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WORKING CLASS
FAMILY BUDGET SURVEY
IN
KERALA
1965-'66



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FAMILY BUDGET SURVEY

1965-66

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FAMILY BUDGET SURVEY

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala, is responsible for the computation of the Working Class Consumer Price Index Numbers for selected centres in the State. The centres now covered are—

- (i) Trivandrum
- (ii) Quilon
- (iii) Punalur
- (iv) Alleppey
- (v) Changanacherry
- (vi) Kottayam
- (vii) Alwaye
- (viii) Ernakulam
- (ix) Trichur
- (x) Chalakudy
- (xi) Munnar
- (xii) Sherthalai and
- (xiii) Kozhikode

The consumer price index number for a particular period compares the money outlay necessary to procure the same quantity of goods and services at that period with that during a reference period. Conceptually the comparison should be for a basket of goods and services of the same quality also. These numbers measure changes in living costs which again are dependent on the pattern of consumption. The components necessary for the computation of the indices are :

1. Weighting diagram
2. Base prices and
3. Current prices.

The weighting diagram is based on the consumption pattern of the class of population to which the index relates. The consumption pattern is obtained from the data collected through Family Budget Surveys.

The weighting diagram for the present series of Working Class Consumer Price Indices computed by the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics is based on a survey conducted in 1955-56 for the centres in the Travancore-Cochin area. For Kozhikode, the weighting diagram is that followed by the Madras Statistical Department.

The base period (of comparison) for the current series is August 1939 for all the centres except Kozhikode which has the year ended June 1936 as the base.

The Bureau of Economics and Statistics felt the necessity for a fresh series of Working Class Consumer Price Indices taking into account the following aspects :—

(i) The consumption pattern of the Working Class population might have undergone significant changes as a result of the economic developments during the last decade.

(ii) The quality and availability of some of the commodities might also have undergone changes.

(iii) The comparison base is far removed from the current period.

The following industries in the State come under the coverage of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

1. Toddy tapping.
2. Minor Ports.
3. Tile Industry.
4. Cashew Industry.
5. Rice Mills, Flour Mills and Dhall Mills.
6. Timber.
7. Coir-bales and bailing.
8. Beedi and Cigar.
9. Coir Manufacturing.
10. Shops and Establishments.
11. Printing Presses.
12. Public motor transport (including water transport)
13. Road construction and building operations.
14. Stone breaking and stone crushing.
15. Plantations (Tea, Rubber and Coffee).
16. Cardamom plantations.
17. Agriculture.
18. Plywood.
19. Leather Industry.
20. Match Industry.
21. Municipalities and Panchayats.
22. Oil Mills.

Under the Act, the State Government have powers to fix the minimum wages and dearness allowance payable to employees in the scheduled industries, the dearness allowance being linked as nearly as practicable with the variations in the consumer price indices. The Minimum Wages Advisory Board which is a statutory body to advise Government on matters connected with such fixation of minimum wages and payment of dearness allowance also recommended that a fresh family budget survey should be conducted in the important centres in the State and a uniform base year adopted for all the centres. It was also recommended that separate indices should be computed for Palghat and Cannanore also.

In these circumstances the Bureau of Economics and Statistics prepared a scheme for the conduct of a fresh family budget enquiry of the working class population and forwarded it to Government for sanction. Government were pleased to accept the proposal and they ordered that the family budget survey would be conducted by the

State Bureau of Economics and Statistics under a Committee of Direction [G.O. (Ms) No. 39/65/Plg., dated 13th July 1965], consisting of (i) Sri V. R. Pillai, Professor of Economics, Kerala University, (ii) Sri A. Kunjukrishna Pillai (Retd. Labour Commissioner, Kerala) and (iii) Sri N. Gopalakrishnan Nair, Additional Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics (Convener) which was constituted on 17th July 1965.

Government ordered that the family budget survey should be conducted in the following twelve centres of the State viz.,

- (i) Trivandrum
- (ii) Quilon
- (iii) Punalur
- (iv) Alleppey
- (v) Kottayam
- (vi) Munnar
- (vii) Ernakulam
- (viii) Chalakudy
- (ix) Trichur
- (x) Palghat
- (xi) Kozhikode and
- (xii) Cannanore.

On the basis of a subsequent recommendation of the Committee of Direction 'Meppadi' was additionally included. [Government Memorandum No. 8625/C-1/65/Plg. (C) Department, dated 1st October 1965]. This recommendation was made taking into account the suggestions from trade unions and employers to the effect that a representative centre for the plantation labour in North Kerala should be included in the series.

WORKING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee met for the first time on the 8th August 1965 in the University Department of Economics and discussed the scope of the survey, the definitions to be adopted, the sampling design and the staff requirements of the survey. The Committee considered and finalised the draft schedules and resolved to send copies of the household-schedule and the price schedule to leading employers, trade unions and others who were interested in the survey, for their comments and to invite representatives of employers and employees to give evidence before the Committee at meetings to be held at Quilon, Ernakulam and Kozhikode. It was also decided to start the actual survey operations with effect from 1st October 1965. The Committee met the representatives of trade unions and employers on 17th September 1965 at Ernakulam, on 18th September 1965 at Kozhikode and on 21st September 1965 at Quilon and took evidence from them. The Committee met periodically to assess the progress of the survey and conducted field inspections to check the quality of the data collected. We were impressed by the systematic progress of the survey and the quality of the data collected. The field work was completed in time.

On the question of a common base for index numbers, the first meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee on Statistics of the Government of India had recommended that the base for all index numbers should be as far as possible the closing year of the second plan. As much time had elapsed since the recommendation was made the Committee examined the advisability of adopting the period of the survey as the base period for the new series. But it was found that during 1965-66, the period of the survey, there were significant price variations particularly because of certain note worthy factors like Pakistani aggression which made it unsuitable as a base year. The Committee therefore decided on 4th January 1966 to take '1961' as the base year, considering the fact that the year was comparatively normal in regard to price fluctuations and it was the first year of the Third Plan. Accordingly base prices were collected for the year 1961. (Vide Appendix 1).

The final meeting of the Committee of Direction was held on 31st July 1967 at Trivandrum to finalise the survey report. The report is presented chapter by chapter giving details of each centre separately. A brief sketch of each centre is forejoined to the details presented in tables. The tables are presented in the order shown below:

1.	Table 1.1	..	Population.
2.	Table 2.1	..	Distribution of families by family size.
3.	Table 2.2	..	Percentage distribution of persons by sex and marital status.
4.	Table 2.3	..	Percentage distribution of persons according to levels of literacy.
5.	Table 2.4	..	Distribution of persons by sex and Technical education.
6.	Table 2.5	..	Percentage distribution of persons by sex and skill.
7.	Table 2.6	..	Percentage distribution of family members by sex, age and activity status.
8.	Table 2.7	..	Distribution of employees (including paid apprentices) by industry and other details.
9.	Table 2.8	..	Distribution of employees (including paid apprentices) by occupation and other details.
10.	Table 3.1	..	Distribution of households by monthly family income.
11.	Table 4.1	..	Percentage distribution of households according to per capita monthly expenditure.
12.	Table 4.2	..	Monthly expenditure under different sub groups.
13.	Table 4.3	..	Monthly family expenditure on important items according to expenditure groups.
14.	Table 4.4	..	Percentage distribution of expenditure according to broad expenditure groups.
15.	Table 4.5	..	Group weights.
16.	Table 4.6	..	Sub group weights.

As mentioned earlier, the field work of the survey was designed to spread over a period of 12 months. The field work commenced on 1st October 1965 and ended on 30th September 1966. The analysis of the data took nearly one year from September 1966. Since many of the workers who came under the purview of the survey were illiterate and were not in the habit of maintaining accounts, the interview method was followed for the collection of data. There may be some cases of over reporting as well as under reporting of purchases. In most cases this is not deliberate, but a result of the fact that many of the working class families purchase items daily or weekly and most of the data are collected on a monthly basis. Since the bias is not in the same direction always the overall error on account of this is negligible.

One of the important results which can be derived from Family Budget Surveys is the pattern of change in expenditure on a particular commodity with the change in the level of family income or expenditure. According to Engels' law, the proportion of expenditure on necessities decreases as the level of living of the family increases and that on luxury items increases with the rise in the level of living. The analysis of the data from the 13 centres reveals that Engles' law holds good in almost all the centres.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We place on record our warm appreciation of the work done by the officers and staff of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics. Field work was done efficiently, maintaining systematic progress. The completion of the survey ahead of schedule deserves special mention. Our thanks are also due to the Officers in-charge of the survey who promptly and sincerely attended to their duties for the successful conduct of the survey. We also thank the various organisations of employers and employees for offering valuable suggestions and gladly co-operated with the Committee of Direction in the conduct of the survey.

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MAP OF KERALA

(13 CENTRES WHERE THE FAMILY BUDGET SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED.)

CANNANORE

KOZHIKODE

MEPPADY

PALGHAT

TRICHUR

CHALAKUDY

ERNAKULAM

MUNNAR

KOTTAYAM

ALLEPPEY

PUNALUR

QUILON

TRIVANDRUM



CHAPTER II

SCOPE, DESIGN AND ORGANISATION OF THE SURVEY

The weighting diagram necessary for the computation of the cost of living indices is derived from family budget survey. For the purpose of this survey, a family or household is defined as an economic unit consisting of a group of persons living together and mainly depending upon a common or pooled income for their major items of expenditure and who are normally related by blood, marriage or adoption. Lodgings, boarding houses, hostels, etc., are excluded from the purview of this survey. Further, a 'working class' family is defined as a family which draws more than 50 per cent of its income from the earnings of its members, employed for hire or reward to do any work, skilled or unskilled, manual or clerical in any industry, trade or agricultural operations. The term "industry" in this definition includes large scale, medium scale and cottage industries. The survey was conducted in 13 selected centres of the State. Out of this, Trivandrum, Alleppey, Ernakulam and Kozhikode were classified as major centres and the rest as minor. Six hundred working class households were selected from each of the major centres for detailed enumeration, while 300 were canvassed from each of the minor centres. From each selected centre 12 (Corporation, Municipal or Panchayat) wards were chosen at random by using the simple random sampling method. From every ward thus selected fifty or twenty-five working class households, as the case may be (50 for major centre and 25 for minor centre) were selected, for canvassing the schedule on family budgets, by the systematic sampling method. Investigators, two for each major centre and one for each minor centre were posted for enumeration work after being given intensive training by Officers of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics. The interview method was adopted for the collection of the data. Two Regional Statistical Inspectors, one at Ernakulam and the other at Kozhikode were posted so as to facilitate frequent inspections. One Special Officer was posted at the Headquarters for inspection of the field-work at the various centres. One Research Officer, aided by one Research Assistant and 5 Compilers was in charge of the analytical work at the Head Office. The overall supervision of the survey was entrusted to the Deputy Director (Planning) and Assistant Director (Prices Division).

SCHEDULE, CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Three schedules were used for the survey. They are reproduced in the Appendix to the Report.

Schedule I

List of Families.—The purpose of the listing schedule was to prepare a list of all families from the selected wards for the preparation of a frame for the selection of sample working class families for the main enquiry. The principal earner was defined as the member who earned the maximum share of the annual income of the household. From the total number of working class households, the required

number of households for detailed enumeration, was selected by the method of systematic random sampling.

Schedule II

Family Budget.—This schedule was used for the purpose of detailed enumeration. Since the purpose of the Family Budget Survey of the working class families was to derive the weighting pattern for constructing the consumer price index numbers, data on income and expenditure of the household, besides demographic particulars were collected in this schedule. The schedule contained 7 blocks. The reference period for the schedule was the calendar month preceding the date of survey excepting for Blocks G and H i.e., for expenditure on housing and clothing which included both the previous calendar month and the previous calendar year. However in case, if the accounting month, was different from the calendar month, then the accounting month was taken as the reference period. Consumption expenditure from the common pool related to the servants with the family also besides the family members.

BLOCK A

This block contained the identification particulars of the household along with the particulars of the informant.

BLOCK B

This block was to record the age-wise composition of household members.

BLOCK C

This block was meant to record information of each member of the household. Information was collected on the demographic particulars and the activity status of each member. The activity status was classified into the following categories.

(1) Employer, (2) Employee, (3) Apprentice, (4) Self employed, (5) Unpaid family enterprise worker, (6) Unemployed and (7) Not in the labour force. The first five categories constituted the workers, while the last category comprised of pensioners, students, women doing domestic work only, disabled persons, too young and too old persons those engaged in non-gainful occupations etc. The activity status of each member was decided on the basis of his or her position during the 7 days preceding the date of survey.

BLOCK D

This block was meant for the collection of information on household income during the previous calendar month preceding the date of survey.

BLOCK E

In this block data on the consumption expenditure on food, beverages etc., during the calendar month previous to the date of enquiry were collected. The amount spent for the purchase of open market rice was also taken into account.

BLOCK F

Expenditure on fuel and light was collected in this block.

BLOCK G

In this block expenditure incurred on housing, household furniture, appliances, utensils and services were collected.

BLOCK H

Expenditure on clothing, bedding, footwear etc., during the previous calendar year was collected through this block.

BLOCK I

This block was meant for recording expenditure on Miscellaneous items.

BLOCK J

Some of the earners of the household might have received some items during the previous calendar year free or at concessional rates. Information relating to such items was collected through this block.

Thus, comprehensive data on family expenditure have been collected under various heads. In the present study expenditure relates not only to consumption from purchases but also consumption from home grown stock, gifts, loans etc. Information on family expenditure has been collected in respect of the preceding calendar month to the date of survey by the interview method under various heads. It includes all normal expenditure on (i) Food, beverages etc., (ii) Fuel and light, (iii) Housing, household requisites etc., (iv) Clothing, bedding etc., and (v) Miscellaneous. It does not however include expenditure on gold, silver and other precious ware, land and buildings, livestock, tools and transport equipment. It also excludes investments, bank deposits, insurance premia and loans advanced.

Schedule III

Weekly statement of retail prices.—In this schedule weekly retail prices for various items were collected. The retail price of a commodity is the price which the ultimate consumer pays for relatively small transactions of the commodity.

CONCLUSION

A noteworthy feature of the present survey is the inclusion of more items in the weighting diagram so as to reflect the consumption pattern of the working class realistically. The inclusion of more items in the weighting diagram will facilitate the study of the price changes more effectively. The number of items under the 'food group' in the present weighting diagram is 33 as against 14 in the weighting diagram prepared from the 1955-56 survey. Another salient feature of the present survey is the inclusion of rice purchased from the open markets along with that purchased from the fair price shops, in the Family Budget of the workers. The survey reveals that the off-take of open market rice is 33 per cent of the total quantity of rice consumed. In the case of the clothing and the miscellaneous groups, the number of items has been considerably increased. The analysis of the data, reveals the following facts. The percentage expenditure on food varied from 57.18 to 67.33, the lowest being at the Ernakulam centre (comprising Ernakulam Town, Mattancherry, Fort Cochin, Kalamassery and Alwaye) and the highest at Munnar. The weight for this group showed an increase in the present survey compared to that conducted during

1955-56 in all the centres excepting Quilon, Punalur and Ernakulam. In the weighting diagram obtained during the year 1955-56, the weight for the housing group included fuel and light unlike the present survey where they were shown separately. The weight for clothing also remained almost stationary during the decade. The average monthly expenditure for working class household is highest in Ernakulam, viz. Rs. 204.78 and lowest in Meppady, viz. Rs. 122.40. The percentage expenditure for fuel and light varied between 4.52 to 7.85. In the 'housing group' the variation was very prominent between the percentage at the plantation town of Munnar which was the lowest, viz., 3.65 and that at Trichur which was the highest, viz. 11.85. In the case of clothing the variation was from 5.26 at Punalur to 12.36 at Munnar. The high percentage observed at Munnar may be due to the expenditure incurred for the purchase of woollen clothes during winter. Another interesting result noticed is that, among the households from which detailed information was collected, 35 per cent at the Ernakulam centre was in the expenditure group above Rs. 210 while for all the other centres this percentage was below 27. Since expenditure and income are very highly correlated the above fact reveals that the workers at Ernakulam are better placed than their counterparts in other parts of Kerala.

Computation of Consumer Price Index

The construction of the Consumer Price Index consists of (1) Selection of the base period (2) Selection of the items and (3) Choice of an appropriate formula.

The Consumer Price Index is ordinarily calculated from the following formula.

$$I = \frac{\sum P_i q_0 \times 100}{\sum P_0 q_0}$$

where p_0 and q_0 stand for the price and quantity consumed of an item in the base period and p_i stands for the price of the item in the period of comparison.

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{\sum P_i q_0}{\sum P_0 q_0} \times 100 \\ &= 100 \times \frac{\sum \frac{P_i}{P_0} (P_0 q_0)}{\sum P_0 q_0} \\ &= \sum 100 \frac{p_i}{p_0} \left\{ \frac{P_0 q_0}{\sum P_0 q_0} \right\} = \sum RW \end{aligned}$$

where $R = 100 \frac{P_i}{P_0}$ i.e., the price of an item at the given period expressed as a percentage of the price at the base period which is usually called the price relative and $W = \frac{P_0 q_0}{\sum P_0 q_0}$ which is the proportion of the expenditure on an item to the total expenditure at the base period. Thus the index is the weighted average of the price relatives of the items, the weights being the proportion of the expenditure on the items consumed to the total expenditure at the base period.

CHAPTER III

REPORTS RELATING TO DIFFERENT CENTRES

I. Trivandrum

I. Trivandrum, the capital of Kerala State, is also the headquarters of Trivandrum district which is the southernmost district of the State. This district is bounded by Quilon district on the north, by Thirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts of the Madras State on the east and the south and by the Arabian sea on the west. Trivandrum has a fair weather port, Vizhinjam, a fishing port, is also very near to this place. In the industrial map of the State, Trivandrum district occupies only a relatively low place. There are a few large industrial units such as the Travancore Titanium Products, Travancore Rubber Works, Cycle Rim Factory, Government Engineering Workshop and the Vijaya Mohini Mills. Automobile Engineering Workshops, Oil Mills, Cashew-nut Industry and Match Industry also provide employment. The cottage industries of this district are handloom weaving, ivory, horn, wood and coconut shell carvings, rattan works, brass and bell-metal industry, etc. Ivory carving is one of the major industrial arts flourishing in this part. The ivory products are being exported to foreign countries also. The handloom industry is a flourishing cottage industry of this district, which provides employment for a large number of persons.

The population of Trivandrum city as per the 1961 census was 2,39,815. The density of population in the city was 5,387 per square kilometre. The population in this city has registered a rapid increase as is clear from the following table.

TABLE 1.1

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>
1901	57882
1911	63561
1921	72784
1931	96016
1941	128365
1951	186931
1961	239815

II. FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

(i) *Family size*.—At this centre 12 wards were selected. They were (1) Kaudiyar, (2) Nedumcaud, (3) Sreevaraham, (4) Kuriyathy, (5) Ambalathura, (6) Rishimangalam, (7) Veli, (8) Kuravankonam, (9) Pattam, (10) Chalai, (11) Chackai and (12) Chenthiitta. From the wards thus selected, 600 households were selected for detailed enumeration but only 599 schedules were analysed. At the tabulation stage, one filled-in-schedule was left out due to incomplete data. The average household size was found to be 5.20 persons as against the State average of 6.19 for the urban area. The percentage distribution of families in the different size-groups is given below:

TABLE 2.1
Distribution of Families by Family size

<i>Family size</i>	<i>Percentage of families to total</i>	
One	..	0.3
Two and three	..	19.0
Four and five	..	33.6
Six and seven	..	27.5
Above seven	..	19.6
Total	..	100.0

(ii) *Sex and marital status*.—The following table gives the sex and marital status of the persons in the selected working class families.

TABLE 2.2
Percentage distribution of family members by sex and marital status

<i>Sex and marital status</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Unmarried	59.6	64.0	55.3
Married	33.8	34.3	33.4
Widowed	5.2	1.0	9.2
Divorced	1.2	0.5	2.0
Separated	0.2	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Among the selected working class households the sex ratio was 1027.

(iii) *Education*.—The following table gives the general educational status of the members of the working class households.

TABLE 2.3
Percentage distribution of persons according to levels of literacy

<i>General educational status</i>	<i>Percentage distribution of persons according to sex</i>		
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Illiterate	35.0	28.4	41.4
Literate, but below Primary	36.7	39.8	33.9
Primary	14.7	15.5	13.9

General educational status

Percentage distribution of persons according to sex

	Percentage distribution of persons according to sex		
	Persons	Males	Females
Middle	10.1	11.9	8.3
S.S.L.C.	2.5	3.1	1.9
Pre University	0.7	0.8	0.5
Graduate	0.2	0.4	0.1
Post Graduate	0.1	0.1	..
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

In the selected households at Trivandrum Centre, 65 per cent of the working class population were reported as literate.

Table 2.4 gives the percentage distribution of persons in the selected households according to technical education.

TABLE 2.4

Distribution of persons by sex and technical education

Technical educational standard	Distribution of persons			Percentage distribution to total
	Total	Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
No Technical Education	3295	1626	1669	99.4
Diploma or certificate holders in:—				
(i) Engineering	4	2	2	0.1
(ii) Medicine	..	..	..	..
(iii) Others	17	7	10	0.5
Degree holders in.—				
(i) Engineering	..	..	..	..
(ii) Medicine	..	..	..	..
(iii) Agriculture	..	..	..	..
(iv) Veterinary	..	..	..	..
(v) Others	1	1	..	Negligible
Total	3317	1636	1681	100.0

Among the population in the selected working class households at Trivandrum, only 0.6 per cent were found to possess any technical qualification.

(iv) Skill.—The distribution of persons in the selected households according to sex and skill is given in Table 2.5.

TABLE 2.5

Percentage distribution of persons according to sex and skill

Skill	Percentage distribution to total	Percentage distribution		Total No. of persons enumerated
		Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Typist, Stenographer	2.0	..	100.0	6
Miner, Quarryman	1.3	100.0	..	4
Weaver	2.3	28.6	71.4	7
Tailor, Cutter	3.6	81.8	18.2	11
Shoe-maker, Cobbler	2.0	100.0	..	6
Carpenter	7.3	100.0	..	22
Mason, Bricklayer	20.6	100.0	..	62
Machineman	1.3	100.0	..	4
Fitter, dyemaker	1.0	100.0	..	3
Welder	0.7	100.0	..	2
Blacksmith	2.3	100.0	..	7
Goldsmith, Silversmith	2.6	100.0	..	8
Electrician	1.3	100.0	..	4
Motor Mechanic, Vehicle Driver, Tractor Driver	22.3	100.0	..	67
Potter	1.0	100.0	..	3
Nurse, Midwife	0.3	..	100.0	1
Toy-maker	0.3	100.0	..	1
Brick-maker	1.0	100.0	..	3
Book Binder	1.0	66.7	33.3	3
Thatcher	1.3	100.0	..	4
Coin-spinning	7.6	73.9	26.1	23
Ivory-carving	10.6	90.6	9.4	32
Others	6.3	100.0	..	19
Total	100.0	92.1	7.9	302

Among the skilled persons 22 per cent belong to the "Motor mechanics and Driver" category. "Mason, brick-layer" group forms 21 per cent of the total. Ivory carving which is an industrial art thriving as a small scale industry at this centre, accounted for nearly 11 per cent of the skilled persons.

(v) *Activity status*.—In table 2.6 is given the percentage distribution of members by sex, age and activity status.

TABLE 2.6

Percentage distribution of family members by sex, age and activity status

Serial number	Activity status	Percentage								
		Persons			Males			Females		
		15- > 60	Others	Total	15- <60	Others	Total	15- <60	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Employer ..	..	0.1	..	..	0.1	0.1	..	..	..
2	Employee ..	48.2	3.3	28.0	78.1	5.2	46.1	17.7	1.7	10.3
3	Apprentice ..	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	..	0.1
4	Self-employed ..	1.0	..	0.6	1.1	..	0.6	1.0	..	0.5
5	Unpaid family enterprise worker ..	0.2	..	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.2	..	0.1
6	Unemployed ..	2.5	0.4	1.5	3.0	0.8	2.0	2.0	..	1.1
7	Not in the labour force ..	47.6	96.1	69.5	16.7	93.7	50.5	79.0	98.3	87.9
	Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The labour force participation as revealed from the survey was to the extent of 30 per cent consisting of gainfully occupied and unemployed categories.

(vi) *Industry*:—The percentage of men and women employed in each selected industry are given in the following table.

TABLE 2.7
Distribution of employees (including paid apprentices) by industries
and other details

Serial number	Industry	No. of employees enumerated	Percentage of employees by sex				Average monthly income per employee from paid employment (Rs.)		
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rice Mills, Flour Mills and Dhall Mills	2	100.0	..	..	100.0	57.50	..	..
2	Plywood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Shops and Establishments	165	92.1	6.1	1.8	100.0	64.71	23.80	15.00
4	Printing Presses	19	89.5	10.5	..	100.0	105.41	75.00	..
5	Tanneries and leather manufacturing	6	100.0	..	..	100.0	59.67	..	..
6	Public Motor transport	77	98.7	1.3	..	100.0	101.00	150.00	..
7	Beedi	19	100.0	..	..	100.0	57.05	..	..
8	Cigar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Tiles and Bricks	6	50.0	50.0	..	100.0	75.00	30.00	..
10	Cashew	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Plantations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Oil Mills	3	100.0	..	..	100.0	48.33	..	..
13	Timber	35	97.1	..	2.9	100.0	73.26	..	15.00
14	Chemicals	2	100.0	..	..	100.0	226.50	..	..
15	Textiles	5	20.0	80.0	..	100.0	50.00	26.75	..
16	Coir	5	40.0	60.0	..	100.0	67.50	24.00	..
17	Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Cement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Rayons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Paper and Pulp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Match Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Others	589	74.0	25.0	1.0	100.0	69.45	27.18	7.83
	All	933	80.7	18.2	1.1	100.0	72.63	28.25	10.70
	Number of employees	..	753	170	10	933	..	..	..

Of the total employees 18 per cent were women. In the case of male employees the average monthly income from paid employment was Rs. 72.63, the highest being Rs. 226.50 in "chemicals". In the case of female employees, the average monthly income from paid employment was only Rs. 28.25 the highest being Rs. 150. in "Public Motor Transport".

(vii) Occupation.—The following table gives the percentage distribution of employees by sex among the selected households and the average monthly income per employee from paid employment.

TABLE 2.8

Distribution of employees (including paid apprentices) by occupation and other details

Serial number	Occupation	No. of employees enumerated	Percentage of employees by sex				Average monthly income per employee from paid employment (Rs.)		
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Pluckers in Tea Estates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Tappers in Rubber Estates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Other plantation labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Agricultural labourers	92	79.3	20.7	..	100.0	58.55	23.42	..
5	Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and related metalmaking and treating workers	18	100.0	..	..	100.0	63.33	..	..
6	Tool makers, machinists, etc.	32	100.0	..	..	100.0	86.69	..	..
7	SpINNERS, Weavers, etc.	4	25.0	75.0	..	100.0	50.00	29.00	..
8	Potters, Kilnmen, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Carpet makers and Finishers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Coir Spinners	3	..	100.0	..	100.0	..	24.00	..
11	Millers, Pounders, Huskers, etc.	5	100.0	..	..	100.0	65.00	..	..
12	Compositors, Printers, etc.	18	88.9	11.1	..	100.0	111.44	75.00	..
13	Miners, Quarrymen and related workers	5	40.0	60.0	..	100.0	47.50	34.67	..
14	Engaged in cashew shelling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Engaged in cashew peeling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Engaged in other jobs related to cashew industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Chemicals and related process workers	1	100.0	..	..	100.0	373.00	..	..
18	Ivory workers	10	100.0	..	..	100.0	83.50	..	..
19	Labourers (other classifications)	225	80.0	19.6	0.4	100.0	57.00	27.34	20.00
20	Miscellaneous	520	79.8	18.5	1.7	100.0	78.99	28.55	9.67
	All occupation	933	80.7	18.2	1.1	100.0	72.63	28.25	10.70
	Number of employees enumerated	..	753	170	10	933	..	..	..

The average monthly income from paid employment for male employees was highest in the case of worker in Chemicals while that in the case of female employees it was highest for "Compositors, Printers".

III. FAMILY INCOME

The average monthly income per family of the population surveyed was found to be Rs. 116. The percentage distribution of the 599 selected families according to income groups is given below.

TABLE 3.1

Distribution of households by monthly family income	
Monthly family income	Percentage of families to total
Less than Rs. 30	0.5
Rs. 30—60	14.2
Rs. 61—90	29.3
Rs. 91—120	23.4
Rs. 121—150	14.2
Rs. 151—180	6.2
Rs. 181—210	4.2
Above Rs. 210	8.0
Total	100.0

67 per cent of the working class families in this town are having a monthly income of less than Rs. 121. The modal family income group is Rs. 61—90

IV. FAMILY EXPENDITURE

(i) *Per capita expenditure.*—The average monthly expenditure per family was Rs. 125.59. The percentage distribution of households according to per capita monthly expenditure is scheduled below.

TABLE 4.1

Percentage distribution of households according to per-capita monthly expenditure			
Serial No.	Per capita monthly expenditure Rs.	Percentage distribution of households	No. of families selected for detailed enumeration
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Less than 10	3.5	21
2	10—20	42.4	254
3	21—30	31.9	191
4	31—40	13.9	83
5	41—50	3.8	23
6	Above 50	4.5	27
Total		100.0	599

(ii) *Monthly expenditure.*—The following statement shows the components of expenditure, the components being the major sub-groups. The households are categorised into four monthly expenditure groups.

TABLE 4.2

**Monthly expenditure under different sub-groups
(Rs.)**

Monthly expenditure group	Food beverages Rs.	Fuel and light Rs.	Housing, household requirement Rs.	Clothing, etc. Rs.	Miscellaneous Rs.	Total expenditure Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Below Rs. 60 ..	34.23	4.29	4.52	1.90	4.80	49.74
Rs. 60—120 ..	65.05	6.68	7.61	4.65	10.99	94.98
Rs. 121—210 ..	100.23	9.23	13.93	8.82	19.67	151.88
Above Rs. 210 ..	166.19	14.00	30.30	21.39	47.10	278.98

The average monthly expenditure for different expenditure groups on important items per family is given in the following table.

TABLE 4.3

**Monthly family expenditure on important items
according to expenditure groups**

Serial number	Items	Below Rs. 60	Rs. 60—120	Rs. 121—210	Above Rs. 210	All levels Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Rice ..	12.64	23.10	34.76	45.93	27.94
2	Wheat ..	3.72	7.39	9.19	11.41	8.02
3	Tapioca ..	2.63	5.35	5.24	3.78	4.95
4	Pulses ..	0.04	0.41	1.40	4.47	1.05
5	Vegetables ..	0.97	2.18	4.03	7.90	3.18
6	Mutton ..	..	0.14	0.74	2.76	0.55
7	Beef ..	..	0.06	0.19	0.64	0.15
8	Fish ..	3.49	5.28	6.56	8.40	5.81
9	Oils and Fats ..	1.99	3.40	5.94	12.70	4.92
10	Milk ..	0.09	0.54	3.38	13.80	2.59
11	Coconuts ..	2.42	4.95	8.11	12.41	6.40

TABLE 4.3—(cont.)

Sl. No.	Items	Below Rs. 60	Rs. 60-120	Rs. 121-210	Above Rs. 210	All levels Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	Tea and coffee ..	0.36	0.61	1.17	2.94	0.79
13	Fuel ..	3.19	5.07	6.81	9.55	5.86
14	Rent ..	3.88	6.23	11.80	25.38	9.50
15	Clothing ..	0.80	2.65	5.27	14.23	4.37
16	Recreation ..	0.06	0.25	0.66	1.49	0.48
17	Pansupari ..	1.10	1.38	2.34	2.17	1.73
18	Beedi ..	0.97	1.74	2.05	1.62	1.76
19	Medical care ..	0.70	2.40	3.74	5.24	2.93
20	Education ..	0.66	1.87	2.96	11.39	2.97
Total expenditure ..		49.74	94.98	151.88	278.98	125.59

Table 4.4 gives the percentage distribution of the expenditure in broad expenditure groups according to sub-groups of expenditure.

TABLE 4.4

Percentage distribution of expenditure according to Broad Expenditure Groups

Expenditure group	Food	Housing	Fuel and light	Clothing	Miscellaneous
Below Rs. 60	68.82	9.09	8.62	3.82	9.65
Rs. 60—120	68.49	8.01	7.03	4.90	11.57
Rs. 121—210	65.99	9.17	6.08	5.81	12.95
Above Rs. 210	59.57	10.86	5.02	7.67	16.88
All levels	65.78	9.05	6.31	5.76	13.10

(iii) *Weighting diagram.*—The weights of all items that go into the household expenditure groupwise are given in the following table. For the construction of weighting diagram, the total consumption is divided into five major groups as shown below :

- (i) Food
- (ii) Fuel and light
- (iii) Housing
- (iv) Clothing
- (v) Miscellaneous

In the case of articles which exhibit the same trend in prices, the weights are added together as in the case of Dhoti (Handloom, Cotton, Silk) Sari (Handloom, Mill, Silk) Shirting (Handloom, Mill, Silk) etc.

TABLE 4.5

Group weights

No.	Item	Weights
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Food	65.78
2.	Fuel and light	6.31
3.	Housing	9.05
4.	Clothing	5.76
5.	Miscellaneous	13.10
	Total	100.00

TABLE 4.6

Sub-group weights

(a) FOOD GROUP

No.	Item	Weights
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Rice	33.82
2	Wheat	9.82
3	Tapioca	5.99
4	Greengram	0.48
5	Blackgram	0.33
6	Bengalgram	0.01
7	Dahl	0.45
8	Green vegetables	3.50
9	Leafy vegetables	0.08
10	Tubers	0.27
11	Meat	0.95
12	Fish (fresh)	6.82
13	Fish dry	0.22
14	Eggs	0.33
15	Coconut oil	4.67
16	Gingelly oil	0.90
17	Groundnut oil	0.24
18	Vanaspathy	0.15
19	Milk	3.13
20	Milk products	0.52
21	Fruits	0.81
22	Salt	0.17
23	Chillies (dry)	2.55
24	Coconuts	7.75
25	Tamarind	0.92
26	Onions	0.81
27	Condiments	1.69
28	Sugar	2.14
29	Palmgur	0.87

TABLE 4.6—(cont.)

No. (1)	Item (2)	Weights (3)
30	Tea	0.79
31	Coffee powder	0.51
32	Meals	3.37
33	Light refreshments	4.94
	Total	100.00

(b) FUEL AND LIGHT

No.	Item	Weights
1	Fuel	73.90
2	Match box	2.52
3	Kerosene	16.39
4	Other items	7.19
	Total	100.00

(c) HOUSING

No.	Item	Weights
1	Rent	83.55
2	Furniture and other durable consumer goods	2.73
3	Other housing expenditure	13.72
	Total	100.00

(d) CLOTHING

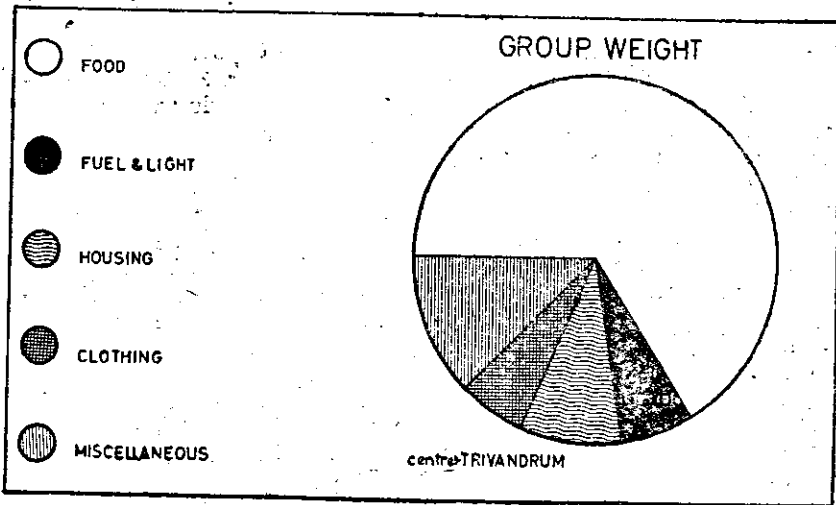
No.	Item	Weights
1	Dhothi	24.31
2	Sari	12.70
3	Shirting	12.71
4	Blouse and frocks	10.63
5	Laundry and washerman	19.20
6	Washing soap	15.75
7	Tailoring	4.70
	Total	100.00

(e) MISCELLANEOUS

No.	Item	Weights
1	Foot-wear	0.73
2	Toilet soap, etc.	6.81
3	Barber and shaving requirements	10.88
4	Recreation	2.92
5	Betel leaves	2.07

TABLE 4.6—(cont.)

<i>No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Weights</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
6	Arecanuts	4.32
7	Tobacco	4.13
8	Beedi and intoxicants	13.56
9	Newspaper	1.58
10	Travel	7.66
11	Medical care	17.81
12	Education	18.05
13	Others	9.48
		100.00



2. Quilon

1. Quilon town is the headquarters of the Quilon District. The District is bounded on the north by the Alleppey and Kottayam Districts, on the east by the Tirunelvely District of the Madras State, on the south by the Trivandrum District and on the west by the Arabian Sea. There is a harbour at Quilon. In olden days Quilon was a great commercial centre. Quilon reached the height of its commercial prosperity and political prominence under the enlightened rulers of Venad and its fame attracted many a foreign traveller to this place. Marcopolo had made references to the Chinese trade with Quilon during his days. Quilon District occupies a very important place in the industrial map of Kerala State. Mineral sands along the sea coast of the District form an important industrial raw material from which monasite, ilmenite, zircon and other materials are extracted. There are three industrial concerns in Quilon which are owned by Government, viz., Travancore Plywood Industries, Punalur, Kerala Government Ceramics, Kundra and the Primo Pipe Factory at Chavara. The Electrical and Allied industries, Kundra is an important industrial concern managed by the Government, while the Punalur Paper Mills Ltd., the United Electrical Industries Ltd., Pallimukku and the Aluminium Industries Ltd., commonly known as ALIND, Kundara are concerns in which Government own large number of shares. The Harrisons and Crossfield Ltd., Engineering Department and the Parvathi Mills (Textiles) are located at Quilon. Quilon is the most important centre of cashew industry in Kerala and in the whole of India. This industry contributes much to the economic well-being of Kerala, since cashew is earning valuable foreign exchange. Quilon is also an important centre of the tile industry. The abundance of the basic raw materials like clay and firewood and the easy availability of transportation facilities are the factors which have influenced the location of tile factories in the area. Coir, handloom, matches and beedi manufacturing are the important cottage industries of this District.

