Digital University, aims to create a real-time migrant database through self-registration. While NORKA's initiatives mark significant progress in migration management, the presentation highlighted key challenges, including the absence of a unified migration pathway, inadequate legal frameworks, and the limited scope of current data systems like the e-Migrate portal. In conclusion, Shri. Prakash emphasized that by modernizing data collection and offering secure, regulated migration avenues, NORKA ROOTS plays a vital role in shaping effective policies and protecting the interests of Kerala's global workforce.

Shri. Sreekanth A.S., Programme Officer at Kudumbashree Mission, Government of Kerala, delivered a presentation on *Employment Statistics and Workers in the Kudumbashree Mission*. He began by outlining the origin and objectives of Kudumbashree, which stands as one of India's most significant women-led poverty eradication and livelihood missions. The presentation detailed the types of employment-related data maintained by the department and the numerous initiatives undertaken by Kudumbashree to generate employment, particularly for women, including self-help groups, skill development programmes, and enterprise development activities.

However, Shri. Sreekanth also pointed out several data-related challenges faced by the mission. These include the lack of a centralized and standardized database for employment outcomes, difficulties in tracking the long-term sustainability and income generation capacity of micro-enterprises, and inconsistencies in data reporting across various districts and implementing agencies. Moreover, due to the community-driven nature of Kudumbashree's operations, there is limited integration of data with other state-level employment or economic statistics, making comprehensive evaluation and inter-departmental comparison difficult. He stressed the need for strengthening data systems within Kudumbashree through digital tools and real-time monitoring to enhance policy-making and programme evaluation.

The workshop brought together a diverse set of experts and officials to deliberate on the quality, coverage, and gaps in employment data in Kerala. Presentations explored various aspects including the reliability of employment statistics from national surveys like PLFS, the limitations in capturing informal sector employment, gender dynamics in labour participation, the status of SC/ST

employment data, and the challenges in tracking migrant. Special emphasis was given to the need for wider coverage, better disaggregated and real-time data, and inclusion of informal and decentralized employment initiatives like Haritha Karma Sena and Kudumbasree Mission. The workshop also highlighted the disconnect between educational attainment and employability, urging reforms in skilling programmes and better alignment between academic institutions and labour market demands. Collectively, the sessions called for a more integrated, inclusive, and responsive employment data system to support evidence-based policymaking in Kerala.

### **3.2 Workshop on District-Level Activities of DES and Local-Level Statistics at Kannur District on 12th & 13th March 2025**

The Kerala State Statistical Commission (KSSC) organized a workshop on 12th March 2025 in Kannur District, focusing on the district-level activities of the Department of Economics and Statistics (DES) and its efforts in local-level statistics. A subsequent field visit was conducted on 13th March 2025.

The workshop primarily addressed field-level challenges associated with various DES schemes at the District level. The event was inaugurated by Sri. P.C. Mohanan, Chairman of KSSC, with Shri. Sreekumar B., Director of DES, presiding over the session.

The Additional Director (General) Shri.Vinodan T.P elaborated on key issues encountered in implementing various schemes at the district level, including EARAS, Prices, Cost of Cultivation, Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), Index of Industrial Production (IIP), Building Statistics, Building Material Prices, Soil Conservation, USHA Scheme, Mission Anthyodaya, Basic Statistics for Local-Level Statistics, Business Register, and Decentralized Planning Round Survey. Methodologies and challenges related to these schemes were also discussed.

Research Officer Smt. Sreeshma gave a presentation on the staff pattern of DES in Kannur District, detailing the structure, working patterns, and challenges associated with schemes such as EARAS, the National Sample Survey, ASI, IIP, Cost of Cultivation, Soil Conservation, Building Statistics, and Sample Registration Schemes. Additionally, she elaborated on recent ad hoc surveys, including the Situation Assessment Survey on Agricultural Households in Kerala 2024-25, the Survey on Input Cost of Plantation Crops in Kerala 2024-25, and the Wage Structure Survey. Various schemes related to price collection, such as Building Material Prices, Minor Mineral Prices, Wholesale and Retail Farm Prices, Consumer Price Indexes, and Market Intelligence Prices, were also discussed.

Additional District Officer (TRS) Shri. Sunil Kumar P. presented key issues in the EARAS Scheme, highlighting concerns such as:

- Overlapping of villages in zone formation
- Overlapping of Grama Panchayats across different blocks and taluks
- The need for updating the classification of forest areas in work allocation statements
- Challenges in conducting crop-cutting experiments, particularly for paddy and sugarcane
- Issues in data collection for horticulture crops
- Reduction of cluster area from 10 acres to 5 acres
- Lack of cooperation from cultivators in the field
- Insufficient PTA and labor charges

Thalassery Taluk Officer Shri. Haridas provided a detailed account of field-level challenges at the Taluk level, citing workload constraints for investigators. The workload of investigators was analyzed using an example of their annual schedule:

#### **Breakdown of Investigator's Annual Work Schedule**

- Office Conferences: 2 per month × 12 months = 24 days
- Office Duties: 4 days per month × 12 months = 48 days

- Training Days (Approximate): 5 days
- Holidays in 2025 (Approximate): 89 days
- Total Days Deducted: 166 days
- Days Available for Field Work:  $365 - 166 = 199$  days
- Required Field Days: 210 days
- Shortage of Field Days: 11 days

*(Casual leaves, adhoc surveys, and Paddy Crop Cutting Experiments are not included in this calculation.)*

### Field-Level Challenges

- **Supervisory Workload:** The Thalassery Taluk Statistical Officer (TSO) is responsible for overseeing two revenue taluks, many of which cover large geographical areas.
- **Transportation Costs:** The rising cost of transportation poses a challenge, especially for investigators receiving only a nominal PTA allowance while covering extensive and remote areas, including hilly and less accessible regions with limited public transport.
- **Adhoc Surveys:** The increasing number of adhoc surveys adds to the workload of investigators, but this additional work is not accounted for in official records such as the tour diary.
- **Human-Wildlife Conflict:** Investigators working in hilly areas face growing risks due to frequent encounters with wild animals, in addition to dealing with agitated residents affected by these conflicts.
- **Community Resistance:** Recent changes in environmental policies have led to heightened suspicion among residents in hilly regions. As a result, investigators often face reluctance or resistance when conducting fieldwork in these areas.

These concerns highlight the need for better workload management, improved logistical support, and revised fieldwork methodologies to enhance efficiency and ensure the safety of investigators.

Kannur Deputy Director Shri. Premarajan E.V. presented the efforts made by DES in local-level statistics and introduced Kannur District's new initiative, "Vivarasanchaika." He outlined the methodology, implementation, challenges, and report generation process of the scheme. Of the 71 local bodies in the district, surveys conducted in 41, covering all buildings with enumerators collecting data on residential and non-residential structures. The survey is supervised by statistical investigators and follows a multi-tiered monitoring mechanism to ensure quality results. Over 200 types of reports are available through a dedicated portal for users.

He emphasized the strong support from the Kannur District Panchayat in questionnaire preparation, survey execution, funding, and report generation, stressing that the survey results would be invaluable for local policy formulation and research.

The workshop concluded with an interactive session where staff from various taluks and line departments participated. The Director of DES addressed their concerns and provided clarifications. He acknowledged practical constraints in modifying certain schemes while highlighting steps taken to refine processes, including changes in cluster formation and efforts made to reducing the cluster area from 10 acres to 5 acres.

KSSC Chairman Sri. P.C. Mohanan provided a general review, highlighting that the Commission had made recommendations to enhance the efficiency of departmental operations. These recommendations are currently under Government consideration, with a committee being formed to oversee their implementation following a meeting chaired by the Honorable Chief Minister.

He praised the high standards maintained by DES Kerala and emphasized the need to discontinue outdated data collection exercises, such as the Parity Index Scheme and the extensive range of price collections. He stressed the importance of prioritizing data users before undertaking large-scale data collection efforts.

Regarding the EARAS scheme, he pointed out the need for improvements in the area enumeration process. At present, the enumeration process records every single crop, regardless of its significance, which may not always provide an accurate representation. Similarly, in crop-cutting experiments, the selection of some crops is based solely on their presence within a cluster, even if they are only sparsely planted or not cultivated systematically. This can lead to inaccurate estimations of crop production in that zone. He suggested that crops for crop-cutting experiments should be selected based on whether they have been cultivated intentionally rather than merely being present in a cluster.

Additionally, he emphasized that the Commission is focused on improving the efficiency of the State Statistical System without altering the staff strength. He acknowledged the high potential of DES Kerala employees and highlighted that there is considerable scope for further enhancement of their capabilities and overall system efficiency.

On the following day, the Commission conducted a field visit in Kannur District, reviewing EARAS, Cost of Cultivation, and Local-Level Statistics initiatives. The team visited ..... zone to observe EARAS enumeration procedures, met with a leading cultivator to understand Cost of Cultivation data collection, and visited the Kuttiyattoor Grama Panchayat office to discuss Vivarasanchaika with the Panchayat President. Additionally, the team met with the Vice Chairman of Kannur District Panchayat to assess the scheme's execution and usability.

## 4.Reports Submitted

During the reporting period, the Commission prepared and submitted the following reports to the Government and other relevant authorities for consideration and necessary action:

1. An Analysis on Consumer Price Index for Rural, Urban, and Combined Sectors of Kerala Published by CSO and DES Kerala.
2. Report on Recommendations for Improving the Compilation of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in Kerala.
3. Report on Human Resources Deployment in the State Statistical System.
4. Overview of Activities of Statistical Wing in the Department of Industries and Commerce.
5. A Quick Report on Local Level Statistics in Kerala.

### **4.1 An Analysis on Consumer Price Index for Rural, Urban, and Combined Sectors of Kerala Published by CSO and DES Kerala**

#### **1.Introduction**

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a critical tool designed to measure changes over time in the general level of retail prices for a basket of selected goods and services that households purchase for consumption. These price changes directly affect the real purchasing power of consumers' incomes and consequently, their overall welfare. The CPI tracks price variations by comparing the cost of a fixed basket of commodities across different time periods. This basket is based on the consumption expenditures of a specified target population within a particular reference period. Since the basket contains commodities of unchanging or equivalent quantity and quality, the index reflects only pure price.

Traditionally, CPI was introduced to provide a measure of the change in living costs for workers, enabling wage adjustments to compensate for fluctuations in price levels. However, over the years, the role of CPI has expanded significantly. Today, it is widely recognized as a key macroeconomic indicator of inflation, helping not only to assess inflationary trends but also to guide government policy and central bank decisions aimed at targeting inflation and maintaining price stability. In addition to its use as an inflation indicator, CPI is also employed as a deflator in the **National Accounts**, which adjusts nominal values to reflect real economic activity. As a result, CPI has become one of the most crucial economic indicators used in economic planning, policy formulation and analysis.

#### **2. Consumer Price Index (Rural, Urban, Combined)**

Different types of CPI's, namely, CPI (IW), CPI (AL/RL), CPI (UNME) and CPI (R/U/C) compiled by different agencies of Govt. of India, are available for users in our country. First three indices, including CPI Urban Non-Manual Employees (UNME), are specific to population segments. The price collection for CPI (UNME) was discontinued with effect from April 2008 and linked All India CPI (UNME) numbers were brought out from April 2008 to December 2010. The fourth one i.e. CPI (R/U/C) is for general population.

The National Statistical Commission under Dr. C. Rangarajan observed in its Report (2001) that CPI numbers catering to specific segments of the population can be considered as partial indices only.

These indices are not oriented to reflect a true picture of the price behaviour and effect of price fluctuations of various goods and services consumed by the general population in the country, over a period of time. This Commission, therefore, recommended for compilation of CPI for rural and urban areas. The recommendation of NSC (2001) was further endorsed by the Standing Committee on Finance (2009-10) (15th Lok Sabha, 6th Report on Inflation and Price Rise), which asked the Government to act upon this recommendation without any further delay and accordingly expedite the compilation of the nation-wide Consumer Price Index for urban and rural areas, as a prelude to formulating a national CPI. In this backdrop, the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) on Statistics of Prices and Cost of Living (SPCL) in its forty-fourth meeting held on 30th December, 2005 decided that resources proposed for revision of CPI (UNME) may be used for compilation of CPI (Urban) and CPI (Rural). Existing series of CPI (UNME) may be continued without revision till CPI (Urban) series gets stabilized. Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) data of the NSS's 61st round may be used for construction of weighing diagrams for proposed CPI (Urban) and CPI (Rural) series.

Accordingly, the Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation started releasing Consumer Price Indices (CPI) on base 2010=100 for all-India and States/UTs separately for rural, urban and combined every month with effect from January, 2011. The Price Reference Year for this series is 2010. Later base year was shifted to 2012

In Kerala, Department of Economics and Statistics also computes different types of indices, including Consumer Price Index (IW&AL). These indices do not encompass all the segments of the population in the state and as such do not reflect the true picture of the price behaviour in the state. To overcome this difficulty, the Department of Economics and Statistics has decided to compile new series of CPI for urban population, viz. CPI (Urban), and CPI for rural population, viz. CPI (Rural) and CPI (Combined) for entire population, which would reflect the changes in the price levels of various goods and services consumed by the urban and rural population. Further it is significant to note that these new indices are compiled at district level.

Computation of Consumer Price Index is one of the 20 key activities suggested in India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP). It is envisaged in the SSSP to take steps to compute CPI separately for rural and urban areas by using weights computed from latest Consumer Expenditure Survey Conducted by NSSO and prices collected from representative markets and outlets selling specific consumer products. The TAC on SPCL constituted by Government of India in its 59<sup>th</sup> meeting suggested, "2018" as the base year of new CPI series in Kerala. As per the Instructions and Guidelines from the Central Statistical Office (CSO), DES started the preliminary work of CPI (RUC) in 2018, and releasing Consumer Price Index (R/U/C) since 2020 with the base year 2018.

This note prepared by the secretariat of the Kerala State Statistical Commission (KSSC) looks at the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Rural, Urban, and Combined (RUC) areas of Kerala using the two versions of the CPI for Kerala. One the state-specific CPI indices published by the Central Statistical Office (CSO), for Kerala and the other the CPI compiled by Department of Economics and Statistics (DES), for Kerala.

While the **DES** publishes CPI data at both the district and state levels, this analysis focuses on the **state-level index** for comparison purposes. District level CPI is not prepared by CSO. Both the **CSO** and **DES** publish various group and section-wise CPI indices, but for this analysis, only the **general index** for Rural, Urban, and Combined areas were considered.

Both the CSO and DES used NSS 68<sup>th</sup> Round Consumer Expenditure Survey (2011-12) to prepare item baskets and weighing diagrams. The CSO's CPI for Kerala is based on the **2012 base year**, while

the DES's CPI uses **2018 as the base year**. The period under analysis spans from **June 2020 to April 2024**.

The **CSO's CPI for Kerala** is based on price data collected from **60 centres** across the state, comprising **28 village markets** and **32 urban markets**. These locations are selected through a scientifically developed sampling method to ensure representative coverage.

In contrast, for the **DES CPI**, prices are collected from **78 urban centres** and **71 rural centres** in Kerala, totalling **149 centres** to allow for district level compilation.

The primary objective of this analysis is to assess the similarities, differences, and overall trends between the two datasets, with a focus on determining the extent to which the two indices for Kerala are correlated. By comparing these indices, the study seeks to validate the consistency of inflation tracking at both the state and national levels for Kerala using these two indices.

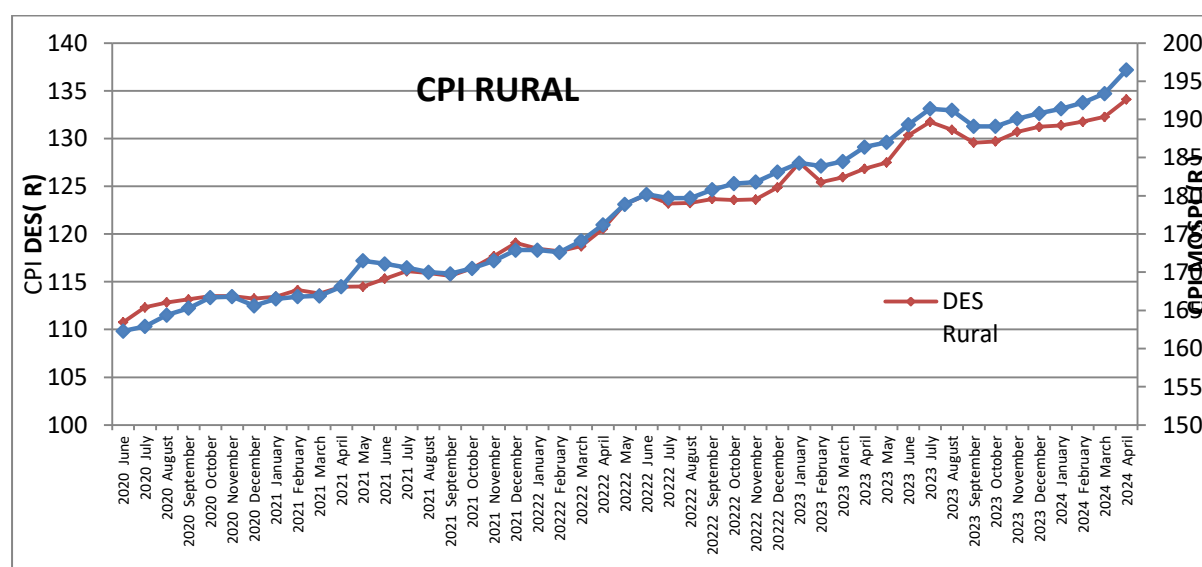
### 3. Consumer Price Index for Rural, Urban, and Combined Sectors of Kerala Published by CSO and DES Kerala

SI No	MONTH	CSO Rural	DES Rural	cso Urban	DES Urban	CSO Combined	DES Combined
1	2020 June	162.30	110.76	157.50	108.57	160.60	110.02
2	2020 July	162.90	112.31	160.10	109.33	161.90	111.30
3	2020 August	164.40	112.83	161.40	109.90	163.30	111.84
4	2020 September	165.30	113.15	162.30	110.18	164.20	112.15
5	2020 October	166.70	113.51	162.60	110.56	165.30	112.51
6	2020 November	166.80	113.49	162.30	111.09	165.20	112.67
7	2020 December	165.60	113.24	162.30	110.46	164.40	112.30
8	2021 January	166.50	113.44	162.30	110.58	165.00	112.47
9	2021 February	166.80	114.14	163.60	111.53	165.70	113.25
10	2021 March	166.90	113.76	163.90	111.02	165.80	112.83
11	2021 April	168.10	114.47	165.70	111.55	167.30	113.48
12	2021 May	171.50	114.49	168.00	112.20	170.30	113.72
13	2021 June	171.10	115.31	167.90	112.68	170.00	114.42
14	2021 July	170.60	116.10	168.30	113.49	169.80	115.22
15	2021 August	170.00	115.92	168.00	113.63	169.30	115.15
16	2021 September	169.80	115.61	167.90	113.30	169.10	114.83
17	2021 October	170.50	116.40	169.80	113.97	170.30	115.58
18	2021 November	171.50	117.68	170.50	114.85	171.10	116.72
19	2021 December	172.90	119.08	171.00	116.00	172.20	118.03
20	2022 January	172.90	118.45	171.00	116.96	172.20	117.95
21	2022 February	172.60	118.19	171.70	116.80	172.30	117.72
22	2022 March	174.10	118.72	172.60	117.07	173.60	118.16
23	2022 April	176.20	120.53	175.00	117.15	175.80	119.38
24	2022 May	178.90	123.11	177.80	119.13	178.50	121.76
25	2022 June	180.20	124.09	177.50	120.16	179.20	122.76
26	2022 July	179.70	123.19	177.30	120.97	178.90	122.43
27	2022 August	179.70	123.25	177.70	121.10	179.00	122.52
28	2022 September	180.80	123.66	178.50	120.46	180.00	122.58
29	2022 October	181.60	123.56	179.70	119.83	180.90	122.29
30	2022 November	181.80	123.61	180.00	120.54	181.20	122.27



31	2022 December	183.10	124.88	181.00	121.39	182.40	123.70
32	2023 January	184.30	127.48	181.60	122.45	183.30	125.78
33	2023 February	183.90	125.43	181.60	122.42	183.10	124.41
34	2023 March	184.50	125.95	182.10	122.93	183.70	124.93
35	2023 April	186.40	126.83	184.20	122.78	185.60	125.46
36	2023 May	187.00	127.48	185.50	123.80	186.50	126.23
37	2023 June	189.30	130.34	187.20	125.61	188.60	128.74
38	2023 July	191.40	131.75	188.80	127.28	190.50	130.24
39	2023 August	191.20	130.91	188.50	127.69	190.20	129.82
40	2023 September	189.10	129.56	187.30	126.68	188.50	128.58
41	2023 October	189.10	129.70	188.10	126.69	188.70	128.68
42	2023 November	190.10	130.70	189.40	127.48	189.90	129.61
43	2023 December	190.80	131.22	189.10	127.53	190.20	129.97
44	2024 January	191.40	131.38	189.30	128.88	190.70	130.53
45	2024 February	192.20	131.76	190.30	129.43	191.50	130.97
46	2024 March	193.40	132.27	191.10	128.79	192.60	131.09
47	2024 April	196.50	134.10	193.50	130.34	195.40	132.83

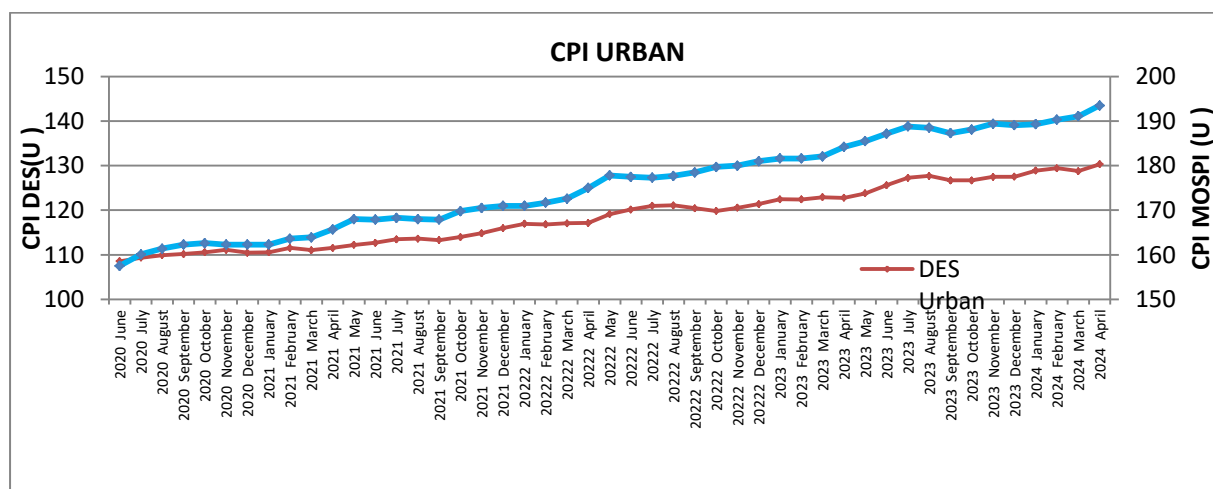
### 3.1 Analysis of CPI for Rural Sector: CSO vs DES



#### 3.1.1 General Observation

Both the CSO Rural CPI and DES Rural CPI for Kerala show an overall upward trend from June 2020 to April 2024. However, the CSO index is higher due to differences in the base year, the basket of goods, or the methodologies adopted by each organization. Despite the absolute value differences, the trend in both indices aligns closely, reflecting similar inflationary patterns in Kerala's rural areas. The strong alignment is highlighted by the correlation close to 1, indicating that the two indices move nearly in sync. This high correlation suggests that both indices are capturing the same fundamental inflationary trends. The DES Rural CPI appears to be credible and reliable for understanding inflation trends in Kerala. Although its values are lower than those of the CSO index, the strong correlation between the two suggests that the DES index effectively tracks inflation in rural areas.

