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**ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND
STATISTICS**

FOR THE YEAR 1963-64

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ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT
OF THE
BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
FOR THE YEAR 1963-64

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©

The Government of Kerala

1965



PLANNING (C) DEPARTMENT

No. G.O. (RT) 243/64/Plg. Dated, 7th December 1964

Abstract.—Bureau of Economics and Statistics—Administration report for 1963-64—Reviewed.

Read.—Letter No. PAI-14058/64/ESD., dated 13th October 1964 from the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

ORDER

1. Recorded.
2. The Bureau of Economics and Statistics was formed by the amalgamation of the former Bureau of Economic Studies with the Department of Statistics with effect from 1st August 1963.
3. The Bureau of Economics Studies continued to function in its dual capacity as an Advisory Body and Research Unit till the date of its amalgamation on 1st August 1963. The Department of Statistics was the central agency for the systematic collection, compilation, analysis and objective interpretation of all statistics relating to the State. The two organisations were integrated as a single unit viz., the Bureau of Economics and Statistics to avoid duplication of work and for better utilisation and effective co-ordination of the work.
4. Dr. P. K. Gopalakrishnan, former Director, Bureau of Economic Studies assumed charge as Director of the integrated Bureau on 1st August 1963 and continued as such during the remaining period of the year under report. Shri N. Gopalakrishnan Nair, Deputy Director who was in full additional charge of the post of Director of Statistics, was appointed as the Additional Director of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics with effect from 1st August 1963 and continued as such during the remaining period of the year under report. Shri N. Gopalakrishnan Nair advised by the Public Service Commission for the post of Econometrician on Rs. 400-700 redesignated as Deputy Director (Econometrics) assumed charge of the post on 5th February 1964 and he continued as such during the remaining period of the year. Shri K. C. Cherian, the senior-most Assistant Director was promoted as Deputy Director but allowed to continue on foreign service under the U.N.T.A.O. Programme. In the consequential vacancy, Shri P. P. Philipose, Assistant Director, was promoted as Deputy Director with effect from 1st November 1963. Shri R. S. Kurup, Assistant Director, was also promoted as Deputy Director with effect from 22nd February 1964. The expenditure on various schemes of statistical studies undertaken during the year 1963-64 amounted to Rs. 11,63,838.81 p.
5. During the year under report, sixty persons of the Bureau were given training under the Inservice Training Scheme sanctioned for the personnel of the Department.

6. The Land Utilisation Survey was conducted in three rounds during 1963-64, covering 1.16 lakhs plots in the State. The first two rounds of the survey were confined to dry lands while the third round confined to wet lands only. In the first round of survey, details regarding seasonal crops only were collected while in the second round, data on both the seasonal and perennial crops were collected. The third round of the survey aimed at the collection of information regarding the cropping pattern, months of sowing and harvesting, irrigation facilities, etc., prevalent in the wet lands in the State. Along with the land utilisation survey, pre-harvest data on area and yield of pepper, groundnut, sugarcane and cotton grown in the State were also collected.

7. Crop-cutting experiments were conducted on the Autumn, Winter and Summer crops of paddy with a view to estimating the average yield per acre and the total out-turn of rice during each season. The reports on the Autumn crop of paddy, 1962, and the Winter and Summer crops of paddy, 1963 were published. The yield rate of paddy per hectare was 2,073 kgms. during 1962-63. With a view to estimating the yield per acre and the total out-turn of tapioca in the State, crop-cutting experiments on tapioca were also conducted during 1963-64. The results obtained through the survey were analysed.

8. Tables of agricultural statistics for the agricultural years 1961-62 and 1962-63 were prepared and forwarded to the Government of India. The season and crop reports for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 were taken up for preparation during the year under report.

9. The Department also continued to prepare the forecast reports on the area and production of twenty-eight important crops. The monthly and annual rainfall returns were compiled from the daily rainfall data received from eighty-two centres in the State. During the year under report, the Department supplied basic data to official and non-official agencies like the Census Department, Agricultural Department, Hindustan Levers, etc.

10. The scheme "National Index of Field Experiments" was continued during the year and 246 experiments were analysed and reported to the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics for inclusion in the National Index of Field Experiments.

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

12. An Assessment of the financial and physical achievements of irrigation schemes in the State till the end of the Second Five Year Plan was made during the year under report. Based on the ayacuts of the different schemes it was estimated that the total area irrigated by major irrigation schemes at the end of 1960-61 was 1.83 lakhs acres (net), the corresponding gross area being 3.50 lakhs acres. Medium, minor, lift and special minor irrigation schemes together irrigated an area of 2.78 lakhs acres (net) and the area increased to 3.36 lakh acres (net) by the end of 1962-63. The corresponding gross acreages were 4.79 lakhs and 5.45 lakhs respectively.

13. The Department continued to collect, compile and publish the price statistics of important commodities in the State. The following statements of prices were regularly published in the Gazette:—

- (i) Wholesale prices of agricultural commodities;
- (ii) Prices of export staples at Alleppey and Mattancherry;
- (iii) Consumer price index numbers for selected centres in the State;
- (iv) Agricultural wages; and
- (v) Prices of important varieties of coir yarn.

Weekly wholesale prices of twenty-three important agricultural commodities were collected from thirty-six centres. The prices thus collected were utilised for the computation of monthly wholesale price index of agricultural commodities. The weekly retail prices of necessities were also collected from twenty centres and the data collected were mainly used for computing consumer price index numbers. The Department continued to compute and publish the monthly working class consumer price index numbers for thirteen centres in the State.

14. The Planning Cell of the Bureau was strengthened with the appointment of a Deputy Director and certain other additional staff and the following items of works were attended to by the Cell during the period under report:—

- (i) Review of the progress of the Plan schemes implemented by the Bureau during 1962-63 was prepared and sent to Government.
- (ii) Monthly and quarterly progress report on Plan schemes of the Bureau were prepared and sent to Government.
- (iii) The activities of the College Planning Forums for the year 1959-60 and 1960-61 were evaluated and the reports sent to Government.
- (iv) Annual Plan for 1964-65 in respect of Statistical Schemes was prepared and sent to Government.
- (v) An interim report on the building components of Third Plan schemes was prepared and sent to Government.

15. The State Income Unit of the Department continued to function and prepared quick estimates of State Income for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63. The work on regular estimates of State Income at current and constant prices for the years 1961-62 to 1963-64 was taken up during the year under report.

16. The Department continued to attend to the work relating to the collection and compilation of statistical data of exports from and imports into the State through Ports and Railways. The data relating to the trade through sea upto 1961-62 was compiled and consolidated. Of the major commodities like tea, cashew kernel, coir, coir products, pepper, rubber, coffee and lemon grass oil, tea, formed the foremost foreign exchange earner, among the commodities exported from Kerala. United Kingdom stood first among the countries to which tea was exported. U.S.A. was the foremost buyer of cashew kernel, pepper and ginger from Kerala. East Germany and U.S.S.R. stood first and second respectively among the foreign purchasers of coffee.

17. The major items of imports into Kerala were cotton and its products, cashewnuts, mineral oils, grains and pulses, metals and ores, machinery, coal and coke, etc. In respect of the volume of trade handled, Cochin ranked first followed by Caalicut and Alleppey as second and third. The compilation of rail-borne trade upto June 1962 was completed on a monthly basis during the period under report.

18. The Agricultural Research Unit continued its general study of the agricultural sector, comprising agricultural production, land use, animal husbandry, fisheries and plantations. It was found that agricultural out-put had increased by about 2.4 per cent in 1962, compared to the previous year. A study of the comparative contributions of the different crops to the gross agricultural output of the State showed that coconut stood first with a share of 26.86 per cent followed closely by rice which contributed 25.57 per cent. The food situation for the year 1963 was studied on the basis of supplies from various sources. Rice production in the State was 10.76 lakh tons in 1962-63 as against 9.88 lakh tons in 1961-62. The import of rice into the State amount to about 10.53 lakh tons compared to 9.69 lakh tons in 1961-62.

19. The labour statistics unit of the Department continued the collection and processing of the various returns under the labour enactments. The number of registered factories at the end of year 1962 was 2573 of which 1398 factories submitted returns. The average daily employment was estimated at 175 lakhs.

The Department continued to collect and process the annual returns on the working of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. There were 1693 trade unions at the beginning of the year, of which 806 unions submitted the returns. The total memberships in all the unions that submitted returns was 220614. During 1962, under the Maternity Benefit Act, 6277 women workers in the plantations and 7506 women workers in the factories were paid maternity benefits.

20. The Director continued to function as the authority for the collection of quarterly labour returns from the plantations covered by the Plantation Labour Act, 1951.

21. The Department collected and consolidated industrial and plantation statistics. A brochure on important commercial and industrial undertakings in the State which were owned or managed or in which shares were held by the Government of Kerala was prepared by the Department. The Department conducted Sample Surveys on rubber, coffee, and tea estates. The Additional Director of Statistics was appointed as the Officer on Special Duty under the Chief Director, National Sample Survey.

22. The Department continued to collect and consolidate educational statistics of all the educational institutions in the State. Educational statistics for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 were compiled and forwarded to the Government of India. Special Studies on (i) the migration trends of technical personnel and (ii) wastages in technical education were taken up during the year under review. The Department also undertook an allied study on the present pattern of employment of graduates passing out of the Engineering Colleges in the State for a period of 3 years ending with 1962-63.

23. Statistical data relating to transfers of agricultural land registered in various sub-registry offices were continued to be collected. The data collected for 1962 were tabulated. The statistics revealed that 361,206 deeds involving the transfers of 456125 acres of agricultural land, were registered during the year 1962. Garden land constituted 67.3 per cent of the total area transferred.

24. The Department was also responsible for the collection, analysis and publication of vital statistics in the State. With a view to improving the registration and vital statistics, the vital statistics unit was strengthened and placed under a Deputy Director. The Demographic Research Centre conducted investigation on fertility and mortality and socio economic factors associated with them during the year under report.

25. With a view to improving the present registration system, a sample registration scheme (Pilot study) was undertaken by the Bureau.

26. The Department also conducted sample surveys for the correct estimation of area under and yield of coconut and arecanut in the State. A sample study on registrants at employment exchange in all the Districts of the State was conducted. Report on the census of Government and Local Self Government Employees of the year 1960-61 was completed and sent to Press for printing. In order to assess the extent of indebtedness among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, a sample survey was conducted. The scrutiny and compilation work was in progress at the end of the year under review.

27. The following were the important publications prepared by the Bureau during the year 1963-64:—

- (i) A revised edition of 'Kerala in Maps' ;
- (ii) Kerala—A Statistical Profile ;
- (iii) A book on the Statistical data for the formulation of the Fourth Plan— Vol. I; ,
- (iv) Kerala 1963—An Economic Review.

28. The working of the Department during the year under review, was satisfactory.

(By order of the Governor)

V. RAMACHANDRAN,

Additional Secretary to Government.

21. The Department has also been responsible for the collection and dissemination of information on the activities of the various educational institutions in the State. It has also been responsible for the collection and dissemination of information on the activities of the various educational institutions in the State.

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25. The following were the major publications prepared by the Department during the year 1953-54:

- (i) A revised edition of 'Tests in Hindi'.
- (ii) 'Hindi - A Statistical Profile'.
- (iii) A book on the statistical data for the development of Hindi.
- (iv) Hindi Film - Vol. II.
- (v) Hindi Film 1953 - An Economic Review.

The Director of the Department during the year 1953-54 was Mr. V. RAMACHANDRAN. The Director of the Department during the year 1953-54 was Mr. V. RAMACHANDRAN.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963-64

CHAPTER I

ADMINISTRATION

1. Introductory

The present Bureau of Economics and Statistics was constituted by integrating the former Bureau of Economic Studies and the Department of Statistics with effect from 1st August 1963.

The Bureau of Economic Studies continued under the administration of the Planning Department till 1st August 1963. It had been entrusted with important items of work connected with the preparation and actual working of the Five Year Plans. The Head of the Bureau was the Director who functioned as Ex-Officio Deputy Secretary to Government, Planning Department. The Director had under him Research Officers, Research Assistants, Analysts, Compilers and Clerks. The former Department of Statistics was the central agency in the State for the systematic collection, compilation, analysis and objective interpretation of all statistics relating to the State. The Head of the Department was the Director of Statistics. The Director had under him on the technical side one Deputy Director, Assistant Directors, Research Officers, Analysts, Compilers. In Office administration he was assisted by the Personal Assistant to the Director of Statistics, Senior Superintendent, Junior Superintendents and staff consisting of Clerks, Accountants and Typists. The field organisation consists of the District Statistical Officers, Special Officers, Statistical Inspectors, Analysts and Investigators.

In G. O. (P) No. 43-63 Plg., dated 12th July 1963 Government ordered the amalgamation of the two organisations into a single organisation viz., the Bureau of Economics and Statistics for the following reasons :—

- (1) to avoid duplication of work, the nature of the work of the two Departments being more or less the same ;
- (2) for better utilisation of the Statistical data and for the effective co-ordination of the technical work currently done by the two Departments ; and
- (3) to be in line with the set-up of the Statistics and Economic Service in other States.

The Bureau of Economics and Statistics have two wings, viz. the ' Directorate ' and ' The Field Survey Division '.

The Head of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics is the Director. The Field Surveys Division in the Bureau of Economics and Statistics is under the charge of the Additional Director.

II. Personnel

Director.—Dr. P. K. Gopalakrishnan, former Director of the Bureau of Economic Studies assumed charge as Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics with effect from 1st August 1963 and continued as such during the remaining period of the year under report.

Additional Director.—Shri N. Gopalakrishnan Nair, Deputy Director who was in full additional charge of the post of Director of Statistics was appointed as Additional Director with effect from 1st August 1963. He continued as such during the remaining period of the year under report.

Deputy Directors.—Shri K. C. Cheriyan, Assistant Director was promoted as Deputy Director with effect from 1st November 1963. He continued to be on Foreign Service under the U.N.T.A.O. Programme in Kenya. In the consequential vacancy Shri P. P. Philipose, Assistant Director was promoted as Deputy Director with effect from 1st November 1963. Shri R. S. Kurup, Assistant Director was promoted as Deputy Director with effect from 22nd February 1964. All of them continued to officiate as Deputy Directors during the remaining period of the year.

Shri N. Gopalakrishnan Nair, a candidate advised by the Public Service Commission for the post of Econometrician on Rs. 400-700 (re-designated as Deputy Director (Econometrics) on Rs. 400-700 assumed charge of the post from 5th February 1964 and he continued as such during the rest of the period.

Assistant Directors.—Shri M. S. Venkitaraman, Shri N. Karunakara Menon, Shri G. Kuttappan Pillai, Shri T. Kuruvilla Mathen and Shri S. Bhagavatheeswara Iyer continued as Assistant Directors throughout the period under report.

Shri N. Karunakara Menon, continued as Assistant Director (Statistics), Package Programme, Alleppey.

Shri T. Kuruvilla Mathen continued as Assistant Director (Statistics), Package Programme, Palghat.

Shri K. Balakumaran Nair, District Statistical Officer, Shri P. C. Kurien, Shri K. A. George, Shri B. T. Pillai, Shri V. Sankaranarayanan Potti, Shri K. Rama Varma and Shri T. R. Thankappan-Asari, Research Officers were promoted as Assistant Directors during the period under report.

Shri K. Balakumaran Nair	..	8-10-1963
Shri P. C. Kurien	..	8-10-1963
Shri K. A. George	..	1-1-1964
Shri B. T. Pillai	..	30-1-1964
Shri V. Sankaranarayanan Potti	..	30-1-1964
Shri K. Rama Varma	..	16-3-1964
Shri T. R. Thankappan Asari	..	16-3-1964

Shri B. T. Pillai was allowed to continue on deputation in the Census Department throughout the period under report.

Shri K. Rama Varma, Research Officer promoted as Assistant Director was allowed to continue his training in the Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

Personal Assistant to the Director.—Shri A. N. Bhaskaran Pillai, Personal Assistant to the Director of Statistics continued as Personal Assistant to the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics till 23rd February 1964. On 24th February 1964 F.N. he was reverted as Junior Superintendent and Shri K. M. Bala Warrifer, Junior Superintendent was promoted as Personal Assistant to Director and the latter continued as such during the remaining period of the year.

Administrative Assistant to the Additional Director.—The post of Senior Superintendent in the Office of the Director of Statistics was redesignated as Administrative Assistant to the Additional Director from 1st August 1963 *i.e.*, from the date of formation of the present Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

Shri T. V. Chandran who was the Senior Superintendent continued as Administrative Assistant to the Additional Director for the remaining period.

Research Officers.—Sarvasree K. Narayanan Nair, N. George John, K. Easwaran Kutty, K. Balakrishnan Nair, C. Thomas Varghese, N. Gopalakrishnan, John Thomas Chirayath, V. C. Chidambaram, G. Ramachandran Nair, K. Bhaskara Menon, K. K. Karunakaran, V. K. Paran Unni and T. Janardhana Menon, Research Officers of the former Department of Statistics and Sarvasree T. Edwin, G. Viswanatha Pillai, S. Krishna Iyer, Smt. P. L. Sreedevi Amma and Shri A. Balakrishnan, Research Officers in the former Bureau of Economic Studies continued as Research Officers in the Bureau of Economics and Statistics throughout the year under report.

Sarvasree N. V. George, V. N. Sukumara Pillai, S. Retnabai Ammal, P. B. Lekshmanan and P. Vidyasarangaratha Das were promoted as Research Officers from the dates noted against them and continued as such during the remaining period of the year.

Shri N. V. George	..	17-10-1963
Shri V. N. Sukumara Pillai	..	17-10-1963
Smt. S. Retnabai Ammal	..	17-10-1963
Shri P. B. Lekshmanan	..	13-1-1964
Shri P. Vidyasarangaratha Das	..	19-3-1964

Shri V. C. Chidambara Iyer, Research Officer on Foreign Service under the Demographic Research and Training Centre, Bombay continued to be on Foreign Service during the year under report.

Shri P. B. Lekshmanan promoted as Research Officer was deputed to the Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce as Research Officer which post is treated as an addition to the corresponding cadre in this Bureau.

Sarvasree K. Bhaskara Menon, K. K. Karunakaran and V. K. Paran Unni, Research Officers continued as Economic Investigators, Rural Industries Projects which post is also declared as an addition to the cadre of Research Officer in the Bureau.