The population of Quilon town as per the 1961 Census was 91,018 of which 46,807 were males and 44,211 females. The density of population in the town was 5,570 per sq. km. The following table shows the population of Quilon town from 1901 onwards.

TABLE 1.1

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>
1901	15,691	1941	49,498
1911	18,839	1951	66,126
1921	25,135	1961	91,018
1931	33,739		

II. FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

(i) *Family size*.—At this centre 300 working class households were selected for detailed enumeration from 12 selected wards. They were:—

1. Andamukkom North.
2. Asramom South.
3. Cantonment.
4. Mundakkal West.
5. Palace Ward.
6. Uliyakovil.
7. Kilikollur 'C'.
8. Kottengkara.
9. Kanjiracode.
10. Punnathala.
11. Asramom North and
12. Thamarakulam.

The average household size was found to be 5.80 persons as against the State average of 6.19 in the urban area. The percentage distribution of families in the different size groups is given in the following table:

TABLE 2.1

Distribution of Families by Family Size

<i>Family size</i>	<i>Percentage to total</i>
One	0.3
Two and three	17.3
Four and five	30.7
Six and seven	30.7
Above seven	21.0
Total	100.0

In the selected households, there was only one single member family. Nearly 52 per cent consisted of six or more members.

(ii) *Sex and marital status*.—Information on sex and marital status of the persons in the selected working class families is given in the following table:

TABLE 2.2

Percentage distribution of persons by sex and marital status

<i>Sex and marital status</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Unmarried ..	59.5	65.5	53.4
Married ..	34.0	33.3	34.6
Widowed ..	5.4	0.9	9.9
Divorced ..	0.5	0.1	1.0
Separated ..	0.6	0.2	1.1
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0

Among the selected working class households the sex ratio was 983. The sex ratio as per 1961 Census was 945.

(iii) *Education*.—(1) *General education*.—The following table gives the general educational status of the members of the selected working class households:

TABLE 2.3

Percentage distribution of persons according to levels of literacy

<i>General educational standard</i>	<i>Percentage distribution of persons according to sex</i>		
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Illiterate ..	31.0	24.3	37.8
Literate but below			
Primary ..	28.3	29.7	26.8
Primary ..	23.3	25.2	21.3
Middle or Upper			
Primary ..	11.8	12.4	11.1
S.S.L.C. ..	4.0	5.7	2.3
Pre-University or			
Pre-Degree ..	1.3	2.4	0.2
Graduate ..	0.1	0.2	0.1
Post-Graduate ..	0.2	0.1	0.4
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sixty-nine per cent of the population in the selected working class households were literate.

(2) *Technical education*.—Table 2.4 below gives the percentage distribution of the persons in the selected working class households according to technical education:

TABLE 2.4

Distribution of persons by sex and technical education

Technical educational standard	Persons	Distribution of persons		Percentage distribution to total
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
I. No technical education	1734	874	860	99.6
II. Diploma or Certificate holders in—				
1. Engineering	2	2	..	0.1
2. Medicines	..	..	..	..
3. Others	3	2	1	0.2
III. Degree holders in—				
1. Engineering	..	..	..	..
2. Medicines	..	..	..	..
3. Agriculture	..	..	..	..
4. Veterinary	..	..	..	..
5. Others	2	..	2	0.1
Total	1741	878	863	100.0

Among the persons in the selected working class households, only 0.4 per cent was found to possess any technical qualification.

(iv) Skill.—The following table gives the distribution of the persons in the selected working class households by sex and skill:

TABLE 2.5

Percentage distribution of persons by sex and skill

Skill	Percentage distribution to total	Percentage distribution		Total No. of persons enumerated
		Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Typist, Stenographer	6.9	100.0	..	7
2. Fishermen	2.9	100.0	..	3
3. Miner, Quarryman	..	..	..	..
4. Weaver	8.8	100.0	..	9
5. Tailor, Cutter	8.8	55.6	44.4	9
6. Shoemaker, Cobbler	..	..	..	..
7. Carpenter	..	..	..	..
8. Mason, Bricklayer	..	..	..	..
9. Moulder	4.9	100.0	..	5
10. Machine man	1.0	100.0	..	1
11. Fitter, Dyemaker	1.0	100.0	..	1
12. Welder	..	..	..	..
	2.0	100.0	..	2

TABLE 2.5—(cont.)

Skill	Percentage distribution to total	Percentage distribution		Total No. of persons enumerated
		Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5
13. Blacksmith	2.0	100.0	..	2
14. Goldsmith, Silversmith	..	..	..	..
15. Electrician	..	..	..	..
16. Motor mechanic, Vehicle driver, Tractor driver	12.7	100.0	..	15
17. Boatman	..	..	..	..
18. Potter	..	..	..	..
19. Nurse, Midwife	1.0	..	100.0	1
20. Basket maker	..	..	..	..
21. Toy maker	..	..	..	..
22. Brick maker	..	..	..	..
23. Book binder	..	..	..	..
24. Barber	..	..	..	..
25. Thatcher	1.0	100.0	..	1
26. Coir spinning	..	..	..	..
27. Ivory carving	16.6	11.8	88.2	17
28. Others	..	..	..	..
Total	30.4	83.9	16.1	31
	100.0	75.5	24.5	102

(v) *Activity Status.*—The following table gives the percentage distribution of the members of the selected working class households by sex, age and activity status :

TABLE 2.6
Percentage distribution of the members by sex and activity status

Activity status	Percentage								
	Persons			Males			Females		
	15- <60	Others	Total	15- <60	Others	Total	15- <60	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Employer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Employee	48.5	1.8	27.7	69.5	2.8	39.1	28.1	0.8	16.2
3. Apprentice	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.5	1.6	0.3	1.0
4. Self employed	2.3	0.8	1.6	2.7	1.2	2.1	..	..	..
5. Unpaid family enterprise worker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Unemployed	3.4	..	1.9	5.9	..	3.2	1.0	..	0.6
7. Not in the labour force	45.4	97.3	68.5	21.1	95.8	55.1	69.3	98.9	82.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The labour force participation as revealed from the above table was to the extent of 31 per cent consisting of gainfully occupied and unemployed categories.

(vi) *Industry.*—The percentage distribution of men, women and children employed in each selected industry is given in the following table:

TABLE 2.7

Distribution of employees (including paid apprentices) by industry and other details

Industry	No. of employees enumerated	Percentage of employees by sex				Average monthly income (Rs.) per employee from paid employment		
		Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Rice Mills, Flour Mills, Dhall Mills ..	1	100.0	..	..	100.0	80.00	..	..
2. Plywood ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Shops and establishments ..	50	96.0	4.0	..	100.0	68.81	20.00	..
4. Printing presses ..	6	100.0	..	..	100.0	75.83	..	..
5. Tanneries and leather manufacturing ..	1	100.0	..	..	100.0	80.00	..	..
6. Public Motor transport ..	7	100.0	..	..	100.0	120.71	..	..
7. Beedi ..	10	100.0	..	..	100.0	67.00	..	..
8. Cigar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Bricks and Tiles ..	13	100.0	..	..	100.0	100.15	..	..
10. Cashew ..	126	23.8	73.8	2.4	100.0	76.63	35.98	20.00
11. Plantation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Oil mills ..	6	100.0	..	..	100.0	91.17	..	..
13. Timber ..	17	100.0	..	..	100.0	85.59	..	..
14. Chemicals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Textiles ..	24	95.8	4.2	..	100.0	135.26	120.00	..
16. Coir ..	18	11.1	88.9	..	100.0	45.00	25.75	..
17. Sugar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Cement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Rayons ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Paper and Pulp ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Match Industry ..	13	61.5	38.5	..	100.0	55.38	21.80	..
22. Others ..	195	89.2	10.8	..	100.0	108.01	73.62	..
Total ..	487	71.0	28.4	0.6	100.0	96.72	40.67	20.00
No. of Employees ..	..	346	138	3	487	..	..	..

Of the total employees, 28 per cent were women. In the case of male employees, the average monthly income from paid employment was Rs. 96.72 the highest being Rs. 135.26 in textile industry. But in the case of female employees the average monthly income from paid employment was Rs. 40.67 the highest being Rs. 120.00. This was also seen in textile industry.

(vii) Occupation.—The following table gives the percentage distribution of employees by occupation and sex in the selected households and the average monthly income from paid employment:

TABLE 2.8

Distribution of employees (including paid apprentices) by occupation and other details

Serial number	Occupation	Number of employees enumerated	Percentage of employees by sex				Average monthly income (Rs.) per employee from paid employment		
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Pluckers in Tea Estates .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Tappers in Rubber Estates .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Other Plantation Labourers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Agricultural Labourers	23	100.0	..	..	100.0	45.35	..	..
5	Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and related metal making and treating workers	4	100.0	..	..	100.0	187.50	..	..
6	Tool makers, machinists, plumbers, welders, platers and related workers	22	100.0	..	..	100.0	184.23	..	..
7	Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers	14	92.9	7.1	..	100.0	125.08	120.00	..
8	Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and related workers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Carpet makers and finishers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Coir spinners	16	..	100.0	..	100.0	..	25.75	..
11	Millers, Pounders, Huskers, Parchers, Grains and related workers	2	100.0	..	..	100.0	85.00	..	..
12	Compositors, Printers etc.	3	100.0	..	..	100.0	76.67	..	..
13	Miners, Quarrymen and related workers	1	100.0	..	..	100.0	150.00	..	..
14	Engaged in cashew shelling	35	11.4	82.9	5.7	100.0	37.02	38.90	25.00
15	Engaged in cashew peeling	43	4.7	93.0	2.3	100.0	42.50	34.70	10.00
16	Engaged in other jobs related to cashew industry	38	36.8	63.2	..	100.0	83.50	35.58	..

TABLE 2.8—(cont.)

Serial number	Occupation	Number of employees enumerated	Percentage of employees by sex				Average monthly income (Rs.) per employee from paid employment			
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
17	Chemicals and related process workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Ivory workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Labourers (other classification)	..	62	90.3	9.7	..	100.0	71.88	23.67	
20	Miscellaneous	..	224	90.2	9.8	..	100.0	99.08	72.41	
	All occupation	♦	487	71.0	28.4	0.6	100.0	96.72	40.67	20.00
	No. of employees enumerated	..		346	138	3	487

The average monthly income from paid employment for male employees was highest in the case of furnacemen, rollers etc. while that in the case of female employees it was highest for " spinners, weavers, knitters, " etc.

III. FAMILY INCOME

The average monthly income per family of the population surveyed was Rs. 161. The percentage distribution of the 300 selected households according to income groups is given in the subjoined table :

TABLE 3.1

Distribution of households by monthly family income

<i>Monthly family income</i>	<i>Percentage distribution</i>
Less than Rs. 30	..
Rs. 30-60	6.0
Rs. 61-90	19.7
Rs. 91-120	22.7
Rs. 121-150	16.0
Rs. 151-180	11.3
Rs. 181-210	5.3
Above Rs. 210	19.0
Total	100.0

64 per cent of the working class families in this centre were having a monthly income of Rs. 150 or less. The modal family income group is Rs. 91-120.

IV. FAMILY EXPENDITURE

(1) *Per capita expenditure.*—The average monthly expenditure per family was Rs. 172·73. The following table gives the percentage distribution of households according to per capita monthly expenditure:

TABLE 4.1
Percentage distribution of households according to per capita monthly expenditure

Per capita monthly expenditure (Rs.)	Percentage distribution of households	Number of families selected
1. Less than 10	..	..
2. 10-20	.. 30·3	91
3. 21-30	.. 33·3	100
4. 31-40	.. 14·0	42
5. 41-50	.. 8·0	24
6. Above 50	.. 14·4	43
Total	.. 100·0	300

(2) *Monthly expenditure.*—The following statement shows the average monthly family expenditure on the five major groups as described earlier. The households were classified into 4 monthly expenditure groups:

TABLE 4.2
Monthly expenditure under different sub groups (Rs.)

Monthly expenditure group	Food beverages etc.	Fuel and light	Housing and household requirements	Clothing	Miscellaneous	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Below Rs. 60	36·55	3·84	4·53	3·76	4·25	52·93
Rs. 60-120	64·57	5·18	7·62	6·20	9·96	93·53
Rs. 121-210	102·71	8·20	12·89	10·60	17·37	151·77
Above Rs. 210	188·01	14·79	28·30	27·75	60·10	318·95
All levels	110·21	8·80	14·92	13·40	25·40	172·73

The average monthly expenditure for different expenditure groups on the various items per family is given in the following table:

TABLE 4.3
Monthly family expenditure on important items according to expenditure groups

Serial No.	Items	Below Rs. 60	Rs. 60-120	Rs. 121-210	Above Rs. 210	All levels
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Rice ..	14.42	22.36	34.69	49.41	33.79
2	Wheat ..	2.84	6.27	9.56	10.46	8.47
3	Tapioca (raw) ..	1.78	4.46	4.81	4.07	4.39
4	Pulses ..	0.31	0.55	1.61	6.56	2.52
5	Vegetables ..	0.33	1.25	3.19	9.25	4.04
6	Mutton ..	..	0.39	1.86	5.90	2.38
7	Beef ..	..	0.06	0.29	0.65	0.30
8	Fish ..	3.83	5.54	7.00	9.99	7.19
9	Oils and Fats ..	1.80	2.96	5.14	12.79	6.31
10	Milk ..	0.18	0.89	3.62	16.99	6.12
11	Coconuts ..	2.64	4.21	7.62	11.44	7.33
12	Tamarind ..	0.38	0.45	0.64	1.08	0.69
13	Tea and Coffee ..	0.37	0.63	1.30	4.67	1.94
14	Fuel ..	3.84	5.18	8.20	14.79	8.80
15	Rent ..	3.75	6.01	9.64	22.18	11.54
16	Clothing ..	2.48	4.12	7.22	20.77	9.58
17	Recreation ..	0.04	0.36	1.03	3.53	1.43
18	Pansupari ..	1.35	0.91	1.27	1.05	1.10
19	Beedi ..	0.41	1.71	2.21	2.01	1.93
20	Medical care ..	..	1.57	2.55	6.94	3.30
21	Education ..	0.23	1.02	2.04	12.76	4.46
	Total expenditure ..	52.93	93.53	151.77	318.95	172.73

Table 4.4 below gives the percentage distribution of the expenditure in broad expenditure groups according to sub groups of expenditure :

TABLE 4.4
Percentage distribution of expenditure according to broad expenditure groups

Expenditure group	Food	Housing	Fuel and light	Clothing	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6
Below Rs. 60 ..	69.05	8.56	7.26	7.10	8.03
Rs. 60-120 ..	69.03	8.15	5.54	6.63	10.65
Rs. 121-210 ..	67.67	8.49	5.40	6.99	11.45
Above Rs. 210 ..	58.95	8.87	4.64	8.70	18.84
All levels ..	63.80	8.64	5.09	7.76	14.71

(3) *Weighting Diagram*.—The weights of all items that go into the household expenditure group-wise, are given in the following tables. For the construction of the weighting diagram, the total consumption is divided into five major groups as shown below: (i) Food (ii) Fuel and Light (iii) Housing (iv) Clothing and (v) Miscellaneous.

In the case of articles, which show the same trend in prices, the weights are added together as in the case of dhoti (handloom, cotton and silk) saree (handloom, mill and silk) etc.

TABLE 4.5
Group weights

Items (1)	Weight (2)
1. Food	63.80
2. Fuel and light	5.09
3. Housing	8.64
4. Clothing	7.76
5. Miscellaneous	14.71
Total	100.00

TABLE 4.6
Sub-group weights
(a) FOOD GROUP

Items (1)	Weight (2)
1. Rice	30.66
2. Wheat	9.20
3. Tapioca	5.17
4. Greengram	0.89
5. Blackgram	0.47
6. Bengalgram	0.12
7. Dhall	0.81
8. Green vegetables	1.19
9. Leafy vegetables	1.08
10. Tubers	1.40
11. Meat	2.45
12. Fish (fresh)	6.41
13. Fish (dry)	0.11
14. Eggs	0.76
15. Coconut oil	3.38
16. Gingelly oil	1.70
17. Groundnut oil	0.42
18. Vanaspathi	0.22
19. Milk	5.55
20. Milk products	0.51

<i>Items</i> (1)		<i>Weight</i> (2)
21. Fruits	..	0.97
22. Salt	..	0.19
23. Chillies (dry)	..	2.71
24. Coconuts	..	6.65
25. Tamarind	..	0.63
26. Onions	..	0.54
27. Condiments	..	0.96
28. Sugar	..	2.47
29. Molasses	..	1.11
30. Tea	..	0.73
31. Coffee powder	..	1.14
32. Meals	..	3.43
33. Light refreshments	..	5.97
Total	..	100.00

(b) FUEL AND LIGHT

<i>Items</i> (1)		<i>Weight</i> (2)
1. Fuel	..	63.07
2. Match Box	..	3.75
3. Kerosene	..	13.18
4. Other items	..	20.00
Total	..	100.00

(c) HOUSING

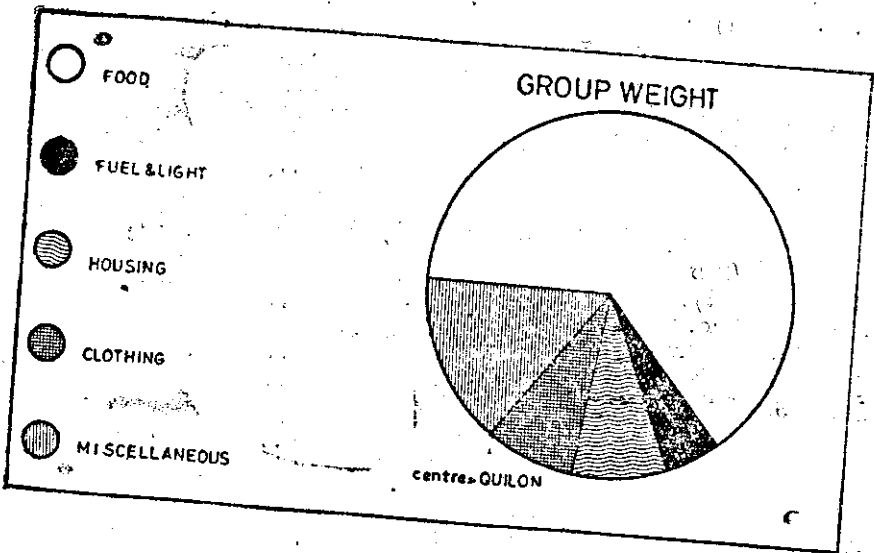
<i>Items</i> (1)		<i>Weight</i> (2)
1. Rent	..	77.35
2. Furniture and other durable consumer goods	..	9.78
3. Other housing expenditure	..	12.87
Total	..	100.00

(d) CLOTHING

<i>Items</i> (1)		<i>Weight</i> (2)
1. Dhothi	..	29.10
2. Saree	..	14.78
3. Shirting	..	16.72
4. Blouse and frocks	..	11.19
5. Laundry and washerman	..	13.58
6. Washing soap	..	8.81
7. Tailoring	..	5.82
Total	..	100.00

(e) MISCELLANEOUS

Items (1)	Weight (2)
1. Footwear	1.26
2. Toilet goods	6.50
3. Barber and shaving requirements	11.02
4. Recreation	5.63
5. Betel leaves	1.14
6. Arecanuts	1.89
7. Tobacco	1.30
8. Beedi and intoxicants	13.11
9. Newspaper	2.01
10. Travel	11.10
11. Medical care	12.99
12. Education	17.56
13. Others	14.49
Total	<u>100.00</u>



3. Punalur

1. Punalur, the Headquarters of Pathanapuram Taluk is situated at 46 km. from Quilon on the Quilon—Shenkottah Railway line. The Punalur Panchayat which consists of 12 wards has an area of 34.34 sq. km. and a population of 32999 was recorded in the 1961 Census.

The two important industrial establishments at Punalur are the Punalur Paper Mills and the Travancore Plywood Industries. The paper mill is one of the oldest paper producing units in Asia. The principal raw material for this industry, viz. etta reed is in good supply in this area. The plywood factory produces high class tea-chest panels, commercial panels, decorative panels, flush doors, etc. Punalur is the most important trading centre for pineapple in the State. Pineapple grown extensively in the region is largely exported from this centre. There are a large number of rubber estates around this place.

Population.—The population of Punalur town as per the 1961 Census was 25031. The following table gives the population of Punalur town from 1921 onwards:

TABLE No. 1.1

Year	Population
1921	6442
1931	8442
1941	12249
1951	18995
1961	25031

II. FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

(i) *Family size.*—At this centre 300 working class households were selected for detailed enquiry from all the wards of the Panchayat. The average household size was found to be 6.24. The percentage distribution of families in the different size groups is given in the following table:

TABLE 2.1

Distribution of families by family size

Family size	Percentage of families to total
One	1.0
Two and three	11.3
Four and five	27.7
Six and seven	30.7
Above seven	29.3
Total	100.0

Sixty per cent of families consisted of six or more members.

(ii) *Sex and marital status.*—Information on sex and marital status of the persons in the selected working class families is given in the subjoined table:

TABLE 2.2
Percentage distribution of persons by sex and marital status

Sex and marital status	Percentages		
	Persons	Males	Females
Unmarried	62.2	65.4	58.8
Married	33.4	32.5	34.4
Widowed	3.8	1.9	5.8
Divorced	0.5	0.2	0.9
Separated	0.1	..	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Among the selected working class households the sex ratio was 947. The sex ratio as per 1961 Census was 959.

(iii) *Education.*—(1) General education.—The following table gives the general educational status of the members of the selected working class households:

TABLE 2.3
Percentage distribution of persons according to levels of literacy

General educational status	Percentage distribution of persons according to sex		
	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Illiterate	30.3	25.1	35.7
Literate but below Primary	38.4	40.6	36.2
Primary	18.4	20.1	16.8
Middle or Upper Primary	8.8	9.2	8.4
S.S.L.C	3.4	4.0	2.6
Pre-University or Pre-Degree	0.4	0.6	0.1
Graduate	0.3	0.4	0.2
Postgraduate	..	..	..
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Nearly 70 per cent of the working class population in the selected households were literate.

2. *Technical education.*—Table 2.4 gives the percentage distribution of the persons in the selected working class households according to technical education:

TABLE 2.4

Distribution of Persons by Sex and Technical Education

Technical Educational Standard	Distribution of persons			Percentage distribution to total
	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
I. No Technical Education ..	1869	961	908	99.8
II. Diploma or Certificate Holders in—				
1. Engineering ..	..	..	..	..
2. Medicines ..	..	..	..	..
3. Others ..	1	..	1	0.1
III. Degree holders in—				
1. Engineering ..	..	..	..	..
2. Medicines ..	..	..	..	..
3. Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..
4. Veterinary ..	..	..	..	..
5. Others ..	1	..	1	0.1
Total ..	1871	961	910	100.0

Among this working class population in the selected households only 2 persons were found to possess any technical qualification. Incidentally both were found to be females.

TABLE 2.5

Percentage distribution of persons by sex and skill

Serial number	Skill	Percentage distribution to total	Percentage distribution		Total number of persons enumerated
			Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Typist, Stenographer	2.9	100.0	..	1
2	Fisherman	..	..	..	..
3	Miner, Quarrymen	..	..	..	..
4	Weaver	..	..	..	..
5	Tailor, cutter	5.7	50.0	50.0	2
6	Shoe maker, cobbler	..	..	..	..
7	Carpenter	8.6	100.0	..	3
8	Mason, Brick layer	..	..	..	..
9	Moulder	..	..	..	..
10	Machineman	..	..	..	..
11	Fitter, Dyemaker	5.7	100.0	..	2
12	Welder	2.9	100.0	..	1
13	Blacksmith	..	..	..	..
14	Goldsmith, Silversmith	2.9	100.0	..	1
15	Electrician	2.9	100.0	..	1
16	Motor mechanic, vehicle driver, tractor driver	37.0	100.0	..	13
17	Boatman	..	..	..	..
18	Potter	..	..	..	..
19	Nurse, Midwife	..	..	..	..
20	Basket maker	5.7	..	100.0	2
21	Toymaker	..	..	..	..
22	Brick maker	..	..	..	..
23	Book binder	..	..	..	..
24	Barber	..	..	..	..
25	Thatcher	..	..	..	..
26	Coir spinning	..	..	..	..
27	Ivory carving	..	..	..	..
28	Others	25.7	100.0	..	9
	Total	100.0	91.4	8.6	35

Motor mechanics and drivers of motor vehicles constituted 37 per cent of the skilled persons in the selected households.

(v) *Activity status.*—The following table gives the percentage distribution of the members by sex, age and activity status.

TABLE 2.6
Percentage distribution of the members by sex, age and activity status

Serial number	Activity status	Percentage									
		Persons			Males			Females			
		15- <60	Others	Total	15- <60	Others	Total	15- <60	Others	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	Employer
2	Employee ..	45.1	0.7	22.7	72.8	0.9	36.8	15.3	0.7	7.8	
3	Apprentice ..	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.7	..	0.2	0.1	
4	Self employed ..	1.9	0.3	1.1	2.3	0.6	1.5	1.6	..	0.8	
5	Unpaid family enterprise worker ..	0.8	..	0.4	0.2	..	0.1	1.3	..	0.7	
6	Unemployed ..	0.4	..	0.2	0.6	..	0.3	0.2	..	0.1	
7	Not in the Labour force ..	51.1	98.8	75.2	22.9	98.3	60.6	81.6	99.1	90.5	
	Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

The labour force participation as revealed from above was to the extent 25 per cent consisting of gainfully occupied and unemployed categories.

(vi) *Industry*.—The percentage distribution of men, women and children employed in each selected industry is given in the following table.

TABLE 2.7

Distribution of Employees (including paid apprentices) by Industry and other details

Serial number	Industry	Number of employees enumerated	Percentage of employees by sex				Average monthly income (Rs.) per employee from paid employment		
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rice mills, flour mills, dhall mills..	1	100.0	..	..	100.0	60.00	..	..
2	Plywood ..	3	100.0	..	..	100.0	92.67	..	..
3	Shops and Establishments ..	23	100.0	..	..	100.0	66.80	..	..
4	Printing Presses ..	1	100.0	..	..	100.0	70.00	..	..
5	Tanneries and leather manufacturing ..	1	100.0	..	..	100.0	60.00	..	..
6	Public Motor Transport ..	21	100.0	..	..	100.0	86.57	..	..
7	Beedi ..	7	100.0	..	..	100.0	59.28	..	..
8	Cigar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Bricks and Tiles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Cashew ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Plantations ..	79	79.7	19.0	1.3	100.0	49.81	29.80	9.00
12	Oil mills ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Timber ..	6	100.0	..	..	100.0	76.67	..	..
14	Chemicals ..	2	100.0	..	..	100.0	42.50	..	..
15	Textiles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Coir ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Sugar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Cement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Rayons ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Paper and pulp ..	67	92.5	7.5	..	100.0	164.63	117.00	..
21	Match industry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Others ..	215	76.3	23.3	0.4	100.0	45.86	29.76	8.00
	Total ..	426	83.1	16.4	0.5	100.0	72.45	36.00	8.50
	No. of employees ..	..	354	70	2	426	..	..	..

Of the total employees, 16 per cent were women. The average monthly income from paid employment of male employees was Rs. 72.45, the highest being Rs. 164.63 in "paper and pulp Industry". But in the case of female employees the average monthly income from paid employment was only Rs. 36 the highest being Rs. 117 in paper and pulp industry.

(viii) Occupation.—The following table gives the percentage distribution of employees by occupation and sex in the selected households and the average monthly income from paid employment.

TABLE 2.8—(cont.)

Sl. number	Occupation	No. of employees enumerated	Percentage of employees by sex				Average monthly income (Rs.) per employee from paid employment		
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19	Labourers (other classification) ..	49	69.4	28.6	2.0	100.0	58.18	16.07	8.00
20	Miscellaneous ..	139	90.6	9.4	..	100.0	106.78	85.38	..
	All occupations ..	426	83.1	16.4	0.5	100.0	72.45	36.00	8.50
	No. of employees enumerated ..	..	354	70	2	426	..	..	..

The average monthly income from paid employment for male employees was highest in the case of Furnace men, Rollers, etc., while that in the case of female employees, it was highest for miscellaneous occupations.

III. FAMILY INCOME

The average monthly income per family of the population surveyed was Rs. 129. The percentage distribution of the 300 selected families according to income-groups is given in the subjoined table.

TABLE 3.1

Distribution of households by monthly Family Income

<i>Monthly family income</i>		<i>Percentage distribution</i>
Less than	Rs. 30	..
„	Rs. 30- 60	9.0
„	Rs. 61- 90	25.4
„	Rs. 91-120	29.3
„	Rs. 121-150	18.3
„	Rs. 151-180	9.4
„	Rs. 181-210	3.3
Above	Rs. 210	5.3
Total ..		100.0

Eighty-two per cent of the working class families in this centre were having a monthly income of Rs. 150 or less. The modal family income group is Rs. 91-120.

IV. FAMILY EXPENDITURE

(1) *Per capita expenditure.*—The average monthly expenditure per family was Rs. 138.88. In the following table, the percentage distribution of households according to per capita monthly expenditure is given.

TABLE 4.1

Percentage distribution of households according to per capita monthly expenditure

No.	Per capita monthly expenditure		Percentage distribution of households	No. of families selected
(1)	Rs.		(3)	(4)
	(2)			
1.	Less than	10	3.0	9
2.	10 —	20	54.0	162
3.	21 —	30	21.3	64
4.	31 —	40	11.7	35
5.	41 —	50	4.0	12
6.	Above	50	6.0	18
Total			100.0	300

(2) *Monthly expenditure:*—The following statement shows the components of expenditure, the components being the major sub-groups. The households are categorised into four monthly expenditure groups.

TABLE 4.2

Monthly expenditure under different sub-groups (Rs.)

Monthly expenditure group	Food, beverages		Fuel and light		Housing and household requirements		Clothing		Miscellaneous		Total expenditure	
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7						
Below 60	37	55	5	44	2	82	2	98	5	98	54	77
60—120	62	17	7	32	5	68	4	39	12	88	92	44
121—210	108	00	7	90	9	18	8	63	27	91	161	62
Above 210	192	86	13	58	20	90	19	72	88	42	335	48

The average monthly expenditure for different expenditure groups on the various items per family is given in the following table:

TABLE 4.3
Monthly family expenditure on important items according to expenditure groups

Sl. No.	Item	Below Rs. 60	Rs. 60-120	Rs. 121-210	Above Rs. 210	All levels	
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Rice	15 54	25 24	39 28	54 10	32	61
2	Wheat	1 88	3 94	8 05	13 09	6	20
3	Tapioca (Raw)	5 96	5 06	8 02	9 05	6	54
4	Pulses	0 30	0 61	1 72	6 28	1	54
5	Vegetables	0 37	0 99	2 41	6 14	1	97
6	Mutton	..	0 04	0 64	3 68	0	60
7	Beef	..	0 29	0 75	1 19	0	54
8	Fish (Fresh)	..	3 44	4 52	5 92	4	02
9	Fish (Dry)	2 37	0 67	0 93	1 29	0	81
10	Oils and fats	1 80	3 39	7 13	19 15	6	17
11	Milk	0 30	0 94	3 05	15 77	3	09
12	Coconuts	1 51	3 00	6 65	14 24	5	32
13	Tea and Coffee	0 39	0 68	1 50	4 93	1	37
14	Fuel	3 86	5 43	5 40	8 72	5	67
15	Rent	2 08	4 13	7 31	16 15	6	34
16	Clothing	2 98	4 39	8 63	19 72	7	30
17	Pansupari	1 51	1 50	1 22	1 42	1	39
18	Beedi	2 26	2 51	2 50	2 20	2	47
19	Medical care	0 27	1 25	2 38	10 10	2	47
20	Eduction	0 53	1 99	5 79	24 83	5	47
	Total Expenditure	54 77	92 44	161 62	335 48	138	88

Table 4.4 below gives the percentage distribution of the expenditure in broad expenditure group according to sub-groups of expenditure.

TABLE 4.4
Percentage distribution of expenditure according to broad expenditure groups

Expenditure group	Food	Housing	Fuel and light	Clothing	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6
Below Rs. 60	68.56	5.15	9.93	5.44	10.92
Rs. 60 — Rs. 120	67.25	6.14	7.92	4.76	13.93
Rs. 121 — Rs. 210	66.82	5.68	4.89	5.34	17.27
Above Rs. 210	57.49	6.23	4.04	5.88	26.36
All levels	64.83	5.96	5.80	5.26	18.15

3. *Weighting diagram.*—The weights of all items that go into the household expenditure, group-wise are given in the following tables. For the construction of the weighting diagram the total consumption is divided into five major groups as shown below :

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (i) Food | (ii) Fuel and light |
| (iii) Housing | (iv) Clothing |
| (v) Miscellaneous | |

In the case of articles which show the same trend in prices, the weights are added together as in the case of dhoti (handloom, cotton, silk) saree (handloom, mill, silk) shirting (handloom, mill, silk) etc.

TABLE 4.5

Group weights

No.	Item	Weight
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Food	64.83
2.	Fuel and light	5.80
3.	Housing	5.96
4.	Clothing	5.26
5.	Miscellaneous	18.15
	..	100.00
	..	
	..	

TABLE 4.6

Sub-group weights

(a) FOOD GROUP

No.	Item	Weight
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Rice	36.22
2	Wheat	7.01
3	Tapioca	9.02
4	Greengram	0.66
5	Blackgram	0.34
6	Bengalgram	0.11
7	Dhall	0.60
8	Green vegetables	0.74
9	Leafy vegetables	0.71
10	Tubers	0.73
11	Meat	1.30
12	Fish (Fresh)	4.46
13	Fish (Dry)	0.90
14	Eggs	0.39
15	Coconut oil	4.09
16	Gingelly oil	1.83
17	Ground-nut oil	0.41
18	Vanaspathy	0.52
19	Milk	3.43

No. (1)	Item (2)	Weight (3)
20	Milk products	0.41
21	Fruits	1.68
22	Salt	0.24
23	Chillies	3.33
24	Coconuts	5.91
25	Tamarind	0.83
26	Onions	0.59
27	Condiments	1.96
28	Sugar	1.82
29	Molasses	1.62
30	Tea	0.61
31	Coffee	0.93
32	Meals	1.33
33	Light refreshments	5.27
		<hr/> 100.00 <hr/>

(b) FUEL AND LIGHT

Sl. No. (1)	Item (2)	Weight (3)
1	Fuel	70.35
2	Match box	6.08
3	Kerosene	15.63
4	Others	7.94
		<hr/> 100.00 <hr/>

(c) HOUSING

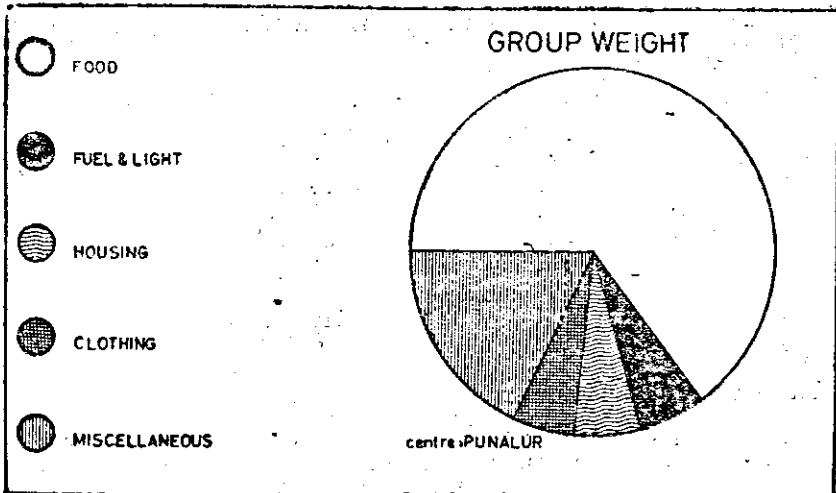
Sl. No. (1)	Item (2)	Weight (3)
1	Rent	76.66
2	Furniture and other durable consumer goods	5.93
3	Other housing expenditure	17.41
		<hr/> 100.00 <hr/>

(d) CLOTHING

No. (1)	Item (2)	Weight (3)
1	Dhothi	33.01
2	Saree	11.37
3	Shirting	17.40
4	Blouse and frocks	11.92
5	Laundry and washerman	8.77
6	Washing soap	11.23
7	Tailoring	6.30
		<hr/> 100.00 <hr/>

(e) MISCELLANEOUS

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>Weight</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Footwear ..	0.60
2	Toilet soap etc. ..	5.12
3	Barber and shaving require- ments ..	8.21
4	Recreation ..	2.22
5	Betel leaves ..	1.55
6	Arecanut ..	2.22
7	Tobacco ..	1.75
8	Beedi and Intoxicants ..	11.11
9	Newspaper ..	2.18
10	Travel ..	11.27
11	Medical care ..	9.80
12	Education ..	21.69
13	Others ..	22.28
		100.00



4. Alleppey

I. Alleppey town is the headquarters of Ambalapuzha Taluk and of Alleppey District. As the town is almost surrounded by sea and backwater and has a net work of canals, it is often called the "Venice of the East". The town was founded about 1762 by Raja Kesava Das. He managed to clear the jungle country on the coast, constructed canals and built three ships for trade and invited merchants from Bombay and Sind to settle down here. Alleppey has an all-the-year-round port, mainly due to the mud banks which accumulate off the coast.