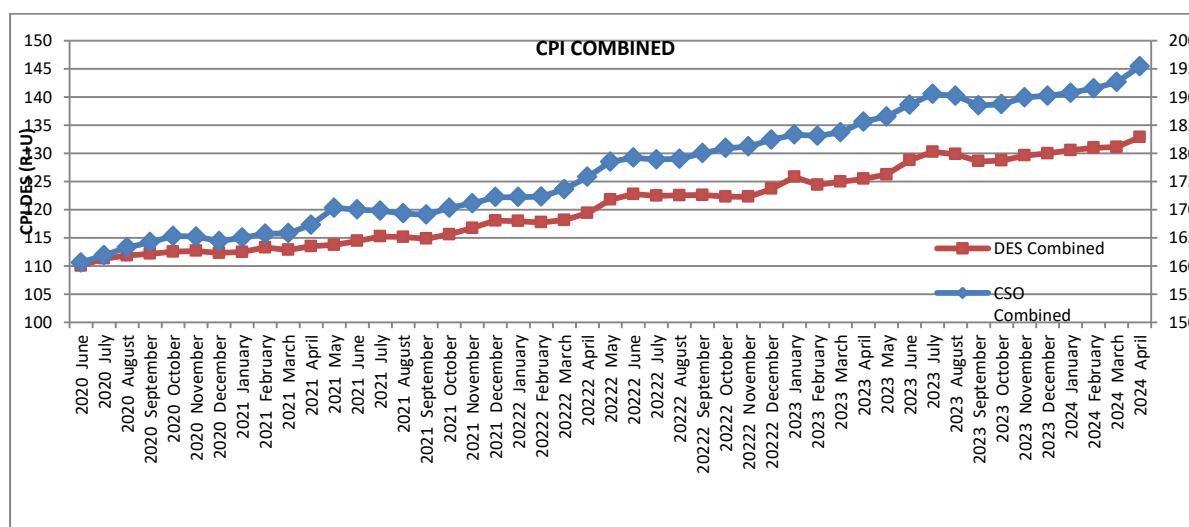
### 3.2 Analysis of CPI for Urban Sector: CSO vs DES



#### 3.2.1 General Observation:

The **CSO Urban CPI** and **DES Urban CPI** show an upward trend from June 2020 to April 2024. Though the overall correlation coefficient is close to 1 for the recent months the CSO urban index appears to have a higher increase. Although both indices show an increasing trend, the CSO index rises more sharply than the DES index.

### 3.3 Analysis of CPI for Combined: CSO vs DES



#### 3.3.1 General Observation:

Both the **CSO Combined CPI** and the **DES Combined CPI** shows that the CSO index tends to show higher values compared to the DES index, with the two indices slightly diverging in recent months.

Despite differences in the absolute values, the trends in both indices show a very strong alignment, reflecting similar inflationary patterns. The overall movement, including the months of steep increases, plateaus, and relative dips, is remarkably consistent between the indices

#### 4. Analysis of Weighting Diagram used by CSO and DES

Weights of Sub-groups/Groups						
	RURAL		URBAN		Difference <b>CSO</b> vs. <b>DES</b>	
Item	<b>CSO</b>	DES	<b>CSO</b>	DES	Rural	Urban
Cereals and products	<b>6.71</b>	7.16634	<b>4.66</b>	5.107224	-0.4563	-0.447224
Meat and fish	<b>7.71</b>	8.43226	<b>5.4</b>	5.957821	-0.7223	-0.557821
Egg	<b>0.53</b>	0.57297	<b>0.41</b>	0.444409	-0.043	-0.034409
Milk and products	<b>3.38</b>	3.64227	<b>2.66</b>	2.895444	-0.2623	-0.235444
Oils and fats	<b>1.96</b>	2.04338	<b>1.45</b>	1.474793	-0.0834	-0.024793
Fruits	<b>4.54</b>	4.85043	<b>3.65</b>	3.75717	-0.3104	-0.10717
Vegetables	<b>4.19</b>	4.42495	<b>3</b>	3.211117	-0.235	-0.211117
Pulses and products	<b>1.58</b>	1.72249	<b>1.18</b>	1.315935	-0.1425	-0.135935
Sugar and confectionery	<b>1.02</b>	1.03771	<b>0.72</b>	0.758283	-0.0177	-0.038283
Spices	<b>2.62</b>	2.65161	<b>1.7</b>	1.785518	-0.0316	-0.085518
Non-alcoholic beverages	<b>1.13</b>	1.16422	<b>0.88</b>	0.860343	-0.0342	0.019657
Prepared meals, snacks, sweets etc.	<b>8.71</b>	8.02847	<b>5.56</b>	5.810689	0.68153	-0.250689
<b>Food and beverages</b>	<b>44.07</b>	<b>45.7371</b>	<b>31.27</b>	<b>33.378747</b>	<b>-1.6671</b>	<b>-2.108747</b>
<b>Pan, tobacco and intoxicants</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>3.47426</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>2.1434</b>	<b>-0.7343</b>	<b>-0.5734</b>
Clothing	<b>5.35</b>	5.62215	<b>4.49</b>	4.530039	-0.2722	-0.040039
Footwear	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.92743</b>	0.66	0.689004	-0.1074	-0.029004
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>6.54958</b>	<b>5.15</b>	<b>5.219043</b>	<b>-0.3796</b>	<b>-0.069043</b>
<b>Housing</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19.69</b>	<b>20.053295</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-0.363295</b>
<b>Fuel and light</b>	<b>4.55</b>	<b>4.98917</b>	<b>3.87</b>	<b>4.037923</b>	<b>-0.4392</b>	<b>-0.167923</b>
Household goods and services	<b>4.5</b>	4.43978	<b>4.24</b>	4.065392	0.06022	0.174608
Health	<b>9.41</b>	8.0693	<b>6.89</b>	6.010643	1.3407	0.879357
Transport and communication	<b>12.46</b>	12.4632	<b>14.88</b>	13.881632	-0.0032	0.998368
Recreation and amusement	<b>2.46</b>	2.57032	<b>2.2</b>	2.220705	-0.1103	-0.020705
Education	<b>3.22</b>	3.31937	<b>3.67</b>	3.68368	-0.0994	-0.01368
Personal care and effects	<b>10.42</b>	0.53754	<b>6.57</b>	5.305541	9.88246	1.264459
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>42.47</b>	<b>39.25</b>	<b>38.45</b>	<b>35.167592</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>3.282408</b>
<b>General Index (All Groups)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

The table presents a comparison of weights assigned by CSO and DES to different sub-groups in Kerala's Consumer Price Index (CPI). Both agencies utilized data from the NSS 68<sup>th</sup> Round Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) of 2011-12 to develop item baskets and weight diagrams. DES, however,

used **pooled data** from both State and Central samples of CES 2011-12, while CSO uses the Central sample data, resulting in slight variations in weight allocations between the two.

In most categories, weight differences are minimal, For example, in "Cereals and Products," both rural and urban weights show only a small variation of approximately -0.45. Categories like "Fuel and Light" and "Transport and Communication" show similarly small differences, underscoring consistency between CSO and DES approaches.

Many other categories like "Prepared Meals, Snacks, and Sweets," CSO assigns weights of 8.71 for rural and 5.56 for urban areas, while DES assigns 8.03 and 5.81, respectively—a small 0.68-point difference in rural and -0.25 in urban areas. "Non-Alcoholic Beverages" weights are similarly close, with DES assigning 1.16 for rural and 0.86 for urban compared to CSO's 1.13 and 0.88, resulting in minor differences of -0.03 and 0.02.

However, in "Miscellaneous" and "Personal Care" categories, DES assigns significantly lower weights, especially in rural areas. For "Personal Care and Effects," DES assigns a weight of 0.54 in rural areas, while CSO assigns 10.42, leading to a 9.88-point difference.

The primary reason for the differences in weight diagrams is DES's use of pooled data from both State and Central samples, whereas CSO relied only on the Central sample data.

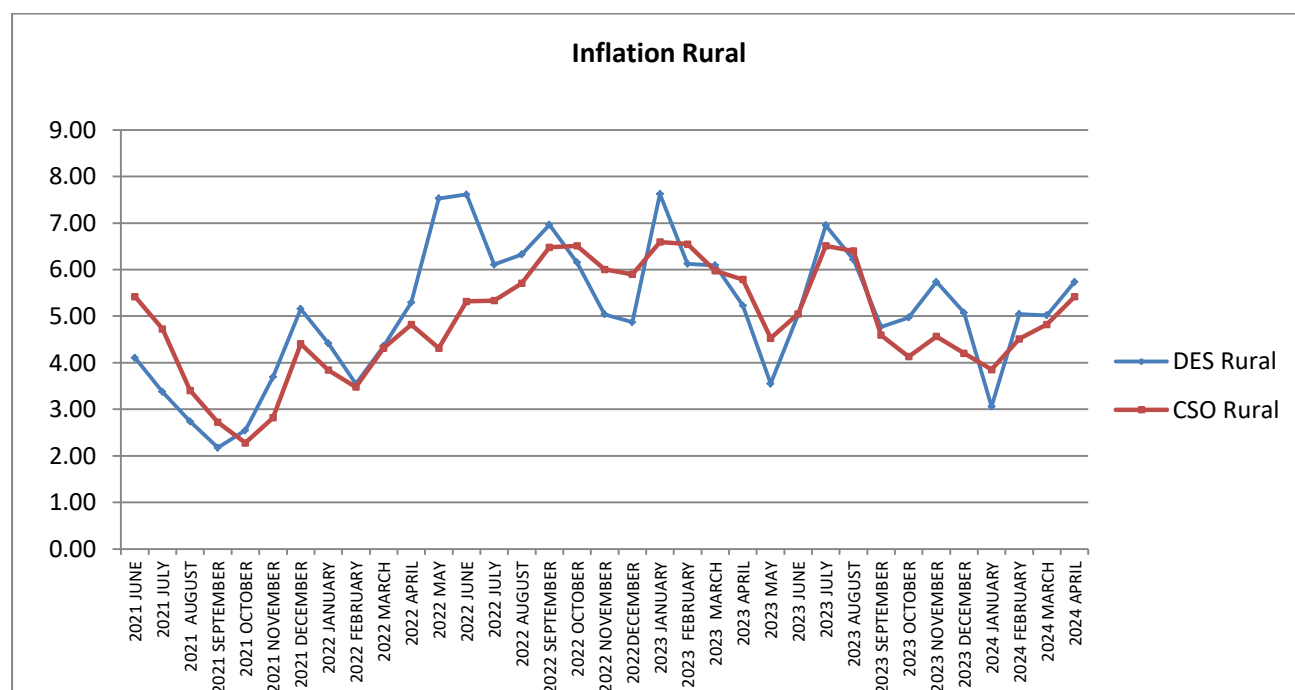
## 5. Calculation of Inflation Rates Using the CPI of DES Kerala and Comparison with the Inflation Rates Published by CSO for Kerala

### 5.1 Comparison of Kerala's Inflation rates DES vs CSO

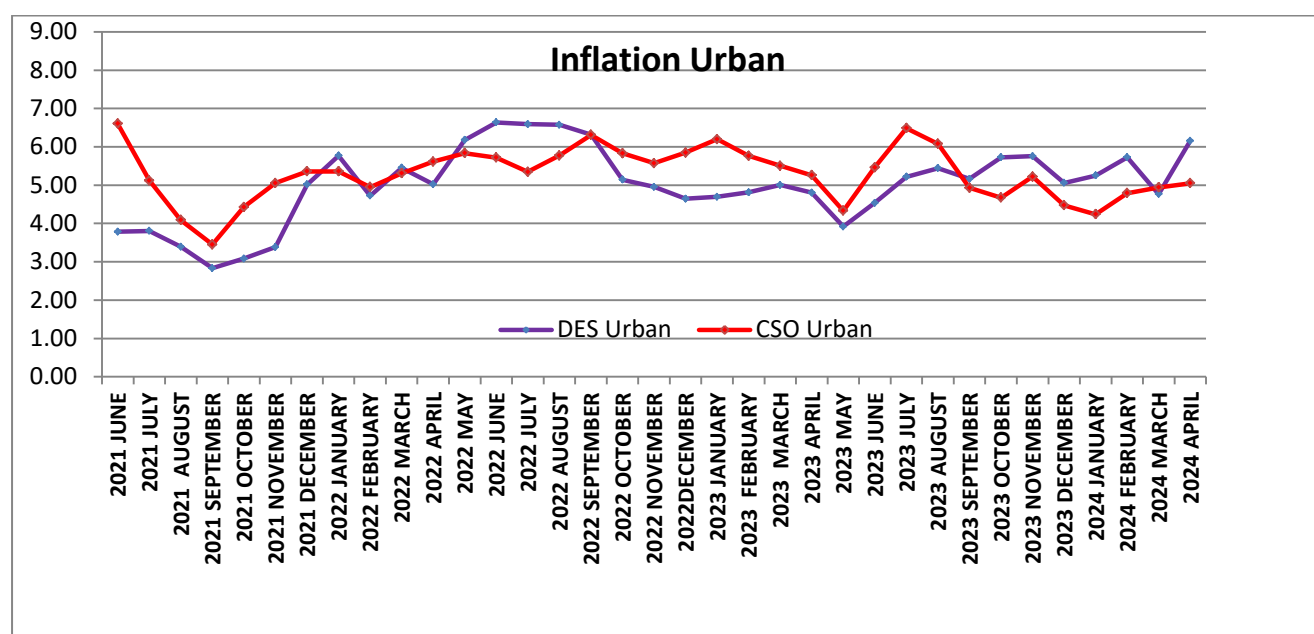
Inflation Comparison DES vs CSO							
SL No	Month	CSO Rural	DES Rural	CSO Urban	DES Urban	CSO Combined	DES Combined
1	2021 JUNE	5.42	4.11	6.60	3.79	5.85	4.00
2	2021 JULY	4.73	3.37	5.12	3.80	4.88	3.52
3	2021 AUGUST	3.41	2.74	4.09	3.39	3.67	2.96
4	2021 SEPTEMBER	2.72	2.17	3.45	2.83	2.98	2.39
5	2021 OCTOBER	2.28	2.55	4.43	3.08	3.02	2.73
6	2021 NOVEMBER	2.82	3.69	5.05	3.39	3.57	3.59
7	2021 DECEMBER	4.41	5.16	5.36	5.01	4.74	5.10
8	2022 JANUARY	3.84	4.41	5.36	5.77	4.36	4.87
9	2022 FEBRUARY	3.48	3.55	4.95	4.73	3.98	3.95
10	2022 MARCH	4.31	4.36	5.31	5.45	4.70	4.72
11	2022 APRIL	4.82	5.29	5.61	5.02	5.08	5.20
12	2022 MAY	4.31	7.53	5.83	6.18	4.82	7.07
13	2022 JUNE	5.32	7.61	5.72	6.64	5.41	7.29
14	2022 JULY	5.33	6.11	5.35	6.59	5.36	6.26
15	2022 AUGUST	5.71	6.32	5.77	6.57	5.73	6.40
16	2022 SEPTEMBER	6.48	6.96	6.31	6.32	6.45	6.75
17	2022 OCTOBER	6.51	6.15	5.83	5.14	6.22	5.81

18	2022 NOVEMBER	6.01	5.04	5.57	4.95	5.90	4.75
19	2022 DECEMBER	5.90	4.87	5.85	4.65	5.92	4.80
20	2023 JANUARY	6.59	7.62	6.20	4.69	6.45	6.64
21	2023 FEBRUARY	6.55	6.13	5.77	4.81	6.27	5.68
22	2023 MARCH	5.97	6.09	5.50	5.01	5.82	5.73
23	2023 APRIL	5.79	5.23	5.26	4.80	5.57	5.09
24	2023 MAY	4.53	3.55	4.33	3.92	4.48	3.67
25	2023 JUNE	5.05	5.04	5.46	4.54	5.25	4.87
26	2023 JULY	6.51	6.95	6.49	5.22	6.48	6.38
27	2023 AUGUST	6.40	6.22	6.08	5.44	6.26	5.96
28	2023 SEPTEMBER	4.59	4.77	4.93	5.16	4.72	4.89
29	2023 OCTOBER	4.13	4.97	4.67	5.72	4.31	5.23
30	2023 NOVEMBER	4.57	5.74	5.22	5.76	4.80	6.00
31	2023 DECEMBER	4.21	5.08	4.48	5.06	4.28	5.07
32	2024 JANUARY	3.85	3.06	4.24	5.25	4.04	3.78
33	2024 FEBRUARY	4.51	5.05	4.79	5.73	4.59	5.27
34	2024 MARCH	4.82	5.02	4.94	4.77	4.84	4.93
35	2024 APRIL	5.42	5.73	5.05	6.16	5.28	5.87

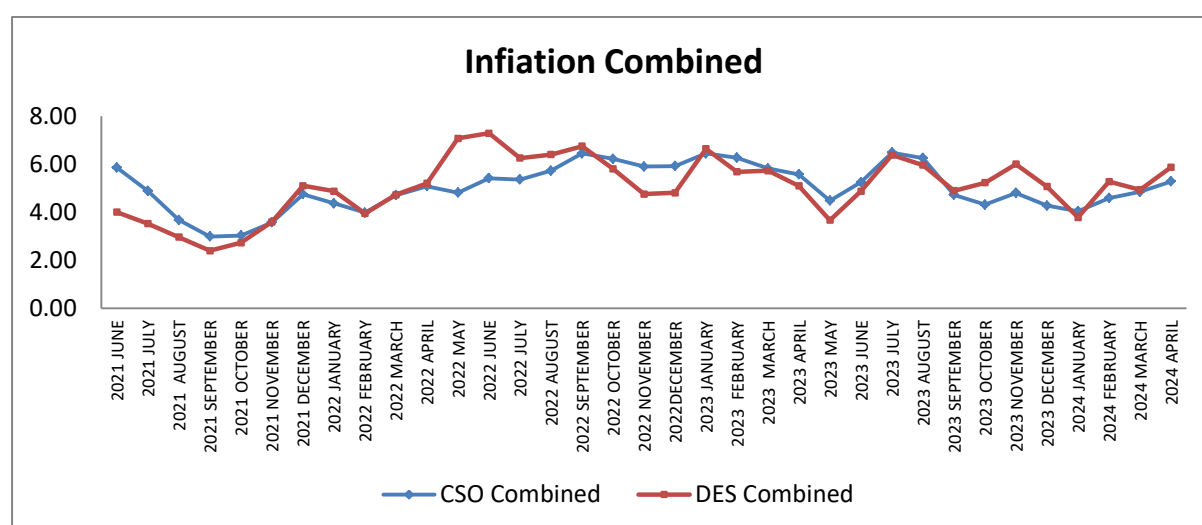
### 5.1.1 Inflation Rural



### 5.1.2 Inflation Urban



### 5.1.3 Inflation Combined



The correlation coefficient between the **DES Rural and CSO Rural inflation** values is **0.753** meaning that while the two indices do not perfectly align, they tend to move in the same direction.

The correlation coefficient between the **DES Urban and CSO Urban inflation** rates is **0.419**. The correlation between DES and CSO is much weaker, suggesting a significant divergence in the inflation trends captured for urban areas. While both indices generally follow a similar path, their specific inflation rates often differ, pointing to possible methodological or data variations. Urban inflation appears more sensitive to differences in the underlying factors used by DES and CSO, such as changes in consumption patterns

The correlation coefficient between the DES Combined and CSO Combined inflation values is **0.996**, indicating a very strong positive relationship. This suggests that despite minor fluctuations, the two variables follow a highly consistent trend, reflecting a close alignment in their movement over time.

The comparison of inflation rates between DES and CSO reveals that while the two indexes generally exhibit a similar trend, the actual inflation rates calculated by DES and CSO show considerable differences, and the correlation between them is not particularly strong. This discrepancy suggests that although both datasets capture the overall movements of inflation trends, they diverge significantly in terms of the specific inflation rates they generate.

## **6. Commission Observations:**

1. **Significance of DES CPI:** Computation of Consumer Price Index (CPI) by Department of Economics and Statistics (DES) is expected to bring out the changes in price levels within the state as the national CPI is available only at the state level. DES has started bringing out the CPI from 2018 onwards using the same household consumption survey data of 2011-12 except that it uses the pooled data for central and state samples to derive the weights. Possibly due to this the weights used by CSO are slightly at variance with that used by CSO for Kerala.
2. **Correlation between Indices:** Indices—rural, urban, and combined show good agreement though there are variations. However calculation of inflation rate using the DES CPI and that from the state index from CSO shows some amount of inconsistency. The reason for this could be from using different prices by DES. The reasons for this should be investigated by DES as otherwise this could lead to contradictory conclusions.
3. **District-Level Data Availability:** DES brings out District level CPI which is the basic objective of DES producing CPI. Also inflation rates for districts could be published by DES after ensuring that the data used and compiled index are free from methodological and data quality issues if any.
4. **Recommendation for Localized Inflation Data:** As the basic objective is to produce District level CPI, DES should compile district level CPI and also ensure its effective dissemination.
5. **Effective Monitoring Mechanism:** There is a noticeable difference in the inflation rate trends calculated by DES and CSO, with differing peaks and troughs, and occasional intersections of the two rates, prompting a need for investigation by DES. DES should verify the accuracy of price reporting and establish effective monitoring mechanisms to ensure consistency and reliability in price data collection.
6. **Improvements to the DES Web Portal:** DES has developed a dedicated portal for price collection, tabulation, and dissemination of the Consumer Price Index (Rural, Urban, and Combined). However, it is observed that while the necessary data fields exist, the data is not available in the public domain. DES should take steps to update the web portal, ensuring that the data is available for download in Excel or similar formats. Currently, DES publishes reports in PDF format, which can hinder its accessibility and usability.
7. **Recommendation for Base Year Revision:** DES should also take steps to revise the base year as and when NSO does it by keeping in touch with the price division of NSO.
8. **Regular Publication Schedule:** DES should publish the CPI on a fixed, regular schedule and ensure its dissemination.