District Administration

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

Serial No.	District	Name of the District Statistical Officer	Period of charge during the year under report	
			From	To
1	2	3	4	5
1	Trivandrum	Shri K. Balakumaran Nair	1-4-1963	7-10-1963
		„ C. R. Gopinathan Nair	1-11-1963	31-3-1964
2	Quilon	„ R. Gopalakrishnan Nair	Throughout the year	
3	Kottayam	„ K. Ramanarayanan Nair	do.	
4	Alleppey	„ G. Sreedharan Nair	Post vacant upto 23-4-1963	23-4-1963
		„ K. P. Mohammed Sally	24-4-1963 15-7-1963	14-6-1963 31-3-1964
5	Ernakulam	„ G. Velayudhan Thampi	Throughout the year	
6	Trichur	„ P. S. Gopinathan Nair	do.	
7	Palghat	„ K. Mailerumperumal Pillai	do.	
8	Kozhikode	„ N. Krishna Pillai	1-4-1963	14-6-1963
		„ G. Sreedharan Nair	15-6-1963	31-3-1964
9	Cannanore	„ K. P. Mohammed Sally	1-4-1963	15-4-1963
		„ N. Krishna Pillai (additional charge)	..	..
		„ G. Sreedharan Nair (additional charge)	15-6-1963	23-9-1963
		„ N. Krishna Pillai	23-9-1963	20-3-1964
		„ D. Gopinathan	20-3-1964	31-3-1964

Shri C. R. Gopinathan Nair continued as Special Officer for the scheme for the estimation of cost of production of milk and other live-stock products till 31st October 1963 when he was transferred as District Statistical Officer, Trivandrum.

Shri P. Sankunny Nair deputed as Statistical Officer, Dairy Survey Scheme continued as such during the period.

Shri P. Atchuthan Nair who was on leave during the beginning of the year rejoined duty as Special Officer for the survey on Fertiliser Consumption and continued as such during the remaining period of the year.

Shri P. Gopinatha Pillai, Research Assistant was appointed to the cadre of District Statistical Officer on Rs. 200-400 with effect from 17th October 1963 and was posted as Statistical Officer in the Office of the Board of Revenue (Taxes) which post is addition to the cadre of District Statistical Officers. This post is treated as temporary addition to the cadre of District Statistical Officers in the Bureau.

Nine posts of Senior Research Assistants on Rs. 200-400 were created in the District Statistical Offices as an addition to the cadre of District Statistical Officers to assist the District Statistical Officers in the work regarding improvement of Vital Statistics. The persons appointed against these posts are given below :

Trivandrum	..	K. Rajagopal
Quilon	..	M. Mohammed Yusuff
Alleppey	..	P. M. Thankappan
Kottayam	..	N. Krishna Pillai
Ernakulam	..	K. Anathanarayana Iyer
Trichur	..	K. S. Ayyappan
Palghat	..	H. Padmanabha Iyer
Kozhikode	..	A. Shahul Hameed
Cannanore	..	N. O. Kumaran

The sanctioned strength of Department as on 31st March 1964 was as follows :—

	Rs.	
1. Director (1)	600-900	
2. Additional Director (1)	500-800	
3. Deputy Directors (3)	400-700	
4. Deputy Director (Econometrics) (1)	400-700	
5. Assistant Directors (7)	250-550	
6. Medical Officer (Vital Statistics) (1)	250-550	
7. Research Officers (18)	200-400	
8. Personal Assistant to the Director (1)	200-400	Permanent
9. Administrative Assistant to the Additional Director (1)	200-400	
10. Special Officer (1)	200-400	
11. District Statistical Officers (9)	200-400	
12. Senior Research Assistants (9)	200-400	
13. Junior Superintendents (2)	150-250	
14. Fair Copy Superintendent (1)	125-225	
15. Research Assistants (54)	150-250	
16. Statistical Inspectors (46)	150-250	Permanent 29
17. Compilers (Upper Division) (23)	80-180	
18. Compilers (Lower Division) (153)	40-120	
19. Investigators (Upper Division) (39)	80-180	Permanent 4
20. Investigators (Lower Division) (115)	40-120	do. 17
21. Clerks (Upper Division) (5)	80-180	do. 1
22. Clerks (Lower Division) (18)	40-120	do. 4
23. Typists (Upper Division) (5)	80-180	
24. Rota Typist (1)	50-150	
25. Typist (Lower Division) (16)	40-120	
26. Punch Card Operator (Upper Division) (1)	80-180	
27. Punch Card Operator (Lower Division) (12)	40-120	
28. Stenographers (2)	50-200	
29. Rota Print Operator (1)	50-150	
30. Draftsmen (3)	50-150	

	Rs.
31. Typist-Clerks (2)	40-120
32. Clerk-cum-Librarian (1)	50-125
33. Driver (1)	40-100
34. Daffadar (1)	35-45
35. Peons (26)	30-40 5 posts per- manent

The Expenditure of the Department under different Schemes for the year 1963-64:

Total	Regular staff (Statistical Bureau) including planning Statistics				For work on the lines of National Sample Survey		Five-Year Plan Schemes		Non-Plan Schemes fully financed by ICCS, ICAR, ICAC, etc.	
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
11,63,838	81		5,19,697	50	97,167	11	4,59,291	19	87,683	01

III. Training

Government in G.O. Rt. 1239-61-Plg., dated 3rd August 1961 have sanctioned an Inservice Training Scheme for the personnel of the Statistics Department as a part of the Third Five Year Plan Schemes. The training is intended for the non-gazetted technical staff of this Department. The training is conducted twice in an year in the months of May and November. The course of training is of four weeks duration and each time thirty persons are trained. During the year 1963-64, sixty persons of this Department were given training under the Scheme. With this 156 persons of this Department have been imparted training under the Scheme since the commencement of the Third Plan period.

CHAPTER II

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

I. Land Utilisation Survey

During the year under review this Department continued to attend to the work relating to the Land Utilisation Survey. The object of the survey is to get estimates of area under different land uses and crops in the State. As in the previous year three rounds of the survey were conducted during 1963-64 covering 1.16 lakhs plots in the State. The first two rounds of the survey, each being of four months duration were confined to dry lands in the State. The third round of the survey was confined to wet lands only. The duration of the third round was also 4 months, viz., from March 1964 to June 1964.

During the first round of the survey 0.50 lakh plots were enumerated and details were collected with regard to the seasonal crops only. In the second round, data on both the seasonal and perennial crops were collected from 0.50 lakh plots. During both these rounds special emphasis was given for the collection of data on irrigation. The third round of the survey was confined to the wet lands in the State. This

round of the survey aimed at the collection of information regarding the cropping pattern, month of sowing, month of harvesting, irrigation facilities, etc., prevalent in the wet lands in the State. 0.16 lakh plots were enumerated during this round of the survey.

Along with the land utilisation survey pre-harvest data on area and yield of pepper, groundnut, sugarcane and cotton grown in the State were also collected.

II. Crop Cutting Survey

Crop Cutting Survey on Paddy

Introduction.—During the year under reference three rounds of crop cutting survey on paddy were conducted by this Department. Details are given below :

Period of survey.—The Crop Cutting Survey on Autumn crop of paddy was conducted during the month of July to September, and the Winter and Summer crops during the months of January to February and March to May respectively.

Sampling design.—A stratified multi-stage random sampling design was adopted for each round of the survey. Taluk was taken as the stratum, Karas/Desoms as the first stage unit, plot as the second stage unit and square plot of side 16½' as the ultimate sampling unit. In each taluk six villages were selected with equal probability and five plots were selected in each Kara/Desom by the method of systematic random sampling with a random strata. In the selected plot a square polt of side 16½' was located at random and the produce in the square plot was harvested and the weight of the harvested produce taken.

Field work.—The field work was attended to by the trained and experienced Investigators of this Department. The District Statistical Officers and Statistical Inspectors inspected the field work regularly.

Results.—The results on the Autumn Crop of paddy 1962 and Winter and Summer Crops 1963 were published. The particulars of yield rate of paddy per hectare and the total outturn of rice during the agricultural year 1962-63 are given below:

Year	Yield rate of paddy		Total outturn of rice
	Kgm.	Hectare	
1962-63	2073		M. Tonnes 10,93,268

Crop Cutting on Tapioca

This Department has also conducted crop cutting experiments on tapioca during 1963-64.

The purpose of the survey was to estimate the yield per acre and the total outturn of tapioca in the State. It was arranged to conduct 1000 experiments during the agricultural year ending by 30th June, 1964.

The survey was conducted in selected villages in all taluks. From each selected village two plots growing tapioca were selected with equal

probability for crop cutting survey on tapioca. From each plot a square plot of side 10 feet is randomly located and the produce in the square plot is taken and weighed. The results obtained through the survey were analysed.

Pre-Harvest Estimation of area and yield of certain crops

This scheme was drawn up in response to a request from Government of India to all the State Statistical Bureaux. The object of the scheme is for preparing the pre-harvest estimates of area and yield of important crops on an objective and scientific basis.

During the year 1963-64 this Department collected pre-harvest data on area and yield of paddy, (Autum, Winter and Summer Crops), sugarcane, cotton, groundnut and pepper. The collection of data for preparing the above estimates other than paddy was done as usual along with the Land Utilisation Survey conducted by this Department. In the case of paddy the pre-harvest data were collected from all the plots selected for crop cutting experiment on paddy. In order to obtain the pre-harvest estimates of yield data of these crops thirty plots growing each of these crops were randomly selected from all the villages (in taluks which are important for the crop) selected for the Land Utilisation Survey. The area and yield of those plots for the current year and the previous year were recorded after physical observation of the plots and after enquiry with the cultivator of the plots. The pre-harvest area and yield data thus collected according to a fixed time schedule were tabulated, in the Headquarters Office. During the year under review pre-harvest estimates of area and production of Summer Paddy 1963, Autumn Paddy 1963, Winter Paddy 1954 and Groundnut were forwarded to the Government of India.

III. Other Agricultural Statistics

The main items of work attended to in this Department:—

- (a) Collection and compilation of agricultural statistics relating to the State ;
- (b) Collection and compilation of rainfall data ;
- (c) Preparation of forecast reports ; and
- (d) Other miscellaneous items.

1. Agricultural Statistics Returns and Season and Crop reports

The tables of agricultural statistics for the agricultural years 1961-62 and 1962-63 were prepared and forwarded to Government of India. Classification and utilisation of land and its percentage to total area for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 are given below :

Sl. No.	Classification of area	1961-62		1962-63	
		Area (in acres)	Percentage to total area	Area (in acres)	Percentage to total area
1	Area according to village papers ..	95,34,611	100.00	95,34,611	100.00
2	Forest ..	26,09,784	27.37	26,09,764	27.37
3	Land put to non-agricultural uses ..	5,17,653	5.43	5,28,714	5.55
4	Barren and uncultivable land ..	3,61,069	3.79	3,00,133	3.15
5	Permanent pasture and grazing land ..	1,10,058	1.15	86,108	0.90
6	Land under miscellaneous tree crops ..	4,99,632	5.24	5,16,114	5.41
7	Cultivable waste ..	3,48,166	3.65	3,13,275	3.29
8	Current fallow ..	1,50,639	1.58	1,06,845	1.12
9	Other fallows ..	1,64,100	1.72	1,08,443	1.14
10	Net area sown ..	47,73,510	50.07	49,65,115	52.07
11	Area sown more than once ..	10,11,716	10.61	10,80,618	11.33
12	Total cropped area ..	57,85,226	60.68	60,45,732	63.41

The following table shows the area under important crops in the State and their production during 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Serial No.	Name of crop	1961-62	1962-63	Production		
		Area (Acres)	Area (Acres)	1961-62		Production
				Unit	Production	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Paddy ..	18,59,932	19,83,414	'000 Tons	1,504	1,638
2	Cocoanut ..	12,47,436	13,32,535	M. Nuts	3,247	3,305
3	Arecanut ..	1,40,207	1,36,648	M. Nuts	8,091	8,312
4	Tapioca (raw) ..	58,487	5,47,626	'00 Tons	16,187	15,157
5	Sugarcane (Gur) ..	22,790	23,060	Tons	37,110	41,044
6	Cashew-nut ..	1,35,976	2,02,941	"	84,449	90,592
7	Tea ..	92,441	95,265	"	37,428	38,162
8	Coffee ..	46,453	47,372	"	8,145	8,347
9	Rubber ..	3,28,838	3,40,780	"	24,589	28,598
10	Cardamom (Processed)	70,877	70,877	"	1,263	1,263

The season and crop report for the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 (in one volume) was prepared and sent to the Government Press for printing. It is being printed and hope it will be published very soon.

The reports for 1961-62 and 1962-63 are under preparation and will be ready for printing very shortly.

2. Forecast Reports

The preparation of forecast reports in area and production of important crops in the State was continued during this year also and these reports were forwarded to the Government of India and to the State Government as per the schedule.

During this year forecast reports were prepared for twenty-eight crops. The condition factors on area and average yield of these crops in each taluk were reported by Statistical Inspectors after conducting proper enquiry in important production centres. The district and State estimates were worked out on the basis of these reports.

3. Rainfall Data

Daily rainfall data are received from eighty-two centres (including Mahe) in Kerala. The monthly and annual rainfall returns received from these centres are compiled and the monthly totals of rainfall relating to the year 1963 have been sent to the Deputy Director-General of Observatories, Poona. The daily rainfall statement for 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961 were also prepared and sent to the Government Press for printing. Since the Government Presses are not in a position to print and supply the tables in time, it affects the publication of daily rainfall tables considerably. Steps are being taken to avoid such delay in future.

A statement showing the monthly average rainfall in each district for the year 1963-64 is appended.

4. Other miscellaneous items

During the year under reference this Department supplied basic data on agriculture to some official and non-official agencies, viz. Census Department, Agriculture Department, Hindustan Levers etc.

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

District	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	April, 1963	May, 1963	June, 1963	July, 1963	August, 1963	September, 1963	October, 1963	November, 1963	December, 1963	January, 1964	February, 1964	March, 1964	
1													
Trivandrum	..	88.9	161.4	244.9	369.4	241.2	211.1	255.9	164.7	74.5	2.0	14.8	85.4
Quilon	..	115.2	186.0	303.7	535.4	326.4	211.7	287.9	131.8	63.1	3.7	20.4	143.1
Alleppey	..	113.2	156.4	348.3	671.1	416.5	355.9	310.7	154.1	48.6	9.1	16.3	103.5
Kottayam	..	109.5	119.8	335.2	569.9	355.0	279.4	294.6	129.4	68.5	0.7	1.8	78.2
Ernakulam	..	95.5	210.8	439.0	668.5	556.9	344.9	340.7	151.3	79.1	..	1.4	69.2
Trichur	..	51.1	124.2	369.7	742.8	621.8	223.8	248.2	88.8	21.1	..	0.1	49.8
Palghat	..	114.0	119.8	305.2	588.1	427.3	152.1	234.7	63.1	28.0	..	..	85.4
Kozhikode	..	59.0	189.1	449.3	988.6	637.5	166.9	257.5	41.5	35.1	..	1.0	17.5
Cannanore	..	68.3	151.7	558.5	1019.4	776.2	163.3	273.8	26.6	19.1	..	5.8	6.5

IV. National Index of Field Experiments

Introduction.—The Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics (Indian Council of Agricultural Research), New-Delhi has formulated the Scheme, National Index of Field Experiments with a view to enlist all the Agricultural Experiments on various crops conducted in India. The Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Kerala is responsible for the collection of data from the various Agricultural Research Stations and compilation and analysis of such data, for the State. This Bureau will also report the results of analyses of the above experimental data to the concerned Research Stations, Directorate of Agriculture and the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics, New-Delhi.

This Scheme was started in the year 1959, with a staff consisting of one Research Officer, one L.D. Compiler and one L.D. Typist. Later, two posts of L.D. Compilers were additionally sanctioned.

Working.—At present, more than thirty Agricultural Research Stations are reporting results of experiments to this Bureau. The details of the experiments conducted in each Research Station are reported to this Bureau in a proforma designed by the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics, New-Delhi. A similar proforma is used for reporting to the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics, the above details together with the results of analyses of the experiments, from this Office.

The following table will show the quantum of work turned out by the Field Experiments Section of this Bureau during the period under report.

Serial No.	Design of experiments	Number of experiments analysed during 1963-64						Total
		1958-59 Series	1959-60 Series	1960-61 Series	1961-62 Series	1962-63 Series	1963-64 Series	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Randomised Block ..	..	2	6	17	71	61	157
2	Split plot ..	..	..	6	7	18	4	35
3	Factorial experiments ..	1	..	4	12	21	11	49
4	Balanced Incomplete Blocks..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
	Total ..	1	2	16	36	115	76	246

V. Package Programme

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

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

VI. Irrigation

An assessment of the financial and physical achievements of irrigation schemes in the State till the end of the Second Five-Year Plan was made in the year under report. Based on the ayacuts of the different schemes it was estimated that the total area irrigated by major schemes at the end of 1960-61 was 1.83 lakh acres (net), the corresponding gross area being 3.50 lakh acres. Medium, minor, lift and special minor irrigation schemes together benefited an area of 2.78 lakh acres (net) and the area increased to 3.36 lakh acres (net) by the end of 1962-63. The corresponding gross acreages were 4.79 lakhs and 5.45 lakhs respectively. A wet land survey conducted by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics during 1962-63 showed that the area actually irrigated through major and medium schemes was in most cases, less than the ayacut area. A minor irrigation survey conducted by the Panchayat Department during the same period also confirmed the findings of the above survey. On the basis of these two surveys the figures furnished above were revised as follows :—

Area irrigated during 1961-62

(in lakh acres)

Source	Area irrigated	
	Net	Gross
I. Government—		
(a) Major	.. 1.44	2.68
(b) Minor	.. 2.39	3.92
Total	.. 3.83	6.60
II. Private Sources—		
(a) Private Canals	.. 0.14	0.22
(b) Tanks	.. 0.83	0.89
(c) Wells	.. 0.05	0.07
Total	.. 1.02	1.18
III. Other Sources	.. 3.24	3.73
Grand total	.. 8.09	11.51

An economic evaluation survey of three major irrigation schemes, viz., Peechi, Vazhani and Chalakudy was taken up during the year. The survey was aimed at assessing the actual benefit derived by the cultivators by way of area irrigated, increase in gross area cultivated and increase in the production of paddy.

Peechi, one of the major irrigation schemes in the State was taken up in 1948-49 and was completed in 1958-59, benefiting an area of 0.43 lakh acres (net). The dam site is fifteen miles away from Trichur. The Right Bank Canal consists of twenty-three miles of main canals and forty-seven miles of branch canals. The Left Bank Canal consists of twenty-eight miles of main canals and branch canals. The total cost incurred on the project till the end of 1963-64 is Rs. 236.12 lakhs. From the area served by the Peechi Project, four villages, viz. Puthur, Panancherry, Ollukkara and Nettussery, each with a sample size of 21, 23, 24 and five households respectively were selected for the household survey to evaluate the impact of the project on paddy cultivation.

The Vazhani Irrigation Scheme was taken up in 1953-54 and was completed in 1958-59, serving an ayacut of 0.09 lakh acres. The total expenditure on the project till the end of 1963-64 amounted to Rs. 87.35 lakhs. For the household survey in the project area, altogether 42 households—21 each from Manalithara and Thekkumkara villages—were selected.