Alleppey is an important centre for the coir mats and matting industry. Because it was the main centre for the coir mats and matting industry and collecting centre for spices and cocoanut products and a distributing centre for grains and pulses, cotton textiles and other consumer goods, Alleppey port used to handle 1,00,000 tonnes of cargo per annum prior to the last war. Now its commercial importance has slowly dwindled especially in the wake of the growth of the Cochin Port. The formation of the Alleppey District has in some measure arrested the decline of the Alleppey Town. 78 per cent of the registered coir factories of the State are located in this District. Coir industry, bell metal industry, oil mills and toddy tapping are the most important industries of this District. The recent trend has been for coir industry to get dispersed into rural areas as smaller units.

Population.—The population of the town as per the 1961 Census was 138,834. The density of population was 2,968 per Sq. kilometre.

The following table gives the population of Alleppey Town from 1901 onwards.

TABLE 1.1

Year	Population
1901	24,918
1911	25,665
1921	32,074
1931	43,838
1941	56,333
1951	116,278
1961	138,834

II. FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Alleppey is one of the major centres selected for the conduct of the survey. The twelve wards selected for the survey were : (1) Power House Ward (2) Alichery (3) Zilla Court Ward (4) Puthanangadi (5) Kallercode (6) Beach (7) Kottengkulangara (8) Komadi (9) Factory Ward (10) Thiruvampadi (11) Market Ward (12) Shertala Canal Road. From the 12 wards thus selected six hundred working class households were selected for detailed enquiry.

(i) *Size of the Family.*—The average household size in the selected families was 6.07 persons in this centre while the corresponding figure for the State is 6.19 for urban area.

The following table shows the percentage distribution of households selected in the various size groups.

TABLE 2.1

Distribution of families by family size

<i>Family Size</i>	<i>Percentage distribution to total</i>
One ..	0.8
Two and Three ..	11.5
Four and Five ..	31.2
Six and Seven ..	28.7
Above Seven ..	27.8
Total ..	100.0

At this centre there were 5 single member households among the selected families. Nearly 57 per cent. of the families consisted of six or more members.

(ii) *Sex and marital status*.—Information on sex and marital status of the persons in the selected working class families is given in the following table.

TABLE 2.2

Percentage distribution of persons by sex and marital status

<i>Sex and marital status</i>	<i>Percentages</i>		
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Unmarried ..	59.6	64.2	55.3
Married ..	33.5	33.7	33.3
Widowed ..	5.7	1.6	9.7
Divorced ..	0.3	0.1	0.4
Separated ..	0.9	0.4	1.3
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0

Among the selected households the sex ratio was found to be 1022.

(iii) *Education*.—The following tables give the distribution of members according to levels of literacy.

(i) *General Education*:

TABLE 2.3

Percentage distribution of persons according to levels of literacy

<i>General Educational Status</i>	<i>Percentage distribution by sex</i>		
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Illiterate ..	29.6	22.6	36.5
Literate but below primary ..	33.5	35.7	31.3
Primary ..	23.1	25.2	21.1

General Educational Status	Percentage distribution by sex		
	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Middle or Upper Primary..	9.7	11.3	8.0
S.S.L.C. ..	3.2	4.1	2.4
Pre-University or Pre-Degree ..	0.5	0.7	0.4
Graduate ..	0.3	0.3	0.3
Post Graduate ..	0.1	0.1	..
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0

From the above table, it can be seen that 70 per cent of the members of the selected working class households are literate.

(ii) *Technical Education.*—Table 2.4 gives the percentage distribution of the persons in the selected working class households according to technical education.

TABLE 2.4

Technical Educational Standard	Distribution of persons			Percentage distribution to total
	Persons	Males	Females	
I. No technical education	3,606	1,777	1,829	98.9
II. Diploma or certificate holders in:—				
(i) Engineering ..	2	2	..	0.1
(ii) Medicine ..	5	4	1	0.1
(iii) Others ..	29	18	11	0.8
III. Degree holders in:—				
(i) Engineering ..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Medicine ..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Veterinary ..	..	..	..	..
(v) Others ..	2	1	1	0.1
Total ..	3,644	1,802	1,842	100.0

Among the population in the selected working class households at Alleppey, only, 1.1 per cent were found to possess technical qualification.

(iv) *Skill.*—The distribution of persons according to sex and skill of the households selected for detailed enumeration, is given in table 2.5.

TABLE 2.5

Percentage distribution of persons according to sex and skill

Skill	Percentage distribution to total	Percentage distribution		Total No. of persons enumerated
		Male	Female	
Typist, Stenographer ..	4.4	75.0	25.0	8
Fisherman ..	1.1	100.0	..	2
Miner, Quarryman ..	..	..	..	..
Weaver ..	3.9	100.0	..	7
Tailor, Cutter ..	4.4	87.5	12.5	8
Shoe-maker, Cobbler ..	0.6	100.0	..	1
Carpenter ..	1.7	100.0	..	3
Mason, Bricklayer ..	..	..	..	..
Moulder ..	..	..	..	..
Machineman ..	..	..	..	..
Fitter, Dye maker ..	1.1	50.0	50.0	2
Welder ..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmith ..	..	..	..	..
Goldsmith, Silversmith ..	2.8	100.0	..	5
Electrician ..	0.6	100.0	..	1
Motor Mechanic, Vehicle Driver, Tractor Driver ..	6.7	100.0	..	12
Boatman ..	3.9	100.0	..	7
Potter ..	..	..	..	..
Nurse, Midwife ..	1.1	..	100.0	2
Basket maker ..	..	..	..	..
Toy maker ..	..	..	..	..
Brick maker ..	..	..	..	..
Book binder ..	0.6	100.0	..	1
Barber ..	..	..	..	..
Thatcher ..	..	..	..	..
Coir spinning ..	64.3	4.3	95.7	116
Ivory carving ..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	2.8	80.0	20.0	5
Total ..	100.0	34.4	65.6	180

Coir spinners constitute 64 per cent of the skilled persons in the selected working class families.

(v) *Activity Status*.—The following table gives the percentage distribution of the members of the selected households by sex, age and activity status.

TABLE 2.6
Percentage distribution of members by sex, age and activity status

Activity status	Percentage								
	Persons			Males			Females		
	15- <60	Others	Total	15- <60	Others	Total	15- <60	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Employer ..	0.1	..	0.1	0.2	..	0.1	..	..	..
2. Employee ..	41.7	2.4	23.0	73.5	3.8	40.3	10.8	0.9	6.1
3. Apprentice ..	0.4	..	0.2	0.7	..	0.4	..	..	..
4. Self employed ..	9.9	1.3	5.8	1.5	0.4	0.9	18.1	2.2	10.5
5. Unpaid family enterprise worker ..	0.4	Negligible	0.2	0.1	..	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4
6. Unemployed ..	3.0	0.1	1.6	5.5	0.1	2.9	0.5	0.1	0.3
7. Not in the labour force ..	44.5	96.2	69.1	18.5	95.7	55.3	70.0	96.7	82.7
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Among the persons enumerated, the labour force participation consisting of gainfully occupied and unemployed categories was to the extent of 31 per cent.

(vi) *Industry*.—The percentage distribution of men, women and children employed in each selected industry is given in the subjoined table.

TABLE 2.7
Distribution of employees (including paid apprentices) by industry and other details

Serial Number	Industry	No. of employees enumerated	Percentage of employees by sex				Average monthly income per employee (Rs.) from paid employment		
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rice Mills, Flour Mills and Dhall Mills ..	4	100.0	..	..	100.0	56.25	..	..
2	Plywood ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Shops and Establishments ..	132	94.7	4.5	0.8	100.0	77.02	43.00	30.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	Printing Presses ..	3	100.0	..	..	100.0	70.00	..	..
5	Tanneries and leather manufactory..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Public Motor Transport ..	47	97.9	2.1	..	100.0	99.43	102.00	..
7	Beedi ..	35	100.0	..	..	100.0	53.91	..	..
8	Cigar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Tiles and Bricks ..	1	100.0	..	..	100.0	150.00	..	..
10	Cashew ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Plantations ..	7	28.6	71.4	..	100.0	60.00	54.60	..
12	Oil Mills ..	23	100.0	..	..	100.0	86.09	..	..
13	Timber ..	16	100.0	..	..	100.0	88.50	..	..
14	Chemicals ..	1	100.0	..	..	100.0	50.00	..	..
15	Textiles ..	8	75.0	25.0	..	100.0	103.33	55.00	..
16	Coir ..	269	84.8	14.9	0.3	100.0	80.39	34.55	10.00
17	Sugar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Cement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Rayons ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Paper and Pulp ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Match Industry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Others ..	296	80.1	18.9	1.0	100.0	76.86	51.43	21.00
	Total ..	842	86.3	13.1	0.6	100.0	78.96	45.50	20.60
	No. of Employees ..		727	110	5	842	..	..	..

Among the employees 13 per cent were women and only less than 1 per cent were children. The average monthly income of male employees from paid employment was Rs. 78.96. In the case of female employees the average monthly income from paid employment was only Rs. 45.50. The average monthly income of children was only Rs. 20.60.

(vii) Occupation.—The following table gives the percentage distribution of employees by occupation and sex among the selected households and the average monthly income from paid employment.

TABLE 2.8
Distribution of employees (including paid apprentices) by occupation and other details

Serial Number	Occupation	No. of employees enumerated	Percentage of employees by sex				Average monthly income from paid employment (Rs.)		
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Pluckers in Tea Estates ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Tappers in Rubber Estates ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Other Plantation labourers ..	5	100.0	..	..	100.0	89.20	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	Agricultural labourers	59	67.8	32.2	..	100.0	60.00	28.05	..
5	Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and related metal making and treating workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Tool makers, machinists, plumbers, welders, platers and related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Spinners, weavers knitters, Dyers and related workers	11	100.0	..	..	100.0	85.45	..	..
8	Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay formers and related workers	1	..	100.0	..	100.0	..	30.00	..
9	Carpet makers and finishers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Coir spinners	186	84.4	15.1	0.5	100.0	54.05	29.00	10.00
11	Millers, Pounders, Huskers and Parchers, Grains and related food workers	12	100.0	..	..	100.0	67.50	..	..
12	Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book Binders and related workers	3	100.0	..	..	100.0	70.00	..	..
13	Miners, Quarrymen and related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Engaged in cashewshelling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Engaged in cashew peeling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Engaged in other jobs related to cashew industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Chemical and related process workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Ivory workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Labourers (other classification)	122	86.1	13.9	..	100.0	56.54	27.65	..
20	Miscellaneous	443	88.9	10.2	0.9	100.0	96.89	70.22	23.25
	All Occupations	842	86.3	13.1	0.6	100.0	78.96	45.50	20.60
	No. of employees enumerated	..	727	110	5	842	..	..	..

The average monthly income from paid employment for male as well as female employees was highest in the case of "Miscellaneous" occupations.

III. FAMILY INCOME

The average monthly income per family was found to be Rs. 132: The percentage distribution of all the selected households according to income group is given in the following table.

TABLE 3.1

Distribution of households by monthly family income

<i>Monthly family income</i>	<i>Percentage distribution to total</i>
Less than Rs. 30	7.9
Rs. 30 to Rs. 60	27.3
Rs. 61 to Rs. 90	25.0
Rs. 91 to Rs. 120	16.3
Rs. 121 to Rs. 150	9.5
Rs. 151 to Rs. 180	3.2
Rs. 181 to Rs. 210	10.8
Above Rs. 210	
Total ..	100.0

77 per cent of the total working class families selected have only an average monthly income of Rs. 150 or below. The modal family income group is Rs. 61—90.

IV. FAMILY EXPENDITURE

(1) *Per capita expenditure.*—The average monthly expenditure per family was Rs. 131.01. In the present enquiry, a study on the per capita expenditure was also conducted. The percentage distribution of households according to per capita monthly expenditure is given in the following table.

TABLE 4.1

Percentage distribution of households according to per capita monthly expenditure

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Per capita monthly expenditure (Rs.)</i>	<i>Percentage distribution of households</i>	<i>No. of families in the class interval</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Less than 10	3.5	21
2.	10—20	51.8	311
3.	21—30	25.0	150
4.	31—40	7.8	47
5.	41—50	4.7	28
6.	Above 50	7.2	43
Total ..		100.0	600

(2) *Monthly Expenditure:*—The following statement shows the average monthly family expenditure on the five major groups detailed above. The households were classified into 4 monthly expenditure groups.

TABLE 4.2
Monthly Expenditure under different sub-groups (Rs.)

Monthly expenditure groups	Food, beverages, etc.	Fuel and Light	Housing and household requirements	Clothing	Miscellaneous	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Below Rs. 60	34.99	4.60	4.71	3.24	5.21	52.75
Rs. 60—Rs. 120	60.52	6.42	8.66	5.90	10.21	91.71
Rs. 121—Rs. 210	98.31	8.39	14.41	10.48	19.49	151.08
Above Rs. 210	178.30	14.49	37.49	25.90	49.87	306.05
All	83.54	7.80	13.31	9.31	17.05	131.01

The average monthly expenditure for different expenditure groups on some of the important items per family is given in the following table.

TABLE 4.3
Monthly family expenditure on important items according to expenditure groups (Rs.)

Sl. No.	Items	Below Rs. 60	Rs. 60-120	Rs. 121-210	Above Rs. 210	All levels
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Rice	13.20	21.12	32.39	44.06	26.66
2	Wheat	4.05	7.45	11.07	11.97	8.89
3	Tapioca	1.17	1.91	1.96	1.22	1.82
4	Pulses	0.10	0.51	1.30	5.54	1.28
5	Vegetables	0.44	1.30	2.71	7.95	2.40
6	Mutton	0.08	0.09	0.48	4.15	0.64
7	Beef	0.12	0.23	0.75	2.59	0.64
8	Fish	2.60	3.91	5.39	6.91	4.62
9	Oils and Fats	2.08	3.49	6.05	13.88	5.33
10	Milk	0.20	0.87	2.89	17.88	3.27
11	Coconuts	1.40	2.35	4.40	9.70	3.72
12	Chillies (dry)	1.13	1.86	2.66	3.97	2.30
13	Tea and Coffee	0.76	1.23	1.97	5.25	1.88
14	Fuel	2.63	4.15	5.64	8.67	5.02
15	Rent	3.98	7.02	11.90	28.78	10.70
16	Clothing	2.44	4.29	7.72	20.09	6.93
17	Recreation	0.20	0.42	0.96	2.40	0.78
18	Pansupari	1.11	1.27	1.40	1.47	1.33
19	Beedi	1.17	2.24	2.61	1.84	2.25
20	Medical care	0.16	0.76	1.90	7.52	1.80
21	Education	0.26	1.27	3.16	9.03	2.63
	Total Expenditure	52.75	91.71	151.08	306.05	131.01

The following table gives the percentage distribution of expenditure in broad expenditure groups according to sub-groups of expenditure.

TABLE 4.4
Percentage distribution of expenditure according
to broad expenditure groups

Expenditure group	Food	Housing	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Miscella- neous
Below Rs. 60 ..	66.33	8.93	8.72	6.14	9.88
Rs. 60—120 ..	65.99	9.44	7.01	6.43	11.13
Rs. 121—210 ..	65.08	9.54	5.55	6.93	12.90
Above Rs. 210 ..	58.26	12.25	4.73	8.46	16.30
All levels ..	63.77	10.16	5.95	7.11	13.01

(3) *Weighting diagram.*—The weights of all items under household expenditure group-wise, are given in the following tables. For the construction of the weighting diagram, the total consumption is divided into five major groups as shown below:

- (i) Food
- (ii) Fuel and light
- (iii) Housing
- (iv) Clothing
- (v) Miscellaneous

In the case of articles which show the same trend in prices, viz. Dhothi (handloom, cotton and silk), Saree (handloom, mill and silk), etc. the weights are grouped together.

TABLE 4.5
Group Weights

No.	Item	Weight
1.	Food ..	63.77
2.	Fuel and Light ..	5.95
3.	Housing ..	10.16
4.	Clothing ..	7.11
5.	Miscellaneous ..	13.01
Total ..		100.00

TABLE 4.6
Sub-group Weights
(a) FOOD GROUP

No.	Item	Weight
1.	Rice ..	31.90
2.	Wheat ..	11.50
3.	Tapioca ..	2.18
4.	Greengram ..	0.59
5.	Blackgram ..	0.22
6.	Bengalgram ..	0.08

<i>No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Weight</i>
7	Dhall	0.64
8	Green Vegetables	1.48
9	Leafy Vegetables	0.57
10	Tubers	0.83
11	Meat	1.73
12	Fish Fresh	4.86
13	Fish Dry	0.67
14	Eggs	0.63
15	Cocoanut Oil	4.28
16	Gingelly Oil	1.56
17	Groundnut Oil	0.12
18	Vanaspathy	0.42
19	Milk	3.92
20	Milk Products	0.32
21	Fruits	0.81
22	Salt	0.26
23	Chillies (dry)	2.75
24	Cocoanuts	4.45
25	Tamarind	0.38
26	Onions	0.59
27	Condiments	1.70
28	Sugar	2.35
29	Molasses (Palmgur)	3.56
30	Tea	1.41
31	Coffee powder	0.84
32	Meals	4.36
33	Light refreshments	8.04
	Total	100.00

(b) FUEL AND LIGHT

<i>No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Weight</i>
1	Fuel	64.36
2	Match Box	4.10
3	Kerosene	18.33
4	Others	13.21
	Total	100.00

(c) HOUSING

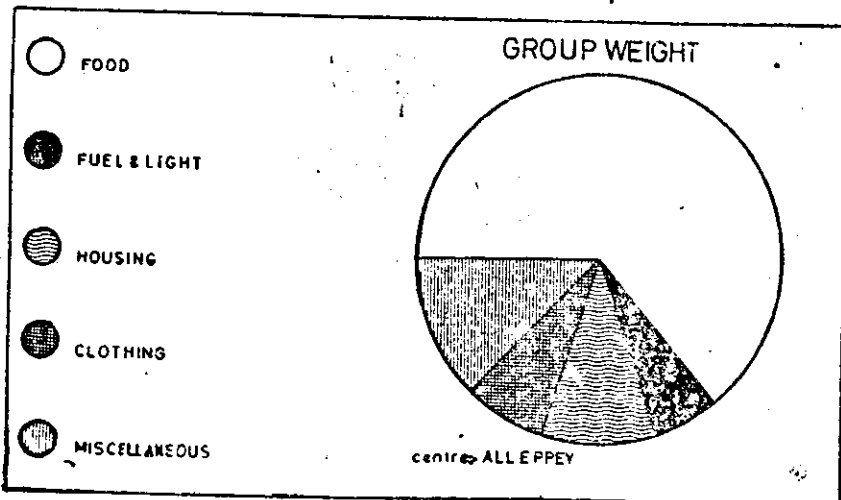
<i>No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Weight</i>
1	Rent	80.39
2	Furniture and other durable consumer goods	4.81
3	Other housing expenditure	14.80
	Total	100.00

(d) CLOTHING

No.	Item	Weight
1	Dhothi	37.17
2	Sari	7.84
3	Shirting	16.54
4	Blouse and Frocks	13.64
5	Laundry and Washerman	5.05
6	Washing Soap	11.17
7	Tailoring	8.59
Total		100.00

(c) MISCELLANEOUS

No.	Item	Weight
1	Footwear	0.94
2	Toilet Soap etc.	5.92
3	Barber and Shaving require- ments	11.26
4	Recreation	4.58
5	Betel leaves	1.76
6	Arecanuts	3.93
7	Tobacco	2.11
8	Beedi and intoxicants	21.52
9	Newspaper	2.52
10	Travel	6.92
11	Medical care	10.56
12	Education	15.43
13	Others	12.55
Total		100.00



5. Kottayam

I. Kottayam, the headquarters of the present Kottayam District of the State has a glorious past in the History of the former princely State of Travancore. Monuments like Thalikota Temple of the Thekkumkur Rajas, the ancient Mosque at Thazhathangadi which served as a pioneer in the West coast, the Jacobite church called Valiapally which treasures the old Persian Cross brought from Iran in 1550 A.D., the Cheriapally where the Nestorian Bishops used to visit during the 16th and 17th centuries etc., still survive in this town. The famous ancient Thirunakkara Temple is also situated in this town. The first Malayalam Printing Press established during 1821 by Benjamin Baily paved the way for journalistic enterprises in this town and now this place occupies a unique position in the field of journalism and Book Industry.

The district consists of the three natural divisions, viz., low land, midland and highland. The soil is fertile and there is luxuriant vegetation the main crops of the low land and midland being paddy, coconut, pepper, ginger, rubber, etc. The eastern border of the district constitutes hilly tracts leading to the Western Ghats. Tea, coffee, rubber and cardamom plantations abound in the high ranges.

There are a number of tea factories and rubber factories in this district. A number of printing and binding industries are also located in and around the Kottayam town. The only Cement Factory of Kerala is located here. Crushing of copra, Retreading and vulcanising of tyres, Saw mills and Timber mills, Automobile repairs etc., are some of the other important industries of this place.

The population of Kottayam town as per the 1961 Census was 52,685 of which 26,850 were males and 25,835 females. The density of population in this town was 3,390 per sq. km. The following table shows the population of Kottayam town from 1901 onwards.

TABLE 1.1

Year	Population
1901	17,552
1911	15,141
1921	18,833
1931	25,236
1941	33,364
1951	44,204
1961	52,685

II. FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

From this centre 12 wards were randomly selected. They were:

1. Thazhathangadi South
2. Muttambalam
3. Kurisupally
4. M. D. Seminary
5. Temple ward
6. Velloor East

7. Nagampadam
8. Manganam West
9. Pazhayaseminary
10. Kodimatha
11. Manganam East and
12. Velloor West.

From the 12 wards thus selected 300 working class households were selected for detailed enumeration.

The average household size in the selected families was 6.18 persons.

The following table gives the percentage distribution of households selected in the various size groups.

TABLE 2.1

Distribution of families by family size

<i>Family size</i>	<i>Percentage distribution to total</i>	
One	..	0.7
Two and three	..	8.3
Four and five	..	29.3
Six and seven	..	37.7
Above seven	..	24.0
Total	..	100.0

There were two single-member households in the selected families. Nearly 62 per cent of the families consisted of six or more members.

(ii) *Sex and Marital Status.*—The following table gives the sex and marital status of the persons in the selected working class households.

TABLE 2.2

Percentage distribution of persons by sex and marital status

<i>Sex and marital status</i>	<i>Percentage</i>		
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Unmarried	57.4	61.8	53.2
Married	36.9	36.1	37.7
Widowed	5.2	1.8	8.6
Divorced	0.3	0.2	0.3
Separated	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Among the selected households the sex ratio was found to be 990. The sex ratio for this town as per 1961 Census was 962.

(iii) *Education.*—The following tables give the distribution of members according to levels of literacy.

TABLE 2.3

(1) *General Education*

Percentage distribution of persons according to levels of literacy

General educational status (1)	Percentage distribution by sex		
	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)
Illiterate ..	22.6	20.8	24.3
Literate but below primary ..	35.1	32.8	37.5
Primary ..	25.5	27.1	24.0
Middle or Upper Primary ..	10.6	11.2	10.0
S.S.L.C. ..	4.5	5.8	3.3
Pre-University or Pre-Degree ..	1.3	1.7	0.8
Graduate ..	0.4	0.6	0.1
Post-graduate ..	..	..	..
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0

It is seen from the above that nearly 77 per cent of the working class population in the selected households were literate.

(2) *Technical Education.*—Table 2.4 below gives the percentage distribution of the persons in the selected households according to technical education.

TABLE 2.4

Distribution of persons by sex and technical education

Technical Educational status (1)	Distribution of persons			Percentage to total (5)
	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	
I. No technical education ..	1823	907	916	98.4
II. Diploma or certificate holders in—				
1. Engineering ..	2	2	..	0.1
2. Medicine ..	..	..	..	..
3. Others ..	26	21	5	1.4
III. Degree holders in—				
1. Engineering ..	..	..	..	..
2. Medicine ..	..	..	..	..
3. Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..
4. Veterinary ..	..	..	..	..
5. Others ..	2	1	1	0.1
Total ..	1853	931	922	100.0

Among the working class population in the selected households only 1.6 per cent were found to possess any technical qualification.

TABLE 2.5

(iv) Skill.*

Percentage distribution of persons by sex and skill

Skill	Percentage distribution to total	Percentage distribution		Total No. of persons enumerated
		Male	Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Typist,				
Stenographer ..	6.8	75.0	25.0	4
2. Fisherman ..	..	..	..	..
3. Miner,				
Quarryman ..	..	..	..	..
4. Weaver ..	..	..	..	..
5. Tailor, cutter ..	..	..	..	..
6. Shoemaker,				
Cobbler ..	5.1	100.0	..	3
7. Carpenter ..	6.8	100.0	..	4
8. Mason, Bricklayer..	..	..	..	..
9. Moulder ..	..	..	..	..
10. Machineman ..	..	..	..	..
11. Fitter, Dyemaker..	13.5	100.0	..	8
12. Welder ..	..	..	..	..
13. Blacksmith ..	..	..	..	..
14. Goldsmith,				
Silversmith ..	..	..	..	..
15. Electrician ..	3.4	100.0	..	2
16. Motor mechanic				
Vehicle Driver,				
Tractor Driver ..	40.7	100.0	..	24
17. Boatman ..	..	..	..	..
18. Potter ..	..	..	..	..
19. Nurse, Midwife ..	..	..	..	..
20. Basket-maker ..	1.7	100.0	..	1
21. Toy-maker ..	..	..	..	..
22. Brick-maker ..	..	..	..	..
23. Book binder ..	1.7	100.0	..	1
24. Barber ..	..	..	..	..
25. Thatcher ..	..	..	..	..
26. Coir spinning ..	..	..	..	..
27. Ivory carving ..	1.7	100.0	..	1
28. Others ..	18.6	90.9	9.1	11
Total	100.0	96.6	3.4	59

Motor mechanics and drivers of motor vehicles constitute about 41 per cent of the skilled persons in the selected working class households.

(v) Activity Status.—Data on activity status of all the members in the selected households are given in the following table:

TABLE 2.6

Percentage distribution of the persons by sex, age and activity status

Activity status	Percentage									
	Persons			Males			Females			
	15 < 60	Others	Total	15 < 60	Others	Total	15 < 60	Others	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1. Employer
2. Employee ..	43.2	1.9	23.5	73.5	3.6	39.8	13.5	..	6.9	
3. Apprentice ..	0.9	..	0.5	1.7	..	0.9	..	..	..
4. Self employed..	2.8	0.2	1.6	1.7	0.4	1.3	3.6	..	2.0	
5. Unpaid family enterprise worker ..	0.1	..	Negli- gible	..	..	..	0.2	..	0.1
6. Unemployed ..	5.2	0.1	2.7	6.6	..	3.4	3.6	0.2	2.1	
7. Not in the labour force ..	47.8	97.8	71.7	16.5	96.0	54.6	79.1	99.8	88.9	
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Among the persons enumerated the labour force participation consisting of gainfully occupied and unemployed categories was to the extent of 28 per cent.

(vi) *Industry.*—The percentage distribution of men, women and children employed in each selected industry is given in the sub-joined table:

TABLE 2.7

Distribution of employees (including paid apprentices) by industry and other details

Industry	No. of employees enumerated	Percentage of employees by sex				Average monthly income (Rs.) from paid employment per employee		
		Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Rice mill, flour mill, dhall mill ..	1	100.0	..	..	100.0	15.00	..	..
2. Plywood ..	7	100.0	..	..	100.0	122.86	..	..
3. Shops and establishments..	34	100.0	..	..	100.0	108.76	..	..
4. Printing Presses ..	27	100.0	..	..	100.0	136.56	..	..

Industry	No. of employees enumerated	Percentage of employees by sex				Average monthly income (Rs.) from paid employment per employee		
		Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5. Tanneries and leather manufacturing ..	4	100.0	..	..	100.0	115.50	..	..
6. Public motor transport ..	38	100.0	..	..	100.0	119.50	..	..
7. Beedi ..	14	100.0	..	..	100.0	67.64	..	..
8. Cigar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Bricks and Tiles ..	1	100.0	..	..	100.0	250.00	..	..
10. Cashew ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Plantations ..	4	100.0	..	..	100.0	152.50	..	..
12. Oil mills ..	5	100.0	..	..	100.0	76.00	..	..
13. Timber ..	7	100.0	..	..	100.0	97.86	..	..
14. Chemicals ..	2	100.0	..	..	100.0	280.00	..	..
15. Textiles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Coir ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Sugar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Cement ..	4	100.0	..	..	100.0	228.75	..	..
19. Rayons ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Paper and pulp ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Match Industry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Others ..	290	77.9	22.1	..	100.0	80.92	26.80	..
Total ..	438	85.4	14.6	..	100.0	95.98	26.80	..
No. of employees ..	..	374	64	..	438	..	..	..

Of the total employees, nearly 15 per cent were women. The average monthly income of male employees from paid employment was Rs. 95.98, the highest being Rs. 280 in chemical industry. In the case of female employees, the average monthly income from paid employment was only Rs. 26.80.

(vii) *Occupation.*—The following table gives the percentage distribution of employees by occupation and sex among the selected households and the average monthly income from paid employment.

Occupation	Number of employees enumerated	Percentage of employees by sex				Average monthly income (Rs.) from paid employment		
		Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16. Engaged in other jobs related to cashew industry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Chemicals and related process workers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Ivory workers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Labourers (other classification) ..	42	95.2	4.8	..	100.0	69.15	37.50	..
20. Miscellaneous ..	213	93.9	6.1	..	100.0	116.16	37.92	..
All occupations ..	438	85.4	14.6	..	100.0	95.98	26.80	..
No. of employees enumerated ..	..	374	64	..	438	..	..	..

The average monthly income from paid employment for male employees was highest in the case of furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders and related metal workers.

III. FAMILY INCOME

The average monthly income per family was found to be Rs. 154. The percentage distribution of all the selected households according to income group is given in the following table:

TABLE 3.1

Distribution of households by monthly family income

Monthly family income	Percentage distribution to total
Less than Rs. 30	..
Rs. 30—60	2.7
Rs. 61—90	15.0
Rs. 91—120	25.7
Rs. 121—150	19.6
Rs. 151—180	12.0
Rs. 181—210	8.7
Above Rs. 210	16.3
Total	100.0

Sixty-three per cent of the total working class families selected have an average monthly income of Rs. 150 or below. The modal family income group is Rs. 91—120.

IV. FAMILY EXPENDITURE

(1) *Per capita expenditure.*—The average monthly expenditure per family of the population surveyed was Rs. 165·41. The following table gives the percentage distribution of the selected households according to per capita monthly expenditure:

TABLE 4.1

Percentage distribution of households according to per capita monthly expenditure

<i>Per capita monthly expenditure (Rs.)</i>	<i>Percentage distribution of households</i>	<i>No. of families in the class interval</i>
1. Less than 10	..	..
2. 10—20	27·7	83
3. 21—30	38·3	115
4. 31—40	20·0	60
5. 41—50	6·7	20
6. Above 50	7·3	22
Total	100·0	300

(2) *Monthly expenditure.*—The following statement shows the average monthly family expenditure on the five major groups described earlier. The households were classified into 4 monthly expenditure groups:

TABLE 4.2

Monthly expenditure under different sub-groups (Rs.)

Monthly expenditure groups	Food, beverages etc.	Fuel and light	Housing and household requirements	Clothing	Miscellaneous	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Below Rs. 60	31·70	4·49	4·57	1·69	3·83	46·28
Rs. 60—Rs. 120	71·92	7·12	9·21	6·23	11·98	106·46
Rs. 121—Rs. 210	102·05	8·67	13·19	9·89	22·57	156·37
Above Rs. 210	142·73	11·50	31·49	18·43	49·47	253·62
All levels	103·28	8·91	16·41	10·90	25·91	165·41

The average monthly expenditure for different expenditure groups on the various items per family is given in the following table:

TABLE 4.3

Monthly family expenditure on important items according to expenditure groups (Rs.)

Items	Below Rs. 60	Rs. 60 to Rs. 120	Rs. 121 to Rs. 210	Above Rs. 210	All levels
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Rice ..	9.81	25.93	32.06	42.28	32.69
2. Wheat ..	3.15	7.08	8.59	8.77	8.19
3. Tapioca (raw) ..	1.58	3.02	3.99	3.05	3.49
4. Pulses ..	0.05	0.64	1.85	3.38	1.88
5. Vegetables ..	0.53	2.39	4.30	6.64	4.40
6. Mutton ..	..	..	0.07	2.18	0.55
7. Beef ..	..	0.06	0.52	2.31	0.82
8. Fish ..	3.33	5.75	6.84	6.58	6.46
Oils and fats ..	1.50	3.66	5.31	9.07	5.72
10. Milk ..	..	0.71	3.02	10.43	4.15
11. Coconuts ..	1.67	3.17	5.89	8.91	5.87
12. Chillies (dry) ..	0.72	1.83	2.62	3.36	2.57
13. Tea and coffee ..	1.20	2.42	3.22	4.80	3.37
14. Fuel ..	4.49	7.12	8.67	11.50	8.91
15. Rent ..	4.00	7.01	10.68	26.90	13.51
16. Clothing ..	1.40	4.87	7.53	13.71	8.25
17. Recreation ..	..	0.51	1.22	3.21	1.50
18. Fansupari ..	2.37	1.92	2.26	1.66	2.05
19. Beedi ..	..	2.28	2.45	1.67	2.20
20. Medical care ..	1.00	0.63	1.99	3.79	2.06
21. Education ..	..	1.16	2.70	13.50	4.83
Total expenditure ..	46.28	106.46	156.37	253.62	165.41

The following table gives the percentage distribution of expenditure in broad expenditure groups according to sub-groups of expenditure:

TABLE 4.4

Percentage distribution of expenditure according to broad expenditure groups

Expenditure group	Food	Housing	Fuel and light	Clothing	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6
Below Rs. 60 ..	68.50	9.87	9.70	3.65	8.28
Rs. 60—Rs. 120 ..	67.56	8.65	6.69	5.85	11.25
Rs. 121—Rs. 210 ..	65.26	8.44	5.54	6.32	14.44
Above Rs. 210 ..	56.28	12.41	4.53	7.27	19.51
All levels ..	62.44	9.92	5.39	6.59	15.66

(3) *Weighting Diagram.*—The weights of all items that go into the household expenditure group-wise, are given in the following tables. For the construction of the weighting diagram the total consumption is divided into five major groups as shown below :

- (a) Food
- (b) Fuel and light
- (c) Housing
- (d) Clothing and
- (e) Miscellaneous.

In the case of articles which show the same trend in prices, viz. dhoti (handloom, cotton and silk), saree (handloom, mill and silk) etc., the weights are grouped together.

TABLE 4.5
Group weights

Item (1)	Weight (2)
1. Food	62.44
2. Fuel and light	5.39
3. Housing	9.92
4. Clothing	6.59
5. Miscellaneous	15.66
Total	100.00

TABLE 4.6
Sub-group weights
 (a) FOOD GROUP

<i>Item</i> (1)	<i>Weight</i> (2)
1. Rice	31.66
2. Wheat	8.25
3. Tapioca	4.22
4. Greengram	0.62
5. Blackgram	0.23
6. Bengalgram	0.06
7. Dhall	0.91
8. Green vegetables	2.55
9. Leafy vegetables	0.80
10. Tubers	0.91
11. Meat	1.43
12. Fish (fresh)	4.91
13. Fish (dry)	1.35
14. Eggs	0.49
15. Coconut oil	4.20
16. Gingelly oil	0.85
17. Groundnut oil	0.27
18. Vanaspathy	0.21
19. Milk	4.02
20. Milk products	0.58
21. Fruits	0.64
22. Salt	0.18
23. Chillies (dry)	2.49
24. Coconut	5.68
25. Tamarind	0.52
26. Onions	0.61
27. Condiments	1.44
28. Sugar	1.91
29. Molasses	2.15
30. Tea	0.15
31. Coffee powder	3.19
32. Meals	3.08
33. Light refreshments	9.44
Total	100.00

(b) FUEL AND LIGHT

<i>Item</i> (1)		<i>Weight</i> (2)
1. Fuel	..	74.52
2. Match box	..	2.92
3. Kerosene	..	12.23
4. Other items	..	10.33
		<hr/>
	Total ..	100.00
		<hr/>

(c) HOUSING

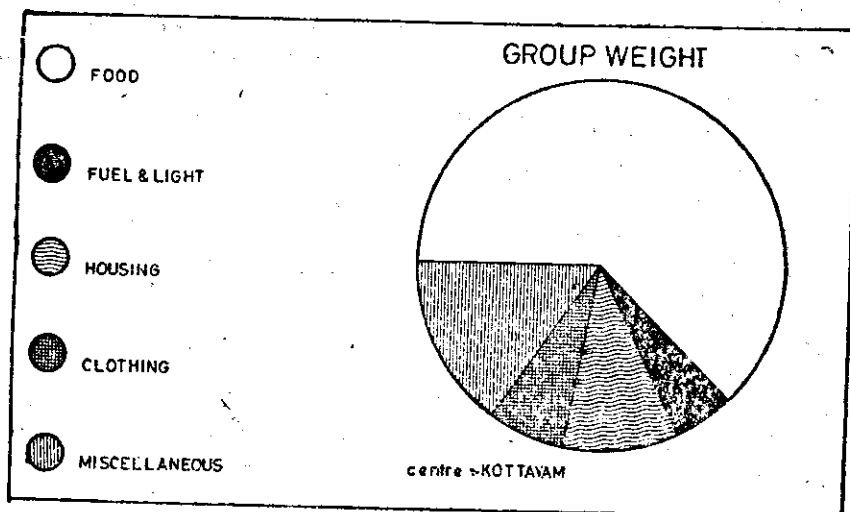
<i>Item</i> (1)		<i>Weight</i> (2)
1. Rent	..	82.33
2. Furniture and other durable consumer goods	..	5.67
3. Other housing expenditure	..	12.00
		<hr/>
	Total ..	100.00
		<hr/>

(d) CLOTHING

<i>Item</i> (1)		<i>Weight</i> (2)
1. Dhothi	..	35.42
2. Saree	..	10.37
3. Shirting	..	17.06
4. Blouse and frocks	..	12.84
5. Laundry and washerman	..	6.79
6. Washing soap	..	10.09
7. Tailoring	..	7.43
		<hr/>
	Total ..	100.00
		<hr/>

(e) MISCELLANEOUS

<i>Item</i> (1)	<i>Weight</i> (2)
1. Footwear ..	1.20
2. Toilet articles ..	5.36
3. Barber and shaving requirements ..	9.11
4. Recreation and amusement ..	5.79
5. Betel leaves ..	1.81
6. Arecanut ..	3.16
7. Tobacco ..	2.93
8. Beedi and intoxicants ..	23.16
9. Newspaper ..	3.28
10. Travel ..	9.03
11. Medical care ..	7.95
12. Education ..	18.64
13. Other miscellaneous expenditure ..	8.58
Total ..	100.00



6. Munnar

I. Munnar, situated in the Western Ghats at an elevation which varies from about 5000 to 7000 ft. above M.S.L. is in the midst of the plantation area of Deviculam Taluk of the Kottayam District. This place is also known as the Kannan Devan Hills or the High Range. The highest peak of the State—Anamudi (8841 ft.) is in the High Range. The well designed tea and cardamom estates of Munnar stretching on the long slopes of the mountain tracts give a picturesqueness to the place. The Tea estates cover about 29,000 acres (117.36 sq. km.) in area employing nearly 60,000 people. The Pallivasal and Sengulam Hydro-Electric schemes are located in the High Ranges near about Munnar.