## **4.2 Report on Recommendations for Improving the Compilation of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in Kerala**

The Government has constituted a committee to examine the compilation of the State Domestic Product (SDP) and to provide recommendations on data and methodology. The committee comprises three expert groups focusing on the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors of state income. As part of this initiative, the Kerala State Statistical Commission, in collaboration with the State Planning Board, organized a workshop on 18.03.2024 at Mascot Hotel, Thiruvananthapuram, to present the key findings of the expert groups on state income estimation. Based on the discussions held during the workshop, the committee finalized and submitted its report titled *Recommendations on Improving the Method of Estimation of GSDP in Kerala* to the Government for further action.

## **4.3. Report on Human Resources Deployment in the State Statistical System**

One of the items in the TOR of the commission is to advise the government on strategies for human resources development in the statistical system. It is also seen that the recommendations made by the Commission for new initiatives or strengthening certain activities would actually require some amount of re-deployment of the statistical staff. In this context this note looks at the current staffing pattern and deployment for various statistical activities among the departments including the Department of Economics and Statistics (DES).

### **1. Broad overview of the Human Resources Deployment**

The DES is active in a range of statistical activities in the state. These activities include computing State Income related macro-economic indicators like GSDP, collecting price statistics, and compiling indices such as the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for agricultural commodities and the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for agricultural and industrial workers. Additionally, DES compiles Index of Industrial Production and vital event statistics under the Civil Registration System.

DES participates in socio-economic surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) by surveying an independent state sample. As the State Agricultural Statistics Authority (SASA), it undertakes the collection of agricultural data, including crop area and yield estimates under the 'Establishment of an Agency for Reporting Agricultural Statistics (EARAS)' scheme.

The DES also collaborates with the Central Government in projects like the Economic Census, Agricultural Census, Irrigation Census and Livestock Census. Furthermore, it conducts various ad-hoc surveys, such as studies on markets, organic farming, infertility, and the impact of COVID-19 on expatriates in Kerala.

In addition to these activities, the statistical cadre of the DES is deployed for performing statistical work in 38 different Government departments. Though the statistical activities are decentralised among state government departments like LSGD, health, education, industries, Forest, Fisheries, etc. under their control as per their needs, the statistical cadre is centrally managed by DES. Overall the statistical cadre has a total of 2,506 employees, ranging from Director to PTS Category III staff at the bottom. These are distributed as below.



- **Directorate (DES):** 253 (10%)
- **District Offices:** 378 (15%)
- **Taluk Offices:** 1,155 (46%)
- **Line Departments:** 720 (29%)

### 1.1 Entry levels for staff

Currently there are two main entry points for the statistical cadre. One is at the **Statistical Investigator/Statistical Assistant** grade for which the qualification is a Bachelor's Degree in Economics, Statistics, Mathematics or Commerce with Statistics as a subject from a recognized university or institution. Statistical Investigators/Assistants are responsible for much of the grassroots work of the department, involving fieldwork. The other is as **Research Officer**, which is a gazetted post requiring a first or second class Postgraduate Degree in Economics, Statistics, or Mathematics from a recognized university or institution, with Statistics as a subject at the Bachelor's level in the case of Mathematics. Research Officers mainly perform supervisory work. This cadre provides a pathway to reach the top of the department's hierarchy. Though the basic qualification for the Statistical Investigator/Assistant position is graduation, most newly appointed staff in this cadre possesses postgraduate qualifications, clearly indicating that the quality of the DES staff is exceptionally high.

### 1.2 Overall Cadre structure

Table below gives the cadre structure in the DES HQ, Line departments and at the district and Taluk level. At the District and Taluk, the work is mostly data collection and accordingly there are a large number of posts of statistical assistants. In the line departments also the cadre structure is not uniform and reflects the functional needs of these departments.

Table 1: Cadre structure and the number of posts						
Sl.No	Designation	Staff Strength				
		Total	Directorate	Line Dept	Districts	Taluks
1	Director	1	1			
2	Additional Director	3	3			
3	Senior Joint Director	2	2			
4	Joint Director	6	2	4		
5	Deputy Director	43	5	24	14	
6	Assistant Director	17	11	6		
7	Research Officer	65	16	24	25	
8	District Officer	22	5	2	15	
9	Additional District Officer	32	2	5	25	
10	Taluk Statistical Officer	66	3	1		62
11	Research Assistant	431	33	270	53	75

12	Statistical Assistant	1598	112	379	181	926
	<b>Technical Staff - Total</b>	<b>2286</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>1063</b>
	<b>Non-Technical Staff -Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>92</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2506</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>1155</b>

## 1. Deployment staff

The statistical staff in the State though part of the same cadre are functionally under three categories. There are activities funded by the Central Government under specific schemes where the technical aspects of the work are performed under the guidance of the corresponding central government agency. The other part consists of activities that are funded from the state government budget where the activities are performed under the control of the respective state government department or the DES directly.

### 2.1 Central sector schemes

There are currently three central sector statistical schemes viz the 'Establishment of an Agency for Reporting Agricultural Statistics (EARAS) scheme, Agricultural Census and the Census of Minor Irrigation conducted under the "Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Schemes (RMIS)" program. These three schemes have a total staff of 872 at different levels. The details of these schemes are given below.

#### 2.1.1 EARAS Division

Among the **Central Sector Schemes**, the **EARAS Division** is one of the key divisions functioning under the control of the DES, focusing on agricultural statistics. This is a 100% Central Sector Scheme operational since the late seventies. The scheme is a vital component of the larger central scheme of **Improvement of Agricultural Statistics (IAS)** initiative. This scheme, implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of India, aims to fill the gap in agricultural statistics in the permanently settled state Kerala, Odisha and West Bengal enhance the collection and reporting of agricultural data.

#### Staff details for EARAS- Central Fund

Designation	Posts Sanctioned
Joint Director	1
Deputy Director	3
Assistant Director	3
Senior Statistical officer	1
Additional District officer	11
Statistical Inspector/Research Assistant	80
Statistical Assistant	740
others (non-statistical)	17
Total	856

Under the EARAS scheme, data collection is done on a sample basis continuously covering different agricultural seasons across the State following the methodology prescribed by Government of India. The State is divided into 811 Investigator Zones, with each zone being assigned to one Investigator (Statistical Assistant) for area enumeration and conducting Crop Cutting Experiment as part of the scheme. The distribution of these zones is outlined below.

Although 856 positions are centrally funded under the EARAS scheme, the actual workforce exceeds this number. A total of 811 Investigator Zones, 62 Taluk Statistical Officers (TSOs), and 75 Statistical Inspectors (SIs) are engaged in the data collection, supervision, scrutiny, and compilation of data. Additionally, Additional District Officers (ADOs), Research Assistants (RAs), and compilers contribute to the work at the district level, while 20 personnel are involved at the directorate. Altogether, significantly more than 856 individuals contribute to the implementation of the EARAS scheme.

### 2.1.2 Agriculture Census

This is a fully funded Central Sector Scheme, with the Department of Economics and Statistics serving as the nodal agency responsible for carrying out the census in Kerala. The Agriculture Census in the State is executed in three separate phases: Phase I involve Listing, Phase II covers the Main Survey, and Phase III focuses on the Input Survey.

Fieldwork and data entry are carried out with the support of statistical personnel stationed in the taluks. In Phase I, data listing is completed by local recruitment of unemployed youth with the supervision of Statistical Assistants in Taluks. Phase II, the main survey, conducted by the same Statistical Assistants. Additionally, the Input Survey is executed with the assistance of Taluk Statistical Officers in the taluks. The State Agriculture Department has no involvement in the survey. At the directorate level, training, report writing, and overall supervision of the work are conducted in accordance with instructions from the Government of India (GOI).

#### Staff details - Central Fund

Designation	Posts Sanctioned
Joint Director	1
Deputy Director	1
Senior statistical Officer	1
Research Assistant	2
Statistical Assistant Grade II	2
Confidential Assistant Grade I	1
LD Typist	1
Office Attendant	1
Total	10

### 2.1.3 Irrigation - Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Schemes (RMIS)

This is also a fully funded Central Sector Scheme, with the Minor Irrigation Division in the Irrigation Department is responsible for carrying out the M.I census in Kerala. The Statistical Cell within the Minor Irrigation Division is tasked with overseeing the census of minor irrigation schemes conducted under the "Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Schemes (RMIS)" program. Currently Irrigation Census is a standalone component under the umbrella scheme –Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) and

other schemes. In Kerala, RMIS cell in irrigation department is the nodal department, organizing, coordinating and supervising the Census as and when planned by the Ministry. The Census is conducted under the overall charge of the Census Commissioner- Chief Engineer, Irrigation & Administration. The primary work of collection of data was carried out by the enumerators –draftsman/overseers of irrigation department. The work of supervision was entrusted to Assistant Engineers, Assistant Executive Engineers and Executive Engineers in concerned Panchayat, Block and District level. In addition, Central team along with the State Statistical Cell officials conduct field visits in the State and check the quality of field work.

The Statistics Unit also collects district-wise data on a quarterly basis from various Government agencies. This data includes information on dug wells, shallow tube wells, deep tube wells, surface flow irrigation, and surface lift irrigation schemes, among others.

#### **Staff details in the Office of Chief Engineer, Irrigation & Administration-Central Fund**

Designation	Posts Sanctioned
Joint Director	1
Research Assistant	2
Statistical Assistant Grade I	1
Statistical Assistant Grade II	1
Office Attendant	1
Total	6

## **2.1Resources for State Schemes**

### **2.1.1Statistical staff in DES**

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) HQ has a total of 253 staff working across 27 divisions or sections. This workforce is assigned departmental functions and currently extends support to SASA and KSSC for which no specific posts are sanctioned. At the district level, DES operates with 378 staff across 14 District Statistical Offices and 1,155 staff in 62 Taluk Statistical Offices.

Additionally, 720 personnel, ranging from Joint Directors to Office Attendants, are deployed in statistical cells within line departments to strengthen data management and reporting.

Divisions	Staff Strength
<b>EARAS</b>	<b>20 (Central Scheme)</b>
Vital Statistics	9
MCCD	2
Prices Division	18
MI Prices Division	6
Survey & Design Division	5

Annual Survey of Industries	7
Index Of Industrial Production	4
Labour & Housing	8
National Sample Survey	12
Evaluation Division	7
Cost of Cultivation	6
<b>Agriculture Census</b>	<b>8 –Central Scheme</b>
Basic Statistics for Local Level Development	3
State Income Division	11
Planning Publication & Coordination	13
Computer Division	8
SASA	4
KSSC	6
Other administrative staff (including Director, Senior Administrative Officer, Additional Directors etc.)	<b>96</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>253</b>

**(Details of sections/units in DES HQ and staff are given in Annex I)**

### **2.1.1 Staff under other (line) department's control**

A large number of statistical posts are with different departments. Except for a few departments they are mostly at the lower levels, which mean that their services are used only for very basic statistical data compilation to meet the needs of the concerned department/organisation.

Total Staff in Line Departments of DES													
SI NO	DEPARTMENTS	Joint Director	Deputy Director	District Officer	Assistant Director	ADO / Stat. Officer/Sr Research Asst.	Research Officer	Taluk Statistical Officer	Research Assistant	Statistical Assistant	Typist	Office Attendant	TOTAL STAFF
1	LSGD Principal Directorate		2	1			2		163	34			202
2	Health Service Dept		1			1	1		36	26			65
3	Animal Husbandry	1					3		4	55			63
4	Agriculture Development and Farmers Welfare		1		1	1	2		15	26			46
5	Corporation/Municipalities								5	39			44
6	Industries and Commerce		14				1		1	24			40
7	Forest		1						3	34			38
8	Education	1			1		1	1	3	24	2	2	35
9	Scheduled Caste Development								14	15			29
10	State & District TB Centers							1	14	2			17
11	Social Justice									16			16
12	District Panchayat									14			14
13	Scheduled Tribe Development									13			13
14	Irrigation & Administration/ MI Division						1			11			12
15	Office of the Chief Engineer, Investigation & Design, IDRB		2		1					8			11
16	Fisheries Department		2				1		2	4			9

17	Handloom Development Corporation				1				1	6			8
18	Secretariat (CPM Unit)	1			1		4		1	1			8
19	Registrar of Co-operative Societies						1		3	2			6
20	Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation (RMIS)	1							2	2		1	6
21	PWD (Building And Local Works)						1			4			5
22	State Goods and Service Tax			1		1			1	1			4
23	Labour Commissionerate Office						1		1	2			4
24	Directorate of Insurance Medical Service								1	2			3
25	Tourism						1			2			3
26	Analyst's Laboratory								1	1			2
27	Diary Development									2			2
28	Collegiate Education								1	1			2
29	Engineering College (TVM/TSR)									2			2
30	Health and Family Welfare Training Centre						2						2
31	Crimes Records Bureau Kerala						1			1			2
32	Civil Supplies			1									1
33	Department of Technical Education									1			1
34	Office of the Drugs Controller									1			1
35	Applied Nutrition Programme								1				1
36	State Land Use Board		1										1
37	Transport Commissionerate					1							1
38	Secretariat (Planning - F)						1						1
TOTAL		4	24	3	5	4	24	2	273	376	2	3	720

The departments where there is substantial presence of statistical staff are:

- a. LSGD Principal Directorate (202)
- b. Agriculture Development and Farmers Welfare Department (46)
- c. Animal Husbandry Department (63)
- d. Education Department (35)
- e. Forest Department (38)
- f. Health Service Department (65)
- g. Industries & Commerce (40)
- h. Other health department agencies (27)
- i. Corporation / Municipalities (44)

A few of these departments cover key sectors that contribute to the state's economy and are important for the generation of socio-economic statistics in the state. The functional roles of the personnel with the CD blocks and Corporations are not very clear after the reorganisation of some of the concerned agencies in LSGD.

**(Details of staff and their work are given in Annex II)**

## **Key Observations on the staffing pattern in the statistical system**

- One of the most significant issues facing the state statistical system is that it has not changed its role and functions and kept pace with the changing socio-economic scenario and the needs of the stake holders. Most of the data collected are unchanged for many decades. Not many efforts are seen to measure the socio-economic changes or in using administrative data generated by government departments. Most of its efforts are not getting reflected in public debates or in policy planning. The present staff deployment is an issue inhibiting the growth of the state statistical system affecting its relevance.
- Though the total strength of the cadre appears high (2506), the staffing pattern and the structure do not allow much flexibility in their assignments due to their assignments being with different departments. This in a way is seen to be the major factor constraining innovation and change.
- The decentralised staffing of statistical personnel in the cadre has meant that the share of lowest level statistical personnel is very high. Statistical assistants constitute almost 70 percent of the cadre. In most of the line departments where there are no significant statistical work needing qualified personnel, the available posts are at the lowest level only. In the DES headquarters their share is 45 percent excluding those in administrative assignments.
- The staffing with a large base was useful when the data collection, transmission, processing and dissemination were mostly manual. In the current scenario of widespread use of ICT this structure is not favored. The need is for more senior level positions to understand data needs and deliver data products to stakeholders.
- There are cadre posts (though at very junior levels) in organisations with very little contribution to the state statistics. Such cases can be seen in the tables giving detailed staff disposition. However no great advantages would accrue to the system by disturbing their



present deployment in these organisations as they would be performing well established functions useful to the department.

- In the overall structure, one can observe a serious anomaly in the number of officer posts at different grades. There are 43 posts of Deputy Directors with only 17 posts of Assistant Directors below it and 6 posts of Joint Director above it. This will imply that Officers will spend many years in this position before going up, giving only a short tenure to them when they get promoted as Joint Directors and above. This can also lead to a situation when young entrants in the service can block the progression of others.
- Further out of the 43 posts of Deputy Directors (DD), 14 Deputy Directors look after the district statistical work with only 5 available at the DES headquarters. 24 positions are outside the DES in line Departments.
- Out of the 24 DDs in line depts, 14 Deputy Directors are working in the Industries and Commerce Department, all of whom are in the districts with another 24 posts of SAs. At the Industry department Head Quarters there is just one RO post. Assigning such a large number of DD posts to the Industry Department, many of whom may spend several years before coming back to the mainstream statistical work has serious implications in terms of their capability to assume higher level statistical leadership. These 14 posts of DD should be brought to the DES headquarters to enhance their capacity in more advanced statistical activities. Their positions in Industries Dept. can be replaced with Research Officers/ Research Assistants.
- In the Irrigation sector also it is seen that disproportionately large number of senior level officers are available. There are one Joint Director, 2 DDs, 1 AD, 1 RO and 2 RA in the organisations. While some parts of the activities are funded by the Centre, such a large contingent of officers appears to be anomalous given the statistical importance of this sector.
- The deployment of statistical staff at the DES is an issue of major concern. Though substantial data are collected by the field staff, it is doubtful if the HQ has the capacity to analyse and disseminate the large volume of data collected at the District and Taluk level. This is basically due to the absence of sufficient number of senior specialists at the HQ who can guide and supervise statistical work independently.
- The present staff structure and their disposition is also a hindrance to developing specialisation. Broadly official statisticians specialize in social, economic, demographic subjects and statistical operations like surveys, data analyses, report writing and IT applications etc. Without such specialisations it is impossible to neither keep up with the changing needs and address emerging sectors nor provide leadership to other departments in statistical matters.
- Though several recommendations have been given in recent years relating to EARAS scheme, Price Statistics, State Income, Survey Division etc by the Statistical Commission, it is seen that DES has not made any concrete effort to implement any of them. This is possibly due to the shortage of expertise in the relevant fields or constraints in redeployment of staff.
- The major shortage in the DES HQ set up is the lack of senior level positions with reasonable tenure and specialisation. Lack of this shortage is seriously affecting operational planning, state Income estimation, survey design, improved data analysis and report writing, besides making the presence of statistics department noticed in the overall administration.

- The lack of specialisation among senior officers is also a factor leading to concentration of responsibilities with the Director for technical matters also. A restructuring of the responsibilities among officers is necessary. This will help the department to take up new activities.
- In the short term the easiest way to change the system is to recall some high-level posts from line departments and integrate them into DES to improve its functioning. Government should take action towards this urgently.

## Annexure I

### Details of sections/units in DES HQ and staff

#### 1.Price Division

The Prices Division of the Department is responsible for collecting and compiling various types of price data at the Taluk and District levels. Market Intelligence (MI) section operates within the Directorate to oversee the collection of wholesale price data for market commodities in the southern region, covering eight districts from Thiruvananthapuram to Thrissur. The same in the northern region is managed by a Regional Statistical Officer in Kozhikode.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned
Assistant Director	1
Research Officer	3
Research Assistant	3
Statistical Assistant	11
Total	18

#### Market Intelligence

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	
	Southern Region	Northern (Kozhikode)
Regional Statistical Officer	1	1
Research Assistant	1	1
Statistical Assistant	3	1
Office Attendant	1	1
Total	6	4

## 2.Vital Statistics Division

The Vital Statistics Division oversees three schemes: the Civil Registration System (CRS), the Sample Registration System (SRS), and the Spot Check Survey. This division is responsible for collecting, reviewing, validating, and preparing estimates on vital rates, which are published in annual reports.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned
Deputy Director	1
Senior Statistical Officer	1
Research Assistant	2
Statistical Assistant	5
Total	9

## 3.MCCD

The Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) scheme, introduced by the Office of the Registrar General of India, aims to produce data on cause-specific mortality as part of the Civil Registration System. In Kerala, the scheme is currently implemented in four Corporations—Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Ernakulum, and Kozhikode—as well as in Alappuzha Municipality. The Department of Economics and Statistics (DES) cross-tabulates the data on medically certified causes of death from these five locations, using the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).

Designation	Posts Sanctioned
Deputy Director	1
Research Assistant	1
Total	2

## 4. Survey & Design Division

The Survey & Design Division operates within the Directorate to design surveys and studies on various topics of interest, ensuring their effective execution in the field. These surveys are conducted upon request from government departments or agencies.

Designation	Sanctioned strength
Joint Director	1
Research Officer	1
Statistical Assistant Grade I	3
Total	5

**4. ASI Division** The States participates in the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) by conducting the survey in a residual set of units provided by MoSPI.

<b>Designation</b>	<b>Sanctioned strength</b>
Assistant Director	1
Research Officer	1
Research Assistant	2
Statistical Assistant	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>

## 6.IIP Division

The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is compiled by DES in following the instructions of MoSPI to serve as a short-term macroeconomic indicator of industrial growth for the state.

<b>Designation</b>	<b>Sanctioned strength</b>
Assistant Director	1
Research Assistant	1
Statistical Assistant	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>

## 7. Labour & Housing Division

The Labour & Housing Statistics cell is responsible for gathering data on labour and housing in Kerala. Additionally, this Division conducts a sample survey called the Wage Structure Survey, designed to study wage rate fluctuations in the trade, commercial, and construction sectors of the State. The Department of Economics and Statistics (DES) also participates in the "Urban Statistics for HR and Assessment (USHA) Scheme" to compile and analyze housing and building construction statistics, under the guidance of the Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation through its agency, the National Building Organization (NBO).

<b>Designation</b>	<b>Sanctioned strength</b>
Assistant Director	1
Research officer	1
Research Assistant	2
Statistical Assistant	3
Office Attendant	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>

## 8. NSS Division

Kerala is participating in the National Sample Surveys conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO) using a matching sample to supplement the Central Sample data.

Designation	Sanctioned strength
Assistant Director	1
Research Officer	1
Scrutiny Officer (ADO)	1
Senior Supervisor Computer(TSO)	1
Research Assistant	1
Statistical Assistant	6
Office Attendant	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>

## 9.Evaluation Division

The DES carries out the Evaluation Survey of Soil Conservation Schemes managed by the Soil Survey and Soil Conservation Department.