The Chalakudy Scheme was completed in two stages. It serves an ayacut of 48,650 acres at a cost of Rs. 188.25 lakhs, 28,400 acres are benefited by the first stage and the rest by the second stage of the project. In order to find out the impact of the project on paddy cultivation four villages viz., Pariyaram (19 households), Elenjipra (20 households), Kizhakke-Chalakkudy (20 households) and Muringoor Vadakke Muri (21 households) were selected and surveyed on a sample basis.

The work relating to the above survey was completed during the year and analysis and preparation of report was in progress at the end of the year.

CHAPTER III

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Prices Statistics

One of the important items of work in this Department is with regard to the collection, compilation, analysis and publication of prices statistics of the State. Statistics of the following prices continued to be collected by this Department.

1. Wholesale prices of important agricultural commodities (Weekly);
2. Retail prices of necessaries (Weekly);
3. Retail prices of essential commodities from the District Headquarters (Weekly);
4. Agricultural Wages and Rural retail prices (Monthly);
5. Weekly prices of export staples at Alleppey and Mattancherry;
6. Prices of important varieties of coir yarn and raw and retted husk at the main producing centres;
7. Prices of Agricultural Commodities (Fortnightly).

The price collection work is mainly done by the Statistical Inspector under the supervision of the District Statistical Officers.

The following Statements of prices were regularly published in the Gazette in the sheets allotted for this Department.

1. Wholesale prices of Agricultural commodities ;
2. Prices of export staples at Alleppey and Mattancherry ;
3. Consumer Price index numbers for selected centres in the State ;
4. Agricultural Wages ;
5. Prices of important varieties of coir yarn.

This Department also continued to furnish weekly wholesale prices of cocoanuts (with husk and without husk) and the retail prices of coconut (without husk) to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam. Weekly Statements of wholesale prices of tapioca and prices of coir yarn, raw and retted husk were supplied to the Secretary, Tapioca Market Expansion Board, Trivandrum and to the Secretary, Coir Board, Erankulam respectively. Further as per the request made by Economic and Statistical Adviser, New Delhi, monthly statements showing agricultural wages and rural retail prices were being supplied to them and the fortnightly statements of retail prices of essential commodities at the District headquarters were being supplied to the Planning Commission and to the Civil Supplies Department of the State.

Wholesale Prices

Weekly wholesale prices of important agricultural commodities are being collected from thirty-six centres. twenty-three agricultural commodities like rice, cocoanuts, cocoanut oil, pepper, ginger, tapioca, etc., are being covered. The prices quoted are the model prices during the peak period of marketing and are based on observation of a few major transactions supplemented by oral enquiries. The wholesale prices thus collected are utilised for the computation of monthly wholesale price index of agricultural commodities. The weekly prices are also regularly published in the Government Gazette.

The trends noticed in the average monthly wholesale prices of rice, copra, cocoanut oil, black pepper, ginger, tapioca, etc., during the period under reference are as follows:

Rice.—The price of rice at important centres showed an increasing trend throughout the year and the prices were at the peak during December 1963, the increase ranging from 16 per cent at Changanacherry to 24 per cent at Trivandrum. A slight decrease in prices were noticed at all centres during January 1964 and the next two months of the year again witnessed a sudden rise in the price of rice.

Copra.—Upto the end of the third quarter of the year an increasing trend in the price of copra was noted and the maximum price was registered during October and November 1963, the increase being 12 per cent and 13 per cent respectively, when compared to that of April 1963. Thereafter the prices gradually came down and in March 1964 the price touched the minimum.

Cocoanut oil.—The trend in price of cocoanut oil was more or less the same as that of copra. The peak price was recorded during September 1963 at both the centres, Cochin and Kozhikode and the

percentage increase at these centres was 9 and 11 respectively when compared to that of April 1963. Gradually the prices showed a downward trend and in March 1964 it reached the minimum of the year.

Black Pepper.—During the first half of the year under reference the prices of pepper at Cochin, Alleppey and Kozhikode showed a decreasing trend and a slight improvement was noticed during the months of September and October 1963. Again the prices came down during the succeeding month and continued to be as such till February 1964 followed by a steep rise in price in March 1964, the increase being 8 per cent when compared to that of April 1963. The price of black pepper reached the maximum of the year during March 1964.

Ginger.—From the beginning of the year, the ginger markets at Alleppey, Cochin and Kozhikode showed the signs of improvement. By August 1963, Alleppey market recorded a rise over the April 1963 level of 32 per cent while Cochin and Kozhikode markets showed percentage increase of 36 and 44 over the April 1963 levels. Afterwards a slight decline was noticed at all the above centres and it continued till January 1964. But the prices have gone up suddenly during February and March 1964 at all centres and the maximum price of the year was registered during March, the increase being 44 per cent at Alleppey and Cochin and 47 per cent at Kozhikode when compared to that of April 1963.

Lemongrass oil.—The Cochin Lemongrass oil market was dull during the year under report and the prices showed gradual decline throughout the year. The minimum price of the year was recorded during March 1964, the decrease being 23 per cent when compared to that of April 1963.

Tapioca.—The tapioca market at Nedumangad showed signs of improvement during the early period of the year while the tapioca market at Kozhikode showed a downward trend during the same period. By July 1964 nine per cent increase at Nedumangad and by September, 18 per cent increase at Kozhikode was recorded which were the maximum prices of the year under report. The prices at Nedumangad came down and touched the minimum price by September 1963 and continued to be as such till the end of the year. The price of tapioca at Kozhikode touched the minimum during February 1964.

Retail prices

The weekly retail prices of necessities were collected from 20 centres in the State. The data were mainly used for computing consumer price index numbers. The variation in prices of rice, cocoanuts, coconut oil, etc., are briefly commented below :—

Rice.—At all centres the price level showed an increasing tendency throughout the year and the maximum price was recorded during December 1963 at all centres, the increase ranging from 10 per cent at Kozhikode to 27 per cent at Quilon when compared to that of the prices of April 1963.

Cocoanuts.—The prices of coconuts have shown an increasing tendency till November 1963 and reached the maximum during the months of October and November 1963. But during the remaining period of the year the prices slowly declined and the minimum price was recorded at all centres during March 1964.

Cocanut oil.—An increasing trend was noticed in the price of cocanut oil during the first half of the year and reached the maximum during September 1963, the increase ranging from 5 per cent at Cannanore, Kozhikode and Palghat to 20 per cent at Trichur. Early from the second half of the year the prices of cocanut oil at all centres gradually decreased till the end of the year.

Mutton and Beef.—Unlike that of the previous year the prices of mutton and beef have registered an increase during the last quarter of the year at all centres except at Quilon, Trichur and Cannanore, the increase ranging from 2 per cent at Ernakulam to 18 per cent at Trivandrum and Quilon.

Fish.—There was only seasonal variation in the case of fish at all centres during the period under reference.

Milk.—At all centres the price of milk remained steady during the year 1963-64.

Consumer Price Index Numbers

(Cost of Living Index Numbers)

The Department continued to compute the monthly working class consumer price index numbers for 13 centres in the State. The indices were published in the Gazette.

The following table shows the monthly working class consumer price index numbers for various selected centres in the State.

The following statement gives the Consumer Price Index Numbers for the period April 1963 to March 1964.

Serial No.	Centres	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				April, 1963	May, 1963	June, 1963	July, 1963	August, 1963	September, 1963	October, 1963	November, 1963	December, 1963	January, 1964	February, 1964	March, 1964
1	Trivandrum	..	..	487	487	490	496	501	502	504	511	529	527	526	521
2	Quilon	..	..	497	498	498	504	515	522	522	531	549	538	535	532
3	Punalur	..	..	501	507	508	509	519	528	521	527	543	532	533	532
4	Alleppey	..	..	477	484	485	487	496	502	504	515	522	512	524	528
5	Changanachery	..	..	478	481	480	483	484	489	490	502	516	512	520	521
6	Kottayam	..	..	479	483	494	501	504	507	500	510	522	522	524	525
7	Alwaye	..	..	499	503	512	514	518	524	522	525	539	528	540	552
8	Ernakulam	..	..	503	507	514	518	528	531	534	539	549	544	547	550
9	Trichur	..	..	494	503	509	516	516	519	523	523	540	528	537	545
10	Chalakkudy	..	..	486	492	499	505	515	522	522	529	543	538	547	556
11	Munnar	..	..	466	473	472	474	474	475	473	474	488	482	493	492
12	Sherthalai	..	..	487	490	492	492	496	507	515	521	523	516	523	524
13	Kozhikode	..	..	516	524	529	530	537	536	536	544	563	565	577	584

Base for Kozhikode is average prices for the year ended June 1936 = 100
 case for other centres is August 1939 = 100

Prices of Agricultural Commodities collected as per Kerala Agrarian Relations Rules.—The Department continued the collection of prices data of important agricultural commodities prevailing at various taluks of the State for publication in the Government Gazette and at the respective taluk offices. Since the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act has been repealed the prices are being collected and published without reference to the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act.

II. Index Number series relating to Agricultural Economy

The scheme for the computation of the indices relating to the agricultural economy of the State was started in October 1959. The object of the scheme is to construct regularly index numbers of—

1. Agricultural production.
2. Export of agricultural commodities.
3. Index of area and agricultural productivity.
4. Wholesale prices of agricultural commodities.
5. Agricultural wages.
6. Parity index between prices received and paid by farmers.

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

1. Index number of agricultural production

The index of agricultural production is intended to measure the progress achieved in the field of agriculture in the State.

Base :	1956-57 = 100
1956-57	.. 100.0
1957-58	.. 102.2
1958-59	.. 104.0
1959-60	.. 109.3
1960-61	.. 110.2
1961-62	.. 108.4
1962-63	.. 112.4

2. Index Numbers of area under Crops and Agricultural Productivity

The indices of area under crops and agricultural productivity are intended for a comparative study of the trend in acreage and agricultural productivity.

The data for the calculation of these indices are taken from land utilisation surveys conducted by this Department.

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

The index number of area under crops for the years 1956-57 to 1962-63 are as follows :—

1956-57	..	100.0
1957-58	..	102.5
1958-59	..	104.2
1959-60	..	107.0
1960-61	..	109.2
1961-62	..	108.3
1962-63	..	113.4

The index numbers of agricultural productivity for the same period are given below :—

1956-57	..	100.0
1957-58	..	99.7
1958-59	..	99.7
1959-60	..	102.1
1960-61	..	101.0
1961-62	..	100.1
1962-63	..	99.5

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

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

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

Agricultural year	..	1952-53	100
"	..	1953-54	96
"	..	1954-55	85
"	..	1955-56	82
"	..	1956-57	83
"	..	1957-58	82
"	..	1958-59	83
"	..	1959-60	99
"	..	1960-61	92
"	..	1961-62	89
"	..	1962-63	84
"	..	1963-64	81

The monthly index numbers for the year 1963-64 are as follows :—

<i>April</i> 1963	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>August</i>	<i>September</i>
84	84	85	82	79	79
<i>October</i>	<i>November</i>	<i>December</i>	<i>January</i> 1964	<i>February</i>	<i>March</i>
79	79	80	80	81	82

4. Index Numbers of Wholesale prices of Agricultural Commodities

The index numbers of wholesale prices relate to the wholesale prices of seventeen important commodities in the State. Monthly indices are computed based on the wholesale price data made available by the

primary reporting agencies of the Department. Weekly price quotations are collected from different centres spread all over the State. The centres are selected taking into consideration the relative importance of the areas with regard to production and marketing of agricultural commodities. The Agricultural year 1952-53 is taken as the base year so as to keep in conformity with the base year used for the construction of other indices of agricultural economy.

A statement showing the monthly wholesale prices for 1963-64 is given below:—

	1963										1964		
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	
Rice ..	120	121	123	124	127	128	126	133	141	133	138	139	
Molasses ..	143	166	165	156	171	175	169	186	184	159	142	136	
Condiments and Spices ..	121	120	123	112	106	110	112	109	110	117	130	141	
Fruits and vegetables ..	90	87	86	87	87	91	93	92	91	90	90	98	
Food Crops ..	116	117	118	117	118	120	120	124	129	124	129	132	
Oil Seeds ..	156	159	154	151	151	157	158	161	162	164	164	161	
Plantation Crops ..	106	106	104	107	109	110	111	111	108	109	109	111	
Non-food Crops ..	141	143	139	138	138	143	144	146	146	147	147	146	
All Crops ..	125	126	126	125	125	128	129	132	135	132	136	137	

The average wholesale price index numbers for all crops for the years 1955 to 1963 are given below:—

1955	..	84
1956	..	96
1957	..	101
1958	..	110
1959	..	117
1960	..	123
1961	..	126
1962	..	130
1963	..	127

The monthly wholesale price index numbers for 1963-64 are given below:—

<i>April</i> 1963	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>August</i>	<i>September</i>
125	126	126	125	125	128
<i>October</i>	<i>November</i>	<i>December</i>	<i>January</i> 1964	<i>February</i>	<i>March</i>
129	132	135	132	136	137

5. Index of Agricultural Wages

Monthly reports on wages paid to different types of labour are being collected from 19 rural centres in the State. It is proposed to take 1952-53 as the base year for the calculation of this index and to compute index numbers of agricultural wages.

III. Planning Statistics

The Planning Cell established in March 1959 as a Second Five-Year Plan Scheme continued to function as a non-Plan scheme with a depleted staff till 18th September 1962. The Planning Cell was strengthened with the appointment of a Deputy Director, two Research Assistants, one Upper Division Clerk, one Lower Division Clerk and two Peons with effect from 19th September 1962. The scheme continued during the year 1963-64. The main items of work attended to by the section are the following:—

The review of the progress of the Plan schemes of the Department for the year 1962-63 was prepared and furnished to Government. The monthly and quarterly progress reports of Plan schemes of this Bureau for the previous year were prepared and sent to Government. The activities of College Planning Forums for the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 were evaluated and the reports sent to Government. The annual Plan for the year 1964-65 on statistical schemes was prepared and forwarded to Government. The collection of progress report in respect of the Third Five-Year Plan Schemes of various departments were attended to. Short notes on statistical schemes relating to the annual Plan 1964-65 have been prepared and sent to Government. The progress reports on the implementation of the recommendations of the third meeting of the Standing Committee on Planning Statistics for the period ended December 1963 was prepared and sent to Central Statistical Organisation. Quarterly progress report on Plan Schemes due with the Central Statistical Organisation and Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India were also prepared and sent. An interim report on the building components of Third Plan Schemes was also prepared and sent to Government.

IV. State Income Unit

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

The estimates prepared for the years 1955-56 to 1960-61 were reviewed in the light of fresh data available and steps were taken to improve the estimates. Detailed estimation of working force based on the 1951 and 1961 Census data has been taken up and the work is nearing completion. Quick estimates of State Income for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 were also made.

The work on regular estimates of State Income at current and constant prices for the years 1961-62 to 1963-64 has been taken up and compilation of data collected for the purpose is in progress.

V. Trade Statistics

During the year under report, this Department continued to attend to the work relating to the collection and compilation of Statistical data

of exports from and imports into the State through Ports and Railways. The work relating to roadborne trade has been stopped due to the paucity of staff.

Sea-borne Trade.—The data relating to the trade through Sea up to 1961-62 has been compiled and consolidated as in the previous years. Cochin Port handled the major part. Second place is for Calicut. The major commodities exported were tea, coir, rubber, pepper, ginger, cocoanuts, cashew kernels, fish and prawns etc.

The total value of the major commodities exported and imported into the State through the Ports of Kerala during the Agricultural Years 1951-52 to 1961-62 is given below :—

Year	Value in crores of Rupees	
	Exports	Imports
1951-52	83.66	48.05
1952-53	80.03	52.39
1953-54	78.73	57.72
1954-55	78.94	55.94
1955-56	83.75	59.37
1956-57	83.04	60.40
1957-58	86.15	57.68
1958-59	92.27	55.24
1959-60	98.99	59.19
1960-61	108.98	72.43
1961-62	115.25	72.57

* Figures revised.

Tea forms the foremost foreign exchange earner in all the years. U.K. stands first amongst the countries to which tea is exported. U.S.A. is the foremost buyer of cashew kernel, pepper and ginger from Kerala. Eastern Germany and U.S.S.R. stood first and second respectively among the foreign purchasers of coffee.

The subjoined tables I, II and III give the coastal as well as foreign export of major commodities from the ports of Kerala.

The major items of imports into the ports of Kerala were Cotton and its products, cashewnuts, mineral oils, grains and pulses, metals and ores, machinery and mill work, coal and coke, etc. The Tables IV, V and VI below show the imports of different commodities into the State during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62.

In respect of the volume of trade handled Cochin ranks first followed by Calicut and Alleppey Ports as second and third. Alleppey Port continued to be important for the export of coir. Cashew kernel was exported on a large scale from Quilon Port. Coffee was an important item of export from Tellicherry.

Railborne trade.—The data relating to railborne trade up to June 1962 has been completed on a monthly basis. In regard to certain commodities like paddy, rice, cocoanut, copra, oil cakes and oil seeds, tabulation was also done on a State-wise basis in order to meet the needs of the Government of India. Some of the most important commodities exported to outside the State through rail were tea, cocoanuts, copra, cocoanut oil, wood, coir and coir products, etc.

The Tables VII and VIII below give a comparative study of the export and import trade through rail during 1959-60 and 1961.

TABLE I
Coastal Export from the Ports of Kerala
(Value in lakhs Rs.)

Serial No.	Commodity	Unit	1960-61		1961-62	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Betel nuts ..	M.T.	8,882.80	465.66	11,499.01	650.90
2	Cardamom ..	"	10.40	1.79	8.80	1.49
3	Cashew kernel ..	"	94.60	4.17	240.70	10.19
4	Cashew shell liquid ..	"				
5	Copra ..	"	23,584.07	460.21	23,248.80	429.09
6	Coir and Coir products ..	"	17,075.05	187.22	13,966.68	202.46
7	Cocoonut Oil ..	Lts. in '000'	12,793.59	317.76	13,637.72	361.79
8	Cotton, twist, raw and yarn ..	M.T.	646.38	26.16		
9	Cotton piece goods ..	Metres in '000'	194.51	1.87	1,060.87	11.10
10	Coffee ..	M.T.	172.00	6.25	203.00	7.30
11	Fish and Prawns ..	"	304.60	1.04	86.99	1.60
12	Ginger ..	"	6,380.90	120.11	5,678.50	93.73
13	Lemongrass oil ..	Litres in '000'				
14	Manioc meal ..	M.T.	7,749.00	20.86	3,756.00	11.47
15	Metals, Minerals and Ores ..	"	6,608.00	207.95	4,122.60	149.91
16	Oil cake ..	"	1,848.00	9.24	1,037.40	5.92
17	Pepper ..	"	7,731.36	351.62	5,930.50	260.06
18	Rubber raw ..	"	21,090.30	806.43	2,776.50	351.25
19	Rubber manufactures ..	"	1,295.23	41.01	1,595.68	53.29
20	Rosewood ..	"				
21	Sandalwood ..	"		2.01		0.64
22	Teak wood ..	"		0.03		
23	Other kinds of wood ..	"		85.90		86.63
24	Tea ..	"	4,884.40	248.01	5,009.70	264.94
25	Others ..	"		648.53		7,944.58
26	Grand Total ..	"		4,013.83		4,297.46

TABLE II
Foreign Export from the Ports of Kerala
(Value in lakhs Rs.)