The Population of Munnar Panchayat as per the 1961 Census was 71,580 of which 37,575 were males and 34,005 females. The area of this Panchayat is 556.87 sq. km. and the density of population 129 per sq. kilometre.

II. FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

At this centre 300 households were selected for detailed enquiry from the 12 wards of the Panchayat. The wards were.—

- (1) Munnar Town
- (2) Thenmalai
- (3) Gundumalai
- (4) Periarai
- (5) Nalla thanni
- (6) Chockanad
- (7) Madupetti
- (8) Vaguvarai
- (9) Sevenmalai
- (10) Deviculam Town
- (11) Gudarali
- (12) Graham's land

The average household size was found to be 5.60 persons. The percentage distribution of families in the different size groups is given below.

TABLE 2.1

Distribution of families by family size

<i>Family size</i>		<i>Percentage to total</i>
One	..	0.7
Two and three	..	13.7
Four and five	..	37.3
Six and seven	..	29.3
Above seven	..	19.0
Total	..	100.0

In the selected households there were two single member families. 86 per cent of the families consisted of four or more members.

(ii) *Sex and marital status*:—Information on sex and marital status of the persons in the selected households is given in the following table.

TABLE 2.2
Percentage distribution of persons by sex and marital status

<i>Sex and marital status</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Unmarried	.. 58.6	60.6	56.6
Married	.. 38.3	38.0	38.7
Widowed	.. 2.7	1.3	4.1
Divorced	.. 0.1	..	0.2
Separated	.. 0.3	0.1	0.4
Total	.. 100.0	100.0	100.0

Among the selected households the sex ratio was 1040. The sex ratio as per 1961 census of the Munnar Panchayat was 905.

(iii) *Education*:—The following tables give the educational status of the members in the selected working class households.

(1) General Education:

TABLE 2.3

Percentage distribution of persons according to levels of literacy

<i>General educational status</i>	<i>Percentage distribution of persons according to sex</i>		
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Illiterate	.. 63.4	47.9	78.3
Literate but below primary	.. 21.2	29.9	13.0
Primary	.. 8.9	13.2	4.7
Middle or Upper primary	.. 4.3	5.8	2.9
S.S.L.C	.. 1.7	2.4	1.0
Pre-University or Pre-degree	.. 0.2	0.4	..
Graduate	.. 0.3	0.4	0.1
Post-graduate	.. ..	..	..
Total	.. 100.0	100.0	100.0

In the selected households in Munnar centre only 37 per cent of the working class population were reported as literate;

(2) *Technical education*:—Table 2.4 below gives the percentage distribution of persons in the selected households according to technical education.

TABLE 2.4

Technical educational. standard	Persons	Distribution of persons		Percentage distribution to total (5)
		Males (3)	Females (4)	
(1) No-technical education	(2) 1668	815	853	99.2
Diploma or certificate holders in—				
1. Engineering	..	..	..	..
2. Medicines	.. 1	1	..	0.1
3. Others	.. 11	8	3	0.6
Degree holders in—				
1. Engineering	..	..	..	..
2. Medicines	..	..	..	..
3. Agriculture	..	..	..	..
4. Veterinary	..	..	..	..
5. Others	.. 1	..	1	0.1
Total	.. 1681	824	857	100.0

Among the population in the selected working class households, only 0.8 per cent was found to possess any technical qualification.

(iv) *Skill*.—The distribution of persons according to sex and skill is given in the following table.

TABLE 2.5

Skill	Percentage distribution to total (2)	Percentage distribution		Total No. of Persons enumerated (5)
		Male (3)	Female (4)	
(1) Typist, Stenographer	8.7	100.0	..	2
Fisherman	..	..	..	..
Minor, Quarryman	..	..	..	..
Weaver	..	..	..	..
Tailor, Cutter	17.4	..	100.0	4
Shoe maker, Cobler	..	..	..	..
Carpenter	26.2	100.0	..	6
Mason, Bricklayer	13.0	100.0	..	3
Moulder	..	..	..	..
Machineman	..	..	..	..
Fitter, Dyemaker	8.7	100.0	..	2
Welder	..	..	..	..
Blacksmith	..	..	..	..
Goldsmith, Silversmith	..	..	..	..
Electrician	4.3	100.0	..	1

TABLE 2.5—(cont.)

Skill (1)	Percentage distribution to total (2)	Percentage distribution		Total No. of Persons enumerated (5)
		Male (3)	Female (4)	
Motor mechanic, Vehicle driver, Tractor driver	17.4	100.0	..	4
Boatman	..	..	..	..
Potter	..	..	..	..
Nurse, Midwife	..	..	..	..
Basket maker	..	..	..	..
Toymaker	..	..	..	..
Brick maker	..	..	..	..
Bookbinder	..	..	..	..
Barber	..	..	..	..
Thatcher	..	..	..	..
Coir spinning	..	..	..	..
Ivory carving	..	..	..	..
Others	4.3	100.0	..	1
Total	100.0	82.6	17.4	23

Among the skilled persons 26 per cent were found to be carpenters and 17 per cent were motor mechanics and drivers of motor vehicles.

The percentage distribution of the members of the selected households by sex and activity status is given in the following table.

TABLE 2.6
Percentage distribution of the persons by
sex, age and activity status

Activity status 1	Percentage								
	Persons			Males			Females		
	15- <60	Others	Total	15- <60	Others	Total	15- <60	Others	Total
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1. Employer ..	75.1	1.9	40.9	78.4	1.1	43.8	71.8	2.6	38.2
2. Employee ..	0.1	..	negli- gible	0.2	..	0.1	..	..	..
3. Apprentice ..	1.0	..	0.6	0.2	..	0.1	1.9	..	0.9
4. Self-employed ..	5.9	..	3.2	7.2	..	4.0	4.5	..	2.3
5. Unpaid family enterprise worker ..	17.9	98.1	55.3	14.0	98.9	52.0	21.8	97.4	58.6
6. Unemployed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Not in the labour force ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0

In the selected working class households nearly 45 per cent of the population participated in the labour force consisting of gainfully occupied and unemployed categories.

(vi) *Industry*:—The percentage distribution of men, women and children employed in each selected industry and the average income from paid employment are given in the following table.

TABLE 2.7
Distribution of employees by industry and other details

Serial number	Industry	No. of employees enumerated	Percentage of employees by sex				Average monthly income (Rs.) per employee from paid employment		
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rice Mills, Flour Mills, and Dhall Mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Plywood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Shops and Establishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Printing Press	5	100.0	..	..	100.0	72.00	..	..
5	Tanneries and leather manufacturing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Public motor transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Beedi	7	100.0	..	..	100.0	94.71	..	..
8	Cigar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Bricks and Tiles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Cashew	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Plantation	615	47.6	50.4	2.0	100.0	56.62	34.68	19.67
12	Oil mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Timber	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Chemicals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Textiles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Coir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Cement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Rayons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Paper and pulp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Match Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Others	61	88.5	11.5	..	100.0	105.96	53.14	..
	All	688	52.2	46.1	1.7	100.0	65.00	35.09	19.67
	No. of employees	..	359	317	12	688	..	..	..

TABLE 2.8—(cont.)

Number	Occupation	No. of employees enumerated	Percentage of employees by sex				Average monthly income (Rs.) per employee from paid employment		
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12	Compositors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Miners, Quarrymen and related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Engaged in cashew shelling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Engaged in cashew Peeling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Engaged in other jobs related to cashew industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Chemicals and related process workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Ivory workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Labourers (other classifications)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Miscellaneous	10 81	80.0 92.6	20.0 7.4	..	100.0 100.0	48.00 109.03	29.00 59.33	..
	All occupations	688	52.2	46.1	1.7	100.0	65.00	35.09	19.67
	No. of employees enumerated	..	359	317	12	688	..	..	..

The average monthly income from paid employment for male employees was highest in the case of tool makers, plumbers, welders, etc., while that in the case of female employees, it was highest in "Miscellaneous occupations".

III. FAMILY INCOME.

The average monthly income per family of the selected households was Rs. 129. The percentage distribution of the 300 families according to income groups is given in the following table.

TABLE 3.1

Distribution of households by monthly family income

Monthly family income	Percentage to total
Less than Rs. 30	..
Rs. 30—Rs. 60	.. 3.3
Rs. 61—Rs. 90	.. 17.3

TABLE 3.1—(cont.)

<i>Monthly family income</i>	<i>Percentage to total</i>
Rs. 91—Rs. 120	.. 42.0
Rs. 121—Rs. 150	.. 14.8
Rs. 151—Rs. 180	.. 6.3
Rs. 181—Rs. 210	.. 9.0
Above Rs. 210	.. 7.3
Total	.. 100.0

Nearly 63 per cent of the working class families in this centre are having a monthly income of less than Rs. 121. The modal family income group is Rs. 91-120.

IV. FAMILY EXPENDITURE.

1. *Per-capita expenditure.*—The average monthly expenditure per family was Rs. 138.97. Information on per-capita monthly expenditure was collected and studied. The following table gives the distribution of households according to per-capita monthly expenditure.

TABLE 4.1

Percentage distribution of households according to per-capita monthly expenditure

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Per-capita monthly expenditure Rs.</i>	<i>Percentage distribution of households</i>	<i>No. of families selected for detailed enumeration</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Less than 10	.. 0.7	2
2.	10—20	.. 29.4	88
3.	21—30	.. 44.3	133
4.	31—40	.. 15.0	45
5.	41—50	.. 5.3	16
6.	Above Rs. 50	.. 5.3	16
Total		.. 100.0	300

The following statement shows the distribution of expenditure on the major sub-groups. The households are categorised into four monthly expenditure groups.

TABLE 4.2
Monthly expenditure under different sub-groups (Rs.)

Monthly expenditure group	Food, beverages, etc. Rs.	Fuel and light Rs.	Housing and household requirements Rs.	Clothing, etc. Rs.	Miscellaneous Rs.	Total expenditure Rs.
Below Rs. 60	37.70	3.95	3.17	5.27	4.66	54.75
Rs. 60-120	68.91	5.48	3.57	12.61	10.53	101.10
Rs. 121-210	105.65	6.63	5.27	18.78	19.72	156.05
Above Rs. 210	165.52	8.93	11.35	33.18	35.94	254.92

The average monthly expenditure on important items for different expenditure groups on the various items per family is given in the following table:

TABLE 4.3
Monthly family expenditure on important items according to expenditure groups

No.	Items	Below Rs. 60	Rs. 60-120	Rs. 121-210	Above Rs. 210	All levels Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Rice	12.66	18.16	27.16	33.27	23.35
2	Wheat	5.29	9.66	13.80	15.16	11.87
3	Tapioca	1.68	2.47	3.35	3.19	2.90
4	Pulses	0.50	2.49	4.04	8.15	3.68
5	Vegetables	2.35	4.25	5.67	10.00	5.39
6	Mutton	1.05	3.96	5.14	10.37	5.06
7	Beef	0.32	0.60	1.06	0.06	0.73
8	Fish	0.30	1.54	2.92	5.09	2.45
9	Oils and fats	1.79	3.85	6.69	15.17	6.16
10	Milk	..	2.95	5.84	12.73	5.11
11	Coconuts	0.76	1.59	2.29	4.28	2.15
12	Chillies (dry)	1.31	1.89	2.88	3.19	2.42
13	Tea and Coffee..	1.17	1.43	1.76	4.29	1.85
14	Fuel	3.95	5.48	6.63	8.93	6.28
15	Rent	3.00	3.13	3.70	8.32	3.90
16	Clothing	3.89	10.01	13.27	25.08	13.05
17	Pansupari	1.20	1.73	2.07	1.99	1.89
18	Beedis	1.50	2.02	2.71	2.45	2.34
19	Medical care	..	0.06	1.12	1.14	0.61
20	Education	..	1.01	2.14	5.87	1.96
Total expenditure		54.75	101.10	156.05	254.92	138.97

Table 4.4 below gives the percentage distribution of the expenditure in broad expenditure groups according to sub-groups of expenditure.

TABLE 4.4
Percentage distribution of expenditure according to broad expenditure groups

Expenditure group	Food	Housing	Fuel and light	Clothing	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6
Below Rs. 60 ..	68.86	5.79	7.21	9.63	8.51
Rs. 60-120 ..	68.16	3.53	5.42	13.47	10.42
Rs. 121-210 ..	67.70	3.37	4.25	12.04	12.64
Above Rs. 210 ..	64.93	4.45	3.50	13.02	14.10
All levels ..	67.33	3.65	4.52	12.36	12.14

3. *Weighting diagram.*—The following tables give the weights of all items that constitute the household expenditure group-wise. In the construction of the weighting diagram the total consumption is divided into five major groups as shown below:

(1) Food (2) Fuel and light (3) Housing (4) Clothing and (5) Miscellaneous.

In the case of articles which show the same trend in prices, the weights are added together as in the case of dhoti (handloom, cotton, silk) sari (handloom, mill, silk) shirting (handloom, mill, silk) etc.

TABLE 4.5
Group weights

No.	Item	Weight
1.	Food	67.33
2.	Fuel and light	4.52
3.	Housing	3.65
4.	Clothing	12.36
5.	Miscellaneous	12.14
	Total	100.00

TABLE 4.6
Sub-group weights
(a) FOOD GROUP

No.	Item	Weight
1.	Rice	24.96
2.	Wheat	19.24
3.	Tapioca	3.10
4.	Greengram	1.13
5.	Blackgram	1.00

TABLE 4.6—(cont.)

<i>No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Weight</i>
6.	Bengalgram	0.07
7.	Dhall	1.72
8.	Green vegetables	4.71
9.	Leafy vegetables	0.18
10.	Tubers	0.87
11.	Meat	6.29
12.	Fish (Fresh)	1.25
13.	Fish (dry)	1.37
14.	Eggs	0.63
15.	Coconut oil	4.34
16.	Gingelly oil	0.80
17.	Groundnut oil	1.26
18.	Vanaspathy	0.18
19.	Milk	5.46
20.	Milk products	0.01
21.	Fruits	0.91
22.	Salt	0.28
23.	Chillies (dry)	2.59
24.	Coconuts	2.30
25.	Tamarind	1.03
26.	Onions	0.83
27.	Condiments	1.14
28.	Sugar	1.93
29.	Molasses	4.94
30.	Tea	0.72
31.	Coffee powder	1.39
32.	Meals	0.01
33.	Light refreshments	3.36
Total		100.00

(b) FUEL AND LIGHT

<i>No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Weights</i>
1.	Fuel	75.48
2.	Match box	4.94
3.	Kerosene	15.60
4.	Other items	3.98
Total		100.00

(c) HOUSING

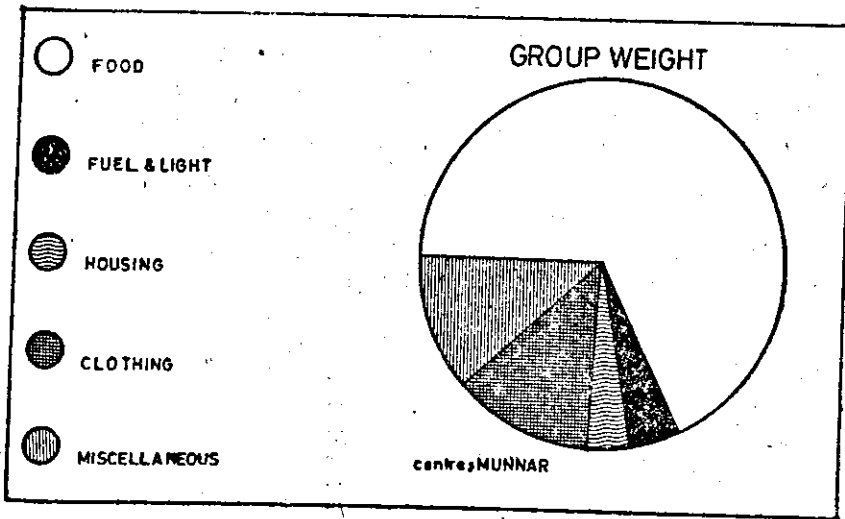
<i>No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Weights</i>
1.	Rent	76.77
2.	Furniture and other durable consumer goods	20.28
3.	Other housing expenditure	2.95
Total		100.00

(d) CLOTHING

No.	Item	Weight
1.	Dhothi	37.92
2.	Sari	19.45
3.	Shirting	11.36
4.	Blouse and frocks	7.57
5.	Laundry and Washerman	7.80
6.	Washing soap	7.45
7.	Tailoring	8.45
Total		100.00

(e) MISCELLANEOUS

No.	Item	Weight
1.	Footware	1.72
2.	Toilet goods	7.05
3.	Barber and shaving requirements	10.91
4.	Recreation	5.69
5.	Betel leaves	3.08
6.	Arecanuts	4.15
7.	Tobacco	3.97
8.	Beedi and intoxicants	27.86
9.	Newspaper	1.24
10.	Travel	9.54
11.	Medical care	3.62
12.	Education	11.63
13.	Others	9.54
Total		100.00



7. Ernakulam

I. Ernakulam is a picturesque town situated on the eastern shore of the Vembanad Lake. It was the capital of the erstwhile Cochin State and is at present the headquarters of the Ernakulam District as well as of Kanayannur Taluk. The proximity to Cochin, which is known as the "Queen of the Arabian Sea" and a thriving commercial centre with a natural harbour, has contributed to the growth of Ernakulam. Cochin Port enjoys unique facilities of transport—sea, land and air. Fort Cochin, Mattancherry, Ernakulam, Kalamasserry and Alwaye lie close together and this area forms the industrial belt around Ernakulam. Fort Cochin is one of the oldest Municipal Towns in the State. It was established as early as 1866. The density of population of Fort Cochin Municipal Town as per 1961 census was 12,527 per square kilo metre. Mattancherry Municipal Town is contiguous to Fort Cochin and lies on the western side of the backwaters. Mattancherry has one of the oldest jewish settlements in India. The Jewish synagouge, situated near the Mattancherry boat jetty and bus stand dates back 1664.

* * * *

Cochin Harbour and the Tata Oil Mills Ltd., at Ernakulam give employment to a number of persons in and around Ernakulam situated about 10 miles from Ernakulam Railway Station, Kalamasserry is an industrially developing area. Transportation through road, rail and water, cheap labour and availability of fresh water throughout the year contributed to the concentration of industries in this area. The F. A. C. T., Premier Tyres Ltd., Chakkolas Spinning Mills, Indian Aluminium Co., Ogale Glass Factory, Indian Rare Earths, Hindustan Insecticides and Travancore Cocin Chemicals are located here. Because of the concentration of major industries in this part, Alwaye Town acquired added importance. It is a health resort during summer time mainly due to the proximity of Periyar river. The Travancore Rayons Ltd., located at Perumbavoor is only 12 miles away from Alwaye.

Coir spinning is an important small scale industry along the coastal area of Ernakulam. Fisheries, both inland and marine, constitute an important source of wealth. Fishing industry, including fish canning, is done all along the coastal line and near backwaters. In the industrial map of Kerala, Ernakulam District occupies an important place.

Population.—The population of Ernakulam as per the 1961 census was 1,17,253. The density of population was 4,161 per sq. km.

The following table gives the population of Ernakulam Town from 1901 onwards.

TABLE 1.1 (a)

Year (1)		Population (2)
1901	..	21,901
1911	..	21,195
1921	..	23,192
1931	..	36,638
1941	..	46,790
1951	..	62,283
1961	..	1,17,253

The population of Mattancherry, Fort Cochin and Alwaye Municipal Towns from 1911 onwards is given in the subjoined table.

TABLE 1.1 (b)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Mattancherry</i>	<i>Fort Cochin</i>	<i>Alwaye</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1911	23,508	20,023	3,869
1921	24,664	20,637	6,772
1931	39,645	22,818	7,621
1941	53,346	26,320	9,744
1951	73,904	29,881	16,354
1961	83,896	35,076	20,863

II. FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Ernakulam is one of the 4 major centres selected for the conduct of the survey. The twelve wards selected at this centre consists of (1) 3 wards of the Alwaye Municipality (2) 3 wards of Kalamassery Panchayat (3) 3 wards of Ernakulam Municipality (4) 1 ward of Fort Cochin Municipality and (5) 2 wards of Mattancherry Municipality. They were wards Nos. 13, 23 and 26 of Ernakulam Municipality, wards Nos. 3 and 21 of Mattancherry Municipality, ward No. 13 of Fort Cochin Municipality, ward Nos. 3, 4 and 5 of Kalamassery Panchayat and ward Nos. 1, 4 and 17 of Alwaye Municipality. The distribution of the 12 wards has been made in such a way that the index No. computed utilising the weighting diagram thrown out by the present survey can be made applicable to the industrial region in and around Alwaye and Ernakulam. Six hundred working class households were selected for detailed enquiry from the above 12 wards.

(i) *Size of the family.*—The family size obtained from the data collected from the 600 working class households at this centre was 6.33 as against the State average of 6.19 for the urban area. The percentage distribution of families in the different size groups is given below.

TABLE 2.1

Distribution of families by family size

<i>Family size</i>	<i>Percentage of families to total</i>
(1)	(2)
One	.. ..
Two and three	.. 11.7
Four and five	.. 30.8
Six and seven	.. 27.2
Above seven	.. 30.3
Total	.. <u>100.0</u>

Among the families enumerated, nearly 58 per cent consisted of more than 5 members.

(ii) *Sex and Marital status.*—In Table 2.2 is given the sex and marital status of the persons in the selected households.

TABLE 2.2
Percentage distribution of family members
by sex and marital status

<i>Sex and marital status</i>	<i>Percentage</i>		
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Unmarried ..	59.1	64.4	53.9
Married ..	34.3	33.7	34.9
Widowed ...	5.8	1.8	9.8
Divorced ...	0.3	..	0.5
Separated ..	0.5	0.1	0.9
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0

Among the selected working class households, the sex ratio was 981, compared with the 1961 census figure of 945.

(iii) *Education.*—The following table gives the general educational status of the members of the working class households.

TABLE 2.3
Percentage distribution of persons according
to levels of literacy

<i>General educational status</i>	<i>Percentage distribution of persons according to sex</i>		
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Illiterate ..	32.2	26.6	38.0
Literate but below primary ..	25.7	36.5	24.9
Primary ..	22.7	24.0	21.3
Middle ..	11.6	13.0	10.2
S.S.L.C. ..	6.2	7.2	5.0
Pre-University ..	0.9	1.5	0.3
Graduate ..	0.7	1.1	0.3
Post-Graduate ..	Negligible	0.1	..
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0

In the selected households at Ernakulam centre, nearly 68 per cent of the members of the working class households were reported as literate.

Table 2.4 gives the percentage distribution of persons in the selected households according to technical education.

TABLE 2.4

**Distribution of persons among the selected households
by sex and technical education**

Technical Educational Standard	Persons	Distribution of persons		percentage distribution to total
		Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
No Technical Education Diploma or Certificate Holders in—	.. 3703	1847	1856	97.5
(i) Engineering	.. 9	8	1	0.2
(ii) Medicine	.. 3	2	1	0.1
(iii) Others	.. 79	57	22	2.1
Degree holders in—	..	..	..	..
(i) Engineering	.. ..	..	..	..
(ii) Medicine	.. ..	..	..	..
(iii) Agriculture	.. 1	1	..	Negligible
(iv) Veterinary	.. ..	..	..	..
(v) Others	.. 3	2	1	0.1
Total	3798	1917	1881	100.0

Out of the persons enumerated at Ernakulam centre 2.5 per cent were found to possess technical qualification.

(iv) *Skill*.—In Table 2.5 is given the distribution of persons of the households selected for detailed enumeration according to sex and skill.

TABLE 2.5

Percentage distribution of persons according to sex and skill

Skill	Percentage distribution to total	Percentage distribution		Total No. of persons enumerated
		Male	Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Typist, Stenographer	.. 3.5	75.0	25.0	8
2. Fishermen	.. ..	..	..	..
3. Miner, Quarrymen	.. 0.4	100.0	..	1
4. Weaver	.. 1.3	100.0	..	3
5. Tailor, cutter	.. 5.7	100.0	..	13
6. Shoemaker, cobbler	.. 0.4	100.0	..	1
7. Carpenter	.. 17.3	100.0	..	39
8. Mason, Bricklayer	.. 8.4	100.0	..	19
9. Moulder	.. 0.4	100.0	..	1
10. Machineman	.. 7.9	100.0	..	18
11. Fitter, dyemaker	.. 7.0	100.0	..	16
12. Welder	.. 3.1	100.0	..	7
13. Blacksmith	.. 2.2	100.0	..	5
14. Goldsmith, Silversmith	.. 1.8	100.0	..	4
15. Electrician	.. 7.5	100.0	..	17

The labour force participation as revealed by the survey was 26 per cent consisting of gainfully occupied and unemployed categories.

(vi) *Industry.*—The percentage of men and women employed in each selected industry are given in the following table.

TABLE 2.7

Distribution of employees (including Paid Apprentices) by Industries and other details

Serial number	Industry	No. of employees enumerated	Percentage of employees by sex				Average monthly income per employee (Rs.) from paid employment		
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rice mills, flour mills and dhall mills ..	2	50.0	50.0	..	100.0	90.00	25.00	..
2	Plywood ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Shops and establishments ..	138	92.0	8.0	..	100.0	132.75	33.73	..
4	Printing presses ..	10	100.0	..	..	100.0	102.40	..	..
5	Tanneries and leather manufactures ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Public motor transport ..	74	98.7	1.3	..	100.0	121.75	150.00	..
7	Beedi ..	8	100.0	..	..	100.0	58.13	..	..
8	Cigar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Tiles and bricks ..	2	100.0	..	..	100.0	82.00	..	..
10	Cashew ..	1	100.0	..	..	100.0	150.00	..	..
11	Plantations ..	1	100.0	..	..	100.0	30.00	..	..
12	Oil mills ..	4	75.0	..	25.0	100.0	123.33	..	50.00
13	Timber ..	18	100.0	..	..	100.0	130.67	..	..
14	Chemicals ..	73	97.3	2.7	..	100.0	190.10	110.00	..
15	Textiles ..	44	97.7	2.3	..	100.0	139.81	90.00	..
16	Coir ..	5	60.0	40.0	..	100.0	48.30	17.50	..
17	Sugar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Cement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Rayons ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Paper and pulp ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Match industry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Others ..	505	85.3	14.7	..	100.0	121.53	53.46	..
	All ..	885	89.5	10.4	0.1	100.0	129.33	52.68	50.00
	Number of employees ..	..	792	92	1	885	..	..	..

Among the employees 10 per cent were women. In the case of male employees the average monthly income from paid employment was Rs. 129.33, the highest being Rs. 190.10 in chemicals. But in the case of female employees the average monthly income from paid employment was only Rs. 52.68.

(vii) *Occupation.*—The following table gives the percentage distribution of employees by sex among the selected households and the average monthly income per employee from paid employment.

TABLE 2.8
Distribution of employees (including Paid Apprentices)
by occupation and other details

Serial number	Occupation	No. of employees enumerated	Percentage of employees by sex				Average monthly income per employee from paid employment (Rs.)		
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Pluckers in tea estates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Tappers in rubber estates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Other plantation labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Agricultural labourers	1	100.0	..	..	100.0	30.00	..	..
5	Furnace men, rollers, drawers, moulders and related metal making and treating workers	49	55.1	44.9	..	100.0	68.26	31.36	..
6	Tool-makers, machinists, plumbers, welders, platers and related workers	15	..	..	..	100.0	127.53	..	..
7	Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	64	100.0	..	..	100.0	164.06	..	..
8	Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers	35	97.1	2.9	..	100.0	131.71	90.00	..
9	Carpet-makers and finishers	3	100.0	..	..	100.0	117.33	..	..
10	Coir spinners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Millers, pounders, huskers and parchers grains and related food workers	1	..	100.0	..	100.0	..	10.00	..
12	Compositors, printers, engravers, bookbinders, and related workers	1	..	100.0	..	100.0	..	25.00	..
13	Miners, quarrymen and related workers	10	100.0	..	..	100.0	102.40	..	..
		1	100.0	..	..	100.0	100.00	..	..

TABLE 2.3—(cont.)

Serial number	Occupation	No. of employees enumerated	Percentage of employees by sex				Average monthly income per employee from paid employment (Rs.)		
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14	Engaged in cashew shelling ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Engaged in cashew peeling ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Engaged in other jobs related to cashew industry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Chemical and related process workers	21	100.0	..	..	100.0	189.62	..	..
18	Ivory workers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Labourers (other classification) ..	105	91.4	8.6	..	100.0	93.29	33.11	..
20	Miscellaneous ..	579	89.8	10.0	0.2	100.0	133.17	64.38	50.00
	All occupations ..	885	89.5	10.4	0.1	100.0	129.33	52.68	50.00
	No. of employees enumerated ..	..	792	92	1	885	..	..	..

The average monthly income from paid employment for male employees was highest in the case of "Chemical and related process work" while that in the case of female employees it was highest for "Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers".

III. FAMILY INCOME

The average monthly income per family of the population surveyed was Rs. 216.68. The percentage distribution of the 600 selected families according to income groups is given in Table 3.1.

TABLE 3.1

Distribution of households by monthly family income

Monthly family income	Percentage of families to total
Less than Rs. 30	.. ..
Rs. 30—60	.. 2.2
Rs. 61—90	.. 8.2
Rs. 91—120	.. 13.3
Rs. 121—150	.. 19.0
Rs. 151—180	.. 10.6

TABLE 3.1—(cont.)

Monthly family income	Percentage of families to total
Rs. 181—210	.. 11.0
Above Rs. 210	.. 35.7
Total	.. <u>100.0</u>

In this centre 76 per cent of the working class families are having a monthly income of more than Rs. 120. Nearly 36 per cent of the working class families is having a monthly income of more than Rs. 210. The modal family income group is above Rs. 210.

IV. FAMILY EXPENDITURE

(1) *Per capita expenditure.*—The average monthly expenditure per family of the population surveyed was Rs. 204.78. In the following table, the percentage distribution of households according to per capita monthly expenditure is given:

TABLE 4.1
Percentage distribution of households according to per capita monthly expenditure

Per capita monthly expenditure	Percentage distribution of households	Number of families selected for detailed enumeration
1. Less than Rs. 10	0.3	2
2. Rs. 10—20	20.5	123
3. Rs. 21—30	32.9	197
4. Rs. 31—40	20.7	124
5. Rs. 41—50	8.8	53
6. Above Rs. 50	16.8	101
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>600</u>

(2) *Monthly expenditure.*—The following statement shows the components of expenditure, the components being the major sub-groups. The households are categorised into four monthly expenditure groups.

TABLE 4.2
Monthly expenditure under different sub-groups

Monthly expenditure group	Food, beverages	Fuel and light	Housing, household requirements	Clothing etc.	Miscellaneous	Total expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Below Rs. 60	.. 34.97	4.42	4.78	4.75	3.46	52.38
Rs. 60—120	.. 63.07	6.17	8.58	8.85	12.83	99.50
Rs. 121—210	.. 96.86	9.00	16.27	13.75	24.51	160.39
Above Rs. 210	.. 178.06	15.40	42.88	25.38	67.08	328.80

The average monthly expenditure for different expenditure groups on important items per family is given in the following table:

TABLE 4.3

Monthly family expenditure on important items according to expenditure groups (Rs.)

Item	Below Rs.60	Rs. 60- 120	Rs. 121- 210	Above Rs. 210	All levels
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Rice ..	12.03	22.69	33.97	49.80	36.75
2. Wheat ..	5.90	6.51	8.31	11.54	9.02
3. Tapioca ..	0.43	1.17	1.37	1.38	1.31
4. Pulses ..	0.76	1.85	2.89	6.48	3.80
5. Vegetables ..	1.64	2.27	4.07	8.56	5.21
6. Mutton ..	..	0.06	0.22	1.67	0.69
7. Beef ..	..	0.67	1.31	3.10	1.78
8. Fish ..	2.69	4.96	6.17	10.72	7.46
9. Oils and fats ..	1.93	3.63	6.63	14.77	8.77
10. Milk ..	..	1.87	3.68	16.69	7.83
11. Coconuts ..	1.69	2.32	3.43	7.89	4.73
12. Tea and coffee ..	0.61	1.59	2.26	5.19	3.13
13. Fuel ..	3.06	4.25	6.19	8.93	6.68
14. Rent ..	4.13	7.56	13.54	34.90	19.63
15. Clothing ..	3.83	6.58	10.34	19.27	12.56
16. Recreation ..	..	0.82	1.04	2.80	1.60
17. Pansupari ..	0.35	0.98	1.21	1.56	1.27
18. Beedi ..	1.13	1.99	2.59	2.11	2.27
19. Medical care ..	0.25	1.94	3.65	9.88	5.42
20. Education ..	..	0.92	2.29	12.18	5.45
Total expenditure ..	52.38	99.50	160.39	328.80	204.78

Table 4.4 gives the percentage distribution of the expenditure in broad expenditure groups according to sub-groups of expenditure.

TABLE 4.4
Percentage distribution of expenditure according to broad expenditure groups

Expenditure group	Food	Housing	Fuel and light	Clothing	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6
Below Rs. 60 ..	66.76	9.13	8.44	9.07	6.60
Rs. 60-120 ..	63.39	8.62	6.21	8.89	12.89
Rs. 121-210 ..	60.39	10.14	5.61	8.58	15.28
Above Rs. 210 ..	54.15	13.04	4.68	7.73	20.40
All levels ..	57.18	11.63	5.16	8.13	17.90

(3) *Weighting diagram.*—The following table gives the weights of all items that go into the household expenditure. For the construction of the weighting diagram, the total consumption is divided into five major groups as shown below:

- (i) Food
- (ii) Fuel and light
- (iii) Housing
- (iv) Clothing
- (v) Miscellaneous

In the case of items which show the same trend in prices, the weights are clubbed together as in the case of dhoti (handloom cotton, silk), sari (handloom, mill, silk), shirting (handloom, mill, silk) etc.

TABLE 4.5
Group weights

Items	Weights
1. Food ..	57.18
2. Fuel and light ..	5.16
3. Housing ..	11.63
4. Clothing ..	8.13
5. Miscellaneous ..	17.90

TABLE 4.6
Sub-group weights
(a) FOOD GROUP

Items	Weights
1. Rice ..	31.38
2. Wheat ..	8.56
3. Tapioca ..	1.11
4. Green gram ..	0.97
5. Black gram ..	0.26

TABLE 4.6—(cont.)

<i>Items</i>	<i>Weights</i>
6. Bengal gram	0.54
7. Dhall	1.57
8. Green vegetables	2.20
9. Leafy vegetables	0.67
10. Tubers including potatoe	1.58
11. Meat	2.21
12. Fish fresh	4.77
13. Fish dry	0.69
14. Eggs	0.91
15. Cocoanut oil	4.90
16. Gingelly oil	1.81
17. Groundnut oil	0.04
18. Vanaspathi	0.73
19. Milk	6.68
20. Milk products	1.02
21. Fruits	1.64
22. Salt	0.15
23. Chillies (dry)	2.04
24. Coconuts	4.03
25. Tamarind	0.74
26. Onions	0.46
27. Condiments	1.38
28. Sugar	2.73
29. Palmgur (Molasses)	1.39
30. Tea	1.18
31. Coffee powder	1.65
32. Meals	3.96
33. Light refershments	6.05
Total	100.00

(b) FUEL AND LIGHT

<i>Items</i>	<i>Weights</i>
1. Fuel	63.25
2. Match box	4.17
3. Kerosene	14.30
4. Other items	18.28
Total	100.00

(c) HOUSING

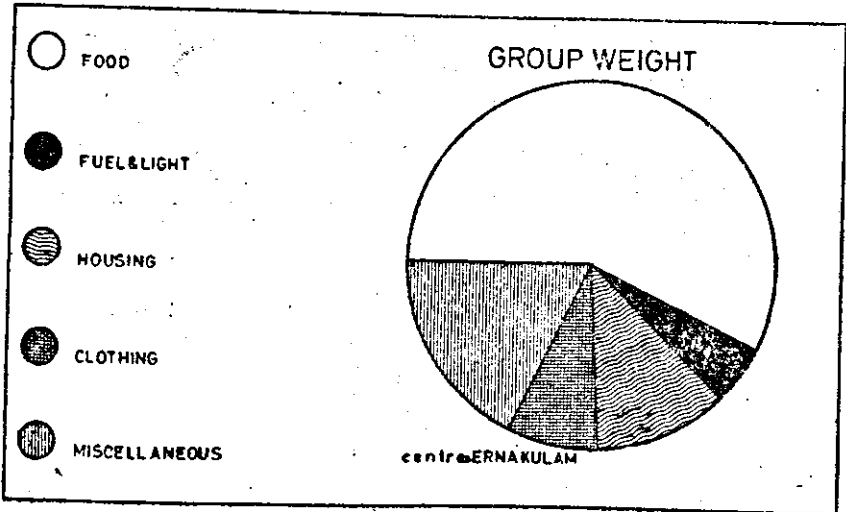
<i>Items</i>	<i>Weights</i>
1. Rent	82.44
2. Furniture and other durable consumer goods	7.18
3. Other housing expenditure	10.38
Total	100.00

(d) CLOTHING

Items	Weights
1. Dhothi ..	37.60
2. Sari ..	9.31
3. Shirting ..	17.59
4. Blouse and frocks ..	12.43
5. Laundry and washerman ..	3.30
6. Washing soap ..	11.72
7. Tailoring ..	8.05
Total ..	100.00

(e) MISCELLANEOUS

Items	Weights
1. Foot wear ..	2.62
2. Toilet goods ..	6.11
3. Barber and shaving requirements ..	6.98
4. Recreation ..	4.36
5. Betel leaves ..	1.17
6. Arecanuts ..	1.23
7. Tobacco ..	1.06
8. Beedi and intoxicants ..	13.42
9. Newspaper ..	3.19
10. Travel ..	16.07
11. Medical care ..	14.78
12. Education ..	14.87
13. Others ..	14.14
Total ..	100.00



8. Chalakudy

I. Chalakudy, a non-municipal town of the State is situated on the N.H. No. 47 (Bombay—Cape Comerin National High way) at 28th mile north of Cochin Harbour and on the bank of the Chalakudy river. With its unique position in the centre of the State and availability of good transportation facilities through rail, road and water, this town owes much of its importance to its commercial activity in spices, timber and tiles. There are some big industrial establishments in and around the Chalakudy town. The Jumna Thread Mills (J. and P. Coats), Koratty, Paulsons Distillery, Muringoor, Security Press (Government of India) Koratty, Sayaji Mills, Chalakudy (Tapioca products), Cochin Potteries, etc. are some of the major units. Apart from this, a number of saw and timber mills, match factories, soap factories, etc. are also functioning in this locality. Not far from the town, a cashewnut factory and a plywood factory are also situated. The place is also noted for rattan works.