Designation	Sanctioned strength
Deputy Director	1
Research Officer	1
Research Assistant	1
Statistical Assistant	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>

## 10. Cost of Cultivation Division

This survey is carried out each agricultural year (July to June) to evaluate cost components such as seed/seedlings, fertilizers, labor, rent, equipment, and irrigation charges. The survey covers all districts of Kerala, selecting 38 Taluks for data collection. It covers paddy (across 3 seasons), coconut, arecanut, pepper, banana, tapioca, ginger, turmeric, bitter gourd, cowpea (across 3 seasons), pineapple, and cardamom (only in Idukki, Palakkad, and Wayanad districts).

Designation	Sanctioned strength
Research Assistant	1
Statistical Assistant	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>

## 11. State Income Division

State income calculation is done following the guidelines and methodologies given by the National Accounts Division of CSO.

Designation	Sanctioned strength
Assistant Director	1
Research Officer	3
Research Assistant	3
Statistical Assistant	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>

## 12. BSLLD

As part of the ISSP Project, the Government of Kerala initiated the Support for Statistical Strengthening Project to enhance the state's statistical system, with one of the key components being the Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD). Under this DES conducts an annual BSLLD survey, which began in the reference year 2015-16, collecting secondary-level data from various official sources

Designation	Sanctioned strength
Research Assistant	1
Statistical Assistant	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>

---

## 13. Planning, Publication and Co-ordination division

This section assesses the progress of various central and state schemes and compiles reports such as the Annual Plan, Five-Year Plan, Plan Progress Report, Annual Performance Report, and Administrative Sanction proposals. It gathers and consolidates data for publications like Gender Statistics, the Statistical Handbook, and the Administration Report, and compiles data on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) from various sections and departments. It also organizes the Technical Committee, departmental meetings, and section meetings, and prepares the meeting minutes. The section coordinates statistical cells in line departments, organizes events for special occasions, including Official Language Day, manages the printing of publications from different sections, and distributes them to district offices.

<b>Designation</b>	<b>Sanctioned strength</b>
Joint Director	1
Assistant Director	1
Scrutiny Officer (ADO)	1
Research Assistant	3
Statistical Assistant	7
Office Attendant	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>

#### **14. Computer Division**

The Computer Division within the Directorate oversees the information and communication technology operations for the Department. It is primarily responsible for processing and validating data gathered through various departmental surveys and schemes. This division manages IT inventory and networking services. It also develops online software applications for data entry related to the department's surveys and monitors the data flow from Taluk and District offices to the Directorate.

<b>Designation</b>	<b>Sanctioned strength</b>
Deputy Director	1
Research Assistant/ CS	1
Statistical Assistant	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>

#### **15. State Academy on Statistical Administration (SASA)**

The State Academy on Statistical Administration (SASA), located in Kaimanam, Thiruvananthapuram, is a training and research institute under the Department of Economics and Statistics. It organizes training programs, seminars, workshops, and capacity-building initiatives for statistical personnel in the Department of Economics and Statistics and statistical cells of various line departments.

<b>Designation</b>	<b>Staff strength</b>
Research Officer	1
Statistical Assistant	2
Lower Division Typist	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>

## 16. Kerala State Statistical Commission (KSSC)

The Kerala State Statistical Commission (KSSC) serves as the highest advisory body on statistical matters related to data collection, policy-making, and enhancing the statistical system within the State. The Commission currently operates from the SASA campus in Kaimanam, Thiruvananthapuram.

Designation	Staff strength
Joint Director	1
Assistant Director	1
Research Officer	1
Research Assistant	1
Statistical Assistant	1
Office Attendant	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>

## Annexure II

### Deployment of statistical staff in other Departments/Organisations

#### 1.Agriculture Development & Farmers' Welfare Department

The Statistics Wing conducts evaluations of agricultural schemes, compiles reports, collects agricultural data, and prepares the department's Administration Report. It is also responsible for updating the physical and financial progress of departmental plan schemes and generating weather watch reports. The Natural Calamity Section prepares reports on natural disasters and crop insurance schemes. The Marketing Section collects daily market prices of vegetables and fruits, while the Pesticide Section monitors pest surveillance, compile pesticide data, and prepare related reports. The Spices Section handles progress reports on spice development, and the Fertilizers Section manages reports on fertilizer availability, distribution, and subsidy claims.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
Deputy Director	1	
Assistant Director	1	
ADO	1	
RO	2	
RA	15	21 in Directorate And 25 in Districts
Statistical Assistant	26	
TOTAL	46	



## 2. Analytical Laboratory

The statistical staff assigned to the Analyst's Laboratory in Thiruvananthapuram, under the Department of Food and Safety, assist the lab with food and water analysis and help to prepare monthly progress reports for various schemes implemented by the laboratory.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
Research Assistant	1	Only in HQ
Statistical Assistant	1	
TOTAL STAFF	2	

## 3. Animal Husbandry

The Statistics Unit within the Department of Animal Husbandry compile data related to various aspects of animal husbandry. The unit is divided into two sections: the Official Statistics Wing and the Sample Survey Wing. The Official Statistics Wing is responsible for producing key reports such as "Animal Husbandry Statistics at a Glance," "Bulletin," and "Profile." They also manage the collection of data on livestock import and export, slaughter statistics, and market intelligence on livestock products, while collaborating with other departments to analyze data and evaluate the effectiveness of implemented schemes.

The Sample Survey Wing conducts surveys like the Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey to collect comprehensive information about animal husbandry. In district offices, the statistical personnel coordinate Integrated Sample Surveys; prepare income and expenditure statements, and monitor disease reporting systems.

Additionally, the unit plays a key role at the Animal Disease Control Project (ADCP) Office, overseeing disease control and monitoring activities funded by the National Dairy Development Board, and preparing the Annual Disease Surveillance Report. At the Central Hatchery in Chenganoor, the statistical unit manages tasks related to sales, budget reports, and plan progress, including maintaining sales records, preparing progress reports, and participating in administrative and budgetary activities.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
Joint Director	1	
RO	3	
RA	4	13 in HQ & 50 in districts
Junior Statistical Inspector	11	
Statistical Assistant	44	
TOTAL	63	

#### 4. Civil Supplies Department

A Statistical Officer in this Department gathers information on the weekly off-take of food grains from ration shops and collects the average weekly prices of 17 essential commodities from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), along with monthly prices of salt. The Taluk Statistical Offices collect weekly off-take details, which are sent to the Department through online channels. Simultaneously, the Statistics Section also gathers data from the District Supply Offices regarding the Central Government's allotment of food grains, the quantities lifted, and their distribution. This consolidated data is used to monitor the effectiveness of the Public Distribution System.

One of the key reports obtained by the Statistics Cell from the District Supply Offices is the Monthly Rationing Report. This detailed report contains information on ration cards issued under schemes such as APL, BPL, AAY, and ANPA. It also includes data on food grain requirements, the monthly allotment of food grains to the 14 districts, the quantities of food grains and kerosene lifted by each district, and the amounts distributed to the public through ration shops.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
DO	1	Only in HQ
TOTAL	1	

#### 5.Co-operation

The main duties of the wing include publishing the Statistical Abstract (Handbook), Cooperative Directory, and Annual Administrative Report. The unit gathers and compiles data from various cooperative societies, preparing district-wise and state-wide summaries, and contributing to the Economic Review Report. In addition, they collect and compile Samyukta Sahakarana data from cooperative societies under the administrative control of departments like Commerce & Industry, Coir Development, Dairy, Agriculture, Fisheries, and Khadi & Rural Development.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
Research Officer	1	
Research Assistant	3	Only in HQ
Statistical Assistant	2	
TOTAL	6	

#### 6. Dairy Development

The activities involve preparing district-wise monthly reports on physical and financial achievements, compiling progress reports on Plan activities, producing the Departmental Bulletin

and consolidating district-wise monthly and yearly reports on milk collection and distribution, as well as tracking progress on dairy extension services.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
Statistical Assistant	2	Only in HQ
TOTAL	2	

## 7. Collegiate Education

The Department of Collegiate Education compiles statistics on student enrolment by subject, gender, and caste in Government and Government-aided colleges. The Statistics Unit's functions include preparing the Annual Administration Report, collecting information on SC/ST students, compiling the Annual Report and the Minority Educational Institutions' report and gathering detailed student data by course and category for the academic year.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
RA	1	
Statistical Assistant	1	Only in HQ
TOTAL	2	

## 8. General Education

The Statistics Unit in the General Education Department is responsible for collecting and compiling educational data. Information from state syllabus schools is gathered through DDE offices, while data from CBSE, ICSE, and other non-state syllabus institutions is collected directly by the Directorate.

Key activities include collecting data from pre-primary schools through Assistant and District Education Offices, and preparing reports for specialized schools such as Sports schools, Anglo-Indian schools, Fisheries schools, and Tribal schools. The unit compiles teacher reports by subject, language, caste, and religion from each district and scrutinizes reports from major educational institutions like Kendriya Vidyalayas, Navodaya Vidyalayas, CBSE, ICSE schools, commercial institutes, and vocational training centers. It also prepares reports on Madrasa schools and Teachers' Training Institutes.

In addition, the unit compiles reports on school infrastructure, tracks student dropouts and repeaters, and gathers data on special schools. It is also responsible for preparing the academic calendar, publishing guidebooks, and compiling the annual administration report, offering a detailed overview of the education sector's progress and performance

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
Joint Director	1	17 in Directorate & 18 in Districts
Assistant Director	1	
RO	1	
TSO	1	
RA	3	
Statistical Assistant	24	
LD. Gr. Typist	2	
Office Attendant	2	
TOTAL	35	

### 9. Technical Education- Directorate

It manages data regarding Government and aided Engineering Colleges and Polytechnic Colleges.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
Statistical Assistant	1	Only in HQ
Total	1	

### 10. Technical Education-Engineering Colleges

There is a statistical Assistant in the Engineering Colleges in Thrissur and in Thiruvananthapuram.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
Statistical Assistant	2	Only in HQ
Total	2	

### 11. Fisheries

The statistical section estimates inland fisheries production and collect data on the landing prices and production value of marine fish on a monthly basis. They also track the production and distribution of fingerlings. The unit brings out the publications, "Kerala Fisheries Statistics at a Glance". Additionally, they conduct and prepare reports on marine and inland "Catch Assessment Surveys" to evaluate the current status of fish populations and their ecological impact. The statistics unit compiles data on marine and inland fish landings, market arrivals, and fish prices. They also gather beach prices from key landing centers to provide a holistic view of market trends. The unit

also collects information on fish seed production from all hatcheries and submits regular reports on fish and seed production to the Government of India.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
Deputy Director	2	No staff in Districts
RO	1	
RA	2	Only in HQ
Statistical Assistant	4	
Total staff	9	

## 12. Forest Department

The statistical unit mainly collects and analyzes statistics on forest area, timber production, and minor forest produce. The unit also monitors the progress of various Plan and Non-plan schemes.

In addition to these, the Statistics Unit is tasked with collecting and reporting on the physical and financial achievements of various forest department schemes.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
Deputy Director	1	
RA	3	
Statistical Assistant	34	13 in Districts
Total	38	

## 13. Goods and Services Tax

The Statistics Wing, comprising officials from the Statistics and GST Departments, plays a role in collecting and organizing data from various district-level sources. They compile information on revenue subsumed under GST, monitor GST arrears, and manage pending assessments related to AIT & ST, KGST, Works Contract, and KLT. The unit is also responsible for preparing a range of comprehensive reports, including administrative and annual reports, Management Information System (MIS) reports.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
DO	1	
ADO	1	Only in HQ
RA	1	
Junior Statistical Inspector	1	
Total	4	

#### **14. Health and Family Welfare- Directorate of Health Services and offices of Deputy Medical Officers**

Key responsibilities include the preparation of the Annual Administration Report, quarterly progress reports on Rural Health Statistics, and the "Health at a Glance" report. They are also tasked with implementing the Hospital Management Information System, developing State and District Action Plans, and gathering comprehensive data on the Twenty-Point Programme and the physical achievements of various plan schemes across all districts.

In addition to these core functions, the unit has a role in the monitoring and evaluation of Plan Schemes and Training Programs. The units maintain records on sub-centers, medical institutions, major surgeries, and the number of doctors in each district, and data on healthcare infrastructure. They prepare reports on family welfare facilities, the performance of the Universal Immunization Program.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
Deputy Director	1	
ADO	1	
RO	1	
RA	36	
Statistical Assistant	26	
Total	65	

#### **15. Health and Family Welfare- State and District TB offices**

A team of 17 statistical staff members, led by an Additional District Officer, is stationed at the State and District TB Centers. They are responsible for gathering data on tuberculosis and closely monitoring the progress of TB elimination programs

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
ADO	1	
RA	14	14 RA in Districts
Statistical Assistant	2	
Total	17	

#### 16. Health and Family Welfare- Office of the Drugs Controller

The Statistical Assistant in the Office of the Drugs Controller compiles data on Blood Bank Licenses, including cases of renewal, cancellation, and suspension. They also maintain statistics on the licensing of manufacturing units for medicines in Allopathy, Ayurveda, and Homeopathy.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
Statistical Assistant	1	Only in HQ
Total	1	

#### 17. Health and Family Welfare- Office of the Applied Nutrition Programme

A Research Assistant is stationed in the office of the Applied Nutrition Programme to conduct various surveys, such as the micronutrient survey and the nutritional anemia survey, targeting higher secondary students. They also analyze data collected from hospitals on low birth weight and calcium deficiency,

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
R A	1	Only in HQ
Total	1	

#### 18. Health and Family Welfare- Kerala State Institute of Health and Family Welfare

The Kerala State Institute of Health and Family Welfare has two Research Officers in Trivandrum & Kozhikode who teach subjects such as Health Economics and Vital Statistics. In addition to this, they also conduct feedback, monitoring, and evaluation sessions.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
R O	2	1 in Tvm & 1 in Kozhikod
Total	2	

## 19. Insurance Medical Services

The responsibilities of the wing include supplying data for the ESIC Annual Report, preparing the Administration Report, and generating monthly reports for dispensaries and hospitals. The cell collects data from 145 dispensaries and 9 hospitals.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
RA	1	
Statistical Assistant	2	Only in HQ
Total	3	

## 20. Handlooms & Textiles

The Statistics wing of the department oversees a broad array of responsibilities, including the preparation of the Economic Review report, compilation of gender statistics, and development of plan proposals and budget estimates, besides assisting in various schemes of the Department.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
Assistant Director	1	
RA	1	
Junior Statistical Inspector	1	Only in HQ
Statistical Assistant	5	
Total	8	

## 21. Industries & Commerce

The statistical staff prepares and oversees Plan Progress, developing annual action plans, and compiling monthly progress reports. They are also responsible for managing skill development schemes and collecting industry-related data from Taluk Industrial Offices, which is then entered into the Management Information System software. Additionally, they oversee the Vyavasaya Jalakom Software, which tracks details of both existing and newly established industries.



Furthermore, the staff plays a key role in preparing reports for the Plan Review Committee of the department and supervises the Plan Space software used for monitoring Plan progress. The Deputy Directors serve as nodal officers for two new initiatives: monitoring and controlling the one lakh enterprises survey, and the Vyavasaya Jalakam Geo-Tagging Survey.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
Deputy Director	14	
RO	1	
RA	1	
Statistical Assistant	24	
Total	40	

## 22. Irrigation- Office of the Chief Engineer (Irrigation & Administration)

The Statistics wing collect data across several key areas, including inland water transport, basic road statistics, cargo movement, and irrigation annually from 10 regional offices on a quarterly basis. Basic Road Statistics are compiled yearly from 64 regional offices, while detailed Irrigation Statistics are sourced annually from 14 minor irrigation divisions.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
RO	1	
Statistical Assistant	11	10 Statistical Assistant in Districts
Total	12	

## 23. Irrigation- Irrigation Design and Research Board (IDRB)

The work entrusted to the wing includes Post Facto Evaluation Study of Major/Medium irrigation projects and the preparation of composite water management index.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
Deputy Director	2	
Assistant Director	1	
Statistical Assistant	8	Only in HQ
Total	11	

## 24. Irrigation - Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Schemes (RMIS)

The Statistical Cell in the Minor Irrigation Division is tasked with overseeing the census of minor irrigation schemes conducted under the "Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Schemes (RMIS)" initiative and developing a complete and dependable database for the minor irrigation sector.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
Joint Director	1	
RA	2	
Statistical Assistant	2	Only in HQ
Office Attendant	1	
TOTAL STAFF	6	

## 25. Kerala State Land Use Board

Data collection for various departmental projects is managed through the hiring of statistical assistants or project staff on an annual contract basis. The Deputy Director is involved in overseeing Plan Schemes. Additionally, the Deputy Director is tasked with preparing and publishing land use statistics and other related publications. He handles the management of the department's website, SPARK, and KSWAN systems.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
Deputy Director	1	In HQ
TOTAL STAFF	1	

## 26. Labour

The unit is engaged in activities related to report preparation, including the Annual Administration Report, the yearly publication "Labour Statistics at a Glance," and fortnightly updates on the Labour Situation. They also compile monthly reports covering Work Stoppages, Closures, Retrenchments, Layoffs, and Labour unrest caused by industrial disputes. Furthermore, they track the state of Industrial Relations and Labour Activities in the State for publication in the Indian Labour Journal.

The unit prepares annual reports on various Acts, including the Employees Compensation Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Wages Act, Kerala Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, Plantation Labour Act, Motor Transport Workers Act, Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, Equal Remuneration Act, Trade Union Act, and the Economic Review.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
RO	1	
RA	1	Only in HQ
Statistical Assistant	2	
<b>TOTAL STAFF</b>	<b>4</b>	

## 27. Local Self Government Department (LSGD)- Principal Directorate

To enhance the efficiency and operations of Local Self-Government Institutions, the State has undertaken a major restructuring by merging the departments of Panchayat, Rural Development, Town and Country Planning, Urban Affairs, Local Self-Government Engineering Wing, and Municipal Common Services into a single, unified organization.

The Statistics Wing within the Principal Directorate prepares budget proposals, updates plans, and create reports for subject committees to track project progress and suggest future actions. The wing also compiles the department's annual performance report for future planning and creates administration reports to highlight internal operations and resource use for improvements. It submits progress reports to different departments and stakeholders. Additionally, the wing collects and analyzes survey data, reviews development plans, and prepares reports for national committees like NITI Aayog, C&AG, and SDG. It also oversees State and District Level DISHA Committee meetings to review centrally sponsored schemes and improve their implementation.

Designation	Sanctioned strength
Deputy Director	2
Assistant Director	1
Research Officer	2
Research Assistant	163
Statistical Assistant	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>

## 28. District Panchayats

Each district panchayat is assigned a Junior Statistical Inspector (JSI) (Statistical Assistant Grade I) responsible for the collection, consolidation, and updating of crucial data required for district plan formulation and implementation.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
Statistical Assistant (JSI)	14	In 14 districts
TOTAL STAFF	14	

## 29. Transport Commissionerate

The Statistical Cell within the Department prepares various reports and documents for the department. These include Annual Administration Reports and reports for the State Planning Board, the Department of Economics and Statistics etc.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
Senior Statistics Officer	1	In HQ
TOTAL STAFF	1	

## 30. Planning & Economic Affairs (P) Department

In the Planning and Economic Affairs (P) department, the Research Officer is responsible for overseeing critical functions related to the State Level Banker's Committee and the District Level Banker's Committee. The Research Officer coordinates regular meetings such as SSLBC and SLRM meetings, manages associated files, and ensures the smooth conduct of proceedings. Additionally, the officer addresses General Banking and Policy matters.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
Research Officer	1	In HQ
TOTAL STAFF	1	

## 31. Programme Implementation, Evaluation & Monitoring (PIE &M) Department

The wing is responsible for monitoring and evaluating all State Plan Schemes, infrastructure projects, and centrally sponsored schemes. It also coordinates with Central Ministries for Central Assistance, reviews both physical and financial progress of Plan Schemes and projects, and manages the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) within the State.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
Joint Director	1	
Assistant Director	1	

RO	4	
RA	1	
Statistical Assistant	1	
TOTAL STAFF	8	

### 32. Public Works Department

The unit is involved in the data collection for all 157 Government Rest Houses in Kerala, categorized under 98 distinct headings. In addition, the unit is evaluating the methodology used by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) for calculating Cost Index, in response to a proposal from the Chief Engineer.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
RO	1	
Statistical Assistant	4	In HQ
TOTAL STAFF	5	

### 33. SC Development

The Department is implementing several schemes to advance the social and economic development of individuals from Scheduled Caste communities in the State. The Statistical Unit is responsible for collecting and maintaining data on SC student enrollment from nursery to doctorate levels, compiling monthly and quarterly progress reports on the physical and financial achievements of various schemes and preparing Annual Administration Reports.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
RA	14	
Statistical Assistant	15	26 in Districts & 3 in HQ
TOTAL STAFF	29	

### 34. ST Development

The statistical team is tasked with collecting data and progress reports from various agencies involved in tribal development initiatives. Their responsibilities include gathering statistics on tribal

populations, and details about students in tribal hostels, Model Residential Schools/Ashram Schools, and Vocational Training Centres.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
Statistical Assistant	13	1 in HQ & 12 in Districts.
TOTAL STAFF	13	

### 35. State Crime Records Bureau

The Statistical wing of the State Crime Records Bureau operates under the administrative oversight of the Superintendent of Police SCRB and the overall guidance of the Additional Director General of Police. This unit is tasked with compiling annual crime data for the state.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
RO	1	
Statistical Assistant	1	In HQ
TOTAL STAFF	2	

### 36. Tourism

The unit collects tourism related data through regular surveys, including the Tourist Arrival Data collection, which involves data submissions from approximately 7,400 accommodation units across the state. Additionally, they conduct a Continuous Tourist Survey (CTS) on tourist profiles, preferences, and spending behaviors.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
RO	1	
Statistical Assistant	2	In HQ
TOTAL STAFF	3	

### 37. Social Justice Development Department

The statistical unit carries out tasks such as preparing the Annual Programme Implementation Plan (APIP), evaluating monthly progress reports, and compiling reports on the 20-point and 15-point

programs. They track and gather data on various schemes like the Integrated Child Development Scheme, Kishori Shakti Yojana, Balika Samridhi Yojana, Supplementary Nutrition Programme, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana, SABLA, and programs for adolescent girls. The unit also conducts the Annual Family Survey, psycho-social surveys, and a disability census. In addition, they compile reports on Aadhar enrollment for children under five, immunization data, and SC/ST beneficiaries.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
Junior Statistical Inspector	16	14 in Districts
TOTAL STAFF	16	

### 38. Corporation/ Municipalities

The Directorate's Vital Statistics Division conducts an annual Spot Check survey, deploying statistical staff to urban areas to collect and estimate any missing birth and death statistics. This survey aims to assess the under-registration of vital events within selected municipalities and corporations, helping to determine the true vital rates for these regions. Currently, the initiative is active in six corporations and 28 municipalities. The findings are compiled in the "Residential Vital Rates" report, which is published annually and made available on the department's official website, providing insights into urban demographic trends.