Serial No.	Commodity	Unit	1960-61		1961-62	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Betel nuts ..	M. T.	..	..	0.21	0.09
2	Cardamom ..	"	369.90	76.28	405.49	66.82
3	Cashew kernel ..	"	36,278.93	1,691.44	41,637.65	1,691.08
4	Cashew shell liquid ..	Ltrs. in '000s'	5,182.91	48.53	5,953.64	57.41
5	Copra ..	M. T.	..	..	..	..
6	Coir and Coir pro- ducts ..	"	63,704.04	820.96	75,277.63	1,096.50
7	Cocoonut Oil ..	Ltrs. in '000s'	..	..	..	..
8	Cotton raw, twist and yarn ..	M. T.	5,978.89	96.08	7,420.86	125.64
9	Cotton piece goods ..	Metres in '000'	14,896.11	144.53	13,816.83	129.99
10	Coffee ..	M. T.	8,493.00	216.31	8,603.00	224.36
11	Fish and Prawns ..	"	5,790.00	193.13	6,499.00	258.54
12	Ginger ..	"	4,513.04	68.47	5,214.83	84.00
13	Lemongrass oil ..	Ltrs. in '000s'	1,144.67	200.76	995.61	276.38
14	Manioc meal ..	M. T.	34,796.00	67.98	5,822.00	14.08
15	Metals, Minerals ..	"	1,85,736.00	115.24	30,642.00	26.06
16	Oilcake ..	"	1,477.00	4.75	1,338.80	4.03
17	Pepper ..	"	15,754.70	713.87	20,928.26	757.90
18	Rubber raw ..	"	0.19	0.01	0.41	0.03
19	Rubber manufactures ..	"	9.60	0.39	2.00	0.57
20	Rosewood ..	"	..	132.39	..	232.98
21	Sandalwood ..	"	..	2.48	..	1.03
22	Teakwood ..	"	..	0.83	..	0.69
23	Other kinds of wood ..	"	..	6.47	..	4.91
24	Tea ..	"	36,528.70	2,069.29	36,007.42	1,987.19
25	Others ..	"	..	214.11	..	25.18
	Grand Total ..		..	6,884.30	..	7,227.87

TABLE III
Total (Coastal and Foreign) Exports from the Ports of Kerala
(Value in lakhs Rs.)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit	1960-61		1961-62	
			Quantity	Value*	Quantity	Value*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Betel nuts	M.T.	8,882·80	465·66	11,499·22	650·99
2	Cardamom	"	380·30	78·07	414·29	68·31
3	Cashew kernel	"	36,373·53	1,695·61	41,878·35	1,701·27
4	Cashew shell liquid	Ltrs. in '000s'	5,182·91	48·53	5,953·64	57·41
5	Copra	M.T.	23,584·07	460·21	23,248·80	429·09
6	Coir and Coir products	"	80,799·09	1,008·18	89,244·31	1,298·76
7	Cocoonut Oil	Ltrs. in '000s'	12,793·59	317·76	13,637·72	361·79
8	Cotton raw, twist and yarn	M.T.	6,625·27	122·24	7,420·86	125·64
9	Cotton piece goods	Metres in '000s'	15,180·62	146·40	14,877·70	141·09
10	Coffee	M.T.	8,665·00	222·56	8,806·00	231·65
11	Fish and Prawns	"	6,095·00	194·17	61,586·00	260·14
12	Ginger	"	10,893·94	188·58	10,893·33	177·73
13	Lemongrass oil	Ltrs. in '000s'	1,144·67	200·76	995·61	276·38
14	Manioc meal	M.T.	42,545	88·84	9,578·00	25·54
15	Metals and Minerals	"	192,344	323·19	34,764·00	175·97
16	Oil cake	"	3,325	13·99	2,376·20	9·95
17	Pepper	"	23,486·06	1,065·49	26,858·76	1,017·96
18	Rubber raw	"	21,090·49	806·44	23,776·91	851·28
19	Rubber manufactures	"	1,304·83	41·40	1,595·86	53·86
20	Rosewood	"	..	132·39	..	232·98
21	Sandalwood	"	..	4·49	..	1·67
22	Other kinds of wood	"	..	92·34	..	91·54
23	Teak wood	"	..	0·86	..	0·69
24	Tea	M.T.	14,413·10	2,317·60	41,017·12	2,252·13
25	Others	"	..	861·60	..	818·038
	Grand Total ..	..	..	10,898·13	..	11,525·33

* Revised figures.

TABLE IV
Coastal import into the Ports of Kerala
(Value in lakhs Rs.)

Serial No.	Commodity	Unit	1960-61		1961-62	
			Quantity*	Value	Quantity	Value*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Beedi leaves ..	M.T.	1,455.27	30.31	219.21	37.50
2	Cashewnuts ..	"	..	..	..	..
3	Coal and Coke ..	"	3,78,954.06	354.03	2,99,525.40	255.81
4	Copra ..	"	396.06	7.99	311.64	4.54
5	Cotton ..	"	9,254.97	307.51	11,455.14	347.90
6	Cotton piece goods ..	Val.	..	237.65	..	262.67
7	Jute and Jute products ..	M.T.	..	89.56	..	108.22
8	Kerosene Oil ..	'000s Ltrs.	25,709.98	41.17	8,2517.61	121.28
9	Liquors ..	"	108.67	18.00	64.55	9.00
10	Lubricating oil ..	"	9,106.33	141.71	9,397.82	132.33
11	Mineral oil ..	"	4,69,562.04	601.43	4 18,772.05	533.26
12	Manures ..	M.T.	415.40	1.46	195.29	0.96
13	Machinery ..	Val.	..	2.24	..	1.50
14	Metals, Minerals and ores ..	M.T.	14,272.50	17.12	10,932.30	167.27
15	Oil cake ..	"	12,252.73	37.48	4,839.02	16.74
16	Paddy ..	"	..	..	112.00	0.56
17	Paper and Paste board ..	"	1,057.27	13.21	..	15.43
18	Rice ..	"	5,394.69	21.68	97,022.62	445.03
19	Rubber raw ..	"	8.92	0.31	2.40	0.07
20	Salt ..	"	15,8448.99	44.36	47,021.61	32.98
21	Soap ..	"	3,191.65	72.08	3,594.30	87.29
22	Sugar ..	"	48.85	0.61	19,528.06	215.90
23	Tobacco ..	"	3,403.62	131.39	2,589.56	96.97
24	Others ..	Val.	..	912.86	..	403.69
	Grand total ..		..	3,084.16	..	3,296.90

*Revised figures.

TABLE V
Foreign Import into the Ports of Kerala
(Value in lakhs Rs.)

Serial No.	Commodity	Unit	1960-61		1961-62	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Beedi leaves	M.T.	..	..	..	..
2	Cashewnuts	.. "	1,35,713'00	1,022'13	971,83'70	581'48
3	Coal and Coke	.. "	6,149'00	19'64	5,400'80	17'05
4	Copra	.. "	18'76	0'38	19,466'62	183'04
5	Cotton	.. "	18,189'28	725'68	15,232'60	617'19
6	Cotton piece goods	Val.	..	0'16	..	8'16
7	Jute and Jute Pro- ducts	.. M.T.	..	..	..	..
8	Kerosene Oil	.. Ltrs. '000s'	2,25,523'27	363'15	2,12,287'13	314'85
9	Liquors	.. "	36'43	2'11	23'81	1'50
10	Lubricating Oil	.. "	796'60	6'57	539'07	4'58
11	Mineral Oil	.. "	1,19,061'39	145'27	1,89,392'98	217'97
12	Manures	M.T.	70,561'70	93'29	74,265'70	119'94
13	Machinery	.. Val.	..	886'74	..	812'11
14	Metals, Minerals and Ores	.. M.T.	36,076'50	463'35	27,947'20	335'91
15	Oil cakes	.. "	..	..	..	..
16	Paddy	.. "	..	..	..	..
17	Paper and paste board	.. "	5336	45'81	N. A.	67'39
18	Rice	.. "	3,032'00	12'98	21,228'00	108'47
19	Rubber	.. "	596'44	12'74	860'35	21'28
20	Salt	.. "	..	..	..	..
21	Soap	.. "	..	..	..	..
22	Sugar	.. "	..	..	573'50	6'48
23	Tobacco	.. Val.	..	..	173'00	7'28
24	Others	.. "	..	358'78	..	535'40
	Total	..	..	4,158'78	..	3960'08

TABLE VI
Total Imports into the Ports of Kerala
(Value in lakhs Rs.)

Serial No.	Commodity	Unit	1960-61		1961-62	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Beedi leaves	.. M.T.	1,455.27	30.31	21,91.20	37.50
2	Cashewnuts	.. ..	1,35,713.00	1,022.13	97,483.70	581.48
3	Coal and Coke	.. ..	3,85,103.06	373.67	3,04,926.20	272.86
4	Copra	.. ..	414.82	8.37	19,778.26	187.58
5	Cotton	.. ..	27,444.19	1,033.23	26,686.30	965.09
6	Cotton piece goods	.. ..	..	237.81	..	270.83
7	Jute and Jute products..	M.T.	..	89.56	..	108.22
8	Kreosene Oil	.. '000s Ltrs.	2,51,233.25	404.27	2,94,804.74	436.13
9	Liquors	.. ..	145.11	20.12	88.36	10.50
10	Lubricating Oil	.. ..	9,902.93	148.28	9,936.89	136.91
11	Mineral Oil	.. ..	5,88,623.43	746.70	6,08,165.03	751.23
12	Manures	.. M.T.	70,977.10	94.75	74,460.99	120.90
13	Machinery	.. ..	..	888.98	..	814.61
14	Metals, Minerals and Ores	.. M.T.	50,349.00	480.47	38,879.50	503.18
15	Oil Cakes	.. ..	12,252.73	37.48	4,839.02	16.74
16	Paddy	.. ..	..	..	112.00	0.56
17	Rice	.. ..	8,426.69	34.66	1,18,250.62	553.50
18	Paper and Paste board..	.. ..	6,393.37	59.02	..	82.82
12	Rubber raw	.. ..	605.36	13.05	862.75	21.35
20	Salt	.. ..	1,58,448.99	44.36	47,021.61	32.98
21	Soap	.. ..	3,191.65	72.08	3,594.30	87.29
22	Sugar	.. ..	48.85	0.61	20,101.56	222.38
23	Tobacco	.. ..	3,403.62	131.39	2,762.56	104.25
24	Others	.. ..	..	1,271.64	..	939.09
	Total	.. ..	..	7,242.94	..	7,256.98

TABLE VII

**Export of some important commodities through rail
during the year 1959-60 and 1961**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	1959	1960	1961
		(Quantity in Quintals)		
1.	Paddy	.. 13,745	8,648	5,064
2.	Rice	.. 325,128	93,036	101,569
3.	Wheat and Wheat flour and maida	.. 3,106	2,123	20,778
4.	Grains and pulses	.. 9,251	5,343	3,299
5.	Pepper	.. 35,147	44,503	30,962
6.	Ginger	.. 16,499	21,633	29,197*
7.	Betel nuts	.. 35,283	54,349	46,312
8.	Coffee	.. 6,951	16,176	18,675
9.	Tea	.. 74,970	95,724	56,450
10.	Salt	.. 1,860	564	1,958
11.	Sugar	.. 881	6,519	8,849
12.	Fish	.. 32,248	29,291	2,3217
13.	Cashew kernels	.. 859	1,737	7,804
14.	Cashewnuts	.. N. A.	52517	24924
15.	Tobacco	.. 4,314	3,699	1,889*
16.	Eggs	.. 22,539	56,536	49,480
17.	Cocoanut	.. 1,23,799	81,431	73,891
18.	Copra	.. 22,666	50,367	52,794
19.	Oil Seeds	.. 701	1,312	1,063
20.	Cocoanut Oil	.. 1,97,192	3,47,001	3,83,124
21.	Other Vegetable Oil	.. 36,558	86,270	4,056
22.	Cotton, Raw, Twist and Yarn	.. 1,05,585	99,517	7,93,66*
23.	Cotton piece goods	.. 42,261	1,00,187	48,418
24.	Coir and Coir pro- ducts	.. 1,44,308	2,35,662	1,49,049
25.	Rubber raw	.. 25490	451012	19843
26.	Wood	.. 268423	1599038	12,27,486 + 1,49,335
27.	Bamboo	.. 20,729	41,810	73,385
28.	Cement	.. 24,051	27,323	30,659
29.	Soap	.. 30,650	28,156	22,296
30.	Chemical manure	.. 6,73,249	7,09,564	51,094
31.	Bricks and Tiles	.. 13,71,309	12,83,407	9,87,100

* Indicates revised figures.

TABLE VIII

**Import of some important commodities through rail during
the years 1959-60 and 1961**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	1959	1960	1961
1	Paddy	9,84,890	4,52,584	4,11,441
2	Rice	68,13,298	57,19,332	48,07,650
3	Wheat and wheat flour and maida	1,51,858	2,06,272	1,92,713
4	Grains and pulses	6,70,102	6,69,631	3,67,893
5	Pepper	1,956	516	1,510
6	Ginger	532	258	1,307
7	Betel nuts	4,148	3,017	718
8	Coffee	20,549	17,209	18,791
9	Tea	90,595	80,252	28,948
10	Salt	2,26,697	2,77,589	3,10,051
11	Sugar	2,10,029	5,19,127	2,48,058
12	Fish	41,569	22,762	16,973
13	Cashewnuts	N. A.	2,632	2,817
14	Cashew kernels	13,837	18,072	14,101
15	Tobacco	15,105	7,067	7,470*
16	Eggs	371	4,798	3,743
17	Cocoanut	683	1,341	664
18	Copra	358	295	1,204
19	Oil seeds	21,776	39,247	25,389
20	Cocoanut oil	5,260	3,301	3,671
21	Other vegetable oil	73,225	31,982	30,222
22	Cotton, Raw, Twist and yarn	60,035	42,671	66,751
23	Cotton piece-goods	66,891	50,196	34,480
24	Coir and coir products	5,678	4,155	1,241
25	Rubber raw	1,890	1,574	2,124
26	Wood	1,99,958	1,51,274	2,20,054
27	Bamboo	2,326	3,946	15,395
28	Cement	10,15,580	13,65,628	8,68,500
29	Soap	7,362	7,634	9,125
30	Chemical manure	1,10,440	1,59,595	1,88,073
31	Bricks and tiles	47,106	10,578	58,558

Agriculture Research Unit.—The Unit continued its general study of the agricultural sector comprising agricultural production, land use, animal husbandry and fisheries and also plantations. The trend in agricultural production during 1962-63 was reviewed in relation to that in the previous year.

It was found that agricultural output had increased by about 2.4 per cent in 1962-63 compared to the previous year. The crops which contributed mainly to this increase were rice, cocoanut, arecanut, cashewnut, bananas, and other plantains, sugarcane and rubber. Set against the expanding tendency of some important crops was the rather discouraging picture of a few others—some of them the State's export staples like pepper, ginger, turmeric, cardamom, etc., showing a static or even declining trend in production. A study of the comparative contributions of the different crops to the gross agricultural output of the State showed that cocoanut stood first in this respect with a share of 26.86 per cent followed closely by rice which contributes 25.57 per cent. About 80 per cent of the agricultural output is accounted for by some eight crops including the above two; the others are arecanut, tea, tapioca, rubber, pepper and bananas and other plantains.

The food situation for the year 1963 was studied on the basis of supplies from various sources. The State's production of rice during 1962-63 was 10.76 lakh tons as against 9.88 lakh tons in 1961-62. The import of rice into the State on account of Central allotment and private trade amounted to about 10.53 lakh tons compared to 9.69 lakh tons in 1961-62. Thus the supply position during 1963 was, on the whole, better than that in 1962. The increase in imports, however, indicates the widening gap between internal demand and production of food grains. Rice prices ruled below the 1962 level but for a sharp rise towards the close of the year.

1962-63 was a bad year so far as marine fisheries are concerned. The marine fish landings declined from 2.57 lakh metric tons in 1961-62 to 2.11 lakh metric tons in 1962-63. The fall in production was due mainly to natural factors leading to failure of the major fisheries.

Among the plantation crops the only one that recorded steady progress in area under cultivation and production was rubber. The area under rubber increased by 12 thousand acres and production by 4 thousand tons between 1961-62 and 1962-63.

The progress in the implementation of the agricultural production schemes in the Third Plan was studied with a view to making a mid-term appraisal of the same. The study showed that the achievement in financial terms during the first half of the Plan period was only about 21.5 per cent of the target. The schemes for which the progress of expenditure was comparatively satisfactory during the period are improved seed, Plant Protection, Improved Agricultural Practices, Agricultural Education, Agricultural Information, Extension and Training and minor irrigation for cocoanut and arecanut. In the case of the above schemes more than 30 per cent of the Plan outlay was spent up to September 1963. In the case of schemes like Agricultural Implements, Development of commercial crops, Research, Colonisation, soil conservation and agricultural marketing the progress was comparatively poor,

the percentage of Plan outlay spent during the period being less than 20 per cent.

Other special studies made by the unit during the year under review related to impact of the first two Five-Year Plans on the Agricultural Economy of the State, prospects of natural rubber in India and development of the forest wealth of Kerala. A study was also initiated on the progress in the implementation of Intensive Agricultural Districts Programme in the Districts of Alleppey and Palghat.

Transport.—A study of the Transport system revealed Kerala has fairly good road transport and water transport facilities. The State has a total road mileage of 12,139 miles of which highways form 1,468 miles and village and other roads 10,671 miles. In addition to these roads the State possesses 552 miles of railways, 1,200 miles of navigable rivers, 13 ports including the major port of Cochin and 111 statute miles of airways.

An average road mileage in the State is 81 as against the Nagpur Plan Provision of 26 miles. The vehicle density is 2.9 per mile of road and 209 per lakh of population as against only 1.5 and 155 respectively for India. The State Transport Department is a Government Commercial Concern running profitably. The Department was operating passenger services in 433 routes covering a route distance of 7,621 miles at the beginning of 1962-63. During the course of the year the number of routes increased to 448 and the route mileage to 8,682. The number of bus schedules in operation went up from 554 to 614 during the period April to March 1963. Including the parcel lorry services and goods lorry services the total number of schedules as at the end of March 1963 was 649. Fast passenger service has gained considerable popularity among the travelling public. In 1962-63 there is an increase of nearly 20 per cent in the earnings of the Department over that of the previous year. There is an increase of 25 per cent in the profits earned in 1962-63 compared to 1961-62. The number of employees in the Department rose from 6,068 to 6,116 during the year.