Population.—The population of Chalakudy town as per the 1961 Census was 16,864 of which 8,528 are males and 8,336 females. The density of population of the town was 1,893 per sq. k.m.

The following table shows the population of Chalakudy town from the year 1931 onwards:

TABLE 1.1

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>
1931	5,886
1941	7,429
1951	10,847
1961	16,864

II. FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

(i) *Size of the family.*—300 working class households were selected at this centre for detailed enumeration from all the wards of the Panchayat. The average household size was found to be 6.53 persons. The sub-joined table shows the percentage distribution of households selected in the various size groups:

TABLE 2.1

Distribution of families by family size

<i>Family size</i>	<i>Percentage to total</i>
One	0.7
Two and three	10.3
Four and five	27.4
Six and seven	30.3
Above seven	31.3
Total	100.0

There were two single member households. Nearly 62 per cent of the families consisted of six or more members.

(ii) *Sex and marital status.*—Information on sex and marital status of persons in the selected working class families is given in the following table:

TABLE 2.2

Percentage distribution of persons by sex and marital status

<i>Sex and marital status</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Unmarried	.. 60.8	64.6	57.1
Married	.. 32.8	33.5	32.2
Widowed	.. 5.6	1.6	9.4
Divorced	.. 0.3	0.1	0.4
Separated	.. 0.5	0.2	0.9
Total	.. 100.0	100.0	100.0

Among the selected households the sex ratio was found to be 1051 whereas the sex ratio for this town as per 1961 Census was 977.

(iii) *Education.*—The following tables give the distribution of persons according to levels of literacy:

(1) *General education:*

TABLE 2.3

Percentage distribution of persons according to levels of literacy

<i>General educational standard</i>	<i>Percentage distribution by sex</i>		
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Illiterate	.. 35.7	29.8	41.2
Literate but below Primary	.. 38.6	41.3	36.1
Primary	.. 15.9	16.4	15.4
Middle or Upper Primary	.. 6.5	7.4	5.6
S.S.L.C.	.. 3.1	4.7	1.7
Pre-University or Pre-Degree	.. 0.1	0.2	..
Graduate	.. 0.1	0.2	..
Post graduate	.. ..	..	..
Total	.. 100.0	100.0	100.0

It is seen that about 64 per cent of the persons in the selected working class households are literate.

(2) *Technical education.*—Table 2.4 below gives the percentage distribution of the persons in the selected working class households according to technical education.

TABLE 2.4

Distribution of persons by sex and technical education

Technical educational standard	Persons	Distribution of persons		Percentage distribution to total
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
I. No technical education ..	1,923	930	993	99.1
II. Diploma or certificate holders in—				
1. Engineering ..	7	7	..	0.4
2. Medicines ..	2	2	..	0.1
3. Others ..	8	7	1	0.4
III. Degree holders in—				
1: Engineering ..	..	..	..	..
2. Medicines ..	..	..	..	..
3. Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..
4. Veterinary ..	..	..	..	..
5. Others ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,940	946	994	100.0

Only 1 percent of the working class population in the selected households was found to possess technical qualification.

(iv) *Skill*.—The following table gives the distribution of persons according to sex and skill:

TABLE 2.5

Percentage distribution of persons by sex and skill

Skill	Percentage distribution to total	Percentage distribution		Total No. of persons enumerated
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Typist, Stenographer ..	8.9	60.0	40.0	10
2. Fisherman ..	..	..	..	1
3. Miner, Quarrymen ..	0.9	100.0	..	1
4. Weaver ..	..	..	..	1
5. Tailor, Cutter ..	0.9	100.0	..	1
6. Shoemaker, Cobbler ..	0.9	100.0	..	1
7. Carpenter ..	14.3	100.0	..	16
8. Mason, Bricklayer ..	7.1	100.0	..	8
9. Moulder ..	..	..	..	1
10. Machineman ..	0.9	100.0	..	1
11. Fitter, Dyemaker ..	8.9	100.0	..	10
12. Welder ..	0.9	100.0	..	1
13. Blacksmith ..	0.9	100.0	..	1
14. Goldsmith, Silversmith ..	..	..	..	1
15. Electrician ..	0.9	100.0	..	1

Among the persons enumerated, the labour force participation consisting of gainfully occupied and unemployed categories was to the extent of 28 per cent.

(vi) *Industry*.—The percentage distribution of men, women and children employed in each selected industry is given in the sub-joined table.

TABLE 2.7

Distribution of employees (including paid apprentices) by Industry and other details

Serial number	Industry	No. of employees enumerated	Percentage of employees by sex				Average monthly income (Rs.) per employee from paid employment		
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rice Mill, Flour Mill, Dhall Mill..	1	100.0	..	..	100.0	105.00	..	..
2	Plywood ..	29	100.0	..	..	100.0	68.86	..	..
3	Shops and Establishments ..	1	100.0	..	..	100.0	125.00	..	..
4	Printing Presses ..	2	100.0	..	..	100.0	70.00	..	..
5	Tanneries and Leather Manufacturing ..	39	97.4	2.6	..	100.0	118.29	20.00	..
6	Public Motor Transport ..	18	100.0	..	..	100.0	62.67	..	..
7	Beedi ..	8	37.5	62.5	..	100.0	100.00	43.00	..
8	Cigar ..	5	..	100.0	..	100.0	..	45.00	..
9	Bricks and Tiles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Cashew ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Plantation ..	52	94.2	5.8	..	100.0	86.51	64.30	..
12	Oil Mills ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Timber ..	12	83.3	16.7	..	100.0	141.50	100.00	..
14	Chemicals ..	2	100.0	..	..	100.0	115.00	..	..
15	Textiles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Coir ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Sugar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Cement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Rayons ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Paper and Pulp ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Match Industry ..	5	40.0	60.0	..	100.0	52.50	28.00	..
22	Others ..	298	68.1	30.9	1.0	100.0	74.79	29.10	19.67
	Total ..	472	75.8	23.5	0.7	100.0	82.52	32.55	19.67
	No. of employees ..	..	358	111	3	472	..	..	..

Out of the total employees in the selected households nearly 24 per cent were women. The average monthly income of male employees from paid employment was Rs. 82.52 the highest being Rs. 141.50

TABLE 2.8—(cont.)

Serial number	Occupation	No. of employees enumerated	Percentage of employees by sex				Average monthly income (Rs.) from paid employment		
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15	Engaged in cashew peeling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Engaged in other jobs related to cashew industry	5	..	100.0	..	100.0	..	45.00	..
17	Chemicals and related process workers	1	100.0	..	..	100.0	150.00	..	..
18	Ivory workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Labourers (other classifications)	77	68.8	28.6	2.6	100.0	75.04	31.73	22.00
20	Miscellaneous	225	91.6	8.4	..	100.0	87.70	44.42	..
	All occupations	472	75.8	23.5	0.7	100.0	82.52	32.56	19.67
	No. of employees enumerated	..	358	111	3	472	..	..	..

The average monthly income from paid employment for male employees was highest in the case of "Chemicals and related process workers", while that in the case of female employees it was highest in "Spinners, Weavers, Knitters etc."

III. FAMILY INCOME

The average monthly income per family was found to be Rs. 149. The percentage distribution of all the selected households according to income group is given in the following table.

TABLE 3.1
Distribution of Households by Monthly Family Income

Monthly family income (Rs.)	Percentage distribution to total
Less than Rs. 30	0.3
30—60	6.7
61—90	14.7
91—120	19.7
121—150	22.3
151—180	11.0
181—210	7.7
Above Rs. 210	17.6
Total	100.0

Nearly 64 per cent of the working class families selected have average monthly income of Rs. 150 or below. The modal family income group is Rs. 121-150.

IV. FAMILY EXPENDITURE

(1) *Per capita expenditure*.—The average monthly expenditure per family was Rs. 149.61. The following table gives the percentage distribution of households according to monthly per capita expenditure in the selected households.

TABLE 4.1
Percentage distribution of households according to per-capita monthly expenditure

<i>Per capita monthly expenditure (Rs.)</i>	<i>Percentage distribution of households</i>	<i>No. of families in the class interval</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Less than 10	2.3	7
2. 10—20	39.7	119
3. 21—30	36.0	108
4. 31—40	13.3	40
5. 41—50	3.7	11
6. Above 50	5.0	15
Total	100.0	300

The following table shows the average monthly family expenditure on the five major groups detailed above. The households were classified into four monthly expenditure groups.

TABLE 4.2
Monthly expenditure under different sub-groups (Rs.)

Monthly expenditure group	Food beverages, etc.	Fuel and light	Housing and household requirements	Clothing	Miscellaneous	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Below Rs. 60 ..	31.88	4.10	5.60	2.68	5.80	50.06
Rs. 60—120 ..	57.97	5.89	10.11	5.28	11.81	91.06
Rs. 121—210 ..	97.10	8.52	15.67	9.41	24.61	155.31
Above Rs. 210 ..	173.35	13.19	26.16	19.98	56.17	288.85
All levels ..	92.70	8.13	14.90	9.34	24.54	149.61

The average monthly expenditure for different expenditure groups on the various items per family is given in the following table.

TABLE 4.3
**Monthly family expenditure on important items
 according to expenditure groups (Rs.)**

No.	Items	Below Rs.	Rs. 60-120	Rs. 121-210	Above Rs. 210	All levels
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Rice ..	17.60	25.98	38.35	57.85	36.32
2	Wheat ..	1.35	2.72	4.23	6.02	3.84
3	Tapioca (raw) ..	2.03	2.31	3.59	3.30	3.00
4	Pulses ..	0.38	1.33	2.58	4.81	2.39
5	Vegetables ..	0.40	1.63	3.49	7.14	3.28
6	Mutton ..	0.06	0.21	1.39	3.02	1.18
7	Beef ..	0.29	0.70	2.13	3.00	1.67
8	Fish ..	1.06	2.42	3.77	4.71	3.30
9	Oils and fats ..	1.82	4.02	6.97	14.47	6.90
10	Milk ..		0.60	3.54	12.84	3.85
11	Coconuts ..	0.36	1.19	2.62	6.40	2.63
12	Chillies (Dry) ..	0.85	1.64	2.51	3.44	2.27
13	Tea and Coffee ..	0.64	1.44	2.21	5.07	2.33
14	Fuel ..	4.10	5.89	8.52	13.19	8.13
15	Rent ..	3.92	7.69	13.23	22.69	12.35
16	Clothing ..	2.04	3.99	7.06	14.45	6.93
17	Recreation ..	0.04	0.18	0.66	2.04	0.69
18	Pansupari ..	0.98	1.52	2.28	2.45	2.14
19	Beedi ..	0.98	2.31	3.18	3.92	2.88
20	Medical care ..	0.74	1.30	4.80	7.55	3.81
21	Education ..	0.28	0.53	1.90	8.96	2.51
	All levels ..	50.06	91.06	155.31	288.85	149.61

The following table gives the percentage distribution of expenditure in broad expenditure groups according to sub groups of expenditure.

TABLE 4.4
**Percentage distribution of expenditure according
 to broad expenditure groups**

Expenditure group	Food	Housing	Fuel and light	Clothing	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6
Below Rs. 60 ..	63.68	11.19	8.19	5.35	11.59
Rs. 60-120 ..	63.66	11.10	6.47	5.80	12.97
Rs. 121-210 ..	62.52	10.09	5.49	6.06	15.84
Above Rs. 210 ..	60.01	9.06	4.57	6.92	19.44
All levels ..	61.96	9.96	5.44	6.24	16.40

3. *Weighting diagram.*—The following tables give the weights of all items that constitute the household expenditure groupwise. For the construction of the weighting diagram, the total consumption is divided into 5 major groups as shown below:

(1) Food (2) Fuel and light (3) Housing (4) Clothing and (5) Miscellaneous.

In the case of articles that show the same trend in prices, viz. dhothi (handloom, cotton and silk) saree (handloom, mill and silk), etc., the weights are added together.

TABLE 4.5
Group weights

No.	Item	Weight
1.	Food	61.96
2.	Fuel and light	5.44
3.	Housing	9.96
4.	Clothing	6.24
5.	Miscellaneous	16.40
	Total	100.00

TABLE 4.6
Sub-group weights.

(a) FOOD GROUP

No.	Item	Weight
1.	Rice	39.18
2.	Wheat	4.94
3.	Tapioca	3.24
4.	Greengram	0.20
5.	Blackgram	0.17
6.	Bengalgram	0.16
7.	Dhall	2.04
8.	Green vegetables	2.46
9.	Leafy vegetables	0.44
10.	Tubers	0.64
11.	Meat	3.27
12.	Fish (fresh)	2.43
13.	Fish (dry)	1.13
14.	Eggs	0.35
15.	Coconut oil	4.54
16.	Gingelly oil	2.79
17.	Groundnut oil	0.03
18.	Vanaspathy	0.08
19.	Milk	4.15
20.	Milk products	0.45

TABLE 4.6—(contd.)

<i>No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Weight</i>
21.	Fruits	0.76
22.	Salt	0.23
23.	Chillies (dry)	2.45
24.	Coconut	2.84
25.	Tamarind	0.63
26.	Onions	0.38
27.	Condiments	1.31
28.	Sugar	1.63
29.	Molasses	2.21
30.	Tea	0.66
31.	Coffe Powder	1.86
32.	Meals	3.60
33.	Light Refreshments	8.75
	Total	100.00

(b) FUEL AND LIGHT

<i>No.</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>Weight</i>
1.	Fuel	69.50
2.	Match Box	5.29
3.	Kerosene	15.62
4.	Other Items	9.59
	Total	100.00

(c) HOUSING

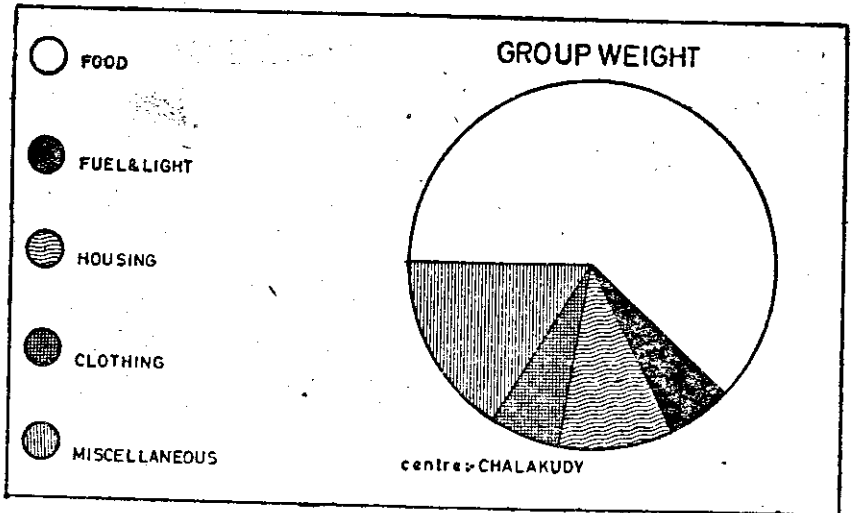
<i>No.</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>Weight</i>
1.	Rent	82.89
2.	Furniture and other durable consumer goods	3.22
3.	Other items	13.89
	Total	100.00

(d) CLOTHING

<i>No.</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>Weight</i>
1.	Dhothi	42.83
2.	Saree	5.99
3.	Shirting	15.74
4.	Blouse and frocks	9.64
5.	Laundry and Washerman	5.25
6.	Washing soap	11.35
7.	Tailoring	9.20
	Total	100.00

(c) MISCELLANEOUS

No.	Item	Weight
1.	Foot wear	1.75
2.	Toilet articles	5.42
3.	Barber and shaving requirements	8.48
4.	Recreations and amusements	2.81
5.	Betel leaves	1.83
6.	Arecanut	3.63
7.	Tobacco	3.26
8.	Beedi and Intoxicants	25.63
9.	Newspaper	2.00
10.	Travel	12.63
11.	Medical care	15.52
12.	Education	10.23
13.	Other Miscellaneous expenditure	6.81
Total		100.00



9. Trichur

I. Trichur is a growing industrial town of the State and the headquarters of Trichur district. The present Trichur District except Chowghat Taluk formed part of the erstwhile Cochin State till recent times. This district which is part of the central region of Kerala has a rich cultural heritage. Its centralised location combined with the transportation facilities available through rail, road and water and availability of raw materials gives this district an important place in the industrial map of the State. The most important industry in this district is the Tile Industry which employs a large number of labourers. Suitable clay for 'tile and brick' industry is available in plenty in places like Ollur, Pudukkad, Karuvannur and Amballur which lie around Trichur Centre. Textile Mills, Rice Mills, Oil Mills and Pharmaceutical concerns are some of the other industries of importance in the Trichur District.

The population of Trichur Town as per the 1961 census was 73038. The density of population in the town was 5765 per square kilometre. The population in this town has registered a rapid increase as is evident from the following table:

TABLE 1.1

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>
1931	45658
1941	57524
1951	69515
1961	73038

II. FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

(i) *Family size*:—At this centre 300 households were selected for detailed enumeration from 12 selected wards. They were Wards Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 13, 16, 18, 21, 22, 23, 26, and 28. The average household size was found to be 6.65 persons as against the State average of 6.19 for the urban area. The percentage distribution of families in the different size groups is given below:

TABLE 2.1

Distribution of families by family size

<i>Family size</i>	<i>Percentage of families to total</i>
One	Nil
Two and Three	11.7
Four and Five	27.3
Six and Seven	25.7
Above Seven	35.3
Total	100.0

A large proportion of families (61 per cent) consisted of six or more members. In the selected households, there was no single member family.

(ii) *Sex and marital status*:—In Table 2.2 is given the sex and marital status of the persons in the selected working class families.

TABLE 2.2

Percentage distribution of family members by sex and marital status

<i>Sex and marital status</i>	<i>Percentage</i>		
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Unmarried ..	61.0	66.3	55.4
Married ..	32.4	32.2	32.6
Widowed ..	6.4	1.4	11.5
Divorced ..	..	..	..
Separated ..	0.2	0.1	0.5
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0

Among the selected working classes households, the sex ratio was 998. The sex ratio as per 1961 census of the town was 1012.

(iii) *Education*:—The following table gives the general educational status of the members of the working class households.

TABLE 2.3

Percentage distribution of persons according to levels of literacy

<i>General Educational status</i>	<i>Percentage distribution of persons according to sex</i>		
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Illiterate ..	32.0	28.4	35.6
Literate-but below primary ..	41.3	42.2	40.5
Primary ..	13.8	14.9	12.8
Middle ..	5.8	5.5	6.1
S.S.L.C. ..	5.8	7.4	4.2
Pre-University ..	1.0	1.3	0.6
Graduate ..	0.3	0.3	0.2
Post Graduate ..	..	..	..
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0

In the selected households at Trichur Centre 68 per cent of the working class population were reported as literate.

Table 2.4 gives the percentage distribution of persons in the selected households according to technical education.

TABLE 2.4

**Distribution of persons among the selected households
by sex and technical education**

Technical educational standard	Distribution of persons			Percentage distribution to total
	Persons	Males	Females	
No technical education ..	1959	971	988	98.3
Diploma or Certificate holders in :—				
(i) Engineering ..	1	..	1	0.1
(ii) Medicine ..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Others ..	31	25	6	1.5
Degree holders in :—				
(i) Engineering ..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Medicine ..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Veterinary ..	..	..	..	..
(v) Others ..	3	2	1	0.1
Total ..	1994	998	996	100.0

Among the population in the selected working class households at Trichur, only 1.7 per cent were found to possess technical qualification.

(iv) *Skill* :—The distribution of persons according to sex and skill of the households selected for detailed enumeration, is given in table 2.5.

TABLE 2.5

Percentage distribution of persons according to sex and skill

Skill	Percentage distribution	Percentage distribution		Total No. of persons enumerated
	to total	Male	Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Typist, Stenographer ..	54.7	49.4	50.6	158
Fishermen ..	0.2	100.0	..	1
Miner, Quarrymen ..	..	..	..	..
Weaver ..	0.7	100.0	..	2
Tailor, Cutter ..	2.1	83.3	16.7	6
Shoe maker, Cobbler ..	1.0	100.0	..	3
Carpenter ..	6.6	100.0	..	19
Mason, Bricklayer ..	4.8	78.6	21.4	14
Moulder ..	2.4	100.0	..	7
Machineman ..	..	..	..	..
Fitter, Dyemaker ..	1.7	100.0	..	5
Welder ..	0.7	100.0	..	2
Blacksmith ..	..	..	..	..
Goldsmith, Silversmith..	..	..	..	..

The labour force participation as revealed from the survey was to the extent of 29 per cent consisting of gainfully occupied and unemployed categories.

(vi) *Industry*.—The percentage of men and women employed in each selected industry are given in the following table:

TABLE 2.7

Distribution of employees (including apprentices) by industries and other details

Serial number	Industry	No. of employees enumerated	Percentage of employees by sex			Average monthly income per employee (Rs.) from paid employment	
			Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Rice Mills, Flour Mills and Dhall Mills	2	50.0	50.0	100.0	50.00	40.00
2	Plywood	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Shops and Establishments	81	96.3	3.7	100.0	79.29	23.35
4	Printing Presses	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Tanneries and leather manufacturing	2	100.0	..	100.0	60.00	..
6	Public Motor transport	42	100.0	..	100.0	96.61	..
7	Beedi	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Cigar	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Tiles and Bricks	4	75.0	25.0	100.0	52.33	20.00
10	Cashew	1	..	100.0	100.0	..	35.00
11	Plantations	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Oil Mills	3	100.0	..	100.0	60.00	..
13	Timber	35	100.0	..	100.0	58.85	..
14	Chemicals	6	50.0	50.0	100.0	58.76	25.00
15	Textiles	10	70.0	30.0	100.0	79.71	48.33
16	Coir	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Cement	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Rayons	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Paper and pulp	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Match Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Others	302	78.5	21.5	100.0	78.35	27.69
	All	488	84.2	15.8	100.0	78.13	28.37
	Number of Employees	..	411	77	488	..	..

Of the total employees nearly 16 per cent were women. In the case of male employees the average monthly income from paid employment was Rs. 78.13, the highest being Rs. 96.61 in Public Motor Transport. But in the case of female employees, the average monthly income

from paid employment was only Rs. 28.37 the highest being Rs. 48.33 in Textile Industry.

(vii) *Occupation*.—The following table gives the percentage distribution of employees by sex among the selected households and the average monthly income per employee from paid employment.

TABLE 2.8
Distribution of employees (including apprentices) by occupation and other details

Serial number	Occupation	No. of employees enumerated	Percentage of employees by sex			Average monthly income per employee from paid employment Rs.	
			Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Pluckers in Tea estates ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Tappers in rubber estates ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Other Plantation labourers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Agricultural labourers ..	26	50.0	50.0	100.0	44.31	15.08
5	Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and related metal making and treating workers ..	3	100.0	..	100.0	90.00	..
6	Tool Makers, machinists, plumbers, welders, platers and related workers ..	25	100.0	..	100.0	92.20	..
7	Spinners, Weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers ..	8	87.50	12.5	100.0	79.71	25.00
8	Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and clay formers and related workers ..	4	100.0	..	100.0	39.24	..
9	Carpet makers and finishers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Coir Spinners ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Millers, Pounders, Huskers, parchers, grains and related workers ..	1	100.0	..	100.0	50.00	..
12	Compositers, Printers, etc. ..	1	100.0	..	100.0	60.00	..
13	Miners, Quarrymen and related workers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Engaged in cashew shelling ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Engaged in cashew peeling ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Engaged in other jobs related to cashew industry ..	1	..	100.0	100.0	..	35.00
17	Chemicals and related process workers ..	2	100.0	..	100.0	56.00	..
18	Ivory workers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Labourers (Other classification) ..	91	76.9	23.1	100.0	63.29	19.43
20	Miscellaneous ..	326	87.4	12.6	100.0	82.79	37.10
	All Occupation	488	84.2	15.8	100.0	78.13	28.37
	No. of employees enumerated ..	..	411	77	488	..	..

The average monthly income from paid employment for male employees was highest in the case of tool makers, plumbers, welders, etc., while that in the case of female employees it was highest for miscellaneous occupations.

III. FAMILY INCOME

The average monthly income per family of the population surveyed was Rs. 138. The percentage distribution of the 300 selected families according to income groups is given in table 3.1.

TABLE 3.1

Distribution of Households by Monthly Family Income

<i>Monthly family Income</i> (1)	<i>Percentage of families to total</i> (2)
Less than Rs. 30	..
Rs. 30—60	.. 10.0
Rs. 61—90	.. 28.0
Rs. 91—120	.. 22.3
Rs. 121—150	.. 9.7
Rs. 151—180	.. 8.7
Rs. 181—210	.. 5.6
above 210	.. 15.7
Total	.. 100.0

60 per cent of the working class families in this town are having a monthly income of less than Rs. 121. The model family income group is Rs. 61-90.

IV. FAMILY EXPENDITURE

(i) *Per capita expenditure.*—The average monthly expenditure per family was Rs. 143.55. In the following table, the percentage distribution of households according to per capita monthly expenditure is given:

TABLE 4.1

percentage distribution of households according to Per-capita monthly expenditure.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Per-capita monthly expenditure (Rs.)</i>	<i>Percentage distribution of households</i>	<i>Number of families selected for detailed enumeration</i>
1.	Less than 10	2.0	6
2.	10 „ 20	57.3	172
3.	21 „ 30	19.7	59
4.	31 „ 40	10.3	31
5.	41 „ 50	3.3	10
6.	Above 50	7.4	22
		100.0	300

(ii) *Monthly expenditure.*—The following statement shows the components of expenditure, the components being the major sub-groups. The households are categorised into four monthly expenditure groups.

TABLE 4.2

Monthly expenditure under different sub-groups (Rs.)

Monthly expenditure group	Food beverages	Fuel & light	Housing & household requirements	Clothing etc.	Miscellaneous	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Below Rs. 60 ..	32.69	4.30	6.36	2.35	5.98	51.68
Rs. 60-120 ..	60.62	6.31	11.03	4.89	10.32	93.17
Rs. 121-210 ..	97.58	10.36	18.71	8.14	19.63	154.42
Above Rs. 210 ..	185.07	18.43	35.79	19.44	47.33	306.06

The average monthly expenditure for different expenditure groups on important items per family is given in the following table.

TABLE 4.3

Monthly family expenditure on important items according to expenditure groups

Items	Below Rs. 60	Rs. 60-120	Rs. 121-210	Above Rs. 210	All levels Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Rice ..	13.35	22.50	33.73	48.42	29.62
2. Wheat ..	2.17	5.90	7.17	8.83	6.59
3. Tapioca (Raw) ..	1.27	2.37	1.88	1.53	2.04
4. Pulses ..	0.76	1.47	1.43	4.09	2.65
5. Vegetables ..	1.28	1.90	4.35	11.95	4.16
6. Mutton ..	0.06	0.12	0.70	2.55	0.66
7. Beef ..	0.57	0.66	1.18	1.91	1.01
8. Fish ..	2.88	2.70	3.47	5.36	3.35
9. Oil and fats ..	2.54	4.03	7.33	15.80	6.79
10. Milk ..	0.19	5.31	5.82	23.12	5.96
11. Coconuts ..	0.63	1.25	2.88	8.13	2.78

TABLE 4.3—(contd.)

Item	Below Rs. 60	Rs. 60-120	Rs. 121-210	Above Rs. 210	All levels Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
12. Tea and Coffee ..	0.93	1.32	2.32	5.94	2.31
13. Fuel ..	2.75	4.38	6.69	9.91	5.89
14. Rent ..	6.21	9.87	16.91	29.60	14.93
15. Clothing ..	2.34	4.89	8.10	19.41	7.98
16. Recreation ..	0.33	0.31	0.65	1.58	0.61
17. Pansupari ..	1.11	1.00	1.13	1.24	1.08
18. Beedi ..	0.83	2.16	2.39	1.26	2.04
19. Medical Care ..	1.52	1.75	3.96	11.04	3.84
20. Education ..	0.33	1.02	2.95	13.78	3.53
Total expenditure ..	51.68	93.17	154.42	306.06	143.55

Table 4.4 gives the percentage distribution of the expenditure in broad expenditure groups according to sub-groups of expenditure.

TABLE 4.4

Percentage distribution of expenditure according to broad expenditure groups

Expenditure group	Food	Housing	Fuel & light	Clothing	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6
Below Rs. 60 ..	63.09	12.27	8.30	4.54	11.80
Rs. 60-120 ..	65.05	11.84	6.77	5.25	11.09
Rs. 121-210 ..	63.13	12.11	6.70	5.27	12.79
Above Rs. 210 ..	60.33	11.67	6.01	6.35	15.64
All levels ..	63.07	11.85	6.51	5.56	13.01

(iii) *Weighting Diagram*:—The weights of all items that go into the household expenditure groupwise are given in the following table.

In the construction of the weighting diagram adopted for this survey, the total consumption is divided into five major groups as shown below:

- (i) Food
- (ii) Fuel and light
- (iii) Housing
- (iv) Clothing
- (v) Miscellaneous

In the case of articles which exhibit the same trend in prices, the weights are added together as in the case of dhothi (handloom, cotton, silk) sari (handloom, mill, silk) shirting (handloom, mill, silk), etc.

TABLE 4.5

Group weights

No.	Item	Weight
1.	Food	63.07
2.	Fuel and light	6.51
3.	Housing	11.85
4.	Clothing	5.56
5.	Miscellaneous	13.01
	Total	100.00

TABLE 4.6

Sub-group weights

(a) FOOD GROUP

No.	Item	Weight
1.	Rice	32.71
2.	Wheat	7.82
3.	Tapioca	2.25
4.	Green gram	0.36
5.	Black gram	0.25
6.	Bengal gram	0.36
7.	Dhall	1.95
8.	Green vegetables	4.15
9.	Leafy vegetables	0.17
10.	Tubers	0.28
11.	Meat	2.02
12.	Fish fresh	3.19
13.	Fish (dry)	0.51
14.	Eggs	0.44
15.	Coconut oil	4.87
16.	Gingelly oil	2.16
17.	Groundnut oil	0.25
18.	Vanaspathi	0.21
19.	Milk	6.59

TABLE 4.6—(contd.)

<i>No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Weight</i>
20.	Milk Products	1.01
21.	Fruits	1.18
22.	Salt	0.27
23.	Chillies (dry)	2.47
24.	Coconuts	3.07
25.	Tamarind	0.61
26.	Onions	0.39
27.	Condiments	1.10
28.	Sugar	2.20
29.	Molasses	2.45
30.	Tea	0.75
31.	Coffee Powder	1.85
32.	Meals	4.90
33.	Light refreshments	7.21
	Total	100.00

(b) FUEL AND LIGHT

<i>No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Weight</i>
1.	Fuel	63.06
2.	Match box	2.57
3.	Kerosene	13.81
4.	Others	20.56
	Total	100.00

(c) HOUSING

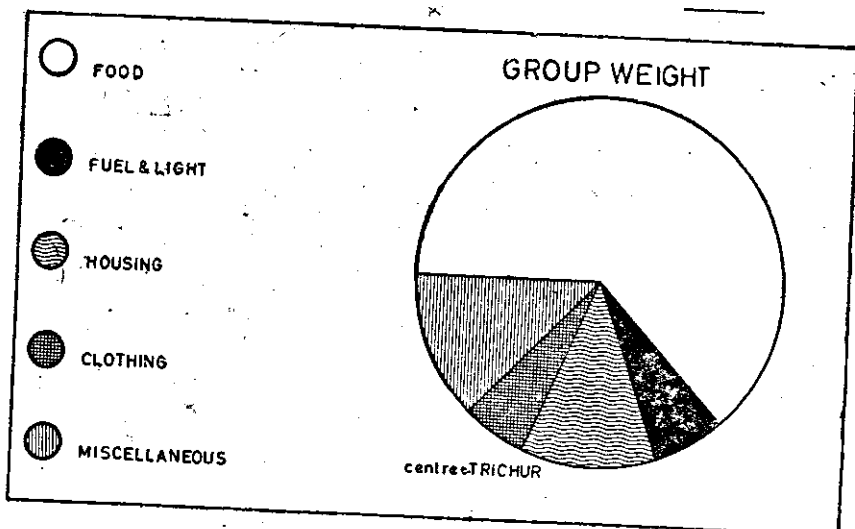
<i>No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Weight</i>
1.	Rent	87.77
2.	Furniture and other durable consumer goods	4.65
3.	Other housing expenditure	7.58
	Total	100.00

(d) CLOTHING

<i>No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Weight</i>
1.	Dhothi	24.81
2.	Sari	9.90
3.	Shirting	16.54
4.	Blouse and frocks	10.78
5.	Laundry and washerman	11.65
6.	Washing Soap	19.80
7.	Tailoring	6.52
	Total	100.00

(e) MISCELLANEOUS

No.	Item	Weight
1.	Foot wear	1-02
2.	Toilet soap etc.	4-45
3.	Barber and shaving requirements	11-09
4.	Recreation	3-27
5.	Betel leaves	1-23
6.	Arecanuts	3-11
7.	Tobacco	1-45
8.	Beedi and intoxicants	18-16
9.	Newspaper	2-73
10.	Travel	6-64
11.	Medical care	20-57
12.	Education	18-91
13.	Others	7-37
Total		100-00



10. Palghat

1. Palghat District which is located between Trichur District in the South and Kozhikode District in the North is known as the granary of Kerala. The great western ghats form an almost continuous mountain wall on the eastern side broken only by the Palghat gap which is 25 miles broad and opens out into Coimbatore District. Malampuzha Dam and the garden which is famous for its scenic beauty are located very near Palghat Town. Nearly 9 per cent of the working factories in Kerala are located in this District. The important industries in the District are Rice and Flour Mills, Timber, Beedi and Cigar and metal industries. Because of the dry climate and availability of skilled labour, the metal industry of Kerala is seen concentrated in this District. A Precision Instruments Factory with foreign collaboration is being set up in this District.

The population of Palghat Town as per the 1961 Census was 77,620. The density of population in the town was 2,918 per square kilometre. The following table shows the population of Palghat Town from 1901 onwards.

TABLE 1.1

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>
1901	44,177
1911	44,319
1921	45,487
1931	49,064
1941	55,160
1951	69,504
1961	77,620

II. FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

(i) *Family size.*—At this Centre 12 wards were selected for the conduct of the survey. They were ward Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 13, 16, 18, 21, 22, 23, 26 and 28. The family size obtained from the data collected from the 300 working class households from the above 12 wards was 5.44 as against the State average of 6.19 for the urban area. The percentage distribution of families in the different size groups is given below :

TABLE 2.1

Distribution of families by family size

<i>Family size</i>	<i>Percentage of families to total</i>
One	1.0
Two and three	20.7
Four and five	31.0
Six and seven	32.0
Above seven	15.3
Total	100.0

Among the families enumerated, nearly 53 per cent consisted of five or less than five members and 3 were single member households.

(ii) *Sex and marital status.*—In table 2.2 is given the sex and marital status of the persons in the selected households,

TABLE 2.2

Percentage distribution of family members by sex and marital status

<i>Sex and marital status</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Unmarried	53.8	60.7	47.4
Married	37.1	37.4	36.9
Widowed	7.9	1.8	13.6
Divorced	0.2	0.1	0.2
Separated	1.0	..	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Among the selected working class households, the sex ratio was 1047.

(iii) *Education.*—The following table gives the general educational status of the members of the working class households.

TABLE 2.3

Percentage distribution and persons according to levels of literacy

<i>General educational status</i>	<i>Percentage distribution by sex</i>		
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Illiterate	48.4	37.9	58.3
Literate but below primary	29.6	34.0	25.4
Primary	12.9	15.8	10.2
Middle	6.1	7.6	4.7
S.S.L.C.	2.4	3.8	1.2
Pre-university	0.4	0.8	0.1
Graduate	0.2	0.1	0.1
Post Graduate	..	..	..
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

In the selected households at Palghat centre, nearly 52 per cent of the members of the working class households were reported as literate.

Table 2.4 gives the percentage distribution of persons in the selected households according to technical education.