Designation	Posts Sanctioned	Remarks
RA	5	
Statistical Assistant	39	In Municipalities & Corporations
Total Staff	44	

#### **4.4 Overview of Activities of Statistical Wing in the Department of Industries and Commerce**

##### **1. Introduction**

The Department of Industries and Commerce is entrusted with the pivotal role of promoting, developing, and regulating industries in Kerala. It compiles and manages data pertaining to industrial units, investments, employment, and overall industrial growth. The Directorate ensures the annual establishment of new MSMEs, creating a transparent online service platform for entrepreneurs, identifying and motivating entrepreneurs, facilitating project and financial institution interactions, sourcing technology, providing infrastructure and market information, conducting seminars, liaising with financial institutions, offering start-up support, extending financial assistance, scaling existing MSMEs, reviving defunct MSMEs, organizing Entrepreneurship Development Clubs, forming industrial clusters, implementing schemes, developing industrial plots, conducting exhibitions, enabling market participation, supporting B2B/B2C interactions, enforcing the Public Procurement Policy, settling MSME payment disputes, assisting in policy formulation, and serving as an information source for entrepreneurship.

##### **2. Structure of the Department:**

The Directorate of Industries & Commerce Department, situated at Vikas Bhavan, Thiruvananthapuram, is led by the Director of Industries & Commerce. At the district level, it operates through District Industries Centres (DIC), overseen by the General Managers. Additionally, Taluk Industries Offices are managed by Assistant District Industries Officers, and Industries Extension Officers are stationed in all Block Panchayats, Municipalities, and Corporations.

##### **3. Statistics Cell in Department of Industries and Commerce**

The Department of Economics and Statistics (DES) has a significant presence within the Industries and Commerce Department. At the Directorate of the Industries Department in Thiruvananthapuram, there is only one Research Officer Post. However, in the District offices of the Industries Department, there is a Deputy Director, designated as EI Manager (Economic Investigation), along with two or three Statistical Assistants. In total, 39 DES posts are allocated to the Industries and Commerce Department.

Table 1: Staff pattern in Directorate and DICs						
Sl No	Office	Sanctioned				
		DD	RO	SA	SA	Total
				Gr.I	Gr.II	
1	Directorate	0	1	0	0	1
2	Thiruvananthapuram	1	0	0	3	4
3	Kollam	1	0	2	1	4
4	Pathanamthitta	1	0	0	0	1
5	Alappuzha	1	0	2	0	3
6	Kottayam	1	0	1	0	2
7	Idukki	1	0	1	0	2
8	Ernakulam	1	0	1	1	3



9	Thrissur	1	0	2	0	3
10	Palakkad	1	0	1	1	3
11	Malappuram	1	0	0	1	2
12	Kozhikode	1	0	4	0	5
13	Wayanad	1	0	0	0	1
14	Kannur	1	0	1	2	4
15	Kasargod	1	0	0	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>39</b>

The staff distribution in the Statistics Wing of the Directorate of Industries and Commerce across various districts in Kerala shows a noticeable disparity in how resources are allocated. Kozhikode, for instance, has the highest number of staff members, with a total of five, while districts such as Pathanamthitta, Wayanad, and Kasargod have only one staff member each. This significant variation could lead to imbalances in workload, potentially overburdening districts with fewer staff, especially if they experience growth in industrial activities. Furthermore, the roles of Deputy Directors (DD) and Research Officers (RO) in the staffing pattern are noteworthy. While Deputy Directors are present in all districts, the Directorate lacks a Deputy Director and instead has a single Research Officer. This suggests a focus on research activities within the Directorate but raises questions about the absence of senior leadership to oversee these operations.

Given these observations, a reassessment of the staff distribution is recommended. Increasing personnel in districts with growing industrial activities, particularly in Statistical Assistant positions, would help to balance the workload and ensure effective management. Additionally, strengthening the staff in under-resourced districts like Pathanamthitta, Wayanad, and Kasargod could enhance the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the Statistics Wing in fulfilling its mandate.

### 3.1 Data Flow in the Statistical Cell

#### 3.1.1 Directorate Level

There is only one Research Officer from the Department of Economics and Statistics working in the Planning section of the Directorate. The Planning section is overseen by a Deputy Director from the Industries Department.

#### 3.1.2 District Level

The Statistical Wing in the District Industries Centres (DICs) is overseen by Deputy Directors who are assigned as Managers (Economic Investigations). Statistical Assistants Grade I and Grade II are allocated to different DICs according to the workload requirements. These Statistical Assistants are responsible for managing and executing all the activities detailed under "List of Activities" in section 3.2.2. However, the DICs in Kasargod, Wayanad, and Pathanamthitta do not have any Statistical Assistants. As a result, clerks from the Industries Department are tasked with handling the basic activities in these districts. This arrangement poses significant challenges, as these clerks often lack the technical knowledge required for effective data handling. This deficiency in technical expertise hampers the efficiency and accuracy of operations in these DICs, affecting overall productivity and the quality of data management. To mitigate this deficiency, the workload of the Deputy Directors

in these districts has been increased, placing additional responsibilities on them to ensure smooth functioning.

### **3.2 Functions of Statistical Wing:**

#### **3.2.1 Directorate Level**

Activities of the Statistical Wing in the Directorate include:

- Acting as the Nodal officer for the Plan space portal and Budget Management System(BMS).
- Assisting the Planning and Monitoring (P&M) section of the department in planning related to various schemes and preparation of budget estimates.
- Managing and monitoring data entry in the DIC MIS portal.
- Responding to data-related queries from within the department, other state and Union Departments and research scholars affiliated with various institutions.
- Assisting in the preparation of various reports of the department prepared by the P&M section.
- Assisting the P&M section in the Plan Review Committees monthly.
- Compiling data from Vyavasayalakam and Year of Enterprises Portal.

#### **3.2.2 District Level**

The Managers from the Directorate of Industries and Commerce (DI&C) and Economic & Statistics (E&S) department determines the managerial staff strength at different District Industries Centres (DICs). Based on this staff strength, each DIC undertakes a variety of tasks and responsibilities. Below is a detailed list of the activities performed by the DICs:

##### **A. Action Plans & Reports:**

- Preparation of Action Plan and administration reports.
- Monthly progress reports and updates in MIS.
- DO Narrative reports.
- Plan Progress Reports for Plan Space.
- Preparation of notes for DDC and other subcommittee meetings.
- Documentation of major events for the Year of Enterprises program.
- Coordination and documentation for State/District level PRC meetings.
- Annual conference reports for District Collectors and Head of Departments.

##### **B. Data Collection & Analysis:**

- Collection, compilation, analysis, and publication of industrial data.
- Investment Promotion Surveys
- Monitoring of schemes viz. MISSION 1000, OFOE, MSME Insurance,

OLOP, Kerala Brand and ODOP.

- Supervising the Vyavasaya Jalakam 2.0 survey and Geo Tagging.
- Supervision and Analysis of Sustainability Survey

**C. Program & Scheme Monitoring:**

- Monitoring of PMEGP Scheme.
- Supervision of District Panchayat Plans, Idukki Package, and LSGD projects.
- Monitoring monthly performance of IEOs, field visits and Taluk level meetings.
- Coordination and support for Udyam Registration and K Store.
- Supervision of all cluster development programs.
- Engagement in flood schemes and COVID schemes.
- Capacity Building Programs and MSME Clinics.
- Election Works- LSGD, Niyamasabha & Loksabha
- Nodal Officer IT

**4. Nodal Officer of Year of Enterprises**

A significant responsibility of the Statistics Wing in the DIC is the monitoring of the Government's prestigious programme, the "Year of Enterprises," which began in the 2022-23 financial year. The programme aims to establish 100,000 new MSMEs in Kerala each financial year. Enterprise Development Executives (EDEs) have been posted in all local bodies. These EDEs possess qualifications such as B.Tech, MBA, or MCA. The Managers (EI) are designated as the Nodal Officers for the programme, ensuring its smooth implementation and monitoring.

**5. Statistics Cell in Directorate of Handloom and Textiles**

The Directorate of Handlooms and Textiles, Kerala, functions under the Department of Industries and Commerce with the goal of promoting and developing the handloom and textile sectors in the state. It operates under the guidance of the Hon'ble Minister for Industries, with the Principal Secretary (Industries) serving as the administrative head. The Directorate itself is led by the Director, who also assumes the role of Registrar for the Apex Co-operative Weavers Societies (Hantex) and Co-operative Spinning Mills in Kerala.

The Directorate has a dedicated Statistical Wing with the following sanctioned staff strength:

Table 2. Staff Pattern in Directorate of Handlooms and Textiles		
SL No	Designation	Sanctioned Strength
1	Assistant Director	1
2	Research Assistant	1
3	Statistical Assistant Gr1	4
4	Statistical Assistant Gr2	2
Total		8

The main functions of the statistical division in the Directorate of Handlooms and Textiles are the monitoring and evaluation of the 23 schemes implemented in the department, monitoring and updation of Plan space, preparation of Annual Plan Proposal, forwarding of Working group proposals, Note for Subject Committee, Governor's Address, Budget speech, Annual Performance Report, preparation of report for Economic Review, collection and compilation of data for gender statistics etc. In addition to these reports, works related to Handloom Advisory Committee, Handloom Expert Committee, Study reports from State Planning Board, D.O Narrative, Issue of Identity Cards to weavers, correspondence related to Administrative Reforms / Advisory Committee are also dealt with in the Statistics unit.

However, despite the range of tasks, the Statistical Wing's role remains largely confined to departmental operations, with minimal contribution to comprehensive handloom statistics for the state. There are no significant statistical reports being published that provide a detailed analysis of Kerala's handloom sector. This limitation underscores a broader inefficiency within the unit, which is further compounded by the disjointed functioning of its staff. Of the eight sanctioned positions, only one Research Assistant and two Statistical Assistants actively work on statistical tasks under the Assistant Director, while the remaining five personnel are engaged in clerical roles related to various departmental schemes.

The misalignment of staff roles and the lack of cohesive functioning highlight the urgent need for structural restructuring. Given that the Directorate of Handlooms and Textiles operates under the Department of Industries and Commerce, it is feasible and practical to transfer the statistical staff to the Directorate of Industries and Commerce. This would address the significant resource gap in the parent Directorate, where only one Research Assistant currently handles statistical responsibilities. Such reallocation would not only improve the productivity of the Statistical Wing in the Directorate of Industries and Commerce but also create a more unified and efficient division.

## **6. Data available in this Department:**

The Department of Industries and Commerce gathers data from every enterprise unit through various schemes they are.

1. Vyvasaya Jalakam Survey
2. Year of Enterprises Survey
3. Udyam Registration

### **6.1 Vyvasaya Jalakam Survey:**

Initiated in 2017, this survey focuses on collecting details of all micro, small, and medium enterprises in the manufacturing and service sectors in Kerala. The survey employs a dedicated mobile application developed by Keltron Kerala. It has two phases - the first phase, conducted by Industrial Extension Officers, covered 1.5 lakh units, capturing their geo-coordinates. The second phase involved enumerators from Kudumbasree units using a mobile application to collect and upload details of units, including investment sector, products manufactured, and location mapping with GPS assistance. Data authentication and corrections are overseen by Industries Extension Officers.

This detailed survey and data collection process contribute significantly to the comprehensive understanding and effective management of industrial activities within the state of Kerala.

### 6.1.1 Geo tagged Units List–District wise in VYAVASAYA JALAKAM

GEO TAGGED UNITS LIST–DIST WISE IN VYAVASAYA JALAKAM		
District	No Of IEO	Geo Tagged Units
Thiruvananthapuram	16	12374
Kollam	14	10173
Pathanamthitta	11	5844
Alappuzha	17	10018
Kottayam	15	10031
Idukky	6	5702
Ernakulam	21	21371
Trissur	19	21106
Palakkad	17	12562
Malappuram	18	13796
Kozhikode	15	13034
Waynad	4	4024
Kannur	12	8994
Kasaragod	7	3920
<b>Total:</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>152949</b>

### 6.1.2 Advantages of the Survey:

- The survey proves highly beneficial for establishing robust industrial statistics within the state
- Facilitating the construction of a strong foundation for industrial statistics.
- Gathering intricate details of each enterprise, ensuring comprehensive data.
- Incorporating data on units within their socio-economic and environmental contexts.

### 6.1.3 Drawbacks of the Survey:

- **Limited Scope:** It confines its data collection to the Manufacturing and Service Sectors, neglecting the Trade Sector. This limitation hinders its utility as a comprehensive framework for diverse purposes.
- **Unorganized Sector Oversight:** The survey does not encompass the Unorganized Sector, potentially missing a significant portion of economic activity.
- **Resource-Intensive:** Data collection directly from the field proves to be time-consuming, costly, and entails the challenges inherent in field surveys.
- **Annual Database Updates:** Regular and laborious efforts are required each year to keep the database up-to-date, demanding a significant investment of time and resources.
- **Employee Details from Outside the State:** The survey fails to collect details of employees originating from outside the state, potentially leading to an incomplete understanding of the workforce.
- **Sectoral Gaps:** The survey's focus on specific sectors means that reports generated from this data may not provide an accurate representation of the overall economic pulse, as data from all sectors in the economy is not collected.

While the survey offers valuable insights, addressing these drawbacks is essential for enhancing its comprehensiveness and applicability in capturing the dynamics of the state's economy.

### 6.2 Year of Enterprises Survey:

Initiated by the Government of Kerala as part of celebrating the financial year 2022-23 as the 'Year of Enterprises,' the Directorate of Industries has been entrusted with the ambitious initiative "Setting up of One Lakh Enterprises during 2022-23." This survey aims to encourage and promote Micro, Small, and Medium-level entrepreneurs in the state. The data is collected with the assistance of Enterprise Development Executives (EDE), each possessing an MBA qualification. The survey involves direct visits to the field by these executives, utilizing a dedicated mobile application.

#### 6.2.1 District wise Number of units in Year of Enterprise Survey

District Wise Performance				
SI No	Name of District	Number of Enterprises Formed	Investment (Rs in Crore)	Employment Generated
1	Thiruvananthapuram	34968	1982.77	70734
2	Kollam	28804	1639.35	58242
3	Pathanamthitta	12735	606.32	25648
4	Alappuzha	25397	1246.56	49658
5	Kottayam	19004	1176.58	38401
6	Idukki	10402	681.69	21588
7	Ernakulam	35419	3154.24	85098
8	Thrissur	31187	1811.71	65126
9	Palakkad	29715	1794.7	65544
10	Malappuram	32756	2184.2	74809
11	Kozhikode	28853	1982.45	62207

12	Wayanad	9284	690.23	19753
13	Kannur	25864	1769.37	52585
14	Kasaragod	12079	785.46	23965
	<b>Total</b>	<b>336467</b>	<b>21505.63</b>	<b>713358</b>

\*Source: <https://yearofenterprises.kerala.gov.in> dated 12.12.24

### 6.2.2 Advantages of the Survey:

- Comprehensive Data Collection:
- Lists all enterprises in organized and unorganized sectors.
- Conducted in subsequent years to track new enterprises and assess the status of those covered in the previous survey.
- Use as a Business Register: The collected data serves as a comprehensive Business Register for various purposes.
- Useful for statistical and time series analysis.
- Enables the tabulation of industrial sector growth, generating reports at ward and local body levels.
- Key Variables for Analysis: Provides essential variables such as total capital investment, total employment, projected turnover, annual production, facilitating the preparation of various industrial sector indices.
- Intensive Data Publication: The Department publishes data on its web portal, categorizing enterprises by manufacturing, trade, and services.
- Gender-wise enterprise holders, investment amounts, and employment generated are also published, contributing to the development of a robust business register.

### 6.2.3 Drawbacks of the Survey:

- ❖ Lack of Standardization: No standardization of enterprise units collected by NIC coding, making it challenging to prepare reports in international standard formats.
- ❖ Limited Coverage: The survey does not cover all enterprises in the local body, focusing only on those started from 2022-23 onwards.
- ❖ Scrutiny and Data Accuracy: Lack of proper scrutiny and assurance that 100% of enterprises are covered.
- ❖ Some fields, like total investment and loan amounts, are inconsistently recorded, affecting data accuracy.
- ❖ Time-Consuming and Costly: Annual data collection is time-consuming and costly, lacking an automatic updating system for the database.

Despite these drawbacks, the Year of Enterprises Survey remains a valuable initiative for understanding and tracking the entrepreneurial landscape in Kerala.

## 6.3 UDYAM Registration

Udyam registration is an essential certification from the Ministry of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) that businesses receive upon signing up on the official government portal. This

registration is mandatory for accessing bank loans and various benefits offered by both state and central governments. The unique UDYAM number assigned to each unit facilitates the identification process (eg: UDYAM-KL-02-0005075). Some of the benefits include collateral-free loans, streamlined licensing and approvals, concessions on bills, and eligibility for government schemes.

### 6.3.1 Udyam Registration Count of Kerala

S. No.	District Name	Total Udyam	Micro	Small	Medium
1	ERNAKULAM	105178	99845	4875	458
2	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	92337	90613	1615	109
3	THRISSUR	73619	71643	1821	155
4	KOZHIKODE	73466	71745	1570	151
5	MALAPPURAM	64492	62876	1519	97
6	PALAKKAD	61596	60276	1211	109
7	KANNUR	54484	53345	1062	77
8	KOLLAM	51699	50288	1337	74
9	ALAPPUZHA	44552	43584	920	48
10	KOTTAYAM	41101	39802	1214	85
11	KASARAGOD	26356	25853	478	25
12	PATHANAMTHIPTA	25170	24687	456	27
13	IDUKKI	24246	23640	583	23
14	WAYANAD	20258	19876	358	24
<b>Total:-</b>		<b>758554</b>	<b>738073</b>	<b>19019</b>	<b>1462</b>

Source: - Udyam Portal dated 12.12.24

### 6.3.2 Advantages of Udyam:

- ✓ Classification by NIC Code: Classifies enterprises with NIC codes, facilitating sector-wise and activity-wise categorization.
- ✓ Clear Sector and Activity Classification: Provides a clear classification of enterprises first by sector and then by activity.
- ✓ Comprehensive Reports: Reports contain all necessary information for analysis.

### 6.3.3 Drawbacks of Udyam:

- Missing Local Body Information: Reports do not include the local body where the enterprise is situated, although details of taluk, village, and block are collected.
- Non-Mandatory Registration: Registration is not mandatory; only those seeking government scheme benefits or subsidized loans need to register. This makes it a potential framework for a Business Register.
- Non-Updateable Register: The portal lacks an option for updating registrations, making it challenging to reflect changes in a company's activities or employment over time.
- Delayed Cancellation Process: When a company or enterprise shuts down, the cancellation of Udyam Registration requires approval from Central Government officials in Delhi, leading to significant delays. Additionally, it is not mandatory to submit an application for cancellation if a company is shut down. When a company or a enterprises shutdowns, the cancellation of



Udyam Registration requires approval from Central government officials in Delhi, leading to time delays.

## 7. Industrial Data Available in the LSGD

The Local Self-Government Department (LSGD) holds a significant amount of administrative data on enterprises and industrial units operating within each local body in Kerala. To understand the nature of this data, commission officials visited Kottukal Gramapanchayat in Thiruvananthapuram district. This visit aimed to explore the types of administrative data maintained by the local body.

Two key services related to enterprises provided through the LSGD are **Building Permits** and **Trade Licenses**. During the visit, officials obtained a report generated from the software used by the Panchayath for building registration. Useful data extracted from this report has been included in this document as **Annex 1**. Similar data is available across all local bodies in Kerala.

Additionally, local bodies are authorized to issue trade licenses to enterprises operating within their jurisdiction. However, these records are currently maintained in physical registers rather than in digital formats, making it more challenging to analyze and compile the data.

### 7.1 Recommendations for Improving Data Collection and Utilization

To enhance the building registration process and the utility of collected data, the following modifications are proposed:

#### 1. Purpose Specification:

- The LSGD software module should include a dropdown menu to specify the intended use of a building.
- For **residential buildings**, the dropdown should provide options such as personal use, vacant, rental purposes, or other uses.
- For **commercial buildings**, the dropdown should allow for the selection of specific activities being conducted, with auto-listed NIC codes to ensure consistency and standardization.
- During the annual tax collection process, the module should include provisions to update the activity or usage of the building. This will ensure accurate and up-to-date records.
- The **Department of Industries and Commerce** and the **Department of Economics and Statistics** should be granted real-time access to this data. This access would enable the development of a comprehensive and continually updated **business register** for the state, providing insights into the types of business activities occurring within each local body.

#### 2. Gender of Ownership:

- Currently, the application lacks a field to capture the gender of the property owner. Adding this feature would enable gender-based analysis and provide valuable insights into ownership patterns.

#### 3. Address Identification System:

- Kerala currently employs a ward-based system for identifying buildings within local bodies. However, this system can become cumbersome and less reliable when ward boundaries are restructured.

- A **new, permanent identification method**, independent of ward boundaries, should be introduced to ensure consistent and accurate location tracking. This system would provide greater reliability and adaptability, even in cases of administrative boundary changes.

#### 9. Comparison of Data: - Udyam, Year of Enterprises, Vyavasaya Jalakam and 6<sup>th</sup> EC

SI No	Name of District	Year of Enterprises Cumulative Number	UDYAM Registrati on	Vyavasaya Jalakm 1.0	6th Economic Census
1	Thiruvananthapuram	34968	92337	12374	272593
2	Kollam	28804	51699	10173	153185
3	Pathanamthitta	12735	25170	5844	76901
4	Alappuzha	25397	44552	10018	138895
5	Kottayam	19004	41101	10031	159389
6	Idukki	10402	24246	5702	81504
7	Ernakulam	35419	105178	21371	298197
8	Thrissur	31187	73619	21106	227175
9	Palakkad	29715	61596	12562	180369
10	Malappuram	32756	64492	13796	244149
11	Kozhikode	28853	73466	13034	179807
12	Wayanad	9284	20258	4024	54095
13	Kannur	25864	54484	8994	181032
14	Kasaragod	12079	26356	3920	116794
	<b>Total</b>	<b>336467</b>	<b>758554</b>	<b>152949</b>	<b>2364085</b>

#### Note

- ❖ Year of enterprises Cumilative data of enterprises AS ON 12.12.2024
- ❖ Udyam Registraion Cumilative data of enterprises as on 12.12.2024
- ❖ Vyavasayalakam 1.0 (2.0 data not available with us )
- ❖ 6<sup>th</sup> EC Total number of Establishments for Non Agricultural Activities

The enterprise data comparison from sources such as Year of Enterprises, UDYAM Registration, Vyavasaya Jalakam 1.0, and the 6th Economic Census reveals significant discrepancies, with UDYAM Registration and the 6th Economic Census reporting higher figures compared to the Vyavasaya Jalakam 1.0 dataset. These variations stem from differences in objectives and methodologies, underscoring the lack of a unified and comprehensive industrial database in Kerala.