A study of the railway transport showed that traffic is not balanced in the various railway sections of the State. This imbalance is especially discernible in the Cochin Shoranur line. The State's Industrial Development hinges largely on the proper development of the railway transport system.

Railways being a Central subject, the Centre bestow great attention on the development of railways especially in backward States like Kerala.

CHAPTER IV

OFFICIAL STATISTICS

I. Labour Statistics

The major item of works attended to in the Labour and Employment Section is the collection and processing of Labour Statistics. The data relating to the various Labour Enactments are first scrutinised and the required statements and reports on the working of the Acts in respect of the State are prepared in this Office. The statements and reports are regularly forwarded to the Labour Bureau, Government of

India. Other important items of work attended to in the Section during the period under review are, Census of Government and Local Self Government Employees, Survey to ascertain the proportion of employed persons on the live register of the Employment Exchanges, Wage Survey for the construction of wage indices for industrial workers etc. The State Labour Department, the Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers and the Inspectorate of Plantations are also connected with the collection of the returns and preparation of the statements and reports.

The following are the main items of work in relation to Labour Statistics attended to in the Section during 1963-64:

1. Annual returns under the Factories Act, 1948 for the year 1962.
2. Half yearly returns under the Factories Act, for the Half Year ending 30th June 1963.
3. Annual returns under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 for the year 1962.
4. Annual returns under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 for the year 1962-63.
5. Working of the Maternity Benefit Act, for the year 1962.
6. Quarterly returns under the Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules 1951, relating to the registered Plantations for the year 1962.
7. Monthly Returns on Industrial Disputes for the year 1963.
8. Fortnightly statements on strikes, lockouts, closures, layoff, retrenchment, etc. for the year 1963.

Annual Returns under the Factories Act, 1948 for the year 1962

There were 2,474 registered factories on the register at the beginning of the year 1962. During the year, 263 factories were newly registered and the registrations of 164 factories were cancelled. Number of registered factories on the register as on 31st December 1962 was 2,573. Of this, 1,398 factories submitted their annual returns during the year. The total employment in all the registered factories has been estimated at 1.75 lakhs.

Half-yearly Returns under the Factories Act, for the half-year ending 30th June 1963

The total number of registered factories, as on 30th June 1963 was 2593 and the total estimated employment in all these factories was 1.76 lakhs.

Annual returns under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 for the year 1962

Out of the 1,787 factories covered under the Payment of Wages Act, for the year 1962, only 1,002 factories submitted their annual returns. Details regarding basic wages, dearness allowance, bonus, number of days worked, average daily employment, amount of fines imposed on workers, deduction for damage, loss or breach of contract, etc. are collected in the returns under the Act. The average annual earnings of a factory employee in the wage group "employees earning less than Rs. 200 per mensem during the year 1962 was Rs. 760 and that in the wage group "employees earning Rs. 200 and more, but less

than Rs. 400 per month" was Rs. 3,500. Considering all the employees whose earnings fall below Rs. 400 per mensem, the average annual earning of an employee worked out to Rs. 798 and the average daily earning came to Rs. 2.89. The following table gives the average annual earnings of factory employees during 1962 in certain selected industries of the State.

**Average Annual Earnings of Factory Employees during
the Year 1962—Kerala State**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Nature of Industry</i>	<i>Number of employees covered</i>	<i>Average annual earnings (in Rupees)</i>
1.	Rice	761	493
2.	Sugar factories	555	2,198
3.	Oil mill	408	728
4.	Tea Factories	5,643	960
5.	Cashew	50,320	368
6.	Beedi	661	993
7.	Cotton Textiles	9,580	1,124
8.	Coir	4,983	875
9.	Saw Mill	2,371	1,083
10.	Plywood	973	960
11.	Printing Press	1,539	1,236
12.	Rubber Factories	1,954	930
13.	Chemicals	2,452	2,400
14.	Soap	1,044	2,634
15.	Bricks and Tiles	8,596	920
16.	Paper	859	1,006
17.	General Engineering	1,481	1,627
18.	Repair of Motor Vehicles	1,101	1,381
19.	Rayons	1,161	2,041

**Annual Returns under the Indian Trade Unions Act,
1926 for the year 1962-63**

During the year under report also, the State Labour Commissioner continued to function as the Registrar of Trade Unions for the State. There were 1,854 trade unions' federations on the register on 31st March 1962. During the year, 123 unions were newly registered and the registration granted to 289 unions were cancelled. The number of trade unions as on 31st March 1963 was thus 1693. The number of trade unions' federations submitted their annual returns during 1962-63 was 806. The total membership in all the trade unions submitted returns was 2,20,614. The total income of all the above unions was Rs. 12.2 lakhs and the total expenditure was Rs. 10.9 lakhs. The total assets of all the reporting unions was Rs. 9.54 lakhs.

Working of the Maternity Benefit Act, for the year 1962

400 plantations and 922 factories were reported to have been covered by the Maternity Benefit Act, during the year 1962. Out of this, 250 plantations and 454 factories submitted annual returns. Number of women in plantations who claimed maternity benefits during the year was 6,277 and that in the case of factories, was 7,506 and

the total amount of maternity benefits paid to them was Rs. 5,13,782 and 7,43,025 respectively.

Quarterly returns under the Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules 1951, for the year 1962

The Director of Statistics continued to be the statistics authority for the collection of quarterly returns relating to the registered plantations of the State. There were 446 registered plantations in the State on 31st December 1962. During the fourth quarter 1962, one hundred and twenty-one estates submitted their returns. The total employment in the estates submitted returns was 51376.

Monthly Returns on Industrial Disputes for the year 1963

During the year 1963, there were 132 strikes/lock-outs in the various factories and plantations in the State. It may be noted that those work-stoppages which affected 10 or more workers only were considered. Altogether 32,641 workers were affected and 1,69,665 mandays were lost due to the above strikes and lock-outs.

Work relating to the census of Government and Local self Government Employees for the year 1960-61 is nearing completion and that for the year 1961-62 is in progress. The census for the year 1962-63 has just commenced. The other surveys are also in progress.

II. Industrial Statistics

Large and Medium Industries, Small Enterprises and Small-Scale and Cottage Industries

The collection and consolidation of Industrial Statistics continued to be undertaken by this Department.

The study for the industrial pattern in the State revealed that the structure of industries has not changed in spite of planned attempt at development during the last decade and a half. The contribution of the Industrial Sector to State income showed no significant increase. The industrial sector which absorbs 19.3 per cent of the total working force accounts for only 16.9 per cent of the State income while the corresponding figures for all India are 11.7 per cent and 18.3 per cent. Small industries with antiquated techniques continue to dominate the industrial sector. The Small Scale Industries alone account for 83 per cent (8.47 lakhs) of the industrial work force. Productivity in the industrial sector is so low that industrialisation has hardly made any impact on the economy of the State.

There is a wide disparity among the districts in the distribution of factories and employment opportunities. Owing to the concentration of cashew factories in Quilon District, nearly 42 per cent of the factory workers are employed in that district. Kozhikode is the next to Quilon and Ernakulam stands third in the provision of employment to factory workers. When manufacturing sector as a whole is considered, Kottayam is found to be the least industrialised district.

Average per capita daily earnings of factory employees in 1961 is the lowest in Kerala when compared to that in the different States of India, the earnings being Rs. 2.43 (for workers earning less than Rs. 200) and Rs. 2.50 (for workers earning less than Rs. 400). Production of some of the important industrial products like sugar, coffee,

salt and cement has registered an increase during 1962 over the previous year. But a noticeable fall is seen in the production of yarn and cloth.

A number of new industrial units are being established in the State. Preliminary work has already been started in some of the Central enterprises established in Kerala during the Third Plan like the Hindustan Machine Tools at Thrikkakara, the Precision Instrument Factory at Palghat and Forms Press at Koratti. The Private Sector has also entered the field of industry in a large way during the recent years. The present industrial climate is quite suited to industrialisation.

The number of factory units in the State has increased from 2,146 in 1958 to 2,600 in 1963. Factory employment rose from 1.65 lakhs to 1.75 lakhs during the period between 1958 and 1962.

The study of the pattern of development of company enterprise showed that during 1962-63 forty-five new companies were registered in Kerala with a total authorised capital of Rs. 1422 lakhs. The average authorised capital per new company in 1962-63 worked out to Rs. 31.6 lakhs in Kerala as against 17.2 lakhs for the whole of India. The total authorised capital of new companies registered in the State recorded an increase of Rs. 451 lakhs in 1962-63 over that of the previous year even though the number of companies declined. This indicates that the companies registered are becoming larger in size.

A study of the mineral resources in the State was undertaken. Though the contribution of the State to the total mineral output in India is negligible the State is reputed for beach minerals like ilmenite, monazite, rutile, zircon and sillimanite. There was considerable fall in both production and export of ilmenite during the years 1962 and 1963. Production of this mineral fell from 1,69,878 tonnes in 1961 to 1,38,006 tonnes in 1962 and to 23,650 tonnes in 1963. The production of monazite, an important mineral being a phosphate of thorium, fell from 151 tonnes in 1961 to 18 tonnes in 1962.

Brochure on major Industrial undertaking in Kerala State: A brochure on important commercial and industrial undertakings in the State which were owned, managed or with shares by the Government of Kerala was prepared by the Department. Thirty-three Units were included in the brochure. The brochure for 1960-61 is published and that for 1961-62 was under preparation.

Thirty-three units shown below have been included in the brochure for 1961-62:

	<i>Nos.</i>
1. Government owned Industrial concerns:	.. 9
2. Commercial undertakings	.. 4
3. Government managed industrial concerns	.. 2
4. Industrial concerns with Government shares	.. 18
Total	33

Annual Survey of Industries.—The Additional Director of this Bureau is the Officer on special duty in this State under Chief Director, National

Sample Survey. The overall supervision of the work of annual survey of industries done by the Industrial wing of the National Sample Survey in the State has been vested with the Officer on Special duty.

III. Plantation Statistics

Collection of Plantation Statistics has been a regular item of work of this Department. A scheme for improvement of Plantation Statistics has been implemented as one of the Third Five Year Plan Schemes of the Department. The object is to obtain reliable statistics regarding acreage, production and employment in respect of tea, coffee and rubber in the State. The scheme contemplates annual rounds of the sample survey on these plantation crops.

(i) Sample Survey on Rubber

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

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

The third round of the survey on rubber was started in March 1963 and covered 2142 estates selected for the second round together with 5 per cent of the Estates newly registered during 1962. The survey was progressing satisfactorily.

(ii) Sample Survey on Coffee

The third round of the survey on coffee was also conducted during the year. The survey commenced from June 1963. In the case of coffee also the design adopted was one of stratified sampling. A sample of 585 Estates (531 of the second round and 54 estates newly selected) were selected for the third round of the survey. 424 coffee estates have furnished returns till 31st June 1964. The analysis of data collected through the second round of the survey was in progress.

(iii) Collection of Tea Statistics

The District Statistical Officers are responsible for the collection of data from registered tea estates.

Statements showing area, production, etc., (provisional) of rubber 1962, tea for the year 1961 and that of coffee for 1961-62 compiled by the Department are appended. The statements for rubber and coffee have been prepared on the basis of the information collected from the Rubber Board and District Collectors pending finalisation of the statements on the basis of the data from the sample surveys of the Department.

Statement of Area and Production of Coffee in the State for 1961-62

District	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Persons employed			12	13	Quantity of coffee manufactured			
								Number of plantation as on 30th June 1961	Total area as p. 1 previous years statement (Hectares)	Area abandoned during the year (Hectares)			New extensions during the year including in areas abandoned during the previous years (Hectares)	Total area under coffee during the year (Hectares)	Area in the occupation of planters but not under coffee cultivation (Hectares)	Total area under occupation of planters (Hectares)	Garden labour (Permanent)	Outside Labour (Permanent)	Outside Labour (Temporary)	Area that has been plucked during the year (Hectares)	Area that has not been plucked during the year (Hectares)	Cherry (Tonnes)	Parchment (Tonnes)
1								9	10	11			14	15		
Quilon	152	234	..	..	234	364	598	..	67	199	62	172	6	..		
Kottayam	3,248	1,777	..	95	1,872	2,098	3,970	62	1,106	135	1,696	176	366	148		
Ernakulam	327	79	..	81	160	97	257	4	95	10	79	81	22	17		
Palghat	53	2,011	..	10	2,021	2,858	4,879	254	4,184	128	1,790	231	166	1,568		
Kozhikode	5,087	12,752	..	398	13,150	1,129	14,279	9,286	5,926	1,519	7,462	5,688	2,535	2,798		
Cannanore	2,990	1,727	76	83	1,734	1,766	3,500	1,206	595	215	1,614	120	834	21		
Total	11,857	18,580	76	667	19,171	8,312	27,483	10,812	11,973	2,206	12,703	6,468	3,929	4,552		

Statement of Area and Production of Tea in Kerala State during the year 1961

District	Number of Plantation as on 31st December 1960		Total planted area on 31st December of last year as per previous year's statement (Hectares)		Area abandoned during the year (Hectares)		Extension during the year including replanting (Hectares)		Total area in the occupation of planters but not under tea cultivation (Hectares)		Total area of plantations (Hectares)		Persons employed (Daily average)				Area that has been plucked during the year (Hectares)		Area that has not been plucked during the year		Quantity of tea manufactured Black (tonnes)		
	2	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
Trivandrum	7	1079	43	49	..	..	1056	666	1722	1932	245	87	..	1036	20	988	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quilon	97	2964	84	..	..	..	2964	3095	6059	3627	301	416	31	2730	234	1767	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kottayam	1869	28490	..	47	..	..	28453	19655	48108	52393	4040	3967	104	27759	694	29022	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichur	..	401	..	..	..	..	401	461	861	1188	61	..	..	401	..	669	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ernakulam	7	158	..	..	..	..	158	81	239	119	10	125	..	124	34	54	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palghat	8	570	..	..	..	..	570	1936	2506	1431	115	161	25	546	24	706	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kozhikode	..	3515	14	2	..	..	3503	11138	14641	7136	568	1206	90	3410	93	4391	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cannanore	8	1448	..	..	..	..	1448	2618	4066	1943	137	373	16	1434	14	1177	..	..	..	..	..	..
State	21009	38645	141	49	38553	39649	78202	69869	5477	6314	266	37440	1113	38774

The number of estates in Kottayam District includes small registered estates also.

Area and Production of Rubber during 1962

District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Persons employed (daily average)			12	13	14
									Garden Labour (Permanent)	Outside Labour (Permanent)	Outside Labour (Temporary)			
Trivandrum	..	1147	4099	..	237	4336	3675	8011	1689	1303	2102	2156	2180	732
Quilon	..	8994	22504	..	536	23035	12490	35525	12374	5916	6101	14835	8200	6512
Alleppey	..	2381	2293	..	207	2500	1271	3771	1244	595	613	796	1704	210
Kottayam	..	37048	44245	..	840	44959	3260	48219	13180	4180	6521	30458	14501	9519
Ernakulam	..	9625	17464	..	1068	18525	1788	20313	5407	1715	2673	9534	8991	2950
Trichur	..	399	6787	..	112	6897	5491	12388	3201	1608	4824	4763	2134	2990
Palghat	..	663	5831	..	489	6320	5118	11438	2153	880	1365	2663	3657	903
Kozhikode	..	3133	16150	..	2766	18898	18002	36900	6461	2643	4094	10452	8446	4661
Cannanore	..	3216	12161	..	285	12422	7338	19780	4242	1735	2680	1948	10494	580
Total	..	62990	131534	162	6540	137912	58433	196345	49951	20575	30982	77605	60307	29057
		Number of Plantation as on 31st December 1962	Planted area as per previous years statement (Hectares)	Area abandoned (Hectares)	Extension during the year including replanted area abandoned (Hectares)	Total area under rubber during the year (Hectares)	Area in the occupation of planters but not under cultivation (Hectares)	Total area of the estate (Hectares)	Garden Labour (Permanent)	Outside Labour (Permanent)	Outside Labour (Temporary)	Area that has been tapped (Hectares)	Area that has not been tapped (Hectares)	Quantity of manufactured rubber (Metric tons)

IV. Educational Statistics

The Bureau continued to attend to the work relating to Educational Statistics during the year 1963-64 also. Educational Statistics for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 were compiled in Form A prescribed for the purpose and forwarded to the Government of India. Form A gives the detailed information regarding the number of Institutions type-wise and management-wise, enrolment, expenditure, teachers, examination results, education in rural areas, financial assistance to students, education of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward communities and the Inspectorate and Directorate of the State Education.

The Assistant Educational Officers of the Education Department were responsible for the collection and compilation of data from institutions upto the middle school standard in their sub-districts. Data relating to high schools and training schools were being collected by the District Educational Officers and the consolidation work was done at the concerned Offices of the District Statistical Officers. The data relating to all the special and professional schools except training schools, in the State were collected and consolidated at the Head Office. Final consolidation and reconciliation of data for the State and the preparation of 'Form A' were also done at the Head Office. The statement appended gives the number of educational institutions, number of scholars, and the number of teachers for 1960-61 and 1961-62 for the State.

On the basis of the recommendations of the First National Seminar on Educational Statistics held in New Delhi in September 1962, it has been ordered by Government in G.O. MS. 167-Edn., dated 23rd March 1964 to integrate the statistical units in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction and in the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics. The new unit will be borne on the State Statistics and Economics Service.

Special studies on (i) the migration trends of technical personnel and (ii) wastages in technical education have been taken up during the year under report. The main object of the study as now planned is to ascertain the extent of emigration and immigration of engineering graduates. The study on wastages in education has been taken up for assessing the wastage occurring quantitatively in the medical and engineering institutions in the State. In accordance with the direction of the Manpower Planning Committee of the Southern Zonal Council, this Department has also undertaken an allied study on the present pattern of employment of graduates passing out of Engineering Colleges in this State for a period of 3 years ending with 1962-63.

Statement showing the number of educational institutions, Scholars and teachers for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62—Kerala—(Schools only)

Serial No.	Type of Institution	Number of Institutions						Enrolment						Number of teachers			
		Government		Private		Boys		Girls		Men		Women					
		1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
1	Nursery	..	4	22	42	663	1357	615	1418	1	1	38	108				
2	Lower Primary/Junior Basic	2970	3083	4022	4063	952572	974592	844700	866487	26582	27570	20027	21835				
3	Upper Primary/Senior Basic	544	558	1389	1409	427847	467520	342843	373976	16398	17930	12301	13320				
4	High/Post Basic	249	275	633	654	399723	444310	290729	332410	16581	18714	10273	11679				
5	Professional/Special	95	105	115	113	12465	14501	5365	6482	1074	1172	320	360				
	Total	3858	4025	6181	6281	1800270	1902280	1484252	1580773	60636	65387	42959	47302				

Note.—Figures for 1961-62 are provisional.