TABLE 2.4

Distribution of persons among the selected households by sex and technical education

Technical Educational Standard	Distribution of persons			Percentage distribution to total
	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
No Technical Education	1623	789	834	99.4
Diploma or certificate holders in.—				
(i) Engineering	2	2	..	0.1
(ii) Medicine	..	..	..	..
(iii) Others	8	6	2	0.5
Degree holders in.—				
(i) Engineering	..	..	..	..
(ii) Medicine	..	..	..	..
(iii) Agriculture	..	..	..	..
(iv) Veterinary	..	..	..	..
(v) Others	..	..	..	..
Total	1633	797	836	100.0

Out of the 1,633 persons enumerated at Palghat centre only 10 persons were found to possess technical qualifications.

(iv) Skill.—In table 2.5 is given the distribution of persons according to sex and skill of the households selected for detailed enumeration.

TABLE 2.5

Percentage distribution of persons according to sex and skill

Skill	Percentage distribution to total	Percentage distribution		Total No. of persons enumerated
		Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5
Typist, Stenographer	7.0	90.0	10.0	10
Fishermen	5.6	100.0	..	8
Miner, Quarrymen	..	..	..	..
Weaver	..	..	..	..
Tailor, Cutter	..	..	..	..
Shoemaker, Cobbler	5.6	75.0	25.0	8
Carpenter	..	..	..	..
Mason, Bricklayer	16.1	100.0	..	23
Moulder	13.3	100.0	..	19
Machineman	..	..	..	..
Fitter, Dyemaker	2.8	100.0	..	4
Welder	2.1	66.7	33.3	3
Blacksmith	0.7	100.0	..	1
Goldsmith, Silversmith	3.5	100.0	..	5
Electrician	2.8	100.0	..	4
	2.1	1.0.0	..	3

The labour force participation as revealed from the survey was to the extent of 34 per cent consisting of gainfully occupied and unemployed categories.

(vi) *Industry*.—The percentage of men and women employed in each selected industry are given in the following table :

TABLE 2.7
Distribution of employees (including paid apprentices) by industries and other details

Serial number	Industry	No. of employees enumerated	Percentage of employees by sex				Average monthly income per employee (Rs.) from paid employment		
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rice Mills, Flour Mills and Dhall Mills	9	77.8	22.2	..	100.0	61.14	30.62	..
2	Plywood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Shops and Establishments	86	100.0	..	..	100.0	67.67	..	..
4	Printing Presses	7	57.1	42.9	..	100.0	49.25	30.00	..
5	Tanneries and Leather manufacturing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Public Motor Transport	25	100.0	..	..	100.0	90.80	..	..
7	Beedi	18	100.0	..	..	100.0	59.51	..	..
8	Cigar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Tiles and Bricks	4	100.0	..	..	100.0	67.00	..	..
10	Cashew	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Plantations	2	50.0	50.0	..	100.0	50.00	27.00	..
12	Oil Mills	2	100.0	..	..	100.0	70.00	..	..
13	Timber	30	100.0	..	..	100.0	59.38	..	..
14	Chemicals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Textiles	3	100.0	..	..	100.0	36.67	..	..
16	Coir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Cement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Rayons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Paper and Pulp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Match Industry	6	67.0	33.0	..	100.0	73.62	27.30	..
22	Others	309	60.5	39.2	0.3	100.0	69.08	18.16	7.00
	All	501	74.1	25.7	0.2	100.0	68.33	18.84	7.00
	Number of employees	..	371	129	1	501	..	..	..

Among the employees nearly 26 per cent were women. In the case of male employees the average monthly income from paid employment was Rs. 68.33 the highest being Rs. 90.80 in public motor transport. But in the case of female employees the average monthly income from paid employment was only Rs. 18.84 the highest being Rs. 30.62 in Rice Mills, Flour Mills and Dhall Mills.

TABLE 2.8—(cont.)

Serial number	Occupation	No. of employees enumerated	Percentage of employees by sex				Average monthly income per employee from paid employment (Rs.)		
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16	Engaged in other jobs related to cashew industry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Chemicals and related process workers..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Ivory workers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Labourers (other classification) ..	145	87.6	12.4	..	100.0	54.44	24.27	..
20	Miscellaneous ..	203	87.7	11.8	0.5	100.0	87.06	8.51	7.00
	All occupations ..	501	74.1	25.7	0.2	100.0	68.33	18.84	7.00
	No. of employees enumerated ..	..	371	129	1	501	..	..	..

The average monthly income from paid employment for male employees was highest in the case of miscellaneous occupations while that in the case of female employees it was highest for "potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers". In the case of children, the income was very nominal.

III. FAMILY INCOME

The average monthly income per family of the population surveyed was Rs. 113. The percentage distribution of the 300 selected families according to income groups is given in table 3.1.

TABLE 3.1

Distribution of households by monthly family income

Monthly family income	Percentage of families to total
Less than Rs. 30	0.3
Rs. 30 to 60	14.3
Rs. 61 to 90	33.7
Rs. 91 to 120	22.7
Rs. 121 to 150	12.0
Rs. 151 to 180	6.7
Rs. 181 to 210	1.7
Above Rs. 210	8.6
Total	100.0

In this town 71 per cent of the working class families are having a monthly income of less than Rs. 121. The modal family income group is Rs. 61-90.

IV. FAMILY EXPENDITURE

(1) *Per capita expenditure.*—The average monthly expenditure per family was Rs. 126·94. In the following table, the percentage distribution of households according to per capita monthly expenditure is given:

TABLE 4.1
Percentage distribution of households according to per-capita monthly expenditure

Sl. No.	Per capita monthly expenditure Rs.	Percentage distribution of households	Number of families selected for detailed enumeration
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Less than 10	1·0	3
2	10—20	44·3	133
3	21—30	32·0	96
4	31—40	12·3	37
5	41—50	5·7	17
6	Above 50	4·7	14
Total		100·0	300

(2) *Monthly expenditure.*—The following statement shows the components of expenditure, the components being the major sub-groups. The households are categorised into four monthly expenditure groups.

TABLE 4.2
Monthly expenditure under different sub-groups (Rs.)

Monthly expenditure group	Food beverages	Fuel and light	Housing, household requirements	Clothing, etc.	Miscellaneous	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Below Rs. 60	30·70	4·36	4·68	3·54	4·37	47·65
Rs. 60—120	60·50	8·06	6·67	7·38	11·50	94·11
Rs. 121—210	98·88	11·73	9·65	13·99	20·78	155·03
Above Rs. 210	162·91	19·94	27·11	27·85	55·71	293·52

The average monthly expenditure for different expenditure groups on important items per family is given in the following table:

TABLE 4.3

Monthly family expenditure on important items according to expenditure groups (Rs.)

Serial No.	Item	Below Rs. 60	Rs. 60-120	Rs. 121-210	Above Rs. 210	All levels
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Rice	14.84	24.30	35.50	36.19	28.06
2	Wheat	0.61	1.40	2.34	4.80	1.93
3	Tapioca	0.21	0.29	0.23	0.07	0.25
4	Pulses	0.93	2.07	4.75	9.94	3.49
5	Vegetables	1.84	3.21	5.22	9.81	4.30
6	Mutton	..	0.58	0.94	1.78	0.75
7	Beef	..	..	..	..	..
8	Fish	1.27	1.94	1.71	1.25	1.78
9	Oils and fats	2.13	5.36	6.58	15.52	6.44
10	Milk	0.11	1.77	7.76	34.33	6.34
11	Coconuts	1.32	1.51	2.58	5.36	2.16
12	Tea, toffee	0.38	0.97	2.36	5.39	1.74
13	Fuel	3.12	6.52	9.16	12.14	7.59
14	Rent	3.15	5.40	8.50	23.74	7.82
15	Clothing	2.43	5.19	10.28	20.60	7.88
16	Recreation	0.26	1.11	1.65	2.46	1.34
17	Pansupari	1.30	1.37	1.42	0.96	1.34
18	Beedi	0.68	2.18	2.06	1.20	1.97
19	Medical care	0.13	1.20	2.83	6.69	2.10
20	Education	0.17	0.54	3.27	13.20	2.45
	Total expenditure	47.65	94.11	155.03	293.52	126.94

Table 4.4 gives the percentage distribution of the expenditure in broad expenditure groups according to sub-groups of expenditure.

TABLE 4.4

Percentage distribution of expenditure according to broad expenditure groups

Expenditure group	Food	Housing	Fuel and light	Clothing	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6
Below Rs. 60	64.43	9.82	9.15	7.43	9.17
Rs. 60-120	64.28	7.09	8.56	7.84	12.23
Rs. 121-210	63.78	6.22	7.57	9.02	13.41
Above Rs. 210	55.50	9.24	6.79	9.49	18.98
All levels	62.28	7.30	7.85	8.59	13.98

(3) *Weighting Diagram*.—The following table gives the weights of all items that go into the household expenditure. For the construction of the weighting diagram the total consumption is divided into five major groups as shown below :

- (i) Food
- (ii) Fuel and light
- (iii) Housing
- (iv) Clothing
- (v) Miscellaneous

In the case of items which show the same trend in prices, the weights are clubbed together as in the case of dhothi (handloom, cotton, silk), sari (handloom, mill, silk), shirting (handloom, mill, silk), etc.

TABLE 4.5
Group weights

No.	Item	Weights
1	Food	62.28
2	Fuel and light	7.85
3	Housing	7.30
4	Clothing	8.59
5	Miscellaneous	13.98

TABLE 4.6
Sub-group weights
(a) FOOD GROUP

No.	Item	Weights
1	Rice	35.49
2	Wheat	3.02
3	Tapioca	0.32
4	Greengram	0.96
5	Blackgram	1.24
6	Bengalgram	0.01
7	Dhall	2.20
8	Green vegetables	2.20
9	Leafy vegetables	0.43
10	Tubers including potatoe	2.81
11	Meat	0.98
12	Fish (Fresh)	1.24
13	Fish (Dry)	1.01
14	Eggs	0.31
15	Coconut oil	5.21
16	Gingelly oil	1.50
17	Groundnut oil	0.89
18	Vanaspathi	0.54
19	Milk	8.02

TABLE 4.6—(cont.)

<i>No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Weights</i>
20	Milk products ..	1.09
21	Fruits ..	0.51
22	Salt ..	0.23
23	Chillies (dry) ..	3.23
24	Coconuts ..	2.73
25	Tamarind ..	0.93
26	Onions ..	0.59
27	Condiments ..	1.93
28	Sugar ..	1.62
29	Molasses (Vellam) ..	1.86
30	Tea ..	0.58
31	Coffee ..	1.62
32	Meals ..	4.29
33	Light refreshments ..	10.41
	Total ..	<u>100.00</u>

(b) FUEL AND LIGHT

<i>No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Weights</i>
1	Fuel ..	76.13
2	Match box ..	2.61
3	Kerosene ..	11.23
4	Other items ..	10.03
	Total ..	<u>100.00</u>

(c) HOUSING

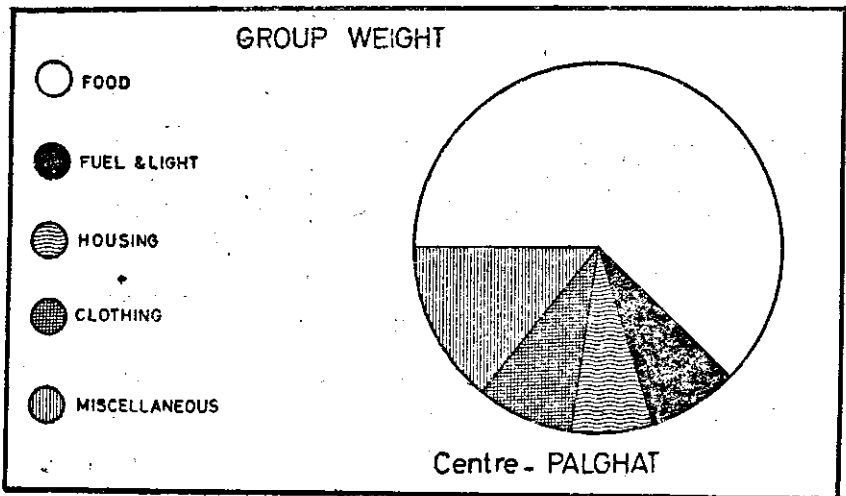
<i>No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Weights</i>
1	Rent ..	84.45
2	Furniture and other durable consumer goods ..	4.10
3	Other expenditure ..	11.45
	Total ..	<u>100.00</u>

(d) CLOTHING

<i>No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Weights</i>
1	Dhothi ..	34.57
2	Sari ..	17.40
3	Shirting ..	14.21
4	Blouse and Frocks ..	6.96
5	Laundry and Washerman ..	6.42
6	Washing soap ..	12.19
7	Tailoring ..	8.25
	Total ..	<u>100.00</u>

(e) MISCELLANEOUS

No.	Item	Weights
1	Footwear	1.01
2	Toilet goods	6.31
3	Barber and shaving requirements	12.12
4	Recreation	7.55
5	Betel leaves	1.30
6	Arecanuts	2.65
7	Tobacco	3.61
8	Beedi and Intoxicants	14.65
9	Newspaper	2.21
10	Travel	10.37
11	Medical care	11.84
12	Education	13.81
13	Others	12.57
Total		100.00



11. Kozhikode

I. Kozhikode which acquired the city status recently was the capital of the Zamorin Rajas and the headquarters of the former Malabar District of the Madras Presidency. With the reorganisation of the States during 1956, the Malabar region was merged with Travancore-Cochin to form the State of Kerala. On 1st January 1957, the former Malabar District was divided into 3 Revenue Districts viz., Cannanore, Kozhikode and Palghat for the sake of administrative convenience. Now Kozhikode is the headquarters of the Kozhikode District. The administrative Offices of the Laccadive and Minicoy Islands are also located in the city.

The town of Kozhikode was founded by the Zamorin. Even before Vasco Da Gama's landing in this place, the town had acquired a position of pre-eminence in the trade of pepper, cardamom, textiles, etc. which made it India's great emporium of international trade. Kozhikode has a good port facilitating sea-borne trade. The area in and around Kozhikode has a concentration of industrial units. Apart from the industrial units under the private sector such as textile factories, saw mills and other timber works, coir factories, rice and oil mills, match works, umbrella manufactures, bricks and tile factories, rayon factory, etc., there are Government-owned establishments also viz., Kerala Soap Factory, Government Hydrogenation Factory, Government Oil Factory, etc. Fish curing is also important in this place. The Timber Yard in Kallai is one of the largest in the world. Most of the tile factories are situated at Ferook (which is not far from Kozhikode) where clay is available in abundance. The pulp division of the Gwalior Rayons Factory is located at Mavoor very near to this city. A paper mill is also functioning in the Rayons Factory premises.

Population :—The population of the city as per the 1961 Census was 192,521 of which 97,911 were males and 94,610 females. The density of population was 6,289 per sq. kilometre.

The following table gives the population of Kozhikode from 1901 onwards.

TABLE 1.1

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>
1901	76,981
1911	78,417
1921	82,334
1931	99,273
1941	126,352
1951	158,724
1961	192,521

It is seen that the population has registered nearly 2.5 fold increase during the last six decades.

II. FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Kozhikode is one of the 4 major centres selected for the conduct of the survey. The twelve wards selected in this centre consist of (1) 10 wards of the City Corporation viz., Ward Nos. 3, 13, 16, 21, 22, 23,

26, 28, 32 and 34, (2) "Birlakootam" where the workers of the Gwaliyor Rayons Factory are residing and (3) One ward (viz.,—Ward No. 4) of the Ferook Panchayat having a large concentration of working class population. Six hundred working class households were selected for detailed enquiry from the above 12 wards.

(i) *Size of the Family*.—The average household size in the selected families was 6.26 persons in this centre while the corresponding figure for the State is 6.19 for urban area.

The subjoined table shows the percentage distribution of households selected in the various size-groups.

TABLE 2.1
Distribution of families by family size

Family Size	Percentage distribution to total
One	0.3
Two and three	12.7
Four and five	30.5
Six and seven	28.3
Above seven	28.2
	100.00

There were two single member households. Nearly 57 per cent of the families consisted of six or more members.

(ii) *Sex and marital status*.—Information on sex and marital status of the persons in the selected working class families is given in the following table.

TABLE 2.2
Percentage distribution of persons by sex and marital status

Sex and marital status	Percentage		
	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Unmarried	58.0	62.5	53.7
Married	36.0	36.2	35.9
Widowed	5.2	1.0	9.2
Divorced	0.7	0.3	1.1
Separated	0.1	Negligible	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Among the selected households the sex ratio was found to be 1028 whereas the sex ratio for this city as per 1961 Census was 966.

(iii) *Education*.—The following tables give the distribution of members according to levels of literacy.

(1) *General Education :*

TABLE 2.3

Percentage distribution of persons according to levels of literacy

General educational status	Percentage distribution by sex		
	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Illiterate ..	33.4	25.3	41.3
Literate but below Primary ..	33.8	36.3	31.3
Primary ..	14.7	16.0	13.5
Middle or Upper Primary ..	12.5	15.5	9.6
S.S.L.C. ..	5.2	6.5	3.9
Pre-University or Pre-Degree ..	0.3	0.3	0.3
Graduate ..	0.1	0.1	0.1
Post Graduate ..	..	..	..
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0

It is seen from the above that nearly 67 per cent of the working class population in the selected households are literate.

(2) *Technical Education :*—Table 2.4 gives the percentage distribution of the persons in the selected working class households according to technical education.

TABLE 2.4

Distribution of persons by sex and technical education

Technical Educational standard	Distribution of persons			Percentage distribution to total
	Persons	Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. No Technical Education	3738	1842	1896	99.5
II. Diploma or certificate holders in :—				
(i) Engineering	3	2	1	0.1
(ii) Medicine	1	1	..	Negligible
(iii) Others	12	7	5	0.4
III. Degree holders in :—				
(i) Engineering	..	..	..	..
(ii) Medicine	..	..	..	..
(iii) Agriculture	..	..	..	..
(iv) Veterinary	..	..	..	..
(v) Others	1	..	1	Negligible
Total ..	3755	1852	1903	100.00

Among the working class population in the selected households only 0.5 per cent was found to possess any technical qualification.

(iv) Skill:

TABLE 2.5
Percentage distribution of persons by sex and skill

Skill (1)	Percentage distribution to total (2)	Percentage distribution		Total No. of persons enumerated (5)
		Male (3)	Female (4)	
1. Typist, Stenographer..	5.1	80.0	20.0	10
2. Fisherman ..	..	..	..	..
3. Miner, Quarrymen ..	..	..	..	..
4. Weaver ..	15.8	90.3	9.7	31
5. Tailor, Cutter ..	2.5	80.0	20.0	5
6. Shoe-maker, Cobbler..	..	..	..	..
7. Carpenter ..	9.7	100.0	..	19
8. Mason, Bricklayer ..	1.0	100.0	..	2
9. Moulder ..	2.5	100.0	..	5
10. Machine-man ..	2.5	100.0	..	5
11. Fitter, Dye-maker ..	8.1	100.0	..	16
12. Welder ..	..	..	..	..
13. Blacksmith ..	1.5	100.0	..	3
14. Goldsmith, Silver- smith ..	0.5	100.0	..	1
15. Electrician ..	4.1	100.0	..	8
16. Motor Mechanic, Vehicle Driver, Tractor Driver ..	32.5	100.0	..	64
17. Boatman ..	..	..	..	..
18. Potter ..	0.5	100.0	..	1
19. Nurse, Midwife ..	..	..	..	..
20. Basket-maker ..	..	..	..	..
21. Toy-maker ..	..	..	..	..
22. Brick-maker ..	0.5	100.0	..	1
23. Book Binder ..	0.5	100.0	..	1
24. Barber ..	0.5	100.0	..	1
25. Thatcher ..	..	..	..	..
26. Coir spinning ..	5.6	18.2	81.8	11
27. Ivory carving ..	..	..	..	..
28. Others ..	6.6	100.0	..	13
Total	100.0	92.4	7.6	197

Motor Mechanics and Drivers of motor vehicles constitute about 33 per cent of the skilled persons in the selected working class families. 16 per cent of the skilled persons were working in weaving industry.

(v) *Activity status*.—The following table gives the percentage distribution of the members by sex, age, and activity status.

TABLE 2.6

Percentage distribution of family members by sex, age and activity status

Activity status	Percentage									
	Persons			Males			Females			
	15- <60	Others	Total	15- <60	Others	Total	15- <60	Others	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1. Employer
2. Employee ..	37.2	2.5	22.1	70.4	4.8	42.5	3.7	0.4	2.2	
3. Apprentice ..	0.9	..	0.5	1.8	..	1.0	..	..	..
4. Self-employed ..	1.5	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.6	1.1	1.6	0.1	0.9	
5. Unpaid family enterprise worker ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Unemployed ..	3.6	..	2.1	6.4	..	3.7	0.9	..	0.5	
7. Not in the labour force..	56.8	97.1	74.3	19.9	94.6	51.7	93.8	99.5	96.4	
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Among the persons enumerated, the labour force participation consisting of gainfully occupied and unemployed categories was to the extent of 26 per cent.

(vi) *Industry*.—The percentage distribution of men, women and children employed in each selected industry is given in the sub-joined table.

TABLE 2.7
Distribution of employees including paid Apprentices by industry and other details

Number	Industry	No. of employees enumerated	Percentage of employees by sex				Average monthly income per employee (Rs.) from paid employment		
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rice Mill, Flour Mill, Dhall Mill ..	5	80.0	20.0	..	100.0	56.25	20.00	..
2	Plywood ..	4	100.0	..	..	100.0	67.50	..	..
3	Shops and establishments ..	110	99.1	0.9	..	100.0	73.95	30.00	..
4	Printing Presses ..	23	95.7	4.3	..	100.0	98.73	25.00	..
5	Tanneries and leather manufacturing ..	1	100.0	..	..	100.0	60.00	..	..
6	Public Motor Transport ..	77	100.0	..	..	100.0	101.92	..	..
7	Beedi ..	5	100.0	..	..	100.0	62.00	..	..
8	Cigar ..	1	100.0	..	..	100.0	150.00	..	..
9	Bricks and Tiles ..	46	100.0	..	..	100.0	79.78	..	..
10	Cashew ..	14	14.3	85.7	..	100.0	55.00	28.33	..
11	Plantation ..	4	100.0	..	..	100.0	127.50	..	..
12	Oil Mills ..	2	100.0	..	..	100.0	65.00	..	..
13	Timber ..	146	100.0	..	..	100.0	77.99	..	..
14	Chemicals ..	2	100.0	..	..	100.0	125.00	..	..
15	Textiles ..	55	90.9	9.1	..	100.0	92.04	27.00	..
16	Coir ..	13	53.8	46.2	..	100.0	139.29	29.16	..
17	Sugar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Cement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Rayons ..	53	100.0	..	..	100.0	217.15	..	..
20	Paper and Pulp ..	1	100.0	..	..	100.0	261.00	..	..
21	Match Industry ..	1	100.0	..	..	100.0	75.00	..	..
22	Others ..	268	93.3	6.0	0.7	100.0	70.43	65.12	32.50
	Total ..	831	94.7	5.1	0.2	100.0	89.12	45.62	32.50
	No. of employees ..	..	787	42	2	831	..	..	..

Of the total employees only 5 per cent were women. The average monthly income of male employees from paid employment was Rs. 89.12 the highest being Rs. 261 in Paper and Pulp Industry. But in the case of female employees the average monthly income from paid employment was only Rs. 43.62. The average monthly income of children was Rs. 32.50

(vii) *Occupation.*—The following table gives the percentage distribution of employees by occupation and sex among the selected households and the average monthly income from paid employment.

TABLE 2.8

Distribution of employees (including paid Apprentices) by occupation and other details

Number	Occupation	No. of employees enumerated	Percentage of employees by sex				Average monthly income from paid employment (Rs.)		
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Pluckers in tea estates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Tappers in rubber estates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Other plantation labourers	3	100.0	..	..	100.0	75.00	..	..
4	Agricultural labourers	52	94.2	3.8	2.0	100.0	46.98	20.00	40.00
5	Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders & related metal making and treating workers	4	100.0	..	..	100.0	68.75	..	..
6	Tools makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and related workers	65	100.0	..	..	100.0	162.23	..	..
7	Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers	48	91.7	8.3	..	100.0	86.41	27.50	..
8	Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay formers and related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Carpet makers and finishers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Coir spinners	3	33.3	66.7	..	100.0	50.00	42.50	..
11	Millers, Pounders, Huskers, Parchers, grains and related workers	6	100.0	..	..	100.0	55.83	..	..
12	Compositors, Printers, etc.	19	94.7	5.3	..	100.0	95.72	25.00	..
13	Miners, Quarrymen and related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Engaged in cashew shelling	10	..	100.0	..	100.0	..	28.50	..
15	Engaged in cashew peeling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Engaged in other jobs related to cashew industry	4	50.0	50.0	..	100.0	55.00	27.50	..

TABLE 2.8—(contd.)

Number	Occupation	No. of employees enumerated	Percentage of employees by sex				Average monthly income from paid employment (Rs.)		
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17	Chemicals and related process workers ..	1	..	100.0	..	100.0	..	120.00	..
18	Ivory workers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Labourers (other classification) ..	154	97.4	1.9	0.7	100.0	67.58	11.66	25.00
20	Miscellaneous ..	462	96.3	3.7	..	100.0	91.31	63.55	..
	All occupations ..	831	94.7	5.1	0.2	100.0	89.12	43.62	32.50
	No. of employees enumerated ..	..	787	42	2	831	..	..	..

The average monthly income from paid employment for male employees was highest in the case of tool makers, plumbers, welders, etc., while that in the case of female employees, it was highest in chemicals and related process workers.

III. FAMILY INCOME

The average monthly income per family was found to be Rs. 138.79. The percentage distribution of all the selected households according to income group is given in the following table.

TABLE 3.1

Distribution of households by monthly family income

Monthly family income (1)	Percentage distribution to total (2)
Less than Rs. 30	0.2
Rs. 30 to Rs. 60	8.0
Rs. 61 to Rs. 90	25.5
Rs. 91 to Rs. 120	21.3
Rs. 121 to Rs. 150	13.0
Rs. 151 to Rs. 180	10.8
Rs. 181 to Rs. 210	7.5
Above Rs. 210	13.7
Total	100.0

68 per cent of the total working class families selected have an average monthly income of Rs. 150 or below. The model family income group is Rs. 61·90.

IV. FAMILY EXPENDITURE

(1) *Per-capita Expenditure*.—The average monthly expenditure per family was Rs. 152·15. In the present enquiry, a study on the per-capita expenditure was also conducted. The percentage distribution of households according to per-capita monthly expenditure is detailed in the following table.

TABLE 4.1

Percentage distribution of households according to per-capita monthly expenditure

Sl. No.	Per-capita monthly expenditure	Percentage distribution of households	No. of families in the class interval
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Less than 10	0·7	4
2	10—20	42·7	256
3	21—30	30·8	185
4	31—40	10·6	64
5	41—50	5·7	34
6	Above 50	9·5	57
Total		100·0	600

(2) *Monthly Expenditure*.—The following statement shows the average monthly family expenditure on the five major groups detailed above. The households were classified into 4 monthly expenditure groups.

TABLE 4.2

Monthly expenditure under different sub-groups (Rs.)

Monthly expenditure groups	Food, Beverages, etc.	Fuel and light	Housing, household requirement	Clothing	Miscellaneous	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Below Rs. 60	32·51	3·72	4·82	4·37	4·99	50·41
Rs. 60—Rs. 120	62·29	6·01	9·42	8·39	10·21	96·32
Rs. 121—Rs. 210	98·07	8·55	18·31	13·31	19·87	158·11
Above Rs. 210	164·78	13·57	29·40	25·59	49·59	282·93
All	93·50	8·27	16·22	13·26	20·90	152·15

The average monthly expenditure for different expenditure groups on the various items per family is given in the following table.

TABLE 4.3

Monthly family expenditure on important items according to expenditure groups (Rs.)

Sl. No.	Items	Below Rs. 60	Rs. 60-120	Rs. 121-210	Above Rs. 210	All levels
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Rice ..	9.98	20.84	31.62	44.72	28.89
2	Wheat ..	3.63	7.74	9.59	11.97	9.09
3	Tapioca ..	2.07	2.29	2.55	1.56	2.24
4	Pulses ..	0.14	0.83	1.67	5.04	1.90
5	Vegetables ..	0.28	1.35	2.72	6.73	2.82
6	Mutton ..	..	0.15	0.89	3.17	0.98
7	Beef ..	0.05	0.15	0.44	0.93	0.40
8	Fish ..	3.24	4.55	5.49	6.65	5.25
9	Oils and fats ..	2.20	3.79	6.31	12.83	6.34
10	Milk ..	..	0.89	3.30	14.59	4.28
11	Coconuts ..	1.22	2.74	5.63	9.43	4.99
12	Chillies (dry) ..	1.18	1.87	2.29	3.11	2.24
13	Tea and coffee ..	1.12	1.70	2.34	4.34	2.42
14	Fuel ..	3.72	6.01	8.55	13.57	8.27
15	Rent ..	4.10	8.42	16.34	25.29	14.30
16	Clothing ..	2.49	5.79	9.66	19.36	9.63
17	Recreation ..	0.09	0.47	1.06	2.43	1.04
18	Pansupari ..	0.90	0.90	1.13	1.10	1.02
19	Beedi ..	1.70	2.40	2.67	2.11	2.43
20	Medical care ..	..	1.59	3.49	11.41	4.07
21	Education ..	0.06	0.80	2.15	7.35	2.49
	Total expenditure..	50.41	96.32	158.11	282.93	152.15

The following table gives the percentage distribution of expenditure in broad expenditure groups according to sub-groups of expenditure.

TABLE 4.4
Percentage distribution of expenditure according to
broad expenditure groups

Expenditure group	Food	Housing	Fuel and light	Clothing	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6
Below Rs. 60	64.49	9.56	7.38	8.67	9.90
Rs. 60-120	64.67	9.78	6.24	8.71	10.60
Rs. 121-210	62.03	11.58	5.41	8.42	12.56
Above Rs. 210	58.24	10.39	4.80	9.04	17.53
All levels	61.45	10.66	5.44	8.72	13.73

(3) *Weighting diagram.*—The weights of all items that go into the household expenditure, group-wise, are given in the following tables. For the construction of the weighting diagram the total consumption is divided into five major groups as shown below:

(i) Food, (ii) Fuel and light, (iii) Housing, (iv) Clothing and (v) Miscellaneous.

In the case of articles which show the same trend in prices, viz., dhothi (handloom, cotton and silk), saree (handloom, mill and silk), shirting (handloom, mill and silk), etc., the weights are grouped together.

TABLE 4.5
Group weights

No.	Item	Weights
1.	Food	61.45
2.	Fuel and light	5.44
3.	Housing	10.66
4.	Clothing	8.72
5.	Miscellaneous (including footwear)	13.73
	Total	100.00

TABLE 4.6
Sub-group weights
(a) FOOD GROUP

No.	Item	Weights
1.	Rice	30.90
2.	Wheat	10.58
3.	Tapioca	2.39
4.	Greengram	0.59

TABLE 4.6 (cond.)

<i>No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Weights</i>
5.	Blackgram	0.21
6.	Bengalgram	0.35
7.	Dhall	0.88
8.	Green vegetables	1.34
9.	Leafy vegetable	0.69
10.	Tubers	0.99
11.	Meat	1.58
12.	Fish (fresh)	5.12
13.	Fish (dry)	0.49
14.	Eggs	0.51
15.	Coconut oil	4.06
16.	Gingelly oil	2.22
17.	Groundnut oil	0.14
18.	Vanaspathy	0.36
19.	Milk	4.58
20.	Milk products	0.72
21.	Fruits	0.88
22.	Salt	0.20
23.	Chillies (dry)	2.39
24.	Coconuts	5.35
25.	Tamarind	1.01
26.	Onions	0.49
27.	Condiments	1.67
28.	Sugar	2.86
29.	Vellam	2.07
30.	Tea	1.61
31.	Coffee (powder)	1.14
32.	Meals	5.13
33.	Light refreshments	6.50
	Total	100.00

(b) FUEL AND LIGHT

<i>No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Weights</i>
1.	Fuel	67.11
2.	Match box	3.51
3.	Kerosene	16.81
4.	Other items	12.57
	Total	100.00

(c) HOUSING

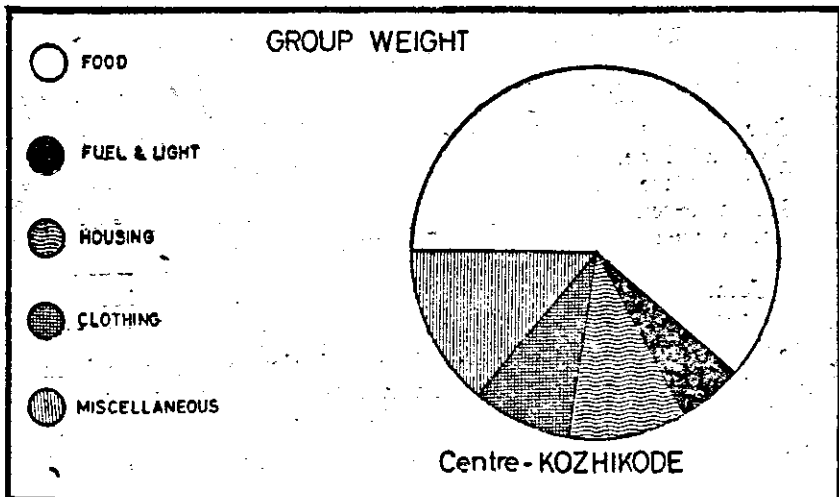
<i>No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Weights</i>
1.	Rent	88.16
2.	Furniture and other durable consumer goods	4.44
3.	Other housing expenditure	7.40
	Total	100.00

(d) CLOTHING

No.	Item	Weights
1.	Dhoti	34.70
2.	Saree	11.08
3.	Shirting	18.55
4.	Blouse and frocks	9.65
5.	Laundry and washerman	3.62
6.	Washing soap	14.18
7.	Tailoring	8.22
	Total	100.00

(e) MISCELLANEOUS

No.	Item	Weights
1.	Footwear	1.29
2.	Toilet articles	6.99
3.	Barber and shaving requirements	12.20
4.	Recreation and amusements	4.98
5.	Betel leaves	1.00
6.	Arecanut	2.10
7.	Tobacco	1.77
8.	Beedi and intoxicants	16.41
9.	Newspaper	2.87
10.	Travel	9.95
11.	Medical care	19.47
12.	Education	11.92
13.	Other miscellaneous expenditure	9.05
	Total	100.00



12. Meppady

I. Wynad region of Malabar which consists of two Taluks viz., South Wynad and North Wynad of Kozhikode and Cannanore Districts is located on the Western Ghats at an average altitude of 2,500 ft. above M.S.L. Meppady, a growing town of South Wynad is situated in the south-eastern part of the taluk. The scenic beauty of the mountain peaks, the charming sights of the coffee and tea estates and the low-lying stretches of the green paddy fields will linger long in the memories of people who visit this beautiful place. Meppady Panchayat consists of 11 wards with an area of 196.86 sq. km. Tea, coffee and cardamom estates abound in this panchayat. There are tea factories located in and around Meppady town.

The population of Meppady Panchayat as per the 1961 Census was 27,687 of which 14,582 were males and 13,105 females. The population has increased by about 123 per cent during the last two decades as seen from the sub-joined table.

TABLE 1.1

Year	Population
1941	12,225
1951	20,754
1961	27,687

II. FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

(i) *Family size.*—Three hundred working class households were selected at this centre for detailed enumeration from all the wards of the panchayat. The average household size was found to be 5.08 persons. The percentage distribution of families in the different size groups is given below:

TABLE 2.1

Distribution of families by family size

Family size	Percentage to total
One	2.0
Two and three	26.7
Four and five	30.7
Six and seven	24.3
Above seven	16.3
Total	100.0

Two per cent of the families were single member households. Nearly 41 per cent of the families consisted of six or more members.

(ii) *Sex and marital status.*—Information on sex and marital status of the persons in the selected households is given in the following table:

TABLE 2.2

Percentage distribution of the persons by sex and marital status

<i>Sex and marital status</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Unmarried ..	56.6	60.5	52.7
Married ..	37.1	36.4	37.7
Widowed ..	4.8	2.3	7.4
Divorced ..	0.7	0.4	1.0
Separated ..	0.8	0.4	1.2
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0

Among the selected working class households, the sex ratio was 1027.

(iii) *Education.*—(1) *General Education.*—The following table gives the general educational status of the persons in the selected families.

TABLE 2.3

Percentage distribution of persons according to levels of literacy

<i>General educational status</i>	<i>Percentage distribution of persons according to sex</i>		
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Illiterate ..	66.6	57.3	75.6
Literate but below primary ..	12.8	16.4	9.3
Primary ..	14.4	18.3	10.6
Middle or Upper Primary ..	4.3	5.9	2.9
S.S.L.C. ..	1.6	2.0	1.2
Pre-University or Pre-Degree ..	0.3	0.1	0.4
Graduate ..	..	..	..
Post Graduate ..	..	..	..
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0

In the selected households it is seen that 67 per cent of the population were illiterate.

(2) *Technical education.*—Table 2.4 below gives the percentage distribution of persons in the selected households according to technical education.

TABLE 2.4

Distribution of persons by sex and technical education

Technical educational standard	Distribution of persons			Percentage distribution to total
	Persons	Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
No technical education	1,520	749	771	99.7
Diploma or certificate holders in				
1. Engineering	1	1	..	0.1
2. Medicine	..	..	..	..
3. Others	3	2	1	0.2
Degree holders in				
1. Engineering	..	..	..	..
2. Medicine	..	..	..	..
3. Agriculture	..	..	..	..
4. Veterinary	..	..	..	..
5. Others	..	..	..	..
Total	1,524	752	772	100.0

Only 0.3 per cent of the persons in the selected working class households at Meppady was found to have technical qualification.

(iv) *Skill*.—The distribution of persons according to sex and skill of the households, selected for detailed enumeration is given in the subjoined table:

TABLE 2.5

Percentage distribution of persons according to sex and skill

Skill	Percentage distribution to total	Percentage distribution		Total No. of persons enumerated
		Male	Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Typist, Stenographer
Fisherman
Miner, Quarryman
Weaver
Tailor, cutter	11.1	100.0	..	2

TABLE 2.5—(contd.)