Industrially developed districts like Ernakulam consistently report higher figures, while regions such as Wayanad and Kasaragod lag behind. This reflects both regional disparities and a lack of coordination among data-collecting agencies. The absence of an integrated database hampers effective policymaking, entrepreneurial support, and research. To address these challenges, Kerala must develop a standardized, real-time data collection system to better understand its industrial landscape and support sustainable development.

#### 10. Commission Observations

Based on the discussions and presentations made by the Statistical Wing of the Directorate of Industries and Commerce, the Commission has made the following observations:

1. **Introduction of a Comprehensive System for Industrial Statistics:** There is currently no consolidated data on the number of enterprises in each local body, annual industrial investments, employment generation, or the emerging and declining industrial activities in Kerala. Existing initiatives, such as the Year of Enterprises Survey and [VYAVASAYA JAALAKAM](#), fail to provide a complete and actionable overview of industrial statistics needed by policymakers. A new system must be introduced to capture detailed information, including the sector-wise number of units, employment details (categorized by gender), investments (land, buildings, plant, and machinery), turnover, and export/import data at the LSGD level. This system should integrate data from KSIDC, K-BIP, SIDCO, LSGD, the Directorate of Handlooms, Factories & Boilers Department, and coir societies. The data should also contribute to state income calculations, providing a clearer picture of Kerala's industrial sector.
2. **Need for Restructuring at the Directorate:** The Directorate of Industries and Commerce currently has only one statistical post—a Research Officer—while its district offices have a more robust staff structure, each headed by a Deputy Director. Notably, the Deputy Director is the second promotion post for a Research Officer. This discrepancy highlights the necessity for restructuring the Statistics Wing at the Directorate. The Wing should be headed by a Joint Director or the Senior-most Deputy Director, supported by a sufficient team. The Department of Economics and Statistics (DES) should consider sourcing a Joint Director or Senior Deputy Director from other departments where the transfer would cause minimal disruption. Additionally, it is necessary to post at least one Research Assistant and three Statistical Assistants Grade 1 at the headquarters of the Industries Department to address this inadequacy.
3. **Balanced Distribution of Statistical Assistants:** The distribution of Statistical Assistants (SA) across districts is uneven. For instance, Kozhikode has four Statistical Assistant Grade 1 (SA Gr.I) staff members, while districts like Pathanamthitta, Wayanad, and Kasargod have none. This imbalance could lead to a skills gap in data handling and analysis in under-resourced districts, potentially affecting the quality and reliability of statistical outputs. The staff pattern should be rearranged to ensure that all districts have a sufficient and effective team.
4. **Rearrangement of Duties in District Offices:** The Statistics Wing in the district offices of DICs is tasked with a few common duties and often performs non-statistical tasks as instructed by respective district office heads. To improve outcomes, there needs to be a rearrangement of duties within the Statistics Wing in district offices. Implementing a standardized work distribution system across all DICs would ensure uniformity in task allocation. and improve the quality of statistical outputs.
5. **Integration of the Handloom Directorate's Statistics Wing:** The Statistical Wing of the Directorate of Handlooms, which currently has eight dedicated posts, is underutilized and does not produce significant statistical reports. These staff members should be integrated into the Directorate of Industries and Commerce to strengthen its Statistics Wing. This reallocation would enhance the overall efficiency and productivity of the DIC's statistical operations
6. **Utilization of Administrative Data :** The industries department currently lacks data for calculating the state's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). Neither DES nor other survey-conducting agencies receive an updated frame of industrial units in Kerala from the DIC for conducting sample surveys. This situation needs to be remedied by creating a regularly updated register of business units in Kerala. By modifying the fields in the software used by the Local Self Government Department (LSGD) for registering new businesses, this register could be maintained effectively. A meeting involving senior DIC officials, DES, IKM, and the LSGD could facilitate this process. The LSGD holds valuable information about enterprises through the collection of building taxes and license fees. The DIC Statistics Wing can utilize this data by updating LSGD's data collection software, enabling seamless data integration

without additional costs. Additionally, integrating data from other departments like Factories and Boilers and the Labour Department will enhance the database's comprehensiveness.

7. **Enhancement of the Data Sharing Portal:** The current data-sharing portal of the DIC is inadequate. A standardized, user-friendly web portal is needed for effective dissemination of data to policymakers, researchers, and other stakeholders. This portal should allow users to download data in Word or Excel formats.
8. **Publishing Industrial Statistics Reports:** The Statistical Wing should publish an yearly report on industrial statistics in Kerala, providing comprehensive data and analysis.
9. **Conducting Regular Surveys and Data Analysis:** After strengthening the Statistics Wing at the Directorate, regular surveys should be conducted to assess the industrial sector's performance in Kerala. The findings should be published in the public domain to enhance transparency and inform policy formulation.
10. **Modernizing Work Patterns and Methodologies:** The current methodologies of the Statistical Cell are out dated, failing to meet the evolving data demands of the modern industrial landscape. Policymakers, financial institutions, market researchers, and entrepreneurs require accurate and comprehensive industrial data for decision-making, risk assessment and strategy development. To meet the diverse demands, the department must adopt advanced data collection, analysis, and dissemination techniques aligned with contemporary standards. Modernizing work practices will enhance the department efficiency and contribute significantly to the overall development and competitiveness of Kerala's industrial sector.

## ANNEXTURE.1

In Kottukkal panchayath the team scrutinises the assessment register of the local body which contains details of the Buildings registered with in the local body. There is lot of information about building are available in the software report section. Information available of a building in the software is as follows.

- Old Ward Year
- Old Ward No
- Old Ward Name
- Old Door No
- Old Sub No
- Survey Details
- New Ward Year
- New Ward Name
- New Door No
- New Sub No
- Owner Address
- Occupier Address
- Floor Area
- Building Usage
- Zone
- Road Type
- Road Name
- Permit No

- Permit Date
- Building Age
- Roof type Details
- Floor Details
- Air-conditioned or not
- Modification
- Assessment Type
- Old Tax Year
- Tax Rate
- Current Tax Year
- BT
- LC
- Service Tax
- Surcharge
- Exemption Type
- Any Government Restriction

Table.1 KOTTUKAL GRAMAPANCHAYATH BUILDING USEAGE																					
Building Usage		Ward Number																			
S.NO	Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	GT
1	അസംബ്ലി കെട്ടിടം, കൺവെൻഷൻ സെന്റർ, ആഡിറ്റോറിയം, കലാലയ മണ്ഡപങ്ങളും, ലോഡ്ജ്, സിനിമ തിയേറ്റർ	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	9	14	0	1	0	1	4	3	39
2	ആരാധനാലയങ്ങളും	16	6	3	8	9	11	8	22	1	5	18	4	14	27	16	17	22	9	4	220
3	ഇതര വ്യവസായങ്ങളും കാവശ്യമുള്ളവ	1	6	1	2	1	2	1	3	0	0	3	8	1	1	4	5	10	4	10	63
4	ഓഫീസ് ആവശ്യത്തിനുള്ളവ ) വ്യവസായ ശാലകളുടെ ഓഫീസ് കെട്ടിടം ഉൾപ്പെടെ	1	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	4	23
5	ഓഫീസ് കെട്ടിടങ്ങളും - സർക്കാർ ഓഫീസുകളും	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	9
6	കാർഷികാവശ്യത്തിനുള്ളവ	2	1	2	2	6	3	1	2	0	0	2	3	1	4	2	10	1	3	0	45
7	നികുതി, ഉപനികുതി എന്നിവ ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെട്ട കെട്ടിടങ്ങളും	23	16	16	16	5	17	10	21	8	6	13	14	16	34	78	47	45	116	53	554
8	പാർപ്പിടാവശ്യം	752	733	790	718	496	438	742	601	614	811	644	578	620	653	852	884	977	438	539	12880
9	പാർപ്പിടാവശ്യം- സ്വന്തം താമസത്തിന് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന പാർപ്പിടങ്ങളും, ഹോം സ്റ്റേ,	13	14	20	14	8	9	16	10	2	7	8	11	9	12	22	20	30	9	16	250
10	വാണിജ്യാവശ്യത്തിനുള്ളവ 100 ച.മീറ്റർ മുകളിൽ തറ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം ഉള്ള ഹോട്ടൽ ,	1	4	31	5	1	1	1	4	0	0	9	7	0	3	8	2	2	0	1	80

	റെസ്റ്റോറന്റുകളിൽ, ഷോപ്പുകളിൽ, ഗോഡൗൺ																				
11	വാണിജ്യാവശ്യത്തിനുള്ളവ 100 ച.മീറ്റർ വരെ തറ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം ഉള്ള ഹോട്ടൽ, റെസ്റ്റോറന്റുകളിൽ, ഷോപ്പുകളിൽ, ഗോഡൗൺ	45	72	4	28	27	18	48	91	11	14	225	62	33	49	49	64	40	97	83	1060
12	വ്യവസായത്തിനാവശ്യമുള്ളവ- കൈത്തറി ഷെഡ്, കയർ പിരി ഷെഡ്	3	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	13	7	2	7	47
13	വിദ്യാഭ്യാസാവശ്യം	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	2	0	3	0	2	2	4	4	12	2	0	3	40
14	വാണിജ്യാവശ്യത്തിനുള്ളവ ബങ്കുകളിൽ, പെട്ടികളിൽ, കമ്പ്യൂട്ടർ സെന്റർ, ഫ്ലൂവൽ സ്റ്റേഷൻ	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	2	13
15	വാണിജ്യാവശ്യം- 100 ച.മീ വരെയുള്ളവ	0	0	4	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	4	1	3	0	14	37
16	മൊബൈൽ ടെലഫോൺ ടവർ	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	8
17	ആശുപത്രികളിൽ	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	12
18	വ്യവസായത്തിനാവശ്യമുള്ളവ- കോഴി വളർത്തൽ ഷെഡ്, ലൈവ് സ്റ്റോക്ക് ഷെഡ്, പട്ടുമൂല ഷെഡ്, സ്റ്റോറേജ് ഷെഡ്	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	6
19	വാണിജ്യാവശ്യത്തിനുള്ളവ 200 ച.മീറ്റർ വരെ തറ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം ഉള്ള സൂപ്പർ മാർക്കറ്റ്, ഷോപ്പിംഗ് മാളുകളിൽ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
20	സ്വകാര്യ ഹോസ്റ്റൽ, ഹോംസ്റ്റേ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6

21	അയുർവേദ സുഖചികിത്സാകേന്ദ്രങ്ങളിൽ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
22	റിസോർട്ടുകളിൽ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	0	12	375	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	465	
23	സിമ്മിംഗ് പൂളുകളിൽ, ജിംനേഷ്യങ്ങളിൽ, ടർഫുകളിൽ - ഫീസ് നൽകി പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ പ്രവേശിക്കാവുന്നവ/വാണിജ്യ സ്വഭാവത്തോടെ കൂടിയവ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
24	മൈക്രോ സ്മാൽ ആൻറ് മീഡിയം എൻറർപ്രൈസസ് ഡെവലപ് മെന്റ് ആക്ട്, 2006(2006 ലെ 27) പ്രകാരം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്ത വ്യവസായ യൂണിറ്റുകളുടെ കെട്ടിടങ്ങളിൽ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
25	വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സ്ഥാപനത്തിന്റെ കോമ്പൗണ്ടിൽ വരുന്നതും അതിന്റെ മാത്രം അവശ്യങ്ങളിൽ മാത്രം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതുമായ ആഡിറ്റോറിയം, കാന്റിൻ, വർക്ക്ഷോപ്പ്	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
26	അമ്യൂസ്‌മെന്റ് പാർക്ക്	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
27	പാർപ്പിടാവശ്യം- ലോഡ്ജ്, ഹോട്ടൽ ഉൾപ്പെടെ മറ്റ് പ്രത്യേക പാർപ്പിട ആവശ്യത്തിനുള്ളവ 300 ച.മീ വരെയുള്ളവ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
28	പാർപ്പിടാവശ്യം- സ്വന്തം താമസത്തിന് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന പാർപ്പിടങ്ങളിൽ, ഹോം സ്റ്റേ, (വിനോദ സഞ്ചാരികളുടെ വാടകയ്ക്ക് നൽകുന്നവ) 300 ച.മീ. ല് മുകളിലുള്ളവ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
	ആകെ	860	856	880	798	559	502	844	845	636	858	1314	705	723	797	1044	1078	1144	685	744	15872



Table.2 KOTTUKKAL GRAMAPANCHAYATH BUILDING TAX RATE

Sl.No	Tax Rate	Ward Number																			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	GT
1	0	41	23	21	26	20	438	19	45	9	11	33	21	31	65	96	74	68	128	57	1226
2	6												1								1
3	7	752	733	790	718	496	7	742	601	614	811	644	578	620	653	852	884	977	438	539	12449
4	8		1				31	10	2		3	1	2	2	4	4	12	4		4	80
5	8.4	13	14	20	14	8	2	16	10	2	7	8	11	9	12	22	20	30	9	16	243
6	12.6					1	3											1			5
7	10.5	1	0				18													1	20
8	15												1								1
9	20	3	1	3	1	1	1							10	4		13	7	2	7	53
10	30	2					1	3	1			1	9	14		1		1	4	3	40
11	31.5												1								1
12	40	45	72	31	28	27	1	48	91	11	14	225	63	33	49	49	64	40	97	83	1071
13	47.3								1												1
14	50	2	7	4	4	2	0	5	7			8	10	1	3	5	6	11	5	14	94
15	52.5																1		1	1	3
16	60			3			0		4						3	2			1	2	15
17	70	1	4	4		1	0	1	4			9	7		3	8	2	2		1	47
18	73.5		1	4	1	3	0					1	1	3	1	4	1	3		15	38
19	84				5		0														5
20	90								77		12	375				1					465
21	160								2			5									7
22	500				1		0					4					1			1	7
Total		860	856	880	798	559	502	844	845	636	858	1314	705	723	797	1044	1078	1144	685	744	15872

**Tab.3 .KOTTUKAL GRAMAPANCHAYATH WARD AND AGE WISE NUMBER OF HOUSES**

		Ward Number																			
Sl No	Building Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	GT
1	0	50	65	54	35	45	31	43	30	51	41	58	41	39	43	55	73	48	33	45	880
2	1	158	117	141	138	105	83	143	124	92	114	118	108	108	126	167	174	185	107	136	2444
3	2	41	8	27	9	26	13	20	8	6	25	14	13	6	14	27	35	46	16	51	405
4	3	8	17	13	9	11	11	21	17	8	14	7	14	10	10	25	20	17	8	9	249
5	4	13	14	38	7	10	4	25	12	1	47	44	12	9	3	20	19	22	4	14	318
6	5	19	35	97	25	38	26	47	64	13	30	14	15	33	20	53	44	39	10	24	646
7	6	31	48	33	68	9	9	22	29	2	27	6	11	17	40	40	29	22	4	21	468
8	7	14	12	24	21	11	7	23	12	4	23	32	23	25	14	19	11	8	4	9	296
9	8	16	20	45	25	17	13	22	33	12	45	32	35	17	53	19	25	24	5	16	474
10	9	32	13	66	38	48	18	31	32	75	96	167	58	34	36	34	67	77	115	24	1061
11	10	114	17	31	92	60	25	66	80	70	38	62	43	76	96	94	147	169	11	61	1352
12	11	17	40	16	4	7	9	5	15	14	11	11	14	13	8	12	20	21	11	29	277
13	12	26	40	58	40	16	13	17	31	90	92	415	24	44	48	55	65	59	105	26	1264
14	13	17	28	14	9	8	7	9	20	6	14	7	19	17	25	15	13	11	8	6	253
15	14	24	33	22	3	4	5	2	13	3	6	10	29	15	15	23	11	18	4	13	253
16	15	28	64	63	32	26	28	41	36	67	76	65	29	40	59	75	83	68	47	37	964
17	16	16	41	7	55	2	5	4	8	3	5	10	18	6	36	13	11	11	5	16	272
18	17	12	6	3	2	3	6	8	14	2	2			3	9	9	3	5	3	3	93
19	18	12	12	55	15	5	10	11	13	9	36	3	4	8	9	26	12	12	11	6	269
20	19	8	18	3	15	3	2	10	6	6	2	3	8	3	8	8	2	2	2	9	118
21	20	47	61	29	27	23	30	147	144	48	47	178	76	89	37	151	87	84	45	36	1386
22	21	23	15	8	77	5	9	16	8	4		32	8	6	18	10	41	70	48	34	432

23	22	6	4	3	13	2	3	1	3	2	1	4	2	6	11	1	7	5	3	13	90
24	23	7	11	4	4		3	3	3	1	1		4	3	1	4	1	4	1	16	71
25	24	5	5	2	1	1	2	1	4	41			6	6			2	3		5	84
26	25	26	41		1	17	15	23	13		2	1	28	27	14	28	38	25	8	14	321
27	26	7	8				2		3	1	17	19	2	5		3	3	2	13	10	95
28	27	1	1			2	1	1	2		2			1			1	2		1	15
29	28	4	3		1		1	2	2		12		2	1		2		1			31
30	29	1					2		2					1					1	3	10
31	30	4	12	4	6	15	16	20	15	1	27	1	6	17	6	14	6	17	3		190
32	31		1												1		1			8	11
33	32	2	2	1	2		3	1	3		1						1		2	6	24
34	33	7	4					1					6	1		3			1	2	25
35	34		2		1				1									2		1	7
36	35	21	21	18	14	20	55	14	21	4	4	1	45	13	10	4	9	21	44	13	352
37	36	1	4		2		1	1	4						1					2	16
38	37	1						1													2
39	38	1	1		2			1										1		1	7
40	39				1											1					2
41	40	6	4		3	4	7	10	5					9	5	8	6	12	2	6	87
42	41								3											1	4
43	42								1							2	1	1		2	7
44	43			1					1							1				1	4
45	44		1																	2	3
46	45	8	1			4	3	8	2				2	5		1	3	2	1		40
47	46																				0
48	47																	1			1

49	48	2													2					4
50	49																			0
51	50	5	1			10	13	16	5					9	3	12	3	17	12	106
52	51						2													2
53	52														1	1				2
54	53																			0
55	54																			0
56	55	1	4		1		1		3					1	9	2	1	2		25
57	56														1	1				2
58	57																			0
59	58																			0
60	59																			0
61	60	3	1					3							6			2		15
62	61						4													4
63	62														1					1
64	63							1												1
65	64																			0
66	65	1					1										1	2		5
67	66					1										1				2
68	67																			0
69	68																			0
70	69																			0
71	70	3						1										3		7
72	71																			0
73	72																			0
74	73																			0

75	74							1	1												0
76	75	3						1	1												5
77	76																				0
78	77																				0
79	78																				0
80	79																				0
81	80	1						2									1				4
82	81																				0
83	82																				0
84	83																				0
85	84																				0
86	85	2																			2
87	86																				0
88	87																	1			1
89	88																				0
90	89																				0
91	90	2														1					3
92	91																				0
93	92																				0
94	93																				0
95	94																				0
96	95																				0
97	96																				0
98	97																				0
99	98																				0
100	99																				0

101	100	2						1									1				4
102	120	1																			1
103	150					1															1
104	579							1													1
105	308															1					1
106	483															1					1
	TOTAL	860	856	880	798	559	502	844	845	636	858	1314	705	723	797	1044	1078	1144	685	744	15872

KOTTUKKAL GRAMAPANCHAYATH ROOF TYPE CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS																					
	Description	Ward Number																			
Sno	WARD NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	GT
1	കുറഞ്ഞതരം മേല്ക്കൂര)ഓട്,ഷീറ്റ്,ഓല,പൂല്ല് ( )100%)	369	302	298	302	151	155	324	304	260	315	529	228	273	260	379	390	439	218	256	5752
2	കോൺക്രീറ്റ് മേല്ക്കൂര) 100%)	487	549	580	495	404	346	516	534	376	541	780	476	448	536	660	681	698	462	485	10054
3	കോൺക്രീറ്റ് മേല്ക്കൂര) 60%), കുറഞ്ഞതരം മേല്ക്കൂര)ഓട്,ഷീറ്റ്,ഓല,പൂല്ല് ( )40%)	1																			1
4	കോൺക്രീറ്റ് മേല്ക്കൂര) 90%), കുറഞ്ഞതരം മേല്ക്കൂര)ഓട്,ഷീറ്റ്,ഓല,പൂല്ല് ( )10%)	1														1				1	3
5	കോൺക്രീറ്റ് മേല്ക്കൂര) 50%), കുറഞ്ഞതരം മേല്ക്കൂര)ഓട്,ഷീറ്റ്,ഓല,പൂല്ല് ( )50%)	1	2	1		3		3	2						1	3	5	4	4		29
6	കോൺക്രീറ്റ് മേല്ക്കൂര) 84%), കുറഞ്ഞതരം മേല്ക്കൂര)ഓട്,ഷീറ്റ്,ഓല,പൂല്ല് ( )16%)	1																			1
7	കോൺക്രീറ്റ് മേല്ക്കൂര) 40%), കുറഞ്ഞതരം മേല്ക്കൂര)ഓട്,ഷീറ്റ്,ഓല,പൂല്ല് ( )60%)													1							1
8	കോൺക്രീറ്റ് മേല്ക്കൂര) 51%), കുറഞ്ഞതരം മേല്ക്കൂര)ഓട്,ഷീറ്റ്,ഓല,പൂല്ല് ( )49%)		1																		1
9	കോൺക്രീറ്റ് മേല്ക്കൂര) 40%), കുറഞ്ഞതരം മേല്ക്കൂര)ഓട്,ഷീറ്റ്,ഓല,പൂല്ല് ( )60%)		2													1					3
10	കോൺക്രീറ്റ് മേല്ക്കൂര) 80%), കുറഞ്ഞതരം			1					1												2

	മേല്ക്കൂര)ഓട്,ഷീറ്റ്,ഓല,പൂല്ല് ( )20%)																				
11	കോണ്ക്രീറ്റ് മേല്ക്കൂര) 58%), കുറഞ്ഞതരം മേല്ക്കൂര)ഓട്,ഷീറ്റ്,ഓല,പൂല്ല് ( )42%)				1			1													2
12	കോണ്ക്രീറ്റ് മേല്ക്കൂര) 30%), കുറഞ്ഞതരം മേല്ക്കൂര)ഓട്,ഷീറ്റ്,ഓല,പൂല്ല് ( )70%)					1		1				1	1			1	1				6
13	കോണ്ക്രീറ്റ് മേല്ക്കൂര) 55%), കുറഞ്ഞതരം മേല്ക്കൂര)ഓട്,ഷീറ്റ്,ഓല,പൂല്ല് ( )45%)						1														1
14	കോണ്ക്രീറ്റ് മേല്ക്കൂര) 75%), കുറഞ്ഞതരം മേല്ക്കൂര)ഓട്,ഷീറ്റ്,ഓല,പൂല്ല് ( )25%)							1									1				2
15	കോണ്ക്രീറ്റ് മേല്ക്കൂര) 70%), കുറഞ്ഞതരം മേല്ക്കൂര)ഓട്,ഷീറ്റ്,ഓല,പൂല്ല് ( )30%)							1		1	1										3
16	കോണ്ക്രീറ്റ് മേല്ക്കൂര) 25%), കുറഞ്ഞതരം മേല്ക്കൂര)ഓട്,ഷീറ്റ്,ഓല,പൂല്ല് ( )75%)																1				1
17	കോണ്ക്രീറ്റ് മേല്ക്കൂര) 94%), കുറഞ്ഞതരം മേല്ക്കൂര)ഓട്,ഷീറ്റ്,ഓല,പൂല്ല്) (6%)																		1		1
18	ബാധകമല്ല) 100%)				1					1	4					1		1	1		9
	ആകെ	860	856	880	798	559	502	844	845	636	858	1314	705	723	797	1044	1078	1144	685	744	15872



## **4.5 A Quick Report on Local Level Statistics in Kerala**

### **1.Introduction.**

Local level statistics play a pivotal role in ensuring effective governance at the grassroots level. These statistics provide insights into the socio-economic conditions, infrastructure, and service delivery within local communities. By offering a granular view of the local development, local data serves as a foundation for informed decision-making. It helps governments and policymakers to allocate resources more effectively, design targeted welfare programs, and monitor the progress of developmental initiatives. In essence, reliable local-level statistics are indispensable for decentralised planning and program implementation.