V. Statistics on transfer of Agricultural Land

The Department continued to collect data on transfers of Agricultural lands registered in the various Sub-Registry Offices of the State. The information was furnished by parties along with the documents in the prescribed forms. These forms were collected through the concerned Sub-Registrars. The sorting, compilation and tabulation of the data have been done through the Punch Card Data Processing System in the Mechanical Tabulation Unit of the Bureau.

During the year under report, data for the year 1962 have been collected and tabulated on a census basis.

The following particulars in respect of documents were collected and analysed:—

1. Area transferred by type of land.
2. Kind of deed.
3. Value of deed.
4. Cause of deed.
5. Religion of transferor and transferee.
6. Occupation of transferor and transferee.
7. Area left with the parties after each transaction.

Type of land were classified as follows:—

1. Garden Land (Including Dry land)
2. Irrigated single crop.
3. Un-irrigated single crop.
4. Irrigated double crop.
5. Un-irrigated double crop.

The following were the kinds of deed:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Lease | 6. Gift. |
| 2. Sale | 7. Bhoodan. |
| 3. Mortgage with possession | 8. Receipt. |
| 4. Mortgage without possession | 9. Partition. |
| 5. Re-conveyance | |

The causes of deeds were classified as follows:—

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

The occupation of parties was broadly grouped under Agriculture and Non-agriculture.

Some of the important findings of the analysis of data for the year 1962 are given below:—

1. During the year 1962, 361,206 deeds pertaining to transfers of Agricultural Land were registered in the State. A quarter-wise break-up is as follows:—

	<i>No. of deeds</i>	<i>Percentage to total</i>
1st Quarter 1962	94,834	26
2nd Quarter 1962	99,650	28
3rd Quarter 1962	83,077	23
4th Quarter 1962	83,645	23

2. An extent of 456,125 acres of land was involved in all the deeds registered in the State during the year 1962. A distribution of the number of deeds and the area involved according to kind of deed is given below:—

<i>Kind of deed</i>	<i>Percentage of deeds to total number</i>	<i>Percentage of area to total area</i>
1. Total	100.0	100.0
2. Lease	5.7	5.5
3. Sales	38.4	30.4
4. Mortgage:—		
(i) With possession	18.1	10.8
(ii) Without possession	12.7	11.6
5. Reconveyance	8.4	5.8
6. Gift	3.5	4.2
7. Bhoodan	..	..
8. Receipt	3.2	3.7
9. Partition	3.4	14.3
10. Others	6.6	13.7

3. The distribution of the total area involved according to the types of land is as follows :

	<i>Area in acres</i>	<i>Percentage to total area</i>
Total area	4,56,125	100.0
Irrigated single crop	29,599	6.5
Un-irrigated single crop	44,158	9.6
Irrigated double crop	30,646	6.8
Un-irrigated double crop	44,887	9.8
Garden land	3,06,835	67.3

4. During the year 1962, there were 1,38,603 sales, 65,234 mortgages with possession and 45,981 mortgages without possession were registered, pertaining to the transfers of Agricultural land. The average area involved in a sale deed was 100 cents, in a mortgage with possession 75 cents, and in a mortgage without possession it was 115 cents. The average value of land in the case of a sale deed was Rs. 1,027 per acre, that of a mortgage with possession Rs. 835 per acre and mortgages without possession it was Rs. 824 per acre.

5. The following table gives the distribution of the number of deeds according to the various causes:

<i>Cause of deed</i>	<i>Percentage to total</i>
1. Marriage purposes	0.8
2. Clearance of family debts	18.3
3. Purchase of other land	10.1
4. Building construction	1.3
5. Education	0.3
6. Agriculture	6.9

<i>Cause of deed</i>	<i>Percentage to total</i>
7. Trade	.. 1.5
8. Medical	.. 0.5
9. Partition	.. 3.2
10. Security	.. 4.8
11. Others	.. 52.3

The major cause that led to transfers of land was clearance of family debts.

The occupation of the parties was analysed further and studied.

6. It is seen that 77 per cent of the transferors and 66 per cent of the transferees were Agriculturists. 55 per cent of the transfers was among Agricultural Classes themselves.

7. The data have also been examined and studied in respect of transfers by way of sales, mortgages with possession and leases taken together. The results are shown below:—

<i>Occupation of transferee</i>	<i>Occupation of transferor</i>		
	<i>All</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Non-agriculture</i>
All	.. 2,24,531 (100)	1,76,964 (79)	47,567 (21)
Agriculture	.. 1,59,606 (71)	1,34,874 (60)	24,732 (11)
Non-agriculture	.. 64,925 (29)	42,090 (19)	22,835 (10)

(The figures in brackets are percentages).

8. Data regarding the land left with the parties after each transaction have been collected and analysed. For this study, the deeds by way of sales, mortgages with possession and gifts were taken into account.

It is seen that 63 per cent of the number of deeds and 58 per cent of the area transferred by way of sales, mortgages with possession and gifts taken together involved fragmentation of existing holdings.

VI. Statistics of Road Mileage and Expenditure

The Department continued to collect and compile the information regarding road mileages and expenditure, according to types of roads. Statements on District-wise mileage of urban roads for the year 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 were forwarded to the Ministry of Transport and Communications, Government of India. Statement in respect of extra municipal roads under the control of Forest and Irrigation Department for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 were prepared during the year.

VII. Municipal Statistics

(Collection, Compilation and Publication of Municipal Statistical Year Book)

According to directions from the Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India, New Delhi, this Department has undertaken the

work of collection, compilation and publication of the Municipal Statistical Year Book (Kerala). The publication will be a handy reference volume for the Central and State Government and other concerned bodies. Twenty-eight tables have been proposed for the publication.

The Statistics under the following heads are being collected:

- (i) Area and Population.
- (ii) Vital and Health Statistics.
- (iii) Education and Cultural Statistics.
- (iv) Public Utilities.
- (v) Housing and Construction.
- (vi) Working and Finance of Municipalities.
- (vii) Transport and Communications.
- (viii) Employment.
- (ix) Slaughter House Statistics.

CHAPTER V

VITAL STATISTICS AND DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH

I. Vital Statistics

This Department is responsible for the collection, compilation, analysis and publication of vital statistics in the State. During the year under review additional staff has been posted for the improvement of vital statistics in the State. A Deputy Director on Rs. 400-700, 1 Research Officer on Rs. 200-400 and 1 Research Assistant on Rs. 150-250 have been appointed for attending to the work of vital statistics. One Senior Research Assistant on Rs. 200-400 was posted in each District to assist the District Statistical Officer in his duties as District Registrar of Births and Deaths. It is hoped that the above measures will help in increasing the accuracy of vital statistics.

A. Compilation of Data

1. *Birth and Death Returns.*—The data relating to the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin area are supplied by the Health Services Department and in the Malabar area by the Revenue Department. The Municipal/Corporation Commissioners supplied the data relating to urban areas of the State.

2. *Data on Epidemics, notified diseases and vaccination.*—These data are also supplied by the Municipal/Corporation Commissioners in the urban area and the concerned Officers of the Health Services Department in the rural area.

A close watch is maintained on the inflow of returns from the primary agencies. As soon as the returns are received proper scrutiny is done and proper action taken for the rectification of the defects.

B. Publications of the Section

Quarterly bulletins incorporating the details of births and deaths are published from 1st quarter 1956. During the year under review also quarterly bulletins containing the following have been issued :

- (i) The number of live births according to religion and sex.
- (ii) The number of deaths according to religion and principal diseases.
- (iii) Number of infant deaths and maternal deaths.
- (iv) Number of still births.
- (v) Incidence of small-pox.
- (vi) Births, deaths, infant deaths, maternal deaths, etc., in towns with population of 30,000 and over.
- (vii) Order of birth by age of mother relating to towns having population of one lakh and over.
- (viii) Vital rates.
- (ix) Statement of deaths according to age.
- (x) Comparison with the last quarter.

C. Periodical Statements

In addition to the preparation of the quarterly bulletin, periodical statements are forwarded to the Director General of Health Services, New Delhi, Registrar-General of India, Director of Health Services, Trivandrum, Superintendent of Government Presses, Trivandrum and District Medical Officers and Municipal/Corporation Commissioners. The Statements prepared are the following :—

1. Daily report of epidemic diseases.
2. Weekly report of epidemic diseases.
3. Weekly telegram of epidemic diseases.
4. Weekly statement of deaths from communicable diseases in towns with a population of 30,000 and over.
5. Weekly statement of notified diseases relating to various districts of the State.
6. Monthly statement of vital statistics.
7. Quarterly statement of vital statistics.
8. Annual statement of vaccination.
9. Annual statement of vaccination and inoculation.

The annual statement for the year 1963 is being finalised. A statement showing the district-wise figures of births, deaths, infant deaths, still births, maternal deaths and their rates for 1962 is given below :—

Statement of births, deaths, infant deaths, still births and maternal deaths for 1962

District	Births		Deaths		Infant deaths		Still births		Maternal deaths	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1										
State—	395620	22.73	110456	6.35	13695	34.62	3030	7.60	708	1.78
Rural	321057	20.40	92800	5.90	11573	36.05	1264	3.92	570	1.77
Urban	74563	44.73	17656	10.59	2122	28.46	1766	23.14	138	1.81
Trivandrum—	43898	24.43	9819	5.56	1088	24.78	579	13.02	37	0.83
Rural	25408	16.87	6072	4.03	708	27.87	21	0.83	27	1.06
Urban	18490	63.54	3747	12.88	380	20.55	558	29.29	10	0.52
Quilon—	48576	24.30	9822	4.91	1128	23.22	693	14.07	118	2.40
Rural	42428	22.27	8991	4.72	1059	24.96	384	8.96	98	2.29
Urban	6148	65.59	831	8.84	69	11.22	309	47.86	20	3.10
Alleppey—	42215	22.64	11503	6.17	1111	26.32	130	3.07	64	1.51
Rural	33712	21.07	9528	5.96	894	26.52	74	2.19	48	1.42
Urban	8503	32.09	1975	7.45	217	25.52	56	6.54	16	1.87
Kottayam—	43035	24.11	10344	5.79	1579	36.69	285	6.58	61	1.41
Rural	38522	23.30	9256	5.60	1506	39.09	240	6.19	57	1.47
Urban	4513	34.19	1088	8.24	73	16.18	45	9.87	4	0.88
Ernakulam—	42695	22.30	10218	5.34	1163	27.24	562	12.99	35	0.81
Rural	29749	18.72	7122	4.48	857	28.81	181	6.05	24	0.80
Urban	12946	39.71	3096	9.50	306	23.64	381	29.59	11	0.83

Statement of births, deaths, infant deaths, still births and maternal deaths for 1962—(cont.)

District	Births		Deaths		Infant deaths		Still births		Maternal deaths	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Trichur—	26507	15.69	6222	3.68	695	26.22	94	3.53	35	1.32
Rural	21000	13.34	5237	3.33	564	26.86	27	1.28	33	1.57
Urban	5507	47.89	985	8.57	131	23.79	67	12.02	2	0.39
Palghat—	37213	20.33	16348	8.93	2010	54.01	157	4.20	103	2.76
Rural	33198	19.27	14945	8.67	1848	55.67	102	3.06	85	2.55
Urban	4015	37.52	1403	13.11	162	40.35	55	13.51	18	4.42
Kozhikode—	61567	22.84	20783	7.71	2660	43.20	239	3.87	154	2.49
Rural	51152	20.86	17556	7.16	2094	40.94	87	1.70	109	2.13
Urban	10415	42.86	3227	13.28	566	54.34	152	14.38	45	4.26
Cannanore—	49914	27.23	15397	8.40	2261	45.30	291	5.80	101	2.01
Rural	45838	26.37	14093	8.10	2043	44.52	148	3.21	89	1.03
Urban	4026	42.83	1309	13.87	218	54.15	143	34.30	12	2.88

* Per thousand.

II. Demographic Research Centre

The Centre started functioning on 14th August 1958 with the object of conducting investigations on fertility and mortality and socio-economic factors associated with them. The items of work undertaken during the year under review are the following :

A. Surveys

1. *Survey on attitude to Family Planning*.—A survey to assess the attitude of couples towards Family Planning was conducted in ten Centres (towns) in Kerala during 1959-60. The report relating to Trichur Centre was published in April 1964. Reports of all other Centres were issued during the previous year.

2. *Intensive Village Survey*.—A survey to study differential fertility and attitude to Family Planning was conducted in Sreekariam Village of Trivandrum District, from September 1961 to August 1962. Tabulation work was completed during 1962-63. The report on the findings was prepared during the period under review.

3. *Intensive Field Survey (Pilot Study)*.—A survey to study the effects of industrial, public health, family planning and developmental activities on the fertility rates was started in February 1963. A village in each of the following categories was selected for the survey :

- (i) Village with predominant industrial activity.
- (ii) Village with Public Health and Family Planning.
- (iii) Village in the Post Developmental Activities Phase.
- (iv) Village with none of the above activities.

The three characteristics were considered as treatments and the effect of each of them studied. The villages selected are Amballoorvilakom in Trivandrum District, Koduvayoor in Palghat District, Kadavoor in Quilon District and Kumbalam in Ernakulam District. The field work was attended by Research Assistants and was completed by August 1963. Scrutiny and tabulation of data from two villages has been completed during the year under report. The tabulation work of the remaining villages is nearing completion.

4. *Special Demographic Survey (Pilot Survey)*.—The survey was started in February 1963. The field work was completed by October, 1963. The survey is intended to provide estimates of natural increase of population, marriage rates and morbidity rates. It also contemplates the study of internal migration, differential fertility and under-registration of births and deaths. 16 villages in Trivandrum and Palghat Districts and sixteen wards in Kozhikode, Ernakulam and Irinjalakuda towns were selected for the survey. The scrutiny of the schedules has been completed during the period under report and the tabulation work is in progress.

B. Research Studies

1. *Study of the after-effects of sterilisation*.—14,126 persons had undergone sterilisation operation upto March, 1961. A study of the general particulars of persons sterilised was done during 1961-62.

A random sample of persons were selected from this. The selected persons were interviewed by Officers of the Department, with the help of Medical Officers. During 1962-63 the interview of 457 persons was completed and the data were tabulated. During the period under report a paper on the After-effects of Sterilisation was prepared and published in September, 1963 (Paper No. 22).

2. *Demographic particulars of sterilised persons (1962-63).*—Collection of data regarding the demographic particulars of persons sterilised during 1962-63 was started in May, 1963. The data collected from all the hospitals in the State has been tabulated. A report on the findings was finalised during December 1963, and the same has been published during the year under report.

3. *Use-effectiveness of contraceptives.*—The registers of the family planning clinics contain the general particulars of the couples visiting family planning clinics and also the details of the use of contraceptives. These details are proposed to be used for a study of the use-effectiveness of contraceptives. The collection of data was started in June 1963.

4. *Study of the effect of Marumakkathayam on the fertility pattern of Kerala.*—A study on the effect of the matriarchal system of inheritance on the fertility pattern of Kerala was conducted during the year under report. The report on the findings has been prepared.

C. Publications

The publications issued during the year under review are the following :

1. A study on the After-effects of Sterilisation.
2. Life tables for Kerala—1931-40.
3. Kerala Demographic Newsletter, Volume I, No. 1, October 1963.
4. Attitude to Family Planning, Volume X, December 1963.
5. Demographic Particulars of Sterilised Persons—1962-63 (December 1963).

D. Demographic Newsletter

In order to appraise the workers in demography of the various studies that are conducted in the Centre, a bi-annual Newsletter is issued from the Centre. The first issue of the Newsletter was published in October 1963.

III. Sample Registration

The present system of arriving at the number of births and deaths that occur in the State is that of registration of the events based on laws that specify that they should be reported to the Registrar shortly after their occurrence. But the present registration system is deficient in many respects and the registered rates obtained are gross under-estimates. The improvement of the present registration system to make it complete will require an extended period of time. Meanwhile current information on the vital rates is badly needed for planning and other purposes. With a view to obtain better vital rates it is proposed to launch a sample registration scheme in the State during 1964-65. During the year under reference Sample Registration Pilot Study was

introduced in the State. Based on the results of the pilot study the main study will be taken up. The objects of the pilot study are as follows :—

1. To get reliable estimates of vital rates in the sample villages and towns.
2. To throw light on the feasibility of introducing such a scheme.
3. To find out a suitable agency for entrusting the work of registration.
4. To determine the type of supervision to be exercised.
5. To throw light on several other factors which influence the registration system.
6. To throw light on the types of records to be kept.
7. To throw light on the lapses that arise in practice and the way to control them.

Coverage.—Twenty rural samples consisting of twenty-four villages and five urban samples consisting of five towns have been selected purposively for the pilot study. Of these one rural sample is a cluster of three small villages and two samples consist of two villages each. Two non-municipal towns have been included in the urban samples.

Duration.—The pilot study has started from 1st March 1964 and it will continue upto the end of February 1965.

Agency.—The work in each rural sample unit has been entrusted with a locally resident person who is appointed as the Local Registrar on a part time basis. Local Registrars have been selected from the category of persons such as School teachers, Gramsevaks, Midwives, etc. There are altogether twenty Registrars for the twenty-four villages. The Rural Registrars are given an allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem. The routine Registrars of Births and Deaths in the urban sample units have been entrusted with the work in the urban area. The urban Registrars are supported by agencies like domestic sweepers, midwives, etc., who will give information to the Registrars about the births and deaths that occur in the locality. The notifiers are given 6 paise per event reported. An amount of Rs. 15 per mensem has been allotted for each urban sample which will be shared by the Registrar and the notifiers, the latter being paid a sum corresponding to the number of events reported.

To supervise the work of the Registrars, Supervisors have been appointed. The Supervisors consist of the Senior Research Assistants and some of the Statistical Inspectors of this Department and a few of the Junior Statistical Inspectors in the Blocks.

Working of the Scheme.—The following ten forms have been prescribed for maintenance by the Registrars.