Skill (1)	Percentage dis- tribution to total (2)	Percentage distri- bution		Total No. of persons enu- merated (5)
		Male (3)	Female (4)	
Shoe-maker, cobbler ..	..	..	..	..
Carpenter ..	..	..	..	..
Mason, Brick layer ..	11.1	100.0	..	2
Moulder ..	..	..	..	..
Machine man ..	5.6	100.0	..	1
Fitter, dyemaker ..	..	..	..	..
Welder ..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmith ..	..	..	..	..
Goldsmith, Silversmith ..	5.6	100.0	..	1
Electrician ..	..	..	..	..
Motor mechanics, Vehicle driver, Tractor driver ..	22.1	100.0	..	4
Boatman ..	..	..	..	..
Potter ..	..	..	..	..
Nurse, midwife ..	5.6	..	100.0	1
Basket maker ..	..	..	..	..
Brick maker ..	..	..	..	..
Toy maker ..	..	..	..	..
Book binder ..	5.6	100.0	..	1
Barber ..	5.6	100.0	..	1
Thatcher ..	..	..	..	..
Coir spinning ..	16.6	33.3	66.7	3
Ivory carving ..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	11.1	100.0	..	2
Total ..	100.0	83.3	16.7	18

Motor mechanics and drivers of motor vehicles constituted 22 per cent of the skilled persons in the selected households. 17 per cent of the persons were skilled in coir spinning.

The percentage distribution of the members by sex, age and activity status is given in the following table:

TABLE 2-6

Percentage distribution of persons by sex, age and activity status

Activity status	Percentage								
	Persons			Males			Females		
	15- V 60	Others	Total	15- V 60	Others	Total	15- V 60	Others	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Employer ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Employee ..	76.5	6.9	43.2	81.8	6.2	44.8	71.6	7.5	41.7
3. Apprentice ..	..	0.1	0.1	..	0.3	0.1	..	..	..
4. Self employed ..	0.8	0.1	0.5	1.5	0.3	0.9	..	..	..
5. Unpaid family enterprise worker ..	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.9
6. Unemployed ..	3.9	1.8	2.9	4.7	1.3	3.1	3.1	2.2	2.7
7. Not in the labour force...	17.8	90.8	52.7	11.4	91.6	50.7	23.8	90.0	54.7
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The labour force participation as revealed from the survey was to the extent of 47 per cent, consisting of gainfully occupied and unemployed categories.

(vi) *Industry*.—The percentage distribution of men, women and children employed in each selected industry and the average monthly income per employee from paid employment are given in the following table:

TABLE 2-7

Distribution of employees by Industry and other details

Serial number	Industry	No. of employees enumerated	Percentage of employees by sex				Average monthly income (Rs.) per employee from paid employment		
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rice mills, flour mills and dhall mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Plywood	2	100.0	..	..	100.0	29.50	..	..
3	Shops and establishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Printing press	1	100.0	..	..	100.0	60.00	..	..
5	Tanneries and leather manufacturing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Public motor transport..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Beedi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Cigar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Tiles and bricks	1	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Cashew	..	..	..	..	100.0	75.00	..	..
11	Plantations	533	44.5	49.7	5.8	100.0	57.59	37.29	30.45
12	Oil mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Timber	2	100.0	..	..	100.0	60.00	..	..
14	Chemicals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Textiles	1	100.0	..	..	100.0	35.00	..	..
16	Coir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Cement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Rayons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Paper and pulp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Match industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Others	119	71.4	26.9	1.7	100.0	48.21	29.36	17.50
	All	659	49.9	45.1	5.0	100.0	55.00	36.43	29.67
	Number of employees ..	..	329	297	33	659	..	..	..

Of the total employees, 50 per cent were men 45 per cent women and 5 per cent children. The average monthly income from paid employment for males was Rs. 55.00, the highest being Rs. 75.00 in tiles and bricks industry. In the case of women and children the average monthly income from paid employment was Rs. 36.43 and Rs. 29.67 respectively. 81 per cent of the working class population in the selected households were plantation labourers in this centre.

(vii) Occupation.—The following table gives the percentage distribution of employees by sex and occupation and the average monthly income per employee from paid employment:

TABLE 2-8

Distribution of employees by occupation and other details

Serial number	Occupation	No. of employees enumerated	Percentage distribution by sex				Average monthly income (Rs.) per employee from paid employment		
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Pluckers in Tea Estates..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Tappers in Rubber Estates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Other plantation labourers	1	100.0	..	..	100.0	57.0	..	..
4	Agricultural labourers..	531	44.3	49.9	5.8	100.0	55.74	37.29	30.46
5	Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders and related metal making and treating workers	80	60.0	37.5	2.5	100.0	36.22	23.08	17.50
6	Tool makers, machinists, plumbers, Welders, Platers and related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	1	100.0	..	..	100.0	143.00	..	..
8	Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Carpet makers and finishers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Coir spinners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Millers, pounders, huskers, parchers grains and related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Compositors, Printers, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Miners, quarrymen and related workers..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Engaged in cashew shelling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Engaged in cashew peeling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Engaged in other jobs related to cashew industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Chemicals and related process workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Ivory workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Labourers (other classification)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Miscellaneous	33	97.0	3.0	..	100.0	41.09	30.00	..
		13	92.3	7.7	..	100.0	145.25	217.00	..
	All occupations	659	49.9	45.1	5.0	100.0	55.00	36.43	29.67
	No. of employees enumerated	..	329	297	33	659	..	..	..

Nearly 81 per cent of the employees were plantation labourers. The average monthly income for male employees as well as female employees was highest in miscellaneous occupations.

III. FAMILY INCOME

The average monthly income per family was Rs. 125. The percentage distribution of the 300 selected families, according to income groups is given in the following table:

TABLE 3.1

Distribution of households by monthly family income

<i>Monthly family income</i>	<i>Percentage to total</i>
Less than Rs. 30	.. ..
Rs. 30—60	6.7
Rs. 61—90	20.0
Rs. 91—120	31.7
Rs. 121—150	18.3
Rs. 151—180	9.7
Rs. 181—210	7.3
Above Rs. 210	6.3
Total	100.0

Nearly 77 per cent of the working class families in this centry were having a monthly income of Rs. 150 or less. The modal family income group is Rs. 91—120.

IV. FAMILY EXPENDITURE

(1) *Per-capita expenditure.*—The average monthly expenditure per family of the population surveyed was Rs. 122.44. In the following table the percentage distribution of households according to percapita monthly expenditure is given:—

TABLE 4.1

Percentage distribution of households according to per-capita monthly expenditure

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Percapita monthly expenditure (Rs.)</i>	<i>Percentage distribution of households</i>	<i>No. of families selected for detailed enumeration</i>
1.	Less than 10	.. 0.3	1
2.	10—20	.. 24.7	74
3.	21—30	.. 40.0	120
4.	31—40	.. 22.0	66
5.	41—50	.. 6.3	19
6.	Above 50	.. 6.7	20
	Total	.. 100.0	300

(2) *Monthly expenditure.*—The following table shows the components of expenditure, the components being the major sub-groups. The households are categorised into four monthly expenditure groups.

TABLE 4.2
Monthly expenditure under different sub-groups (Rs.)

Monthly expenditure group	Food beverages, etc.	Fuel and light	Housing and household requirement	Clothing, etc.	Miscellaneous	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Below Rs. 60	35.89	4.92	4.53	2.28	3.86	51.48
Rs. 60—120	61.44	8.23	8.66	6.93	7.38	92.64
Rs. 121—210	88.72	10.42	11.71	11.11	13.42	135.38
Above Rs. 210	159.19	12.61	17.07	20.70	36.09	245.66

The average monthly expenditure for different expenditure groups on the various items per family is given in the following table:—

TABLE 4.3
Monthly family expenditure on important items according to expenditure groups

Sl. No.	Items	Below Rs. 60	Rs. 60—120	Rs. 121—210	Above Rs. 210	All levels (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Rice	12.43	22.38	28.44	42.07	26.36
2	Wheat	2.69	4.44	5.66	12.09	5.53
3	Tapioca	2.04	3.00	3.25	5.38	3.28
4	Pulses	0.45	1.40	2.60	4.63	2.17
5	Vegetables	0.85	2.78	4.40	7.44	3.80
6	Mutton	0.25	0.55	1.62	5.00	1.35
7	Beef	..	0.01	0.21	0.65	0.14
8	Fish	2.52	2.82	3.77	5.14	3.39
9	Oils and fats	1.19	2.73	5.34	10.64	4.44
10	Milk	0.37	1.04	3.15	11.80	2.76
11	Coconuts	0.88	1.44	3.07	5.19	1.99
12	Chillies (dry)	0.55	1.12	1.84	2.91	1.56
13	Tea and coffee	1.76	1.36	2.08	4.57	1.92
14	Fuel	4.92	8.23	10.42	12.61	9.47
15	Rent	4.40	8.16	11.03	16.04	9.94
16	Clothing	1.71	4.83	8.01	16.19	6.15
17	Pansupari	1.25	1.86	2.45	2.62	2.15
18	Beedi	0.56	1.80	2.29	3.29	2.11
19	Medical care	0.40	1.32	1.97	3.19	1.73
20	Education	..	0.12	0.69	6.50	0.85
	Total expenditure	53.98	92.64	135.38	245.66	122.44

Table 4.4 gives the percentage distribution of the expenditure in broad expenditure groups according to sub groups of expenditure.

TABLE 4.4

Percentage distribution of expenditure according to broad expenditure groups

Expenditure group	Food	Housing	Fuel and light	Clothing	Miscellaneous
	2	3	3	4	6
Below Rs. 60 ..	69.72	8.80	9.55	4.43	7.50
Rs. 60—120 ..	66.32	9.35	8.88	7.48	7.97
Rs. 121—210 ..	65.53	8.65	7.70	8.21	9.91
Above Rs. 210 ..	64.80	6.95	5.13	8.43	14.69
All levels ..	65.25	8.62	7.74	8.04	10.35

(3) *Weighting diagram.*—The weights of items that constitute the household expenditure groupwise, are given in the following Tables. In the construction of the weighting diagram the total consumption is divided into five major groups as shown hereunder:—

- (i) Food
- (ii) Fuel and light
- (iii) Housing
- (iv) Clothing
- (v) Miscellaneous.

In the case of articles which show the same trend in prices, e.g., dhoti (handloom, cotton, silk), sari (handloom, mill, silk) shirting (handloom, mill, silk), etc., the weights of such items are grouped together.

TABLE 4.5
Group weights

Sl. No.	Item	Weight
1.	Food ..	65.25
2.	Fuel and light ..	7.74
3.	Housing ..	8.62
4.	Clothing ..	8.04
5.	Miscellaneous ..	10.35
	Total ..	100.00

TABLE 4.6

Sub-group weights

(a) FOOD GROUP

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Weight</i>
1	Rice	33.01
2	Wheat	9.42
3	Tapioca	4.11
4	Greengram	0.90
5	Blackgram	0.16
6	Bengalgram	0.05
7	Dhall	1.60
8	Green vegetables	2.38
9	Leafy vegetables	0.76
10	Tubers	1.62
11	Meat	3.40
12	Fish (fresh)	2.27
13	Fish (dry)	1.98
14	Eggs	0.53
15	Coconut oil	3.62
16	Gingelly oil	1.64
17	Groundnut oil	0.24
18	Vanaspathy	0.06
19	Milk	3.46
20	Milk products	0.11
21	Fruits	0.71
22	Salt	0.28
23	Chillies (dry)	1.95
24	Coconuts	2.49
25	Tamarind	0.68
26	Onions	0.61
27	Condiments	2.65
28	Sugar	2.17
29	Vellom	3.88
30	Tea	1.01
31	Coffee powder	1.47
32	Meals	0.59
33	Light refreshments	10.19
	Total	100.00

(b) FUEL AND LIGHT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Weight</i>
1	Fuel ..	75.71
2	Match box ...	4.75
3	Kerosene ..	18.27
4	Other items ..	1.27
	Total ..	<u>100.00</u>

(c) HOUSING

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Weight</i>
1.	Rent ..	94.22
2.	Furniture and other durable consumer goods ..	4.07
3.	Other items ..	1.71
	Total ...	<u>100.00</u>

(d) CLOTHING

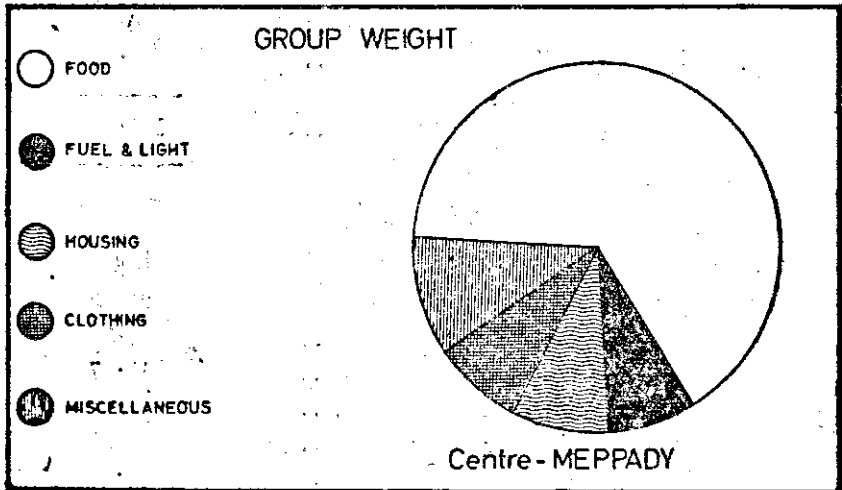
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Weight</i>
1.	Dhothi ..	37.40
2.	Saree ..	7.83
3.	Shirting ..	17.07
4.	Blouse and frocks ..	13.31
5.	Laundry and washerman ..	0.91
6.	Washing soap ..	15.55
7.	Tailoring ..	7.93
	Total ..	<u>100.00</u>

(e) MISCELLANEOUS

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Weight</i>
1.	Footwear ..	2.44
2.	Toilet articles ..	7.97
3.	Barber and shaving require- ments ..	13.41
4.	Recreation ..	0.63

TABLE 4.6—(contd.)

Sl. No.	Item	Weight
5.	Betel leaves	3.79
6.	Arecanuts	6.94
7.	Tobacco	6.23
8.	Beedi and intoxicants	18.45
9.	Newspaper	0.87
10.	Travel	7.41
11.	Medical care	13.64
12.	Education	6.70
13.	Others	11.52
Total		100.00



13. Cannanore

I. Bounded by South Canara and Coorg at the north, Mysore on the east, Kozhikode district on the South and Arabian Sea on the west, Cannanore District lies at the northernmost part of Kerala. This district was formed only on the 1st January 1957 and from that day Cannanore Town became the District headquarters.

It was the capital of North Kolathiri Rajas for many centuries and was a great emporium of trade between Arabia, the Persian Gulf and Southern India. At the time of Vasco Da Gama's visit to this Town in 1498, he found it to be a large trading centre.

The important industries in the District are cotton textiles, manufacture of beedi, timber and chemicals. Handloom industry provides employment for a number of persons.

The population of Cannanore Town as per the 1961 census was 46101. The density of population in the town was 4257 per square kilometre. The following table shows the population of Cannanore Town from 1901 onwards:—

TABLE 1.1

Year	Population
1901	27811
1911	28957
1921	27705
1931	34236
1941	34649
1951	42431
1961	46101

II. FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

(i) *Family Size*:—At this centre 300 households were selected for detailed enumeration from 12 selected wards. They were

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Mukkadavu | 7. Arackal |
| 2. Thavakkara | 8. Chirakkalkulam |
| 3. Thalikavu | 9. Chovva |
| 4. Camp Bazaar West | 10. Payyambalam |
| 5. Thayatheruvu | 11. Kannothumbal |
| 6. Neerchal West | 12. Neerchal East |

The average household size was found to be 5.64 persons as against the State average of 6.19 for the urban area. The percentage distribution of families in the different size groups is given below :

TABLE 2.1

Distribution of families by family size

Family size	Percentage of families to total
One	.. ..
Two and three	.. 23.7
Four and five	.. 29.3
Six and seven	.. 28.7
Above seven	.. 18.3
Total	.. 100.0

Fifty-three per cent of families consisted of five or less than five members. In the selected households there was no single member family.

(ii) *Sex and Marital Status*.—In Table 2.2 is given the sex and marital status of the persons in the selected working class families.

TABLE 2.2.

Percentage distribution of family members by sex and marital status

<i>Sex and marital status</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Unmarried ..	56.6	66.5	46.6
Married ..	32.9	31.2	34.5
Widowed ..	8.7	1.7	15.8
Divorced ..	0.6	0.2	1.1
Separated ..	1.2	0.4	2.0
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0

Among the selected working class households, the sex ratio was 994. The sex ratio as per 1961 census of the town was 988.

(iii) *Education*.—The following table gives the general educational status of the members of the working class households:—

TABLE 2.3

Percentage distribution of persons according to levels of literacy

<i>General educational status</i>	<i>Percentage distribution of persons according to sex</i>		
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Illiterate ..	43.5	35.7	51.2
Literate but below primary ..	29.7	34.6	24.9
Primary ..	15.4	17.9	12.9
Middle ..	8.8	8.9	8.7
S.S.L.C. ..	2.3	2.5	2.0
Pre-University ..	0.3	0.4	0.3
Graduate ..	..	..	..
Post-graduate ..	..	..	..
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0

In the selected households at Cannanore centre 56 per cent of the working class population were reported as literate.

Table 2.4 gives the percentage distribution of persons in the selected households according to technical education.

TABLE 2.4

**Distribution of persons among the selected households
by sex and technical education**

Technical educational standard	Distribution of persons			Percentage distribution to total
	Persons	Males	Females	
No technical education ..	1688	846	842	99.8
Diploma or certificate holders in—				
(i) Engineering ..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Medicine ..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Others ..	3	2	1	0.2
Degree holders in—				
(i) Engineering ..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Medicine ..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Veterinary ..	..	..	..	..
(v) Others ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1691	848	843	100.0

Among the 1691 persons enumerated in the selected working class households at Cannanore, only 3 persons were found to possess technical qualification.

(iv) *Skill*.—The distribution of persons according to sex and skill of the households selected for detailed enumeration, is given in table 2.5.

TABLE 2.5

Percentage distribution of persons according to sex and skill

Skill	Percentage distribution to total	Percentage distribution		Total No. of persons enumerated
		Male	Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Typist, Stenographer ..	48.1	54.3	45.7	116
Fishermen ..	4.2	100.0	..	10
Miner, Quarrymen ..	..	..	..	..
Weaver ..	34.9	97.6	2.4	84
Tailor, Cutter ..	0.8	50.0	50.0	2
Shoemaker, Cobbler ..	1.3	100.0	..	3
Carpenter ..	0.4	100.0	..	1
Mason, Bricklayer ..	1.7	100.0	..	4
Moulder ..	0.4	100.0	..	1
Machineman ..	..	..	..	..
Fitter, Dyemaker ..	1.7	100.0	..	4
Welder ..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmith ..	0.4	100.0	..	1
Goldsmith, Silversmith ..	..	..	..	..
Electrician ..	0.4	100.0	..	1
Motor mechanic, Vehicle driver, Tractor driver ..	4.1	100.0	..	10

TABLE 2.5—(contd.)

Skill (1)	Percentage distribution			Total No. of persons enumerated (5)	
	Percentage distribution to total (2)	Male (3)	Female (4)		
Boatman	
Potter	
Nurse, Midwife	
Basket maker	
Toy maker	
Brick maker	
Book-binder	
Barber	
Thatchar	
Coir-Spinning	
Ivory Carving	
Others	..	1.6	75.0	25.0	4
Total	..	100.0	76.3	23.7	241

Among the skilled persons, 'Typists and Stenographers' accounted for 48 per cent and 'weavers' nearly 35 per cent.

(v) *Activity Status*.—In table 2.6 is given the percentage distribution of members by sex, age and activity status.

TABLE 2.6

Percentage distribution of persons according to age, sex and activity status

Activity Status	Percentage distribution of								
	Persons			Males			Females		
	15 < 60	Others	Total	15 < 60	Others	Total	15 < 60	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Employer	..	0.1	Negligible	..	0.3	0.1	..	..	..
2. Employee	43.8	5.6	27.7	79.0	10.1	49.2	9.7	0.9	6.1
3. Apprentice	1.0	0.3	0.7	2.1	0.5	1.4	..	..	..
4. Self employed	1.8	0.7	1.3	2.7	1.4	2.1	0.8	..	0.5
5. Unpaid family enterprise workers	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.6	..	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.8
6. Unemployed	1.5	..	0.9	2.7	..	1.5	0.4	..	0.2
7. Not in the labour force	51.0	93.2	68.8	12.9	87.7	45.3	87.9	98.8	92.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The labour force participation as revealed from the survey was to the extent of 31 per cent consisting of gainfully occupied and unemployed categories

(vi) *Industry.*—The percentages of men, women and children employed in each selected industry are given in the following table:—

TABLE 2.7

Distribution of employees (including apprentices) by industries and other details

Serial number	Industry	No. of employees enumerated	Percentages of employees by sex				Average monthly income per employee from paid employment (Rs.)		
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rice Mills, Flour Mills and Dhall Mills	3	33.0	67.0	..	100.0	60.00	55.00	..
2	Plywood	1	100.0	..	..	100.0	130.00	..	..
3	Shops and establishments	46	97.8	2.2	..	100.0	75.33	25.00	..
4	Printing presses	5	80.0	20.0	..	100.0	95.00	80.00	..
5	Tanneries and Leather manufacturing	3	100.0	..	..	100.0	56.67	..	..
6	Public Motor Transport	13	100.0	..	..	109.0	96.54	..	..
7	Beedi	154	86.4	5.2	8.4	100.0	64.17	55.00	26.54
8	Cigar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Tiles and Bricks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Cashew	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Plantation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Oil Mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Timber	3	100.0	..	..	100.0	86.67	..	..
14	Chemicals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Textiles	126	86.5	13.5	..	100.0	86.85	36.47	..
16	Coir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Cement	1	100.0	..	..	100.0	60.00	..	..
19	Rayons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Paper and pulp	1	100.0	..	..	100.0	140.00	..	..
21	Match Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Others	126	84.1	15.9	..	100.0	70.92	24.75	..
	All	482	87.1	10.2	2.7	100.0	74.68	36.12	26.54
	Number of employees	..	420	49	13	482	..	..	..

Of the total employees 10 per cent were women and 2.7 per cent children. In the case of male employees the average monthly income from paid employment was Rs. 74.68, the highest being Rs. 130.00 in Plywood Industry. But in the case of female employees, the average monthly income from paid employment was only Rs. 36.12, the highest being in 'Printing Press' industry. In the Beedi Industry 8 per cent of the employees were found to be children.

TABLE 2.8—(contd.)

Serial number	Occupation	No. of employees enumerated	Percentage distribution by sex				Average monthly income per employee from paid employment			
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Rs.			
							Men	Women	Children	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
16	Engaged in other jobs related to cashew industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Chemical and related process workers	..	100.0	..	..	100.0	75.00	..	..
18	Ivory workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Labourers (other classification)	..	101	82.2	17.8	..	100.0	63.09	26.94	
20	Miscellaneous	..	243	88.9	5.8	5.3	100.0	73.77	42.86	26.54
	All occupations	87.1	10.2	2.7	100.0	74.68	36.12	26.54
	Number of employees enumerated	420	49	13	482

The average monthly income from paid employment for male employees was highest in the case of "Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay formers, etc." while that in the case of female employees it was highest for "compositors, printers, etc."

III. FAMILY INCOME

The average monthly income per family of the population surveyed was Rs. 135. The percentage distribution of the 300 selected families according to income groups is given in Table 3.1.

TABLE 3.1

Percentage distribution of households by monthly family income

Monthly family income	Percentage of family to total
Less than Rs. 30	..
Rs. 31—60	5.0
Rs. 61—90	28.3
Rs. 91—120	22.0
Rs. 121—150	14.7
Rs. 151—180	10.3
Rs. 181—210	4.7
Above Rs. 210	15.0
Total	100.0

Fifty-five per cent of the working class families selected for enumeration in this town are having a monthly income of less than Rs. 121. The modal family income group is Rs. 61—Rs. 90.

IV. FAMILY EXPENDITURE

(i) *Per capita expenditure.*—The average monthly expenditure per family was Rs. 149.91. In the following table, the percentage distribution of households according to per capita monthly expenditure is given below.

TABLE 4.1
Percentage distribution of households according to per capita monthly expenditure

Sl. No.	Per-capita monthly expenditure (Rs.)	Percentage distribution of households	No. of families selected for detailed enumeration
1.	Less than 10	..	..
2.	10—20	29.0	87
3.	21—30	37.0	111
4.	31—40	17.3	52
5.	41—50	10.0	30
6.	Above 50	6.7	20
Total		100.0	300

Out of the 300 households selected for detailed study, at this centre, there was no household having per capita monthly expenditure less than Rs. 10.

(ii) *Monthly expenditure.*—The following statement shows the components of expenditure, the components being the major sub-groups. The households are categorised into four monthly expenditure groups:—

TABLE 4.2
Monthly expenditure under different sub-groups (Rs.)

Monthly expenditure group	Food beverages	Fuel and light	Housing, household requirements	Clothing, etc.	Miscellaneous	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Below Rs. 60	30.70	4.51	5.56	2.83	3.32	46.92
Rs. 60—120	63.52	7.94	8.31	7.73	9.77	97.27
Rs. 121—210	99.45	10.07	14.02	12.60	17.41	153.55
Above Rs. 210	179.80	13.61	22.98	27.29	35.82	279.50

The average monthly expenditure for different expenditure groups on the various items per family is given in the following table:—

TABLE 4.3

Monthly expenditure per household on important items according to expenditure groups

Items	Below Rs. 60	Rs. 60-120	Rs. 121-210	Above Rs. 210	All levels Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Rice ..	8.02	15.76	25.74	47.66	25.05
2. Wheat ..	3.38	5.66	8.50	13.88	8.14
3. Tapioca (Raw)..	0.80	1.32	1.38	2.54	1.55
4. Pulses ..	0.72	1.05	1.98	4.19	1.95
5. Vegetables ..	0.56	1.61	2.09	4.30	2.25
6. Mutton ..	..	0.26	0.49	1.50	0.56
7. Beef ..	0.35	0.23	0.44	0.70	0.40
8. Fish ..	3.09	5.51	7.51	9.67	6.95
9. Oils and fats ..	1.85	4.18	5.63	9.55	5.64
10. Milk ..	0.52	0.98	2.22	11.12	3.26
11. Coconuts ..	2.09	3.62	5.88	10.72	5.70
12. Tea and coffee..	0.55	1.23	1.85	3.07	1.79
13. Fuel ..	2.96	5.96	7.51	9.00	7.01
14. Rent ..	5.36	7.65	12.60	19.34	11.55
15. Clothing ..	2.83	7.73	12.60	27.29	12.96
16. Recreation ..	..	0.33	0.53	1.94	0.68
17. Pansupari ..	2.14	1.36	1.64	2.56	1.69
18. Beedi ..	..	1.81	3.13	3.21	2.52
19. Medical care ..	..	2.13	2.91	6.42	3.14
20. Education ..	0.32	0.50	1.76	4.28	1.65
Total expenditure..	46.92	97.27	153.55	279.50	149.91

Table No. 4.4 gives the percentage distribution of the expenditure in broad expenditure groups according to sub-groups of expenditure.

TABLE 4.4
Percentage distribution of expenditure according to broad expenditure groups

Expenditure group	Food	Housing	Fuel and light	Clothing and bedding	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6
Below Rs. 60 ..	65.43	11.85	9.61	6.03	7.08
Rs. 60—120 ..	65.30	8.54	8.17	7.95	10.04
Rs. 121—210 ..	64.77	9.13	6.56	8.21	11.33
Above Rs. 210 ..	64.32	8.22	4.87	9.76	12.83
All levels ..	64.77	8.68	6.45	8.65	11.45

(ii) *Weighting diagram.*—The weights of all items that go into the household expenditure group-wise are given in the following table. In the construction of the weighting diagram adopted for this survey, the total consumption is divided into five major groups as shown below.

- (i) Food
- (ii) Fuel and light
- (iii) Housing
- (iv) Clothing
- (v) Miscellaneous

In the case of articles which exhibit the same trend in prices, the weights are added together as in the case of dhoti (handloom, cotton, silk), sari (handloom, mill, silk), shirting (handloom, mill, silk), etc.

TABLE 4.5
Group weights

No.	Item	Weights
1	Food	64.77
2	Fuel and light	6.45
3	Housing	8.68
4	Clothing	8.65
5	Miscellaneous	11.45

TABLE 4.6
Sub-group weights

No.	Item	Weights
1.	Rice	25.79
2.	Wheat	10.59
3.	Tapioca	1.72
4.	Greengram	0.85

TABLE 4.6—(contd.)

No.	Item	Weights
5.	Blackgram	0.09
6.	Bengal-gram	0.29
7.	Dhall	0.78
8.	Green vegetables	0.97
9.	Leafy vegetables	0.38
10.	Tubers	0.97
11.	Meat	0.99
12.	Fish (fresh)	6.59
13.	Fish (dry)	0.57
14.	Eggs	0.68
15.	Coconut oil	4.54
16.	Gingelly oil	0.53
17.	Groundnut oil	0.16
18.	Vanaspathi	0.58
19.	Milk	3.36
20.	Milk products	0.87
21.	Fruits	0.66
22.	Salt	0.21
23.	Chillies (dry)	2.65
24.	Coconuts	5.87
25.	Tamarind	1.33
26.	Onions	0.59
27.	Condiments	1.48
28.	Sugar	2.00
29.	Molasses (Vellam)	2.28
30.	Tea	0.96
31.	Coffee powder	1.10
32.	Meals	4.89
33.	Light refreshments	14.68
		<hr/> 100.00 <hr/>

(b) FUEL AND LIGHT

No.	Item	Weights
1.	Fuel	72.49
2.	Match bo	5.38
3.	Kerosene	15.72
4.	Others	6.41
		<hr/> 100.00 <hr/>

(c) HOUSING

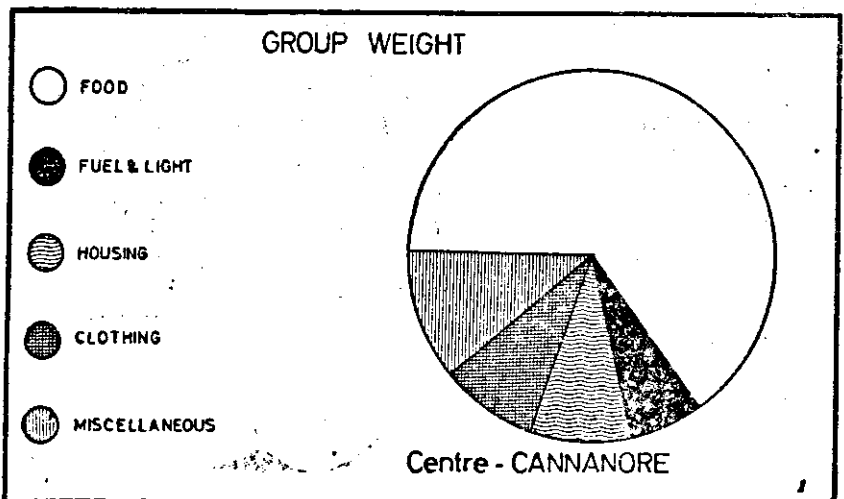
No.	Item	Weights
1.	Rent	88.78
2.	Furniture and other durable consumer goods	2.61
3.	Other housing expenditure	8.61
		<hr/> 100.00 <hr/>

(d) CLOTHING

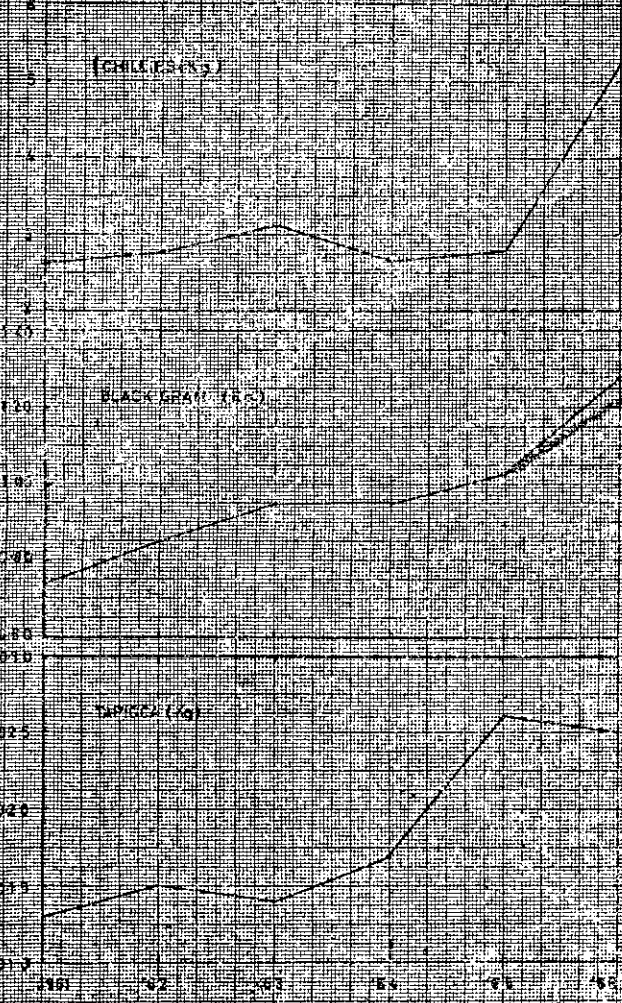
<i>No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Weights</i>
1.	Dhothi	33.64
2.	Sari	9.80
3.	Shirting	15.44
4.	Blouse and frocks	13.66
5.	Laundry and washerman	0.69
6.	Washing soap	16.28
7.	Tailoring	10.49
		100.00

(e) MISCELLANEOUS

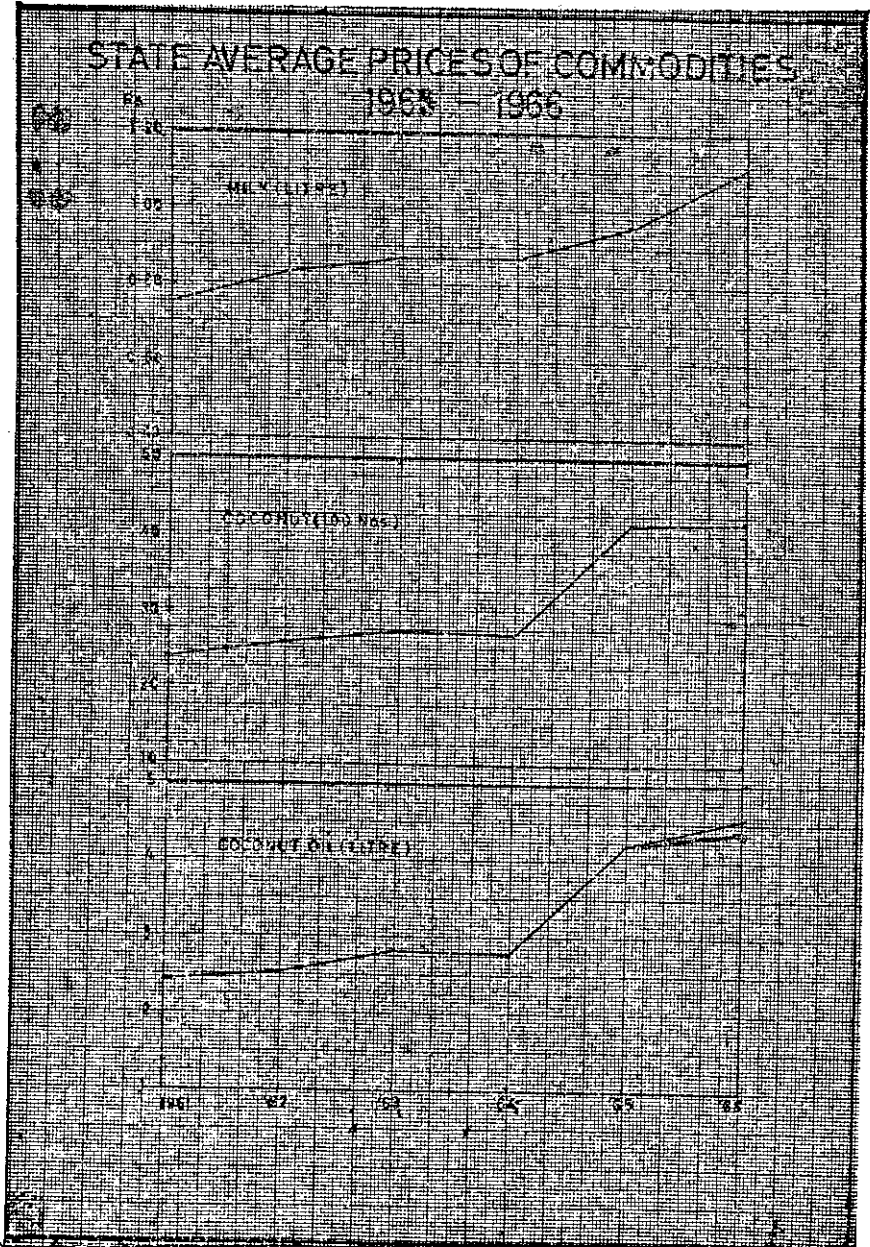
<i>No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Weights</i>
1.	Foot-wear	1.80
2.	Toilet soap, etc.	9.55
3.	Barber and shaving requirements	10.83
4.	Recreation	3.96
5.	Betel leaves	1.92
6.	Arecanuts	3.44
7.	Tobacco	4.48
8.	Beedi and intoxicants	20.45
9.	Newspaper	1.40
10.	Travel	4.02
11.	Medical care	18.29
12.	Education	9.61
13.	Others	10.25
		100.00



STATE AVERAGE PRICES OF COMMODITIES 1961 - 1966



STATE AVERAGE PRICES OF COMMODITIES 1963 - 1968



APPENDIX I
Average prices, 1961

1. TRIVANDRUM

No.	Item	Unit	Prices Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. Cereals and substitutes			
1.	Rice	Kg.	0.67
2.	Wheat	"	0.43
3.	Tapioca (raw)	"	0.10
II. Pulses			
4.	Greengram	"	0.79
5.	Blackgram	"	0.71
6.	Redgram	"	0.65
7.	Bengalgram	"	0.70
8.	Dhall	"	0.57
III. Vegetables			
9.	Ladies finger	"	0.67
10.	Brinjal	"	0.53
11.	Cucumber	"	0.20
12.	Pumpkin	"	0.18
13.	Plantain	"	0.32
14.	Leafy vegetables—		
	(i) Cheera	"	0.30
	(ii) Cabbage	"	0.42
15.	Potatoes	"	0.50
16.	Chena	"	0.22
17.	Yam (Kachil)	"	0.25
18.	Colocasia	"	0.30
19.	Sweet potatoe	"	0.25
IV. Meat, fish, etc.			
20.	Mutton	"	2.33
21.	Beef	"	1.07
22.	Fish (fresh)	"	0.97
23.	Fish (dry)	"	1.00
24.	Eggs (ducks)	Doz.	1.20
	" (hens)	"	1.20
V. Oils and fats			
25.	Coconut oil	Litre	2.84
26.	Gingelly oil	"	3.31
27.	Groundnut oil	"	2.16
28.	Vanaspathi dalda	2 Kg.	6.72

APPENDIX I—(contd.)