### **2. Local Level Statistics in Kerala: Current Status and Importance**

Local-level statistics play a critical role in Kerala's development planning and governance, particularly under the state's decentralized governance model. Reliable data at the grassroots level is essential for taking decisions, ensuring effective resource allocation, and addressing the specific needs of communities. In Kerala, where the Panchayati Raj system empowers local bodies to plan and implement development programs, reliable local-level statistics play as a key to tracking progress, identifying gaps, and formulating interventions. These statistics not only support policy formulation but also foster transparency, accountability, and governance across the state.

Kerala has developed various mechanisms for collecting and utilizing local statistics through institutions like the State Planning Board, Department of Economics and Statistics, KILA and local bodies themselves. These data cover various sectors, such as agriculture, health, education, employment, and infrastructure. However, challenges remain in ensuring real-time data collection and integration across sectors.

While various departments in Kerala generate extensive data through their schemes, the lack of standardization and coordination often limits its effective use. This has resulted in data gaps, and scarcity of meaningful, comprehensive reports. Currently, local-level statistics are inadequate, with existing reports failing to capture the full spectrum of local body development. The absence of robust data leaves policymakers without the tools needed to measure actual development gaps or the true state of local governance. This deficiency also hinders researchers who rely on such data for evidence-based studies. Addressing these issues requires a coordinated effort to understand existing databases, integrate datasets, identifying data gaps and create a system to collate datasets including metadata, develop and use of spatial data.

### **3. Study on availability of local body level data – Report on the field visits to local bodies**

KSSC officials conducted visits to five local bodies in Thiruvananthapuram District to assess available data, methods of collection and data requirements noted by the local bodies.

KSSC representatives visited Kalliyur, Manickal, Pallichal, Kottukal Grama Panchayaths, and Neyyattinkara Municipality in Thiruvananthapuram District. During these visits, obtained and reviewed the various forms utilized for different schemes by these local bodies to understand their data collection processes and utilization.

### **3.1 The primary web portals used in these local bodies included:**

- ILGMS
- Saankhya
- Double Entry Accounting
- Sulekha - Plan Formulation
- Sakarma - Meeting Management
- Sevana Pension - Social Security Pensions
- Sanchaya - Property Tax Assessment
- Sanchaya - Licences
- Sanketham - Building Permits
- Soochika - Front Office Management
- LIFE Mission MIS
- Rebuild – Survey of Flood-affected Houses
- Grama Sabha Portal
- Suchitwa Jagratha Portal
- E-Gramaswaraj Portal

A significant portion of the services within the Local Self Government Department (LSGD) is delivered online. The online services include:

#### **Certificates:**

- Birth Certificate
- Death Certificate
- Marriage Certificate
- Ownership Certificate
- Building Age Certificate
- Occupancy Certificate

#### **E-Payment:**

- Property Tax e Payment
- Digital payments in Front Office

#### **Licences & Permits:**

- Building permit
- Trade Licence (D&O)

#### **E-Filing:**

- Marriage Registration
- Name Inclusion
- Building Permit
- Trade License

### **3.2 Key observations from the visits to these local bodies are as follows:**

1. **Online Service Provision:** LSGD predominantly delivers services via online platforms.
2. **Diverse Online Services:** A wide array of certificates and e-payment facilities are accessible digitally.

3. **Digital Licensing and Permits:** Licences, permits, and e-filing options, encompassing marriage registrations and trade licenses, are available through digital means.
4. **Data Management and Analysis Gap:** Notably, LSGD lacks the generation of pertinent statistical reports based on the collected data. Addressing this gap would necessitate the creation of a data management position within LSGD, potentially in collaboration with DES, to oversee statistical aspects across local bodies.
5. **Utilization of Administrative Data:** It was observed that LSGD holds a substantial amount of valuable administrative data. Measures should be taken to harness this data for various planning and administrative purposes. A study conducted by the Commission on data collected from building registrations (included as Annexure 1) in Kottukkal Gramapanchayath highlighted the potential utility of such data for enhancing the DES database. However, the data currently lacks a standardized format, making it challenging to compile and analyze. Thus, there is a need to standardize data collection methods to ensure its usability.
6. **Survey Insights in Pallichal Gramapanchayath and Neyyatinkara Municipality:** During the visit to Pallichal Gramapanchayath, it was found that an extensive survey across all wards was conducted in collaboration with an external institution, gathering comprehensive data on houses, institutions, roads, and streets within the locality. Although this survey initially provided valuable data for planning purposes, the absence of a mechanism for updating this information and a lack of statistical expertise hindered effective analysis. A similar situation was observed in Neyyatinkara municipality, where a survey, planned in collaboration with the Ooralunkal society (ULCC) next year, lacked involvement by municipal officials in survey design and concept formulation. These surveys, conducted without technical support from statistical divisions, lacked a standardized format and may fail to effectively utilize the collected data.

These observations underscore the critical need for standardized data management protocols and statistical expertise within local bodies to ensure effective utilization and analysis of collected data for comprehensive and sustainable development planning.

### **3.3 Standardizing Current Data Collection in Local body**

LSGD currently employs multiple forms to gather a wide array of data. However, enhancing these forms could significantly improve the quality of collected data without imposing excessive time or costs. A few suggestions to streamline the forms given below:

#### **3.3.1. Death and Birth Registration (Vital Statistics):**

- Address Standardization: Revise the address collection format in registration applications, separating fields for:
  - Applicant's Name
  - Father's Name
  - House Number
  - House Name
  - Street Name
  - Ward Number (Dropdown with unique local body code)

- Local Body Name (Dropdown with unique ward code)
- Block Name (Dropdown with unique block code)
- District Name (Dropdown with unique District code)
- State Name (Dropdown with unique State code)
- Residency Information: Include a dropdown to indicate the usual residence of individuals (with all the fields above ).
- Population Monitoring: Tracking births and deaths within a local body can aid in accurately estimating the local population for planning purposes.

### 3.3.2. License for Shops and Commercial Establishments (Business Register):

- Activity classification codes: A field to specify the type of shop/establishment/organization using NIC Codes (abbreviated to 6 digits, provided by DES). This standardized code will generate unique registration numbers, aiding state income estimation and to develop a self updating Business Register.

### 3.3.3. Building Permit Registration (Building Statistics)

To improve the building registration process and enhance the utility of collected data, the following modifications are proposed:

- **Purpose Specification:** The module should include a dropdown menu to specify the intended use of the building. For residential buildings, it should indicate whether the property is for personal use, currently Vacant, rental purposes, or other uses. For commercial buildings, the dropdown should provide options to identify the specific activity being conducted, with auto-listed NIC codes to ensure consistency. Additionally, during annual tax collection, there should be a provision to update the activity or usage of the building for accurate record maintenance.
- **Gender of Ownership:** The application currently lacks a field to capture the gender of the owner. Incorporating this feature would allow for gender-based analysis and insights.
- **Address Identification System:** Kerala currently uses a ward-based address system to identify buildings within local bodies. However, when wards are restructured, this system may become cumbersome and less reliable. A new, permanent identification method, independent of ward boundaries, should be introduced to ensure consistent and accurate location tracking.
- **Construction Data Collection:** During the permit and registration process, additional details such as construction expenditure, whether the project involves new construction or the demolition of existing structures, and other relevant information should be collected to enhance the quality of construction-related data.

Similarly, other departments such as Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Health, Education, Women and Child, Industries, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Departments, KSEB and the Police Department hold significant administrative data that can be valuable for planning and research purposes. It is essential to standardize data collection methods across these sectors to ensure consistency and usability, thereby creating a comprehensive database for future needs.

#### 4. Statistics Wing in Local Self Government Department (LSGD)

To enhance the efficiency and operations of Local Self-Government Institutions, the State has undertaken a major restructuring by merging the departments of Panchayat, Rural Development, Town and Country Planning, Urban Affairs, Local Self-Government Engineering Wing, and Municipal Common Services into a single, unified organization.

##### 4.1 Number of staff deployed by DES in LSGD

Designation	Sanctioned Strength
Deputy Director	2
Assistant Director	1
Research Officer	2
Research Assistant	163
Statistical Assistant	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>

Other than this Manpower Department of Economics and Statistics (DES) maintains dedicated staff in every local body to manage local-level data collection. These staff members, who are responsible for collecting Agricultural Statistics under the EARAS program, also take on additional responsibilities. They work according to DES instructions on its various schemes related to local-level data collection, as outlined in Section 6.

Within LSGD, there are 202 dedicated posts deployed across various levels. These include positions from the Directorate of LSGD to the Block Development Offices. The Statistics Wing at the Principal Directorate is responsible for preparing budget proposals, updating plans, and creating reports for subject committees to monitor project progress and recommend future actions. The wing also compiles the department's annual performance report, preparing administration reports to enhance internal operations and resource management. Additionally, it submits progress reports to various departments and stakeholders. The wing plays a crucial role in data collection, survey analysis, and development planning. It prepares reports for national bodies such as NITI Aayog, C&AG, and SDG, and oversees State and District Level DISHA Committee meetings to review and improve the implementation of centrally sponsored schemes.

Of the 163 Research Assistants, 152 are designated as Extension Officers (Planning and Monitoring) and are posted in Block Development Offices, equivalent to the Joint Block Development Officer. Each district also has one Statistical Assistant post in the Jilla Panchayat Office, and there is a small division of statistical staff from the DES Town Planning Office, comprising three or four members in each district.

However, despite the integration of these staff into the LSGD, several challenges persist. There is a lack of coordination between these scattered units and the Statistical Wing at the Directorate of LSGD, leading to non-uniformity in staff duties. The absence of standardized responsibilities results in inconsistent output across various levels. As a result, the available resources are underutilized, and the decentralized structure fails to deliver significant useful outcomes for the LSGD Department. Without restructuring the wing and assigning clear responsibilities, there is limited scope for undertaking new initiatives or ventures.

Each local body has distinct data needs contingent upon the proposed plan projects. Therefore, the statistics division must possess the capability to cater to these diverse requirements optimally and uniquely. However, across the state, there exists a fundamental necessity among all local bodies for updated and essential details concerning their areas. These encompass critical elements such as updated population demographics, identification of infrastructural gaps, and even localized crop statistics, a facet currently lacking even within DES.

Leveraging the existing statistical wing within LSGD Directorate to conduct in-depth analyses and generate reports based on data obtained from local bodies is imperative. This approach will assist in more informed decision-making process and aids in crafting tailored strategies for local development..

#### **5.KSMART :- New web portal of LSGD**

Following the integration of LSGD, the government is set to launch a new web portal, KSMART, designed to consolidate all online services. Initially, this integration is introduced in Corporations and Municipalities started from January 2024, with plans for expansion to encompass all local bodies in Kerala. There's a proactive consideration to enable DES to access data from the LSGD web portal, if feasible, streamlining information flow between these entities.

Moreover, it's recommended to optimize the forms within this web portal to facilitate the collection of vital data for DES. These modifications would ensure that the forms are structured in a way that enables the efficient gathering of essential information necessary for the Department of Economics and Statistics. This proactive approach will enhance data accessibility and quality, fostering better-informed decision-making processes within the state.

#### **6.Local Level Statistics in Department of Economics and Statistics**

The Department of Economics and Statistics (DES) collects, compiles, and publishes various reports on local-level statistics. The major schemes dealing with local-level statistics include:

1. **Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD)**
2. **Building Statistics**
3. **Decentralized Planning Round Survey**
4. **Mission Antyodaya Survey**
5. **Agriculture Statistics**
6. **Vivarasanchayika**

##### **6.1. Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD)**

The BSLLD project aims to strengthen the Statistical Strengthening Project initiated by the Government of India, focusing on collecting statistics for local-level planning. BSLLD facilitates data collection and processing for Local Self-Government Institutions (LSGIs) from various related departments, specifically aiding in planning and implementation at the district and local body levels.

At the national level an effort to gather basic statistics for local level development (BSLLD) was started as a pilot scheme in 9 states in 2002 and later extended to 24 states. Subsequently on the advice of Planning Commission, a Pilot scheme to compile village level data for the reference year 2008-09 was launched in 32 States / UTs, covering around 500 Gram Panchayats in each State/UT, to explore the availability of village level data, quality of data and identification of data compilers. Based on the reports of States/ UTs, a Cross Sectional Synthesis Report was prepared by CSO and circulated to all Stake holders, including Planning Commission. In the second reference year, to gather information in the rural areas for 2009-10, the pilot was conducted in 24 States/UT covering

same districts. Four States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Sikkim and Rajasthan participated in the BSLLD pilot study for the 3rd reference year also. Pilot on BSLLD in Urban Areas.

Initially, the BSLLD scheme was intended to cover the rural areas only. However, in 2011, it was decided that a similar pilot study on BSLLD in urban areas as well. In the urban pilot, availability, sources of information and data compilers were planned to explore at ward level and town level. A schedule for data compilation in urban areas with around 850 indicators has been developed in consultation with stakeholders. The pilot study was commissioned in 2013-14. 26 States/UTs are participating in the pilot study, covering 1198 wards from 82 towns. The scheme was also tried in urban [source: MoSPI website]

Unfortunately the scheme has not led to any sustained availability of local level data nor the basic data so collected in the pilot put in public domain. As part of the implementation of ISSP Project, Government of Kerala formulated the Support for Statistical Strengthening Project for strengthening the state statistical system. One of the major activities of this project is Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD). Since the fiscal year 2015–16, the BSLLD survey has been conducted annually to gather and analyze local-level data. However, the scheme has not performed effectively due to various obstacles in its implementation.

## 6.2 Building Statistics

Since the financial year 2001–02, DES has annually published the **Building Statistics** report, which provides details of newly constructed buildings each year. This report is a valuable resource for tracking progress and development in the housing sector, offering insights into the number and types of buildings, roofing patterns, and the ownership status of dwellings. Despite being a well-functioning scheme, there are shortcomings in its coverage, lack of updation in the scheme and timeliness in report publication.

A study conducted by the Commission on **BSLLD** and **Building Statistics** provided recommendations to improve these schemes.

## 6.3 Decentralized Planning Round Survey

The Decentralized Planning Round Survey conducted in 2021 analyzed the physical achievements of Kerala's local self-government system from 2015 to 2020, using a five-year financial calendar. DES collected data at the local body level from various implementing offices and compiled the information in a dedicated web portal. The data included department-wise details of projects implemented, beneficiary counts, expenditure amounts, and physical achievements. However, the scheme fell short of producing the expected reports.

## 6.4 Mission Antyodaya Survey

Unlike the above schemes, Mission Antyodaya is a centrally sponsored and designed survey, with DES serving as the nodal agency for Kerala. The survey collects extensive local-level data, including scores and rankings for gram panchayats.

Mission Antyodaya framework is based on an annual survey in Gram Panchayats across the country. Data on 21 transferred development sectors / subjects at GP-level are collected through the Survey and are used for generating GP-wise ranking and Gap Reports. The basic unit of the Survey is GPs / villages. The Survey data on various development indicators is used for ranking GPs / villages. The

questionnaire designed for Mission Antyodaya survey consists the availability of the infrastructures under 21 development sectors / subjects mentioned in the 11th schedule of the Constitution and the services availed by the rural poor under sectors like health, nutrition, social security, water management and efficiency for a decent living. Data in the questions are ordinal as well as quantitative in nature. Scores / marks are given to answers to each question and are aggregated to arrive at an overall score for each GP / Village. The data gathered for questions is also used to calculate a composite index for each GP. This is continuing since 2017-18.

However, it only covers gram panchayats, excluding municipalities and corporations, which is a significant limitation in Kerala's urban-centric landscape. Another drawback is the survey's village-level approach, which limits its precision and relevance for ward-level planning, a more appropriate administrative unit for decentralized governance.

### **6.5 Agriculture Statistics**

Agriculture Statistics is a major centrally sponsored scheme of DES under the **Establishment of an Agency for Reporting Agricultural Statistics (EARAS)** initiative. A significant portion of DES staff works under this scheme, which employs scientific sampling methodologies to estimate cropped areas, production, productivity of major crops, and land usage in the state. Despite being conducted at the local body level, reports are published at the block level, which is a major shortcoming. In the context of decentralized governance, generating agriculture statistics at the local body level is vital for effective local planning and decision-making.

### **6.6 Vivarasanchayika**

Vivarasanchayika is an ambitious pilot project launched by DES in Kannur district, with the cooperation and financial assistance of the Kannur District Panchayat. It aims to capture data for local-level planning. DES provides both technical and operational support for this project. The goal is to replicate this initiative across all local bodies in the state, funded by LSGs. Data is collected from all households and institutions using a mobile application. Enumerators conduct field visits to gather information on various aspects such as social status, health, education, employment, and details about non-residents and state workers. Supervisors verify the collected information to ensure accuracy. Once approved by the Panchayat board, the data is made available on a web portal organized at ward, Panchayat, block, and district levels and stored in the state government database. Mechanisms are being established to align the data with continuous developmental goals. The project is currently in its final stage of publication.

In conclusion, an analysis of the data collected through DES's local-level schemes reveals that while the department holds a significant amount of local body-level data, there is a lack of coordination to integrate it into a comprehensive system. Moreover, much of the data is outdated and fails to meet the modern needs of governance and planning. To enhance the relevance and usability of this data, it is crucial to modernize and standardize data collection methodologies, develop an integrated system to streamline and consolidate data from various schemes, and prioritize granular, local-level data for decentralized governance. By addressing these challenges, DES can significantly improve its statistical outputs to better support planning and decision-making.

### **7.Database in LSGD Web Portal**

A review of the LSGD web portal reveals a significant gap in the availability of valuable public databases. While each local body in the state has its own webpage, these pages primarily display basic information about the respective local bodies, such as contact details and photographs of LSGD



members and officials. Some limited information about plans is accessible through an external link to the e-Gramaswaraj platform.

However, there is a notable absence of a publicly disseminated data system related to local-level statistics in Kerala. This lack of accessible, detailed, and integrated statistical information is a critical shortcoming. Addressing this issue should be a priority while developing a new system for local-level statistics to support data-driven planning and decision-making.

## **8. Panchayath Development Index (PDI)**

The Panchayat Development Index (PDI) is a significant data-driven initiative currently implemented in Panchayats to assess their overall development, performance, and progress. It serves as a multi-domain, multi-sectoral index designed to evaluate the well-being and development status of local communities within a Panchayat's jurisdiction. Developed by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India, the PDI framework measures progress toward Localized Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs) across nine themes and computes a composite score aggregating these themes. Essentially, PDI acts as a report card for Panchayats, providing a clear picture of development at the grassroots level.

Planning and execution of PDI is aligned with following 9 Themes:—

- 1) Child Friendly Panchayat
- 2) Clean and Green Panchayat
- 3) Engendering Development in Panchayat
- 4) Panchayat with Good Governance
- 5) Healthy Panchayat
- 6) Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Panchayat
- 7) Panchayat with Self Sufficient Infrastructure
- 8) Socially Secured and Socially Just Panchayat
- 9) Water Sufficient Panchayat

The PDI considers various socio-economic indicators such as infrastructure, health, education, economic activities, social inclusion, governance, and environmental sustainability. This comprehensive approach provides valuable insights for policymakers, public representatives, and local authorities to identify development gaps, address disparities, and formulate targeted interventions to improve the quality of life in rural communities.

The index typically considers factors such as:

- Infrastructure: Availability of basic amenities like roads, electricity, water supply, sanitation facilities, etc.
- Health and Education: Access to healthcare services, educational institutions, literacy rates, and enrollment in schools.
- Economic Indicators: Income levels, employment opportunities, agricultural productivity, and economic activities.
- Social Indicators: Poverty rates, gender equality, social inclusion, and overall quality of life.
- Governance and Administration: Efficiency and transparency of local governance, delivery of public services, and citizen participation.

- Environmental Sustainability: Measures related to ecological balance, conservation, and sustainable practices.

The implementation of the PDI involves collaboration among multiple departments, including:

- LSGD
- Health Department
- Agriculture Department
- Women & Child Development Department
- Department of Economics and Statistics
- Kerala Water Authority
- KSEB
- General Education Department
- Environment and Climate Change
- Social Justice Department
- The Chief Engineer, LID&EW
- ANERT
- Kerala State Audit Department
- State Resource Group
- KILA
- National Health Mission
- Information Kerala Mission
- Kudumbasree
- MGNREGS
- Suchitwa Mission
- Programme Implementation Evaluation Monitoring Department.