- | | | |
|----|--------|--------------------|
| 1. | Form 1 | House list |
| 2. | Form 2 | Household schedule |
| 3. | Form 3 | List of births |
| 4. | Form 4 | List of deaths |
| 5. | Form 5 | Birth record |

- | | | |
|----|---------|----------------------------------------------|
| 6. | Form 6 | Death record |
| 7. | Form 7 | Fortnightly reports of births and deaths |
| 8. | Form 8 | Half-yearly survey results |
| 9. | Form 10 | Steps taken to net all events—monthly report |

Form 1 is meant to prepare a complete list of all houses in the selected village or ward. In Form 2 the details of the members of the households have to be recorded. Forms 1 and 2 have to be filled up by the Registrar during his initial visit. The list of births and deaths will be prepared in Forms 3 and 4 during the time of the half-yearly house to house visits for checking up whether all births and deaths have been completely recorded by the Registrar. Forms 5 and 6 have to be maintained by the Registrar in his Office and they are in registration Registers. The particulars of each birth and death have to be entered in these forms. Form 7 is intended for sending fortnightly reports on the number of births and deaths recorded during each fortnight. The fortnightly reports are to be sent in duplicate to this Office within 5 days of the close of the fortnight. Form 8 is half-yearly birth and death record which is to be kept in the Office of the Registrar. The Registrars have to forward detailed monthly reports in Form 10.

Progress upto the end of March 1964.—The pilot survey has been started from 1st March 1964. All the preliminary arrangements relating to the survey such as selection of samples, appointment of Registrars and Supervisors, supply of schedules and forms have been completed by the end of February 1964. The listing work has been started in all the sample units.

CHAPTER VI

ADMINISTRATIVE INTELLIGENCE UNIT

In G.O. MS. No. 943-62-DD, dated 28th December, 1962, Government specified the items of work of this unit as follows:—

- (i) Preparation of 'Block Survey Reports' and Village Survey Reports, Family Register Survey, etc.
- (ii) Introduction and maintenance of records, returns and registers for Gram Sevaks to collect C.D. Statistics.
- (iii) Preparation of Monthly, Quarterly and Annual (Part I and Part II) Progress report.
- (iv) Verification and field checking of data.
- (v) Choice of progress—Indicators keeping in view of the shifting emphasis of the various aspects of the programme.
- (vi) Assessments of achievements—Physical and financial, against targets for the current and cumulative periods under review at Block, District and State levels.
- (vii) Seasonal comparison of achievements in Blocks as well as inter-block comparison of performance.
- (viii) Any other subjects included from time to time.

During the year under review, the first round of the Sample Survey for estimating the area benefited by improved agricultural practices in Community Development areas for the agricultural year 1963-64 was conducted during the period from June to November, 1963. The Second Round of the survey for the same agricultural year commenced

in December, 1963 and will last upto May 1964. The survey is conducted in sixty selected Blocks. The field work for the survey was conducted by the Gramsevak of the selected Blocks under the supervision of the Junior Statistical Inspectors. The technical guidance for the survey was given by this Department.

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

- (i) The special monthly progress report on Village Volunteer Force for each month.
- (ii) The Quarterly progress report on the Community Development Programme.
- (iii) The Annual Progress reports (Part I and Part II) on the C.D. Programme.

The consolidation of the special monthly progress report on Village Volunteer Force at the District level was being attended to by the District Statistical Officers. The consolidation of the above reports at the State level was attended by this Department. Besides this, the District Statistical Officers were consolidating the monthly progress reports on the C. D. programme at the District level.

Reviews were being issued by the Bureau on the progress of the activities of the various Blocks. The District Statistical Officers were issuing reviews on the Monthly, Quarterly and Annual Progress at the District level. The Bureau was issuing reviews on the Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports of C. D. programme for the State as a whole.

CHAPTER VII

OTHER SAMPLE SURVEYS AND PILOT ENQUIRIES

I. National Sample Survey

The National Sample Survey Organisation of Government of India came into existence in 1950 and since then it has been conducting sample surveys on a nation-wide basis for collecting various socio-economic data required for planning and other purposes by the Central and State Ministries, Planning Commission and other interested organisations. The National Sample Survey is a continuing multi-purpose survey being conducted in the form of rounds each round covering some topics of current interest. The period of one round at present is usually an agricultural year eventhough previously the rounds were of varying duration ranging from 3 to 8 months. In the survey data on socio-economic characteristics are collected by the method of personal interview and data on crop statistics are obtained by the method of direct physical observation. The State has been participating in the several rounds of National Sample Survey from the 10th round onwards.

During the year under review the 18th round of National Sample survey was conducted and as usual the State participated in the survey on a fully matching basis. The socio-economic part of the 18th round National Sample Survey, commenced in February 1963 was completed on 31st January 1964. The crop survey of the 18th round (1963-64) was in progress during the period and was scheduled to be completed only by the end of June 1964.

The 18th round of survey was conducted in 360 rural villages and 144 Urban blocks in the State. The following are the enquiries conducted during the 18th round National Sample Survey:

- (i) Consumer expenditure
- (ii) Income of Rural labour households
- (iii) Professions and liberal arts
- (iv) Village Statistics
- (v) Land Utilisation
- (vi) Crop cutting experiments
- (vii) Population, births and deaths enumeration
- (viii) Urban labour force
- (ix) Migration particulars
- (x) Weekly, retail price movement of essential commodities.

After the completion of the 18th round Socio-economic work, an exploratory survey on some of the topics to be covered during the 19th round was conducted. This survey was spread during the gap period between the completion of the 18th round and the commencement of the 19th round, i.e., from February 1964 to June 1964. The gap period survey was proposed to be conducted in 180 villages and 72 urban blocks from among those selected for the 18th round National Sample Survey.

The enquiries proposed during gap period survey were the following:

- (i) Consumer expenditure (Rural and Urban)
- (ii) Integrated household schedule (try out)
- (iii) Village Statistics (Rural)
- (iv) Weekly retail prices (Rural and Urban)

Sampling Design (18th Round) (Rural): The sample design in the rural sector is a stratified two-stage one for both the socio-economic and land utilisation surveys. Strata have been formed within the State by grouping together contiguous tehsils or parts of contiguous tehsils within groups of Districts having similar crop patterns and population densities. The State has been thus divided into 15 Strata. For socio-economic survey, villages and the households form the first and second stage units of sampling respectively; whereas for the land utilisation survey villages and clusters of plots form the first and second stage units respectively. For the crop yield survey, the design is a four-stage one with villages, cluster of plots, crop growing plots in these clusters and circular cuts as the first, second, third and fourth stage units respectively.

Sampling design (18th Round) (Urban): The sample design is a stratified two-stage one with urban blocks as the first stage units and households as the second stage units. The whole of the urban area in the State has been divided into two sectors, sector 1 consisting of the State capital and all the towns and cities with 1951 census population 50,000 and above; and sector consisting of the remaining urban areas. These two sectors form the two strata.

The samples in each of the rural and urban strata have been drawn in the form of 4 independent sub-samples. Sub-samples 1 and 3 will be surveyed by one party of Investigators and 2 and 4 by another party of Investigators.

The field work of the survey was being attended by 30 regular Investigators and 4 Leave Reserve Investigators. The work of the Investigators was supervised by the Inspectors, District Statistical Officers and the Assistant Director.

Tabulation and Analysis.—This Department has been held responsible for the tabulation and analysis of data collected from the State samples of the National Sample Survey and for the supply of the tables and estimates as required by the Government of India. Hence the Department has been attending to the processing and analysis of the field data. As there is no facility for mechanical tabulation, this Department was resorting to hand tabulation. The tables prepared by the Department for the State samples were exchanged with the tables prepared by the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta based on the data collected from the Central Samples.

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

(i) Disposal of cereals by producer household	15th round
(ii) Consumer Expenditure	16th round
(iii) Population, births and deaths	16th round
(iv) Consumer Expenditure	17th round
(v) Urban Labour force	17th round
(vi) Crop Surveys	18th round
(vii) Crop Surveys	18th round (1962-63)

(1963-64) (Autumn and winter season)

Reporting.—Using the data obtained from the State Samples and those obtained from the Central Samples made available to the Department through the Statistical tables exchanged, the Department drafted the following reports.—

- (i) Employment and un-employment in urban areas (14th round).
- (ii) Fertility and mortality rates in rural areas in Kerala (14th round).
- (iii) Reports on fertility and mortality rates in rural areas (15th round).
- (iv) Employment and un-employment in rural areas (14th round).

The above draft reports have been forwarded to the Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India. Besides these the Department has taken up the preparation of a report on employment and un-employment in urban areas based on the data collected during the 16th round.

Staff pos on.—The sanctioned staff for the National Sample Survey for the year 1963-64 is given below :

Research Officer	..	1
Research Assistants	..	2
U.D. Compilers	..	2
L.D. Compilers	..	6
U.D. Investigators	..	8
L.D. Investigators	..	33
L.D. Typist	..	1
Peon	..	1

II. Sample Survey for the Correct Estimation of Area under and yield of Coconuts and Arecanuts in Kerala

The sample survey for the correct estimation of area under and yield of coconuts and arecanuts in the State is a scheme sponsored by the Indian Central Coconut Committee and Indian Central Arecanut Committee under the technical guidance of Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The entire expenditure of the survey is shared by the two Committees on a 50:50 basis.

The main objects of the survey are the estimation of number of palms area and production of coconuts and arecanuts in the State and also the collection of data on cultivation practices prevalent in the State for the two crops.

The sample design of the survey is one of stratified sub-sampling with the cross sections of the Revenue districts with the three natural regions forming the State.

Two hundred villages each were surveyed for the first three rounds each of one year duration. The third round was completed in June 1962. From fourth round onwards the sample size was reduced to 131 villages for the State for each round of the survey. The allocation of the number of villages for each strata was fixed in proportion to the area under the two crops together in the strata.

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

The fourth round of the survey was completed in June 1963 and the fifth round was started on 1st July 1963. Of the 131 villages selected for the fifth round of the survey thirty-three were those that were retained from the selected villages of the fourth round and the ninety-eighth being fresh sample villages.

The field work relating to the enumeration of palms was completed in 115 villages and that relating to the collection of data for the study of cultivation practices was completed in seventy-two villages by the end of March 1964 for the fifth round of the survey. Data relating to yield were being collected regularly from all the selected villages.

Comprehensive report on coconuts and arecanuts based on the findings of the first three rounds of the survey have been finalised. The analysis of the data collected for the fourth round of the survey was in

progress. Scrutiny and tabulation of the data collected for the fifth round of the survey have also been started.

The field work was attended to by five Upper Division Investigators and 21 Lower Division Investigators. The Headquarters Staff consists of one Research Officer, three Lower Division Compilers, one Lower Division Clerk-cum-Typist and one Peon.

The expenditure incurred on the scheme for the year under reference was Rs. 53,948.

III. Enquiry into the cost of production of milk and other livestock products

The survey to estimate the cost of production of milk is a scheme under the Third Five-Year Plan Schemes of this Department. According to the original programme of the scheme, the survey is to be conducted on a phased programme so as to cover the entire state by the end of 1964. As the first phase of the programme, the survey was taken up in Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam Districts in the year 1961-62.

In each district 16 villages were chosen at random from the list of villages to form the rural sample and the District Head-quarters town along with two non-municipal towns selected at random constituted the urban sample. All households with atleast one animal in milk in the selected villages and wards of the towns were listed and from that list fifty and seventy-five households were respectively selected at random from the rural and urban samples for detailed enumeration.

Detailed enumeration in six sub-rounds of two months each has been completed by the 31st July 1963. For the tabulation and analysis of the data collected during the first round of the survey, the following temporary posts were sanctioned till the dates noted against each:—

	No.	Scale of pay	Up to
Special Officer	.. 1	200-400	31-10-1963
Clerk-Typist	.. 1	40-120	31-10-1963
Peon	.. 1	30- 40	31-10-1963
Research Assistant	.. 1	150-250	29- 2-1964
U.D. Compiler	.. 1	80-180	29- 2-1964
L.D. Compiler	.. 4	40-120	29- 2-1964

As the formal sanction for taking up the second round of the survey was not received, the field work relating to the survey was not taken up after July 1963. The tabulation and analysis of the data collected during the first round were completed and the report was under preparation at the end of the year.

IV. Sample Survey on Registrants at the Employment Exchanges

This Department conducted sample survey on registrants at employment exchanges in all the nine Districts of the State. The object of the survey was to estimate the proportion of employed persons in the live register, registered as un-employed. From the registration cards at each Employment Exchange a sample of 350 registrants was selected by systematic random sampling method, selection being made for males and females separately.

Sample Survey of registrants at the employment exchanges of Kerala State has also been finalised and the report will be released soon after printing.

V. Census of Government and Local Self Government Employees

The Department of Statistics has been conducting the census of Government and Local Self Government employees in the State by pay ranges from the year 1960-61. These data are essential in the context of estimating regional income of the State and also in relation to the study of the expenditure pattern of services.

With a view to ensuring prompt and regular supply of data two proformae were prescribed for the collection of data on employees. A third proforma was also used in which the list of subordinate office was collected from the Heads of Departments.

The Heads of Departments were requested to collect and furnish the data, in the proformae prescribed by this Department, relating to all the Offices under them. The census data for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 have already been received from most of the offices. The work relating to the preparation of the tables and the report is in progress. Report on the census of Government and Local Self Government employees for the year 1960-61 has been completed, and the same is under print. Census of Employees for the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 are in progress.

VI. Survey of Wage Structure

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

1. Headquarters Staff—		
Analyst	(1)	Rs. 150-250
Compiler	(1)	Rs. 40-120
2. Field Staff—		
U.D. Investigator	(1)	Rs. 80-180
L.D. Investigator	(4)	Rs. 40-120

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

1. Wholesale trade in Food grains and provision.
2. Wholesale trade in Clothing.
3. Wholesale trade in Metal and Metal products.
4. Retail trade in Foodgrains and Provisions.
5. Retail trade in Clothing.
6. Retail trade in Stationery and Toilet, etc.

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

For the Construction sector the wage rate for the following types of workers have to be collected :—

- | | | |
|---------------------|----|-------------|
| 1. Mason | .. | (1st class) |
| 2. Mason | .. | (2nd class) |
| 3. Carpenter | .. | (1st class) |
| 4. Carpenter | .. | (2nd class) |
| 5. Unskilled labour | .. | (Men) |
| 6. Unskilled labour | .. | (Women) |
| 7. Unskilled labour | .. | (Children) |

The information has to be collected once in a quarter. During the year under review 4 rounds of the survey were conducted. The Statements relating to the Average Wage rates (in Rupees) in the Construction sector and Trade and Commerce sector that prevailed in the State during April to June, 1963 and July to September, 1963 have been prepared and are given below :—

Sector	April to June, 1963		July to September, 1963	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
Construction	10.0	15.0	12.0	18.0
Trade and Commerce	15.0	25.0	18.0	30.0
Wholesale Trade	20.0	35.0	25.0	45.0
Retail Trade	10.0	20.0	12.0	25.0
Food grains and provision	15.0	25.0	18.0	30.0
Clothing	10.0	20.0	12.0	25.0
Metal and Metal products	15.0	25.0	18.0	30.0
Stationery and Toilet, etc.	10.0	20.0	12.0	25.0

WAGE STRUCTURE SURVEY, 1ST ROUND
Average wage rate (in Rs.) in the Construction Sector prevailed in the
State during April-June 1963

District	Carpenter 1st Class	Carpenter 2nd Class	Mason 1st Class	Mason 2nd Class	Unskilled labour (men)	Unskilled labourer (women)	Unskilled labourer (children)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Trivandrum—							
Urban	4.44	3.32	4.78	3.32	2.17	1.79	..
Rural	4.70	3.39	4.86	3.40	2.58	1.36	..
All	4.50	3.35	4.79	3.36	2.25	1.55	..
Quilon—							
Urban	4.28	3.29	4.40	3.25	2.10	2.00	..
Rural	4.07	3.35	4.33	3.05	2.16	..	..
All	4.19	3.32	4.37	3.11	2.12	2.00	..
Alleppey—							
Urban	4.30	3.63	4.46	3.43	2.57	1.89	..
Rural	4.25	3.38	4.15	3.50	2.32	..	1.75
All	4.36	3.48	4.38	3.45	2.47	1.89	1.75
Kottayam—							
Urban	4.23	3.00	4.39	3.33	2.62	2.25	2.25
Rural	4.42	3.17	4.52	3.63	2.43	..	..
All	4.26	3.11	4.43	3.47	2.55	2.25	2.25
Ernakulam—							
Urban	4.61	2.90	4.45	3.31	3.15	2.13	..
Rural	4.86	3.74	4.68	3.61	3.94	1.98	..
All	4.82	3.55	4.52	3.51	3.88	1.99	..
Trichur—							
Urban	4.54	..	5.02	..	3.30	1.84	..
Rural	5.17	3.00	5.20	3.00	2.31	1.43	..
All	4.78	3.00	5.07	3.00	2.66	1.63	..
Palghat—							
Urban	5.00	3.51	4.00	3.36	2.15	1.20	..
Rural	4.00	3.33	4.00	3.29	1.88	1.01	..
All	4.33	3.41	4.00	3.33	1.99	1.11	..
Kozhikode—							
Urban	4.81	3.00	5.05	..	3.50	2.38	1.83
Rural	4.78	..	4.84	..	3.44	2.31	..
All	4.80	3.00	4.96	..	3.48	2.35	1.83
Cannanore—							
Urban	4.89	..	4.87	..	3.83	2.10	2.00
Rural	4.60	3.50	4.4	..	3.38	1.63	..
All	4.83	3.50	4.81	..	3.70	1.96	2.00

WAGE STRUCTURE SURVEY, 1ST ROUND
Average Wage Rates (in Rs.) in the Trade and Commerce Sector prevailed in the State during April to June 1963

District	Wholesale Trade						Retail Trade						
	Food grains and provisions		Cloth		Metal and Metal Products		Food grains and provisions		Cloth		Stationery		
	Shop Assis- tants	Attenders	Shop Assis- tants	Attenders	Shop Assis- tants	Attenders	Shop Assis- tants	Attenders	Shop Assis- tants	Attenders	Shop Assis- tants	Attenders	
1													
Trivandrum	Urban	93.98	65.38	109.14	77.19	98.00	60.33	84.43	53.48	73.57	67.00	60.00	50.09
	Rural	85.00	48.75	109.14	77.19	98.00	60.33	35.00	48.75	68.00	52.50	35.00	55.00
	All	92.60	60.06	109.14	77.19	98.00	60.33	73.44	52.78	72.88	63.65	51.67	51.27
Quilon	Urban	83.03	53.23	97.86	69.59	78.33	49.44	76.67	43.50	125.00	63.25	91.43	60.00
	Rural	83.03	53.23	97.86	69.59	78.33	49.44	41.43	41.43	38.75	38.75	91.43	32.50
	All	70.08	55.99	123.67	85.16	78.33	49.44	76.67	42.65	125.00	59.17	91.43	58.17
Alleppey	Urban	70.08	55.99	123.67	85.16	..	..	68.00	50.61	82.50	61.67	66.73	52.65
	Rural	70.08	55.99	123.67	85.16	..	..	42.45	42.45	50.00	50.00	66.73	37.50
	All	76.66	50.00	123.67	85.16	105.63	55.33	68.00	49.64	82.50	59.83	66.73	51.56
Kottayam	Urban	76.66	50.00	125.00	78.83	105.63	55.33	67.50	53.63	92.50	60.00	63.33	47.64
	Rural	76.66	50.00	125.00	78.83	105.63	55.33	35.00	46.88	70.00	59.90	25.00	25.00
	All	76.66	50.00	125.00	78.83	105.63	55.33	56.66	51.69	79.00	59.93	63.33	42.61
Ernakulam	Urban	..	93.33	104.67	70.33	136.00	78.86	..	55.00	..	73.21	87.00	57.35
	Rural	..	62.33	104.67	70.33	136.00	78.86	..	52.50	..	61.25	87.00	65.00
	All	..	85.58	104.67	70.33	136.00	78.86	..	54.04	..	68.86	87.00	58.81

WAGE STRUCTURE SURVEY, 1ST ROUND—(cont.)