The PDI requires extensive data collection from multiple sources, including Gram Panchayats and line department offices. Data is validated at various levels to ensure accuracy before thematic and composite scores are calculated. The participation of State Departments and Union Ministries is crucial to support quality data collection and validation efforts.

Currently, issues such as data mismatches and inaccuracies in the PDI portal hinder its effectiveness. A robust local-level statistical system must be established to address these challenges and improve data reliability. This would involve integrating PDI data into a comprehensive framework for local statistics to enhance its usability and credibility.

The baseline report generated through PDI serves as a benchmark to monitor and evaluate progress toward achieving SDGs at the Panchayat level. Efforts should be made at the State level to simplify and streamline the implementation of the Panchayat Development Index (PDI). This requires establishing accurate and reliable mechanisms for data collection, supported by regular validation processes to address issues such as data mismatches currently observed in the PDI portal. Integrating PDI into a standardized local statistical framework would improve the reliability and usability of the data, enabling its effective application for planning and decision-making. Additionally, fostering collaboration among various departments and stakeholders involved in the PDI framework is essential to ensure smooth coordination and comprehensive coverage of the index. By addressing these challenges, the PDI can become a tool for evidence-based planning and achieving sustainable development goals across Panchayats

## 9. Observations/suggestions for Strengthening Local-Level Statistics in Kerala

To establish a robust local-level statistical framework in Kerala, the following three-pronged approach is suggested:

- **Analyzing Existing Administrative Data:** A detailed examination of the administrative data currently available with various departments, preferably by the Department of Economics and Statistics (DES), is crucial to identify gaps and maximize its utility for planning and policy formulation.
- **Standardizing Data Collection Methods:** The diverse data collection formats presently used across departments should be standardized to ensure consistency and accuracy from the point of origin.
- **Developing Reliable Statistical Indices:** Steps should be taken to create dependable indices that represent the growth and development of local bodies. These indices should align with the modern needs of policymakers and researchers. Additionally, while building this new data system, the Panchayat Development Index (PDI) must be integrated, and measures should be implemented to address its existing data inconsistencies.

To advance these objectives, a workshop of stake holders like the State Planning Board, DES, KILA, LSGD, and other key stakeholders and subject experts may be organised. The workshop will serve as a platform to discuss the evolving needs of local-level data, identify stakeholders, improve existing datasets, and explore ways to better utilize administrative data for development planning.

Key areas to be addressed in the workshop include:

1. **Developing an Integrated Framework for Local Body Statistics:** Establish a cohesive framework that incorporates administrative data and data collected at the local level by various departments. This includes leveraging efforts such as the Mission Antyodaya Survey, Energy Audit, Governance Audit, VPRP, and PDI, ensuring their integration into the State's overall statistical architecture.
2. **Underutilization of Existing Data:** While significant data exists at the local body level and across various departments, it remains underutilized. Leveraging the administrative data for building local level data should be a priority
3. **Restructuring the LSGD Statistics Wing:** The existing Statistics Wing in LSGD should be restructured with a strong, efficient team at the apex level to extract data from applications and improve statistical reporting and analysis.. Given the integration within LSGD, there is a potential to establish a centralized statistical wing. Such a wing would also ensure standardized data practices and improve coordination between departments.
4. **Updating DES Data Collection Schemes:** DES should update its data collection schemes to ensure relevance and usability..
5. **Improved access to local level data:** The creation of a public database for local-level statistics, similar to the Central Government's [DATA.GOV.IN](#) portal may be considered. It will also help users navigate and access specific panchayat level data from State and Central portals.
6. **Linking Departmental Data Using Standard Identifiers:** Data from different departments should be linked using uniform identifiers, such as ward-based codes or other standardized keys. This approach would improve metadata standards and usability across applications.

7. **Collaborating with KILA:** The Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) has been actively involved in local-level data management. Collaborating with KILA and DES can help build a comprehensive local-level statistics database.
8. **Formation of a Permanent Committee:** A committee comprising key officials and subject experts should be established to oversee local-level statistics. This committee would provide regularly review and update data, and ensure that the statistical framework remains relevant and accurate..
9. **Reduce response burden: Reduce response burden on the LSG institutions through avoiding of duplication of data collection efforts, extraction of data directly from online apps.**
10. **Collaborating with IKM:** Actively involve the Information Kerala Mission (IKM) as a key stakeholder to explore the use of administrative data and statistics collected from rural and urban local bodies. Their experience can significantly enhance the integration and usability of local-level datasets.

## ANNEXTURE.1

In Kottukkal panchayath the team scrutinises the assessment register of the local body which contains details of the Buildings registered with in the local body. There is lot of information about building are available in the software report section. Information available of a building in the software are as follows.

- Old Ward Year
- Old Ward No
- Old Ward Name
- Old Door No
- Old Sub No
- Survey Details
- New Ward Year
- New Ward Name
- New Door No
- New Sub No
- Owner Address
- Occupier Address
- Floor Area
- Building Usage
- Zone
- Road Type
- Road Name
- Permit No
- Permit Date
- Building Age
- Roof type Details
- Floor Details
- Air-conditioned or not
- Modification
- Assessment Type
- Old Tax Year

- Tax Rate
- Current Tax Year
- BT
- LC
- Service Tax
- Surcharge
- Exemption Type
- Any Government Restriction

**Table.1 KOTTUKAL GRAMAPANCHAYATH BUILDING USEAGE**

Building Useage		Ward Number																			
S.NO	Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	GT
1	അസംബ്ലി കെട്ടിടം,കൺവെൻഷൻ സെന്റർ,ആഡിറ്റോറിയം, കലാലയ മണ്ഡപങ്ങൾ, ലോഡ്ജ് , സിനിമ തിയേറ്റർ	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	9	14	0	1	0	1	4	3	39
2	ആരാധനാലയങ്ങളു്	16	6	3	8	9	11	8	22	1	5	18	4	14	27	16	17	22	9	4	220
3	ഇതര വ്യവസായങ്ങൾക്കാവശ്യമുള്ളവ	1	6	1	2	1	2	1	3	0	0	3	8	1	1	4	5	10	4	10	63
4	ഓഫീസ് ആവശ്യത്തിനുള്ളവ (വ്യവസായ ശാലകളുടെ ഓഫീസ് കെട്ടിടം ഉൾപ്പെടെ)	1	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	4	23
5	ഓഫീസ് കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ - സർക്കാർ ഓഫീസുകൾ	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	9
6	കാർഷികാവശ്യത്തിനുള്ളവ	2	1	2	2	6	3	1	2	0	0	2	3	1	4	2	10	1	3	0	45
7	നികുതി, ഉപനികുതി എന്നിവ ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെട്ട കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ	23	16	16	16	5	17	10	21	8	6	13	14	16	34	78	47	45	116	53	554
8	പാർപ്പിടാവശ്യം	752	733	790	718	496	438	742	601	614	811	644	578	620	653	852	884	977	438	539	12880
9	പാർപ്പിടാവശ്യം- സ്വന്തം താമസത്തിന് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന പാർപ്പിടങ്ങൾ ,ഹോം സ്റ്റേ,	13	14	20	14	8	9	16	10	2	7	8	11	9	12	22	20	30	9	16	250
10	വാണിജ്യാവശ്യത്തിനുള്ളവ 100 ച.മീറ്റർ മുകളിൽ തറ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം ഉള്ള ഹോട്ടൽ , റെസ്റ്റോറന്റുകൾ, ഷോപ്പുകൾ ,	1	4	31	5	1	1	1	4	0	0	9	7	0	3	8	2	2	0	1	80

	ഗോഡൗൺ																				
11	വാണിജ്യാവശ്യത്തിനുള്ളവ 100 ച.മീറ്റർ വരെ തറ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം ഉള്ള ഹോട്ടൽ , റെസ്റ്റോറന്റുകൾ, ഷോപ്പുകൾ , ഗോഡൗൺ	45	72	4	28	27	18	48	91	11	14	225	62	33	49	49	64	40	97	83	1060
12	വ്യവസായത്തിനാവശ്യമുള്ളവ-കൈത്തറി ഷെഡ്, കയർ പിരി ഷെഡ്	3	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	13	7	2	7	47
13	വീദ്യാഭ്യാസാവശ്യം	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	2	0	3	0	2	2	4	4	12	2	0	3	40
14	വാണിജ്യാവശ്യത്തിനുള്ളവ ബങ്കുകൾ , പെട്ടികടകൾ , കമ്പ്യൂട്ടർ സെന്റർ, ഫ്യുവൽ സ്റ്റേഷൻ	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	2	13
15	വാണിജ്യാവശ്യം- 100 ച.മീ വരെയുള്ളവ	0	0	4	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	4	1	3	0	14	37
16	മൊബൈൽ ടെലഫോൺ ടവർ	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	8
17	ആശുപത്രികൾ	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	12
18	വ്യവസായത്തിനാവശ്യമുള്ളവ- കോഴി വളർത്തൽ ഷെഡ്, ലൈവ് സ്റ്റോക്ക് ഷെഡ്, പട്ടുനൂൽ ഷെഡ്,സ്റ്റോറേജ് ഷെഡ്	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	6
19	വാണിജ്യാവശ്യത്തിനുള്ളവ 200 ച.മീറ്റർ വരെ തറ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം ഉള്ള സൂപ്പർ മാർക്കറ്റ്, ഷോപ്പിംഗ് മാളുകൾ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
20	സ്വകാര്യ ഹോസ്റ്റൽ , ഹോംസ്റ്റേ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6

21	അയുർവേദ സുഖചികിത്സാകേന്ദ്രങ്ങൾ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
22	റിസോർട്ടുകൾ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	0	12	375	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	465
23	സിമ്മിംഗ് പുള്ളുകൾ, ജിനേഷ്യങ്ങൾ, ടർഫുകൾ - ഫീസ് നൽകി പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്ക് പ്രവേശിക്കാവുന്നവ/വാണിജ്യ സ്വഭാവത്തോട് കൂടിയവ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
24	മൈക്രോ സ്മാൾ ആൻറ് മീഡിയം എൻറർപ്രൈസസ് ഡെവലപ് മെൻ്റ് ആക്ട്, 2006(2006 ലെ 27) പ്രകാരം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്ത വ്യവസായ യൂണിറ്റുകളുടെ കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25	വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സ്ഥാപനത്തിൻ്റെ കോമ്പൗണ്ടിൽ വരുന്നതും അതിൻ്റെ മാത്രം അവശ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് മാത്രം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതുമായ ആഡിറ്റോറിയം , കാൻറീൻ, വർക്ക്ഷോപ്പ്	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
26	അമ്യൂസ് മെൻ്റ് പാർക്ക്	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
27	പാർപ്പിടാവശ്യം- ലോഡ്ജ്, ഹോട്ടൽ ഉൾപ്പെടെ മറ്റ് പ്രത്യേക പാർപ്പിട ആവശ്യത്തിനുള്ളവ 300 ച.മീ വരെയുള്ളവ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
28	പാർപ്പിടാവശ്യം- സ്വന്തം താമസത്തിന് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന പാർപ്പിടങ്ങൾ ,ഹോം സ്റ്റേ, (വിനോദ സഞ്ചാരികൾക്ക് വാടകയ്ക്ക് നൽകുന്നത്) 300 ച.മീ. ൽ മുകളിലുള്ളവ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	<b>ആകെ</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>1314</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>1044</b>	<b>1078</b>	<b>1144</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>15872</b>



Table.2 KOTTUKKAL GRAMAPANCHAYATH BUILDING TAX RATE																					
Sl.No	Tax Rate	Ward Number																			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	GT
1	0	41	23	21	26	20	438	19	45	9	11	33	21	31	65	96	74	68	128	57	1226
2	6												1								1
3	7	752	733	790	718	496	7	742	601	614	811	644	578	620	653	852	884	977	438	539	12449
4	8		1				31	10	2		3	1	2	2	4	4	12	4		4	80
5	8.4	13	14	20	14	8	2	16	10	2	7	8	11	9	12	22	20	30	9	16	243
6	12.6					1	3											1			5
7	10.5	1	0				18													1	20
8	15												1								1
9	20	3	1	3	1	1	1							10	4		13	7	2	7	53
10	30	2					1	3	1			1	9	14		1		1	4	3	40
11	31.5												1								1
12	40	45	72	31	28	27	1	48	91	11	14	225	63	33	49	49	64	40	97	83	1071
13	47.3								1												1
14	50	2	7	4	4	2	0	5	7			8	10	1	3	5	6	11	5	14	94
15	52.5																1		1	1	3
16	60			3			0		4						3	2			1	2	15
17	70	1	4	4		1	0	1	4			9	7		3	8	2	2		1	47
18	73.5		1	4	1	3	0					1	1	3	1	4	1	3		15	38
19	84				5		0														5
20	90								77		12	375				1					465
21	160								2			5									7
22	500				1		0					4					1			1	7
Total		860	856	880	798	559	502	844	845	636	858	1314	705	723	797	1044	1078	1144	685	744	15872

**Tab.3 .KOTTUKAL GRAMAPANCHAYATH WARD AND AGE WISE NUMBER OF HOUSES**

		Ward Number																			
Sl No	Building Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	GT
1	0	50	65	54	35	45	31	43	30	51	41	58	41	39	43	55	73	48	33	45	880
2	1	158	117	141	138	105	83	143	124	92	114	118	108	108	126	167	174	185	107	136	2444
3	2	41	8	27	9	26	13	20	8	6	25	14	13	6	14	27	35	46	16	51	405
4	3	8	17	13	9	11	11	21	17	8	14	7	14	10	10	25	20	17	8	9	249
5	4	13	14	38	7	10	4	25	12	1	47	44	12	9	3	20	19	22	4	14	318
6	5	19	35	97	25	38	26	47	64	13	30	14	15	33	20	53	44	39	10	24	646
7	6	31	48	33	68	9	9	22	29	2	27	6	11	17	40	40	29	22	4	21	468
8	7	14	12	24	21	11	7	23	12	4	23	32	23	25	14	19	11	8	4	9	296
9	8	16	20	45	25	17	13	22	33	12	45	32	35	17	53	19	25	24	5	16	474
10	9	32	13	66	38	48	18	31	32	75	96	167	58	34	36	34	67	77	115	24	1061
11	10	114	17	31	92	60	25	66	80	70	38	62	43	76	96	94	147	169	11	61	1352
12	11	17	40	16	4	7	9	5	15	14	11	11	14	13	8	12	20	21	11	29	277
13	12	26	40	58	40	16	13	17	31	90	92	415	24	44	48	55	65	59	105	26	1264
14	13	17	28	14	9	8	7	9	20	6	14	7	19	17	25	15	13	11	8	6	253
15	14	24	33	22	3	4	5	2	13	3	6	10	29	15	15	23	11	18	4	13	253
16	15	28	64	63	32	26	28	41	36	67	76	65	29	40	59	75	83	68	47	37	964
17	16	16	41	7	55	2	5	4	8	3	5	10	18	6	36	13	11	11	5	16	272
18	17	12	6	3	2	3	6	8	14	2	2			3	9	9	3	5	3	3	93
19	18	12	12	55	15	5	10	11	13	9	36	3	4	8	9	26	12	12	11	6	269

20	19	8	18	3	15	3	2	10	6	6	2	3	8	3	8	8	2	2	2	9	118
21	20	47	61	29	27	23	30	147	144	48	47	178	76	89	37	151	87	84	45	36	1386
22	21	23	15	8	77	5	9	16	8	4		32	8	6	18	10	41	70	48	34	432
23	22	6	4	3	13	2	3	1	3	2	1	4	2	6	11	1	7	5	3	13	90
24	23	7	11	4	4		3	3	3	1	1		4	3	1	4	1	4	1	16	71
25	24	5	5	2	1	1	2	1	4	41			6	6			2	3		5	84
26	25	26	41		1	17	15	23	13		2	1	28	27	14	28	38	25	8	14	321
27	26	7	8				2		3	1	17	19	2	5		3	3	2	13	10	95
28	27	1	1			2	1	1	2		2			1			1	2		1	15
29	28	4	3		1		1	2	2		12		2	1		2		1			31
30	29	1					2		2					1					1	3	10
31	30	4	12	4	6	15	16	20	15	1	27	1	6	17	6	14	6	17	3		190
32	31		1												1		1			8	11
33	32	2	2	1	2		3	1	3		1						1		2	6	24
34	33	7	4					1					6	1		3			1	2	25
35	34		2		1				1									2		1	7
36	35	21	21	18	14	20	55	14	21	4	4	1	45	13	10	4	9	21	44	13	352
37	36	1	4		2		1	1	4						1					2	16
38	37	1						1													2
39	38	1	1		2			1										1		1	7
40	39				1											1					2
41	40	6	4		3	4	7	10	5					9	5	8	6	12	2	6	87
42	41								3											1	4
43	42								1							2	1	1		2	7
44	43			1					1							1				1	4
45	44		1																	2	3

46	45	8	1			4	3	8	2				2	5		1	3	2	1		40
47	46																				0
48	47																1				1
49	48	2														2					4
50	49																				0
51	50	5	1			10	13	16	5					9	3	12	3	17		12	106
52	51						2														2
53	52														1	1					2
54	53																				0
55	54																				0
56	55	1	4		1		1		3					1	9	2	1	2			25
57	56														1	1					2
58	57																				0
59	58																				0
60	59																				0
61	60	3	1					3							6			2			15
62	61						4														4
63	62														1						1
64	63							1													1
65	64																				0
66	65	1					1										1	2			5
67	66					1										1					2
68	67																				0
69	68																				0
70	69																				0
71	70	3						1										3			7

72	71																			0
73	72																			0
74	73																			0
75	74																			0
76	75	3					1	1												5
77	76																			0
78	77																			0
79	78																			0
80	79																			0
81	80	1					2									1				4
82	81																			0
83	82																			0
84	83																			0
85	84																			0
86	85	2																		2
87	86																			0
88	87																1			1
89	88																			0
90	89																			0
91	90	2														1				3
92	91																			0
93	92																			0
94	93																			0
95	94																			0
96	95																			0
97	96																			0

98	97																				0
99	98																				0
100	99																				0
101	100	2						1									1				4
102	120	1																			1
103	150					1															1
104	579							1													1
105	308															1					1
106	483															1					1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>1314</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>1044</b>	<b>1078</b>	<b>1144</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>15872</b>

KOTTUKKAL GRAMAPANCHAYATH ROOF TYPE CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS																					
	Description	Ward Number																			
Sno	WARD NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	GT
1	കുറഞ്ഞതരം മേൽക്കൂര(ഓട്,ഷീറ്റ്,ഓല,പൂല്ല്) (100%)	369	302	298	302	151	155	324	304	260	315	529	228	273	260	379	390	439	218	256	5752
2	കോൺക്രീറ്റ് മേൽക്കൂര (100%)	487	549	580	495	404	346	516	534	376	541	780	476	448	536	660	681	698	462	485	10054
3	കോൺക്രീറ്റ് മേൽക്കൂര (60%), കുറഞ്ഞതരം മേൽക്കൂര(ഓട്,ഷീറ്റ്,ഓല,പൂല്ല്) (40%)	1																			1
4	കോൺക്രീറ്റ് മേൽക്കൂര (90%), കുറഞ്ഞതരം മേൽക്കൂര(ഓട്,ഷീറ്റ്,ഓല,പൂല്ല്) (10%)	1														1				1	3

5	കോൺക്രീറ്റ് മേൽക്കൂര (50%), കുറഞ്ഞതരം മേൽക്കൂര(ഓട്,ഷീറ്റ്,ഓല,പുല്ല്) (50%)	1	2	1		3		3	2						1	3	5	4	4		29
6	കോൺക്രീറ്റ് മേൽക്കൂര (84%), കുറഞ്ഞതരം മേൽക്കൂര(ഓട്,ഷീറ്റ്,ഓല,പുല്ല്) (16%)	1																			1
7	കോൺക്രീറ്റ് മേൽക്കൂര (40%), കുറഞ്ഞതരം മേൽക്കൂര(ഓട്,ഷീറ്റ്,ഓല,പുല്ല്) (60%)												1								1
8	കോൺക്രീറ്റ് മേൽക്കൂര (51%), കുറഞ്ഞതരം മേൽക്കൂര(ഓട്,ഷീറ്റ്,ഓല,പുല്ല്) (49%)		1																		1
9	കോൺക്രീറ്റ് മേൽക്കൂര (40%), കുറഞ്ഞതരം മേൽക്കൂര(ഓട്,ഷീറ്റ്,ഓല,പുല്ല്) (60%)		2												1						3
10	കോൺക്രീറ്റ് മേൽക്കൂര (80%), കുറഞ്ഞതരം മേൽക്കൂര(ഓട്,ഷീറ്റ്,ഓല,പുല്ല്) (20%)			1					1												2
11	കോൺക്രീറ്റ് മേൽക്കൂര (58%), കുറഞ്ഞതരം മേൽക്കൂര(ഓട്,ഷീറ്റ്,ഓല,പുല്ല്) (42%)					1			1												2
12	കോൺക്രീറ്റ് മേൽക്കൂര (30%), കുറഞ്ഞതരം മേൽക്കൂര(ഓട്,ഷീറ്റ്,ഓല,പുല്ല്) (70%)						1		1				1	1			1	1			6
13	കോൺക്രീറ്റ് മേൽക്കൂര (55%), കുറഞ്ഞതരം മേൽക്കൂര(ഓട്,ഷീറ്റ്,ഓല,പുല്ല്) (45%)							1													1

14	കോൺക്രീറ്റ് മേൽക്കൂര (75%), കുറഞ്ഞതരം മേൽക്കൂര(ഓട്,ഷീറ്റ്,ഓല,പൂല്ല്) (25%)								1									1			2
15	കോൺക്രീറ്റ് മേൽക്കൂര (70%), കുറഞ്ഞതരം മേൽക്കൂര(ഓട്,ഷീറ്റ്,ഓല,പൂല്ല്) (30%)								1		1	1									3
16	കോൺക്രീറ്റ് മേൽക്കൂര (25%), കുറഞ്ഞതരം മേൽക്കൂര(ഓട്,ഷീറ്റ്,ഓല,പൂല്ല്) (75%)																	1			1
17	കോൺക്രീറ്റ് മേൽക്കൂര (94%), കുറഞ്ഞതരം മേൽക്കൂര(ഓട്,ഷീറ്റ്,ഓല,പൂല്ല്) (6%)																			1	1
18	ബാധകമല്ല (100%)				1						1	4					1		1	1	9
	ആകെ	860	856	880	798	559	502	844	845	636	858	1314	705	723	797	1044	1078	1144	685	744	15872