District	Wholesale Trade						Retail Trade					
	Foodgrains and provisions		Cloth		Metal and Metal Products		Foodgrains and provisions		Cloth		Stationery	
	Shop Assis- tants	Attenders	Shop Assis- tants	Attenders	Shop Assis- tants	Attenders	Shop Assis- tants	Attenders	Shop Assis- tants	Attenders	Shop Assis- tants	Attenders
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Trichur	61-77	52-77 47-50	90-00	76-88 50-00	98-04	82-41	53-00	58-33 40-00	19-00	57-20 39-00	67-00	44-62
	61-77	51-53	90-00	73-89	98-04	82-41	53-00	53-75	19-00	54-50	67-00	44-62
	45-00	48-75	90-00	62-69	85-00	65-63	43-85 39-00	43-85 39-00	99-50 99-50	69-00 66-05	70-00	47-00
Palghat	45-00	48-75	90-00	62-69	85-00	65-63	43-85 39-00	43-85 39-00	99-50 99-50	69-00 66-05	70-00	47-00
	45-00	48-75	90-00	62-69	85-00	65-63	43-85 39-00	43-85 39-00	99-50 99-50	69-00 66-05	70-00	47-00
	69-58	65-52	99-00	57-97	40-00	49-38	56-25	62-37	106-67	62-93	66-29	69-99
Kozhikode	69-58	65-52	99-00	57-97	40-00	49-38	56-25	62-37	106-67	62-93	66-29	69-99
	69-58	65-52	99-00	57-97	40-00	49-38	56-25	62-37	106-67	62-93	66-29	69-99
	82-50	62-60	94-66	80-16	60-75	53-69	71-19	53-32	78-75	76-36	85-75	55-45
Cannanore	82-50	62-60	94-66	80-16	60-75	53-69	71-19	53-32	78-75	76-36	85-75	55-45
	82-50	62-60	94-66	80-16	60-75	53-69	71-19	53-32	78-75	76-36	85-75	55-45
	82-50	62-60	94-66	80-16	60-75	53-69	71-19	53-32	78-75	76-36	85-75	55-45

WAGE STRUCTURE SURVEY SECOND ROUND

Average wage rate (in Rs.) in the construction sector prevailed in the State during July to September 1963

District	Carpenter 1st class	Carpenter 2nd class	Mason 1st class	Mason 2nd class	Unskilled labour (men)	Unskilled labour (women)	Unskilled labour (children)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Trivandrum—							
Urban ..	4.38	3.00	4.67	3.28	2.06	1.79	..
Rural ..	4.25	3.00	4.25	3.50	1.93	1.50	..
All ..	4.36	3.00	4.61	3.31	2.03	1.75	..
Quilon—							
Urban ..	4.21	3.38	4.61	3.25	2.07	2.00	..
Rural ..	4.00	3.17	4.00	3.29	2.28	..	..
All ..	4.17	3.29	4.50	3.28	2.13	2.00	..
Alleppey—							
Urban ..	4.24	3.73	4.54	3.54	2.85	2.20	2.17
Rural ..	4.06	3.50	4.00	3.53	2.46	2.25	..
All ..	4.22	3.58	4.43	3.54	2.71	2.21	2.17
Kottayam—							
Urban ..	4.12	3.33	4.55	3.29	2.53	1.79	2.00
Rural ..	4.19	3.58	4.25	..	2.42	2.50	..
All ..	4.14	3.49	4.46	3.29	2.49	1.94	2.00
Ernakulam—							
Urban ..	4.17	3.42	4.13	3.50	2.99	2.32	1.50
Rural ..	4.30	3.75	4.42	3.75	2.46	1.75	..
All ..	4.23	3.50	4.29	3.63	2.66	2.17	1.50
Trichur—							
Urban ..	4.63	..	5.33	..	3.17	1.78	..
Rural ..	4.97	3.00	4.86	3.00	2.50	1.67	..
All ..	4.74	3.00	5.17	3.00	2.92	1.75	..
Palghat—							
Urban ..	5.00	3.50	4.00	3.38	1.97	1.21	..
Rural ..	4.00	3.36	4.00	3.33	1.88	1.08	..
All ..	4.33	3.45	4.00	3.36	1.92	1.17	..
Kozhikode—							
Urban ..	4.95	3.00	5.17	3.50	3.47	2.38	1.58
Rural ..	4.69	3.75	4.79	3.75	3.10	1.92	1.00
All ..	4.83	3.38	5.00	3.63	3.33	2.20	1.44
Cannanore—							
Urban ..	4.89	..	4.87	..	3.83	2.10	2.13
Rural ..	4.60	3.50	4.64	..	3.38	1.56	..
All ..	4.83	3.50	4.81	..	3.70	1.95	2.13

WAGE STRUCTURE SURVEY SECOND ROUND
Average Wage Rate (in Rs.) in the Trade and Commerce Sector

District	Wholesale Trade						Retail Trade						
	Food grains and provisions		Cloth		Metal and Metal Products		Food grains and provisions		Cloth		Stationery		
	Shop Assis-tants	Attenders	Shop Assis-tants	Attenders	Shop Assis-tants	Attenders	Shop Assis-tants	Attenders	Shop Assis-tants	Attenders	Shop Assis-tants	Attenders	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Trivandrum	Urban	100.00	65.54	107.00	78.07	80.00	60.31	72.50	55.24	74.17	64.91	46.67	54.05
	Rural	66.67	59.38	107.00	78.07	80.00	60.31	30.00	47.50	68.00	51.25	55.00	55.00
	All	91.67	63.71	107.00	78.07	80.00	60.31	67.78	54.17	73.29	61.39	46.67	54.14
Quilon	Urban	108.05	80.91	97.86	87.05	77.50	73.18	65.00	50.56	100.00	70.25	83.75	66.61
	Rural	108.05	80.91	97.86	87.05	77.50	73.18	43.57	43.57	100.00	53.33	83.75	36.25
	All	108.05	80.91	97.86	87.05	77.50	73.18	65.00	47.05	100.00	68.04	83.75	64.58
Alleppey	Urban	72.25	55.26	124.75	85.76	..	..	67.00	51.34	86.50	74.33	68.12	49.96
	Rural	72.25	55.26	124.75	85.76	..	..	67.00	35.15	30.00	30.00	68.12	49.96
	All	72.25	55.26	124.75	85.76	..	..	67.00	48.10	86.50	64.06	68.12	49.96
Kottayam	Urban	88.58	57.28	127.00	76.84	110.00	61.19	50.00	86.76	81.63	57.88	81.25	48.93
	Rural	88.58	57.28	127.00	76.84	110.00	61.19	58.13	42.90	70.00	48.50	40.00	40.00
	All	88.58	57.28	127.00	76.84	110.00	61.19	53.25	53.11	75.81	52.02	81.25	48.11
Ernakulam	Urban	..	85.00	154.67	73.30	143.57	80.47	..	55.00	110.00	71.15	80.83	55.33
	Rural	..	62.33	154.67	73.30	143.57	80.47	..	52.50	110.00	61.25	80.83	65.00
	All	..	79.33	154.67	73.30	143.57	80.47	..	54.04	110.00	67.38	80.83	57.22

Trichur	Urban	59:20	53:92	100:00	88:13	103:06	81:52	53:00	55:75	..	57:41	70:00	50:00
	Rural	..	40:00	100:00	35:00	103:06	81:52	53:00	55:75	..	44:00	70:00	50:00
	All	..	51:31	100:00	77:50	103:06	81:52	53:00	55:75	..	55:43	70:00	50:00
Palghat	Urban	..	52:50	111:67	78:84	85:00	63:50	..	46:00	103:50	65:42	70:70	47:00
	Rural	..	52:08	111:67	78:84	85:00	63:50	..	36:00	103:50	65:00	70:00	47:00
	All	..	52:50	111:67	78:84	85:00	63:50	..	45:00	103:50	65:23	70:00	47:00
Kozhikode	Urban	..	70:91	9:00	57:97	40:00	49:38	56:25	60:67	106:67	61:19	89:20	65:32
	Rural	..	70:91	99:00	57:97	40:00	49:38	56:25	60:00	106:67	61:19	89:20	65:32
	All	..	70:91	99:00	57:97	40:00	49:38	56:25	60:61	106:67	61:19	89:20	65:32
Cannanore	Urban	..	83:25	94:93	76:41	60:75	54:22	71:19	53:32	78:75	71:52	85:75	55:50
	Rural	..	83:25	94:93	76:41	60:75	54:22	71:19	27:50	78:75	71:52	85:75	55:50
	All	..	83:25	94:93	76:41	60:75	54:22	71:19	50:97	78:75	71:52	85:75	55:50

VII. Fertiliser Consumption Survey

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

Headquarters Staff :

Research Officer	..	(1) on Rs. 200-400 for 11 months
Analyst	..	(1) on Rs. 150-250 for 8½ months
U.D. Compiler	..	(1) on Rs. 80-180 for 8 months
L.D. Compiler	..	(4) on Rs. 40-120 for 8 months
L.D. Typist	..	(1) on Rs. 40-120 for 11 months

Field Staff:

Special Officer	..	(1) on Rs. 200-400 for 11 months
U.D. Investigator	..	(3) on Rs. 80-180 for 8½ months
L.D. Investigator	..	(12) on Rs. 40-120 for 8½ months

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

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

Round	Period	Districts to be covered
I Round	1-7-1963 to 30-6-1964	Trivandrum and Quilon
II Round	1-7-1964 to 30-6-1965	Kottayam, Ernakulam and Trichur
III Round	1-7-1965 to 30-6-1966	Kozhikode and Cannanore

During 1963-64, the survey was started in Trivandrum and Quilon Districts from July 1963. Six Investigators were posted in Trivandrum District and nine Investigators were posted in Quilon District for the conduct of the survey. During July 1963 a training was also imparted to the field staff. The first round of the survey will be over by June 1964. The scrutiny and analysis of the data are in progress. This is a survey included in Plan Schemes.

VIII. Survey on earnings of persons engaged in the Organised Service Industries

A sample survey on earnings of persons engaged in unorganised service industries, such as trade, transport, etc., was started in August 1962 for collecting information on an average per head earnings of persons engaged in these industries.

In each district 6 Census Villages and Two Towns (including the headquarters of the district) were selected for the survey, the field work of which was done by the S.I.S. Investigators. The processing of the data is in progress.

IX. Survey on indebtedness among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

During the year the Government requested this Department to conduct a Sample Survey to assess the extent of indebtedness among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State. The field work of the survey was started in December 1963 and completed by March 1964. The compilation of the data collected through the survey was started in March 1964. Government sanctioned the following posts for a period of 3 months to undertake the compilation of the data.

Research Assistant	..	1
Compilers	..	3

There was no separate staff for the field work. The field work of the survey was attended to by the regular Investigators of this Department. The scrutiny and compilation work was progressing satisfactorily at the end of the year.

CHAPTER VIII

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

Schemes of the Department 1963-64

This was the third year of the Third Five Year Plan. In addition to the continuing Plan Schemes, few new schemes were also implemented during the year. The Schemes are detailed below:—

Agricultural Statistics

A. Continuing Schemes:—

1. Estimation of area under and production of minor crops.
2. Construction of Index number series relating to Agricultural economy.
3. National Index of field experiment.
4. Estimation of Cost of production of milk (This scheme has been transferred to Animal Husbandry Department)
5. Improvement of Plantation Statistics.

B. New Schemes:—

1. Survey of collection of information regarding the pattern of Fertiliser Consumption.

Miscellaneous statistics

A. Continuing Schemes:—

1. State Income Unit.
2. Labour Statistics.
3. Collection of Statistics in respect of General and Professional/Special Education.
4. Strengthening of Planning Cell.
5. Diagnostic Studies and Supervision.
6. Training of Statistical Personnel.
7. Administrative Intelligence Unit.
8. Pre-harvest estimate of Crop acreages (this has been transferred to Agricultural Statistics).
9. Survey of Wage Structure in the Selection of Trade and Commerce.

B. New Schemes:—

1. Sample Census Schemes.

Planning Administration

1. Bureau of Economic Studies.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

A. Continuing Schemes—

1. Demographic Research Centre.

B. New Schemes—

1. Strengthening of Vital Statistics Organisation.
2. Sample Registration.

Forty-three percentage of the Plan provision was spent during the year under review. The Bureau has so far been attending to research studies mainly of a general nature. The results of those studies have been made use of in the Working Papers relating to Planning Studies prepared by the officers of this Bureau and circulated for official use. Thirty such working papers were issued by the end of the year.

CHAPTER IX

PUBLICATIONS

The Publication division is responsible for the collection, compilation and publication of all important Statistics regarding Agricultural and Socio-economic aspects of the State. Enquiries for Statistical data received from other Departments, State Statistical Bureaux of the States, State Governments and Government of India and other organisations are dealt with by this section. The following are the publications issued from this section :—

I. Annual Statistical Abstract

The Annual Statistical Abstract for 1959-60 was published during the year under report. It contains all important statistical data relating to Kerala. Data regarding area and population, climate, Agriculture, Livestock and Veterinary Service, Medical and Vital Statistics, Registration, Police, Medical, Electricity, Transport and Communications, Industries, Labour and Employment, State Finance, Planning and Community Development etc., have been included in the Abstract. All India tables on important topics have also been included in the Abstract.

Data required for the Abstract for 1960-61 and 1961-62 have also been collected and compiled.

II. Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics

During the year 1963-1964 two issues of the Bulletin for the quarters ending December 1962 and June 1963 were published. This publication gives details regarding Agricultural and Socio Economic conditions of the State. Monthly and quarterly data on important topics are included in this bulletin.

III. Kerala in Maps

A publication 'Kerala in Maps' presenting important Statistical information about the State was released in 1960. The data given in the publication mostly related to the year 1956-57. It is proposed to bring out a revised edition of 'Kerala in Maps' presenting the position for the year 1960-61, the last year of the 2nd Five Year Plan. All the maps to be included in the publication have been prepared and sent to Press for printing.

Another publication 'Kerala a Statistical Profile' has been prepared and sent to Press for printing.

In connection with the formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan, Statistical data in respect of important items in various sectors have been collected and compiled and furnished to Government. Government have released these data as 'A Book on the Statistical data for the Formulation of the Fourth Plan—Volume I'. Further data giving the comparative position of Kerala vis-a-vis other States of India have also been collected and compiled and furnished to Government to be released as Volume II. This Department also engaged itself in the preparation of the "Kerala 1963—An Economic Review" which was to be brought out at the time of the presentation of the State Budget as one of the Budget papers. This publication attempts to present the most upto-date facts and figures of Kerala Economy.

The Department also participated in the All India Exhibition held at Trivandrum, 1964. The Maps and Charts prepared by this section were displayed in the Exhibition and these were appreciated by the public. A leaflet "Kerala at a Glance" giving important basic information about Kerala has also been printed and distributed to the public.

List of important Publications issued by the Department

1. Basic Statistics—1957
2. Statistical Outline of Kerala—1960.
3. Kerala in Maps—1960.
4. Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics.
5. Vital Statistics Bulletin (Quarterly).
6. Prices Bulletin (Quarterly).
7. Reports on Crop Cutting Surveys on Paddy (Half Yearly).
8. Season and Crop Report (Annual).
9. Report on Transfer of Agricultural Land (Annual).
10. Report on Cultivable Waste Land Survey (Parts I to VI).
11. Report on Origin Destination Survey—1957.
12. Report on Census of Handloom—1959.
13. Report on Prohibition Survey—1960.
14. Report on Family Budget Survey of Toddy Tappers—1960.
15. Report on Census of Land-holdings—1958 (Parts I and II).
16. Report on Nutritional Diet Survey of Workers in Tea Plantations—1960.
17. Report on Pilot Survey of Beggars and Destitutes in Trivandrum City—1960.
18. Kerala Budget at a Glance—1958-59 and 1959-60.
19. Regional Income of Kerala at Current Prices—1955-56 to 1957-58—1960.

20. Report on the Pilot Survey of Attitude to Family Planning in Trivandrum City-1961.
21. Mortality Tables for Kerala (1941-50)-1960.
22. A Study of Demographic Characteristics of Certain Occupational Groups in Kerala-1960.
23. Study on the Age at Marriage, Age at First Delivery and Age at Widowhood-1961.
24. Fertility Control in Kerala-1961.
25. A Study of the Birth Weight of Infants and duration of Labour-1960.
26. A Note on the Incidence of Small-pox in the T.C. part of Kerala-1960.
27. A Note on the Vital Events in Travancore-Cochin part of Kerala-1960.
28. Study of Trend in Registered Births and Deaths-1959.
29. Report on the Sample Survey of Village Panchayats in Kerala-1961.
- ✓ 30. Report on the Sample Survey of Physically Handicapped Employment Seekers in Kerala-1961.
31. Studies in Demography-1962.
32. A Brochure on Industrial Undertakings in Kerala (1959-60)-1962.
33. Attitude to Family Planning (Vols. V to IX)
34. Demographic Particulars of Sterilised Persons.
35. Statistical Abstract of Kerala-1957-58 to 1959-60 (Under Print).

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

1. Sri J. S. Paul and Sons, Cannanore.
2. Sri G. Vithal Prabhu, News Agent, Manjeswar.
3. Messrs. K. R. Brothers, Calicut.
4. Messrs. Moulavi Book Depot, Kasargode.
5. Sri Kottayi Gopalan, Tellicherry.
6. Messrs. Touring Book Stall, Calicut.
7. Messrs. K. P. Ahmed Kunhi and Bros., Cannanore.
8. Pallipat Stores, Irinjalakuda.
9. St. Joseph's Press, Perinthalmanna.
10. George Press, Ottapalam.
11. Travancore Law House, Ernakulam.
12. P. K. Brothers, Calicut.
13. C. P. Sivankutty Keyi, Vidyodayam Book Stall, Tellicherry.
14. Sri M. V. John, Law Book Seller, Near Civil Courts,
Tellicherry.
15. Manager, Higginbothoms (Private) Ltd., Trivandrum.
16. Messrs. Current Books, Publishers and Book Sellers, Trichur.