No.	Item	Unit	Prices Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
VI. Milk and milk products			
29.	Milk (cow's)	Litre	0.84
30.	Milk (buffaloe's)	"	0.96
31.	Curd	"	0.40
32.	Ghee	Kg.	7.42
VII. Fruits			
33.	Banana (local medium)	Doz.	1.20
34.	Orange (medium)	"	1.20
35.	Mango (nadan medium)	"	0.20
36.	Pappaya (nadan medium)	Each	0.08
VIII. Condiments and spices			
37.	Salt	Kg.	0.08
38.	Turmeric	"	1.21
39.	Chillies (dry)	"	2.47
40.	Tamarind	"	1.12
41.	Onions	"	0.34
42.	Corriander	"	1.56
43.	Coconuts (without husk)	Doz.	2.61
IX. Sugar, non-alcoholic beverages, etc.			
44.	Sugar	Kg.	1.13
45.	Jaggery (palmgur)	"	0.76
46.	Molasses	"	0.60
47.	Tea	"	6.58
48.	Coffee powder	"	6.42
X. Refreshments			
49.	Meals	Each	0.50
50.	Tea	Each cup	0.09
51.	Coffee	"	0.09
XI. Fuel and light			
52.	Firewood	M.T.	34.98
53.	Kerosene	Litre	0.44
54.	Match box	Each	0.06
55.	Electricity	Unit	0.30
XII. Household articles			
56.	Trunk size 24"	Each	9.00
57.	Earthenware water pot	"	0.25
58.	Pillow inferior size 22" × 13"	"	1.25
59.	Lantern (hurricane)	"	4.00
60.	Zinc bucket 8" diameter	"	3.25

APPENDIX I--(contd.)

No:	Item	Unit	Prices Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
61.	Aluminium cooking pot 4 litre size—		
	(i) 250 gms.	Each	2.62
	(ii) 350 gms.	"	3.67
	(iii) 1 kg.	"	10.50
62.	Table with one drawer—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	50.00
	(b) Rosewood	"	50.00
	(c) Jackwood	"	30.00
63.	Armless chair (rattan base) wooden—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	17.00
	(b) Rosewood	"	17.00
	(c) Jackwood	"	14.00
64.	Armless chair (wooden base)—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	17.00
	(b) Rosewood	"	17.00
	(c) Jackwood	"	15.00
65.	Cot (wooden 6½' × 3' × 2.5')—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	70.00
	(b) Rosewood	"	70.00
	(c) Anjili	"	55.00
66.	Matress arippaya/thazhappaya 6' × 3'	"	1.00

XIII. Clothing, tailoring and washing

67.	Dhothi handloom 40 counts 2 × 1.85 metres	Each	2.62
68.	Sari with plain border (5 metres)	"	7.50
69.	Shirting	1 Mtr.	1.62
70.	Mulmul	1 Mundu	2.96
71.	Blouse piece, printed cheetty (medium)	1 Mtr.	1.70
72.	Lungi handloom (medium)	Each	2.45
73.	Tailoring charges—		
	(i) Bush shirt	"	0.80
	(ii) Blouse	"	0.47
74.	Washing soda	1 Kg.	0.60
75.	Washing charges	Single	0.09

XIV. Personal care

76.	Hair cutting	Each	0.50
77.	Shaving	"	0.15
78.	Comb	"	0.15
79.	Tooth paste	"	1.52

APPENDIX I—(contd.)

No.	Item	Unit	Prices Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
XV. Medical care			
80.	Medicines—		
	(i) Cold mixture	1 dose	0.15
	(ii) Dasamoolarishtam	1 oz.	0.20
XVI. Education			
81.	Malayalam daily	Each	0.08
82.	Stationery—		
	(i) Slate	"	0.25
	(ii) Pencil	"	0.12
83.	School fee	9th Std.	6.00
84.	Note book (200 pages)	Each	0.45
85.	Fountain pen	"	1.50
86.	Paper	Single ream	6.12
XVII. Miscellaneous			
87.	Cinema show—		
	(i) Bench	One ticket	0.25
	(ii) Second class	"	0.65
88.	Betel leaves	100	0.49
89.	Arecanut	"	3.29
90.	Tobacco	1 kg.	3.08
91.	Cigarette—		
	(i) Charminar	1 packet	0.15
	(ii) Panama	" (20 Nos.)	0.55
92.	Beedies	25 Nos.	0.12
93.	Cheroot	"	0.37
94.	Time piece	Each	54.24
95.	Chappals	Pair	3.25
96.	Shoes	"	12.00
97.	Soaps and toilets—		
	(i) 501 bar	Each	1.50
	(ii) Lifebuoy	"	0.47
	(iii) Lux	"	0.47
2. QUILON			
I. Cereals and substitutes			
1.	Rice		
2.	Wheat	Kg.	0.68
3.	Tapioca (raw)	"	0.42
		"	0.12
II. Pulses			
4.	Greengram	"	0.73
5.	Blackgram	"	0.67
6.	Redgram	"	0.63
7.	Bengalgram	"	0.68
8.	Dhall	"	0.51

APPENDIX I—(contd.)

No.	Item	Unit	Prices Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
III. Vegetables			
9.	Ladies finger	Kg.	0.59
10.	Brinjal	"	0.43
11.	Cucumber	"	0.22
12.	Pumpkin	"	0.20
13.	Plantain	"	0.28
14.	Leafy vegetables—		
	(i) Cheera	"	0.28
	(ii) Cabbage	"	0.38
15.	Potatoes	"	0.55
16.	Chena	"	0.20
17.	Yam (Kachil)	"	0.27
18.	Colocasia	"	0.30
19.	Sweet potatoe	"	0.25
IV. Meat, fish, etc.			
20.	Mutton	"	3.04
21.	Beef	"	1.01
22.	Fish (fresh)	"	0.57
23.	Fish (dry)	"	0.68
24.	Eggs (ducks)	Doz.	1.30
	" (hens)	"	1.34
V. Oils and fats			
25.	Coconut oil	Litre	2.60
26.	Gingelly oil	"	3.00
27.	Groundnut oil	"	2.15
28.	Vanaspathi dalda	2 kg.	6.72
VI. Milk and milk products			
29.	Milk (cow's)	Litre	0.79
30.	Milk (buffalo's)	"	1.05
31.	Curd	"	0.44
32.	Ghee	Kg.	7.38
VII. Fruits			
33.	Banana (local medium)	Doz.	1.00
34.	Orange (medium)	"	1.25
35.	Mango (nadan medium)	"	0.32
36.	Pappaya (nadan medium)	Each	0.12
VIII. Condiments and spices			
37.	Salt	Kg.	0.08
38.	Turmeric	"	1.32
39.	Chillies (dry)	"	2.35

APPENDIX I—(contd.)

No.	Item	Unit	Prices Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
40.	Tamarind	Kg.	1-12
41.	Onions	"	0-28
42.	Corriander	"	1-40
43.	Coconuts (without husk)	Doz.	2-73

IX. Sugar, non-alcoholic beverages, etc.

44.	Sugar	Kg.	1-13
45.	Jaggery (palmgur)	"	0-85
46.	Molasses	"	0-62
47.	Tea	"	5-00
48.	Coffee powder	"	6-50

X. Refreshments

49.	Meals	Each	0-56
50.	Tea	Each cup	0-10
51.	Coffee	"	0-10

XI. Fuel and light

52.	Firewood	M.T.	37-82
53.	Kerosene	Litre	0-38
54.	Match box	Each	0-06
55.	Electricity	Unit	0-30

XII. Household articles

56.	Trunk size 24"	Each	9-17
57.	Earthenware water pot	"	0-19
58.	Pillow inferior size 22" × 13"	"	1-30
59.	Lantern (hurricane)	"	3-00
60.	Zinc bucket 8" diameter	"	3-00
61.	Aluminium cooking pot— 4 litre size—		
	(i) 250 gms.	"	2-68
	(ii) 350 gms.	"	3-74
	(iii) 1 Kg.	"	10-71
62.	Table with one drawer—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	55-00
	(b) Rosewood	"	55-00
	(c) Jackwood	"	50-00
63.	Armless chair (rattan base) wooden—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	20-00
	(b) Rosewood	"	18-00
	(c) Jackwood	"	15-00

APPENDIX I—(contd.)

No.	Item	Unit	Prices Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
64.	Armless chair (wooden base)—		
	(a) Teakwood	Each	18-00
	(b) Rosewood	"	17-00
	(c) Jackwood	"	14-00
65.	Cot (wooden 6½' × 3' × 2.5')—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	70-00
	(b) Rosewood	"	70-00
66.	Matress arippaya/thazhappaya 6' × 3'	"	0-70

XIII. Clothing, tailoring and washing

67.	Dhothi handloom 40 counts (2 × 1.85 metres)	Each	2-88
68.	Sari with plain border (5 metres)	"	8-62
69.	Shirting	1 Mtr.	1-50
70.	Mulmul	1 Mundu	3-13
71.	Blouse piece, printed cheetty (medium)	1 Mtr.	1-80
72.	Lungi handloom (medium)	Each	2-50
73.	Tailoring charges—		
	(i) Bush shirt	"	1-00
	(ii) Blouse	"	0-47
74.	Washing soda	1 kg.	0-55
75.	Washing charges	Single	0-12

XIV. Personal care.

76.	Hair cutting	Each	0-60
77.	Shaving	"	0-12
78.	Comb	"	0-15
79.	Tooth paste	"	1-52

XV. Medical care

80.	Medicines—		
	(i) Cold mixture	1 dose	0-13
	(ii) Dasamoolarishtam	1 oz.	0-20

XVI. Education

81.	Malayalam daily	Each	0-08
82.	Stationary—		
	(i) Slate	"	0-25
	(ii) Pencil	"	0-12
83.	School fee	9th Std.	6-00
84.	Note book (200 pages)	Each	0-45
85.	Fountain pen	"	1-50
86.	Paper	Single ream	6-12

APPENDIX I—(contd.)

No.	Item	Unit	Prices Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
XVII. Miscellaneous			
87.	Cinema show—		
	(i) Bench	One ticket	0.28
	(ii) Second class	„	0.56
88.	Betel leaves	100	0.43
89.	Arecanut	„	3.51
90.	Tobacco	1 kg.	2.65
91.	Cigarette—		
	(i) Charminar	1 packet	0.15
	(ii) Panama	„ (20 Nos.)	0.56
92.	Beedies	25 Nos.	0.15
93.	Cheroot	„	0.37
94.	Time-piece	Each	32.10
95.	Chappals	Pair	3.25
96.	Shoes	„	12.00
97.	Soaps and toilets—		
	(i) 50l bar	Each	1.50
	(ii) Lifebuoy	„	0.47
	(iii) Lux	„	0.47

3. PUNALUR

I. Cereals and substitutes

1.	Rice	Kg.	0.66
2.	Wheat	„	0.44
3.	Tapioca (raw)	„	0.08

II. Pulses

4.	Greengram	„	0.67
5.	Blackgram	„	0.65
6.	Redgram	„	0.61
7.	Bengalgram	„	0.65
8.	Dhall	„	0.51

III. Vegetables

9.	Ladies finger	„	0.47
10.	Brinjal	„	0.28
11.	Cucumber	„	0.16
12.	Pumpkin	„	0.12
13.	Plantain	„	0.16
14.	Leafy vegetables—		
	(i) Cheera	„	0.20
	(ii) Cabbage	„	0.45

APPENDIX I—(contd.)

No.	Item	Unit	Prices Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
15.	Potatoes	Kg.	0.52
16.	Chena	"	0.16
17.	Yam (Kachil)	"	0.25
18.	Colocasia	"	0.25
19.	Sweet potatoe	"	0.25
IV. Meat, fish, etc.			
20.	Mutton	"	2.07
21.	Beef	"	0.99
22.	Fish (fresh)	"	0.61
23.	Fish (dry)	"	0.62
24.	Eggs (ducks)	Doz.	1.20
	" (hens)	"	1.20
V. Oils and fats			
25.	Coconut oil	Litre	2.38
26.	Gingelly oil	"	3.11
27.	Groundnut oil	"	2.08
28.	Vanaspathi dalda	2 kg.	6.81
VI. Milk and milk products			
29.	Milk (cow's)	Litre	0.62
30.	Milk (buffaloe's)	"	0.89
31.	Curd	"	0.33
32.	Ghee	Kg.	7.50
VII. Fruits			
33.	Banana (local medium)	Doz.	0.96
34.	Orange (medium)	"	1.20
35.	Mango (nadan medium)	"	0.25
36.	Pappayya (nadan medium)	Each	0.12
VIII. Condiments and spices			
37.	Salt	Kg.	0.08
38.	Turmeric	"	1.10
39.	Chillies (dry)	"	2.19
40.	Tamarind	"	1.00
41.	Onions	"	0.26
42.	Corriander	"	1.15
43.	Coconuts (without husk)	Doz.	2.53
IX. Sugar, non-alcoholic beverages, etc.			
44.	Sugar	Kg.	1.11
45.	Jaggery (palmgur)	"	0.84

APPENDIX I—(contd.)

No.	Item	Unit	Prices Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
46.	Molasses	Kg.	0.75
47.	Tea	"	4.80
48.	Coffee powder	"	6.09
X. Refreshments			
49.	Meals	Each	0.50
50.	Tea	Each cup	0.09
51.	Coffee	"	0.09
XI. Fuel and light			
52.	Firewood	M.T.	20.79
53.	Kerosene	Ltr.	0.43
54.	Match box	Each	0.06
55.	Electricity	Unit	0.30
XII. Household articles			
56.	Trunk size 24"	Each	9.00
57.	Earthenware water pot	"	0.20
58.	Pillow inferior size 22" × 13"	"	1.50
59.	Lantern (hurricane)	"	3.50
60.	Zinc bucket 8" diameter	"	3.00
61.	Aluminium cooking pot 4 litre size—		
	(i) 250 gms.	"	2.40
	(ii) 350 gms.	"	3.50
	(iii) 1 kg.	"	8.25
62.	Table with one drawer—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	55.00
	(b) Anjili	"	45.00
	(c) Jackwood	"	45.00
63.	Armless chair (rattan base) wooden—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	18.00
	(b) Rosewood	"	12.00
	(c) Jackwood	"	12.00
64.	Armless chair (wooden base)—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	16.00
	(b) Anjili	"	12.00
	(c) Jackwood	"	12.00
65.	Cot (wooden 6½' × 3' × 2.5')—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	65.00
	(b) Jackwood	"	65.00
66.	Matress arippaya/thazhappaya 6' × 3'	"	0.75

APPENDIX I—(contd.)

No.	Item	Unit	Prices Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
XIII. Clothing, tailoring and washing			
67.	Dhothi handloom 40 counts 2 × 1·85 metres	Each	2·75
68.	Sari with plain border (5 metres)	"	8·50
69.	Shirting	1 Mtr.	1·40
70.	Mulmul	1 Mundu	3·27
71.	Blouse piece, printed cheetty (medium)	1 Mtr.	1·80
72.	Lungi handloom (medium)	Each	2·25
73.	Tailoring charges—		
	(i) Bush shirt	"	0·85
	(ii) Blouse	"	0·38
74.	Washing soda	1 Kg.	0·60
75.	Washing charges	Single	0·13
XIV. Personal care			
76.	Hair cutting	Each	0·50
77.	Shaving	"	0·12
78.	Comb	"	0·15
79.	Tooth paste	"	1·60
XV. Medical care			
80.	Medicines—		
	(i) Cold mixture	1 dose	0·15
	(ii) Dasamoolarishtam	1 oz.	0·20
XVI. Education			
81.	Malayalam daily	Each	0·08
82.	Stationery—		
	(i) Slate	"	0·28
	(ii) Pencil	"	0·12
83.	School fee	9th Std.	6·00
84.	Note book (200 pages)	Each	0·50
85.	Fountain pen	"	1·50
86.	Paper	Single ream	6·12
XVII. Miscellaneous			
87.	Cinema show—		
	(i) Bench	One ticket	0·37
	(ii) Second class	"	0·50
88.	Betel leaves	100	0·34
89.	Areca nut	"	3·14

APPENDIX I—(contd.)

No.	Item	Unit	Prices Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
90.	Tobacco	1 kg.	3.42
91.	Cigarette—		
	(i) Charminar	1 packet	0.15
	(ii) Panama	„ (20 Nos.)	0.56
92.	Beedies	25 Nos.	0.12
93.	Cheroot	„	0.37
94.	Time piece	Each	37.00
95.	Chappals	„ pair	3.50
96.	Shoes	„ „	11.00
97.	Soaps and toilets—		
	(i) 501 bar	„	1.50
	(ii) Life Buoy	„	0.47
	(iii) Lux	„	0.47
4. ALLEPPEY			
I. Cereals and substitutes			
1.	Rice	Kg.	0.65
2.	Wheat	„	0.42
3.	Tapioca (raw)	„	0.12
II. Pulses			
4.	Greengram	„	0.83
5.	Blackgram	„	0.67
6.	Redgram	„	0.71
7.	Bengalgram	„	0.67
8.	Dhall	„	0.53
III. Vegetables			
9.	Ladies finger	„	0.59
10.	Brinjal	„	0.55
11.	Cucumber	„	0.20
12.	Pumpkin	„	0.18
13.	Plantain	„	0.40
14.	Leafy vegetables—		
	(i) Cheera	„	0.30
	(ii) Cabbage	„	0.52
15.	Potatoes	„	0.61
16.	Chena	„	0.18
17.	Yam (Kachil)	„	0.32
18.	Colocasia	„	0.27
19.	Sweet potatoe	„	0.23
IV. Meat, fish, etc.			
20.	Mutton	„	2.98
21.	Beef	„	1.24
22.	Fish (fresh)	„	0.45
23.	Fish (dry)	„	0.55
24.	Eggs (ducks)	Doz.	1.54
	„ (hens)	„	1.20

APPENDIX I—(contd.)

No.	Item	Unit	Prices Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
V. Oils and fats			
25.	Coconut oil	Litre	2.30
26.	Gingelly oil	"	3.16
27.	Groundnut oil	"	2.53
28.	Vanaspathi dalda	2 Kg.	6.72
VI. Milk and milk products			
29.	Milk (cow's)	Litre	0.73
30.	Milk (buffaloe's)	"	1.09
31.	Curd	"	0.53
32.	Ghee	Kg.	7.85
VII. Fruits			
33.	Banana (local medium)	Doz.	1.20
34.	Orange (medium)	"	1.32
35.	Mango (nadan medium)	"	0.36
36.	Pappaya (nadan medium)	Each	0.12
VIII. Condiments and spices			
37.	Salt	Kg.	0.10
38.	Turmeric	"	1.32
39.	Chillies (dry)	"	2.49
40.	Tamarind	"	1.16
41.	Onions	"	0.30
42.	Corriander	"	1.52
43.	Coconuts (without husk)	Doz.	2.78
IX. Sugar, non-alcoholic beverages, etc.			
44.	Sugar	Kg.	1.15
45.	Jaggery (palmgur)	"	0.82
46.	Molasses	"	0.55
47.	Tea	"	5.20
48.	Coffee powder	"	5.67
X. Refreshments			
49.	Meals	Each	0.50
50.	Tea	Each cup	0.09
51.	Coffee	"	0.09
XI. Fuel and light			
52.	Firewood	M.T.	34.32
53.	Kerosene	Litre	0.41
54.	Match box	Each	0.06
55.	Electricity	Unit	0.30
XII. Household articles			
56.	Trunk size 24"	Each	9.18
57.	Earthenware water pot	"	0.19
58.	Pillow inferior size 22" × 13"	"	1.45
59.	Lantern (hurricane)	"	3.50
60.	Zinc Bucket 8" diameter	"	3.00

APPENDIX I—(contd.)			
No.	Item	Unit	Prices Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
61.	Aluminium cooking pot 4 litre size—		
	(i) 250 gms.	Each	2.68
	(ii) 350 gms.	"	3.74
	(iii) 1 Kg.	"	10.71
62.	Table with one drawer—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	55.00
	(b) Anjili	"	40.00
	(c) Venthekku	"	32.00
63.	Armless chair (rattan base) wooden—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	17.00
	(b) Anjili	"	15.00
	(c) Venthekku	"	13.00
64.	Armless chair (wooden base)—		
	(a) Teak wood	"	14.00
	(b) Anjili	"	13.00
	(c) Jackwood	"	10.00
65.	Cot (wooden 6½' × 3' × 2.5')—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	50.00
	(b) Rosewood	"	50.00
66.	Matress arippaya/thazhappaya 6' × 3'	"	0.75
XIII. Clothing, tailoring and washing.			
67.	Dhothi handloom 40 counts 2 × 1.85 metres	Each	2.62
68.	Sari with plain border (5 metres)	"	7.50
69.	Shirting	1 Metre	1.62
70.	Mulmul	1 Mundu	3.12
71.	Blouse piece, printed cheetty (medium)	1 Metre	1.92
72.	Lungi handloom (medium)	Each	2.12
73.	Tailoring charges—		
	(i) Bush shirt	"	0.75
	(ii) Blouse	"	0.37
74.	Washing soda	1 Kg.	0.60
75.	Washing charges	Single	0.12
XIV. Personal care			
76.	Hair cutting	Each	0.50
77.	Shaving	"	0.12
78.	Comb	"	0.15
79.	Tooth paste	"	1.52
XV. Medical care			
80.	Medicines—		
	(i) Cold mixture	1 Dose	0.13
	(ii) Dasamoolarishtam	1 oz.	0.20
XVI. Education			
81.	Malayalam daily	Each	0.08
82.	Stationery—		
	(i) Slate	"	0.25
	(ii) Pencil	"	0.12

APPENDIX I—(contd.)			
No.	Item	Unit	Prices (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
83.	School fee	9th Std.	6-00
84.	Note-book (200 pages)	Each	0-45
85.	Fountain pen	"	1-50
86.	Paper	Singlet can	6-12

XVII. Miscellaneous

87.	Cinema show—		
	(i) Bench	One ticket	0-34
	(ii) Second Class	"	0-84
88.	Betel leaves	100	0-61
89.	Arecanut	"	3-24
90.	Tobacco	1 Kg.	3-73
91.	Cigarette—		
	(i) Charminar	1 Packet	0-15
	(ii) Panama	" (20 Nos.)	0-56
92.	Beedies	25 Nos.	0-12
93.	Cheroot	"	0-37
94.	Timepiece	Each	32-10
95.	Chappals	" pair	3-50
96.	Shoes	" "	12-00
97.	Soaps and toilets—		
	(i) 501 bar	"	1-50
	(ii) Lifebuoy	"	0-47
	(iii) Lux	"	0-47

5. KOTTAYAM

I. Cereals and substitutes

1.	Rice	Kg.	0-75
2.	Wheat	"	0-44
3.	Tapioca (raw)	"	0-14

II. Pulses

4.	Greengram	"	0-73
5.	Blackgram	"	0-63
6.	Redgram	"	0-69
7.	Bengalgram	"	0-70
8.	Dhall	"	0-51

III. Vegetables

9.	Ladies finger	"	0-57
10.	Brinjal	"	0-55
11.	Cucumber	"	0-20
12.	Pumpkin	"	0-20
13.	Plantain	"	0-26
14.	Leafy vegetables.—		
	(i) Cheera	"	0-25
	(ii) Cabbage	"	0-57
15.	Potatoes	"	0-65
16.	Chena	"	0-20
17.	Yam (Kachil)	"	0-30

APPENDIX I—(contd.)

No.	Item	Unit	Prices Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
18.	Colocasia	Kg.	0.30
19.	Sweet potatoe	"	0.25
IV. Meat, fish, etc.			
20.	Mutton	"	2.63
21.	Beef	"	1.01
22.	Fish (fresh)	"	1.03
23.	Fish (dry)	"	1.10
24.	Eggs (ducks)	Doz.	1.36
	(hens)	"	1.44
V. Oils and fats			
25.	Coconut oil	Litre	2.24
26.	Gingelly oil	"	3.24
27.	Groundnut oil	"	2.12
28.	Vanaspathi dalda	2 " Kg.	6.81
VI. Milk and milk products			
29.	Milk (cow's)	Litre	0.79
30.	Milk (buffaloe's)	"	1.10
31.	Curd	"	0.44
32.	Ghee	Kg.	7.74
VII. Fruits			
33.	Banana (local medium)	Doz.	1.10
34.	Orange (medium)	"	1.20
35.	Mango (nadan medium)	"	0.36
36.	Pappaya (nadan medium)	Each	0.12
VIII. Condiments and spices			
37.	Salt	"	0.08
38.	Turmeric	g.	1.28
39.	Chillies (dry)	"	2.33
40.	Tamarind	"	1.20
41.	Onions	"	0.28
42.	Corriander	"	1.15
43.	Coconuts (without husk)	Doz.	2.95
IX. Sugar, non-alcoholic beverages, etc.			
44.	Sugar	Kg.	1.13
45.	Jaggery (palmgur)	"	0.75
46.	Molasses	"	0.50
47.	Tea	"	4.90
48.	Coffee powder	"	4.62
X. Refreshments			
49.	Meals	Each	0.50
50.	Tea	Each cup	0.09
51.	Coffee	" "	0.09
XI. Fuel and light			
52.	Firewood	M.T.	23.56
53.	Kerosene	Litre	0.41

APPENDIX I—(contd.)

No.	Item	Unit	Prices Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
54.	Match box	Each	0.06
55.	Electricity	Unit	0.30

XII. Household articles

56.	Trunk size 24"	Each	9.50
57.	Earthenware water pot	"	0.25
58.	Pillow inferior size 22" × 13"	"	1.40
59.	Lantern (hurricane)	"	3.50
60.	Zinc bucket 8" diameter	"	3.25
61.	Aluminium cooking pot 4 litre size—		
	(i) 250 gms.	Each	2.31
	(ii) 350 gms.	"	3.25
	(iii) 1 Kg.	"	9.25
62.	Table with one drawer—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	55.00
	(b) Rosewood	"	55.00
	(c) Jackwood	"	40.00
63.	Armless chair (rattan base) wooden—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	18.00
	(b) Rosewood	"	18.00
	(c) Jackwood	"	14.00
64.	Armless chair (wooden base)—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	18.00
	(b) Rosewood	"	18.00
	(c) Jackwood	"	14.00
65.	Cot (wooden 6½' × 3' × 2.5')—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	65.00
	(b) Rosewood	"	65.00
66.	Matress arippaya/thazhappaya 6' × 3'	"	0.75

XIII. Clothing, tailoring and washing

67.	Dhoti handloom 40 counts 2 × 1.85 metres	Each	2.72
68.	Sari with plain border (5 metres)	"	9.50
69.	Shirting	1 metre	1.50
70.	Mulmul	1 Mundu	3.12
71.	Blouse piece, printed cheetty (medium)	1 metre	1.75
72.	Lungi handloom (medium)	Each	3.00
73.	Tailoring charges—		
	(i) Bush shirt	"	1.00
	(ii) Blouse	"	0.40
74.	Washing soda	1 Kg.	0.65
75.	Washing charges	Single	0.13

XIV. Personal care

76.	Hair cutting	Each	0.50
77.	Shaving	"	0.12
78.	Comb	"	0.15
79.	Tooth paste	"	1.52

APPENDIX I—(contd.)

No. (1)	Item (2)	Unit (3)	Prices (4) Rs.
XV. Medical care			
80.	Medicines—		
	(i) Cold mixture	1 Dose	0-10
	(ii) Dasamoolarishtam	1 oz.	0-25
XVI. Education			
81.	Malayalam daily	Each	0-08
82.	Stationery—		
	(i) Slate	"	0-25
	(ii) Pencil	"	0-12
83.	School fee	9th Std.	6-00
84.	Note-book (200 pages)	Each	0-45
85.	Fountain pen	"	1-50
86.	Paper	Single ream	6-12
XVII. Miscellaneous			
87.	Cinema show—		
	(i) Bench	One ticket	0-30
	(ii) Second class	"	0-65
88.	Betel leaves	100 "	0-67
89.	Arecanut	"	3-41
90.	Tobacco	1 Kg.	3-54
91.	Cigarette—		
	(i) Charminar	1 Packet	0-15
	(ii) Panama	" (20 Nos.)	0-56
92.	Beedies	25 Nos.	0-12
93.	Cheroot	"	0-37
94.	Timepiece	Each	32-10
95.	Chappals	" pair	3-50
96.	Shoes	" "	13-00
97.	Soaps and toilets—		
	(i) 501 bar	"	1-50
	(ii) Life Buoy	"	0-48
	(iii) Lux	"	0-48

6. MUNNAR

I. Cereals and substitutes

1.	Rice	Kg.	0-86
2.	Wheat	"	0-43
3.	Tapioca (raw)	"	0-16

II. Pulses

4.	Greengram	"	0-74
5.	Blackgram	"	0-76
6.	Redgram	"	0-68
7.	Bengalgram	"	0-72
8.	Dhall	"	0-58

APPENDIX I—(contd.)

No.	Item	Unit	Prices Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
III. Vegetables			
9.	Ladies' finger	Kg.	0.72
10.	Brinjal	"	0.30
11.	Cucumber	"	0.26
12.	Pumpkin	"	0.28
13.	Plantain	"	0.29
14.	Leafy vegetables—		
	(i) Cheera	"	0.26
	(ii) Cabbage	"	0.25
15.	Potatoes	"	0.45
16.	Chena	"	0.30
17.	Yam (Kachil)	"	0.20
18.	Colocasia	"	0.25
19.	Sweet potatoe	"	0.19
IV. Meat, fish, etc.			
20.	Mutton	"	3.04
21.	Beef	"	1.16
22.	Fish (fresh)	"	0.88
23.	Fish (dry)	"	0.75
24.	Eggs (ducks)	Doz.	1.80
	(hens)	"	1.80
V. Oils and fats			
25.	Coconut oil	Litre	2.65
26.	Gingelly oil	"	3.09
27.	Groundnut oil	"	2.16
28.	Vanaspathi dalda	2 Kg.	6.81
VI. Milk and milk products			
29.	Milk (cow's)	Litre	0.43
30.	Milk (buffalo's)	"	"
31.	Curd	"	0.20
32.	Ghee	Kg.	6.25
VII. Fruits			
33.	Banana (local medium)	Doz.	1.10
34.	Orange (medium)	"	0.72
35.	Mango (nadan medium)	"	0.36
36.	Pappaya (nadan medium)	"	0.12
VIII. Condiments and spices			
37.	Salt	Kg.	0.11
38.	Turmeric	"	1.12
39.	Chillies (dry)	"	2.57
40.	Tamarind	"	0.90
41.	Onions	"	0.33
42.	Corriander	"	1.34
43.	Coconuts (without husk)	Doz.	4.35

APPENDIX I—(contd.)

No.	Item	Unit	Prices Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
IX. Sugar, non-alcoholic beverages, etc.			
44.	Sugar	Kg.	1.20
45.	Jaggery (palmgur)	"	0.77
46.	Molasses	"	0.55
47.	Tea	"	4.60
48.	Coffee powder	"	5.67
X. Refreshments			
49.	Meals	Each	0.50
50.	Tea	Each cup	0.09
51.	Coffee	"	0.10
XI. Fuel and light			
52.	Firewood	M.T.	18.00
53.	Kerosene	Litre.	0.47
54.	Matchbox	Each	0.06
55.	Electricity	Unit	0.10
XII. Household articles			
56.	Trunk size 24"	Each	9.00
57.	Earthenware water pot	"	0.25
58.	Pillow inferior size 22" × 13"	"	1.10
59.	Lantern (hurricane)	"	3.25
60.	Zinc bucket 8" diameter	"	3.75
61.	Aluminium cooking pot 4 litre size—		
	(i) 250 gms.	"	3.00
	(ii) 350 gms.	"	4.20
	(iii) 1 Kg.	"	12.00
62.	Table with one drawer—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	45.00
	(b) Rosewood	"	45.00
	(c) Junglewood	"	30.00
63.	Armless chair (rattan base) wooden—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	16.00
	(b) Rosewood	"	16.00
	(c) Junglewood	"	14.00
64.	Armless chair (wooden base)—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	16.00
	(b) Rosewood	"	16.00
	(c) Junglewood	"	13.00
65.	Cot (wooden 6½' × 3' × 2.5')—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	60.00
	(b) Junglewood	"	45.00
66.	Matress arippaya/thazhappaya 6' × 3'	"	0.62

APPENDIX I—(contd.)

No.	Item	Unit	Prices Ri.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
XIII. Clothing, tailoring and washing			
67.	Dhothi handloom 40 counts 2 × 1·85 metres	Each	2·75
68.	Sari with plain border (5 metres)	"	5·75
69.	Shirting	1 Mtr.	1·42
70.	Mulmul	1 Mundu	3·12
71.	Blouse piece, printed cheetty (medium)	1 Mtr.	1·25
72.	Lungi handloom (medium)	Each	3·25
73.	Tailoring charges—		
	(i) Bush shirt	"	0·87
	(ii) Blouse	"	0·37
74.	Washing soda	1 Kg.	0·65
75.	Washing charges	Single	0·12
XIV. Personal care			
76.	Hair cutting	Each	0·50
77.	Shaving	"	0·12
78.	Comb	"	0·15
79.	Tooth paste	"	1·60
XV. Medical care			
80.	Medicines—		
	(i) Cold mixture	1 Dose	0·15
	(ii) Dasamoolarishtam	1 oz.	0·19
XVI. Education			
81.	Malayalam daily	Each	0·08
82.	Stationery—		
	(i) Slate	"	0·30
	(ii) Pencil	"	0·12
83.	School fee	9th Std.	6·00
84.	Note-book (200 pages)	Each	0·50
85.	Fountain pen	"	1·75
86.	Paper	Single ream	7·00
XVII. Miscellaneous			
87.	Cinema show—	One ticket	0·25
	(i) Bench	"	0·50
	(ii) Second class	100	0·14
88.	Betel leaves	"	5·97
89.	Arecanut	1 Kg.	3·40
90.	Tobacco		
91.	Cigarette—	1 Packet	0·15
	(i) Charminar	1 Packet	0·56
	(ii) Panama	(20 Nos.)	

APPENDIX I—(contd.)

No.	Item	Unit	Prices Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
92.	Beedies	25 Nos.	0.12
93.	Cheroot	"	0.30
94.	Timepiece	Each	35.00
95.	Chappals	" pair	3.75
96.	Shoes	" "	14.00
97.	Soaps and toilets—		
	(i) 501 bar	"	1.50
	(ii) Life Buoy	"	0.50
	(iii) Lux	"	0.50
7. ERNAKULAM			
I. Cereals and substitutes			
1.	Rice	Kg.	0.73
2.	Wheat	"	0.43
3.	Tapioca (raw)	"	0.14
II. Pulses			
4.	Greengram	"	0.73
5.	Blackgram	"	0.65
6.	Redgram	"	0.71
7.	Bengalgram	"	0.73
8.	Dhall	"	0.53
III. Vegetables			
9.	Ladies finger	"	0.86
10.	Brinjal	"	0.44
11.	Cucumber	"	0.26
12.	Pumpkin	"	0.22
13.	Plantain	"	0.26
14.	Leafy vegetables—		
	(i) Cheera	"	0.26
	(ii) Cabbage	"	0.46
15.	Potatoes	"	0.56
16.	Chena	"	0.30
17.	Yam (Kachil)	"	0.24
18.	Colocasia	"	0.21
19.	Sweet potatoe	"	0.25
IV. Meat, fish, etc.			
20.	Mutton	"	2.88
21.	Beef	"	0.88
22.	Fish (fresh)	"	0.82
23.	Fish (dry)	"	0.87
24.	Eggs (ducks)	Doz.	1.55
	(hens)	"	1.45

APPENDIX I—(contd.)

No.	Item	Unit	Prices Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
V. Oils and fats			
25.	Coconut oil	Litre	2.27
26.	Gingelly oil	"	3.01
27.	Groundnut oil	"	2.12
28.	Vanaspathy dalda	2 Kg.	6.72
VI. Milk and milk products			
29.	Milk (cow's)	Litre	0.74
30.	Milk (buffaloe's)	"	0.93
31.	Curd	"	0.42
32.	Ghee	Kg.	7.75
VII. Fruits			
33.	Banana (local medium)	Doz.	1.08
34.	Orange (medium)	"	1.20
35.	Mango (nadan medium)	"	0.35
36.	Pappaya (nadan medium)	Each	0.10
VIII. Condiments and spices			
37.	Salt	Kg.	0.10
38.	Turmeric	"	1.36
39.	Chillies (dry)	"	2.31
40.	Tamarind	"	1.00
41.	Onions	"	0.26
42.	Corriander	"	1.60
43.	Coconuts (without husk)	Doz.	2.90
IX. Sugar, non-alcoholic beverages, etc.			
44.	Sugar	Kg.	1.19
45.	Jaggery (palmgur)	"	0.68
46.	Molasses	"	0.62
47.	Tea	"	5.67
48.	Coffee powder	"	4.80
X. Refreshments			
49.	Meals	Each	0.50
50.	Tea	Each cup	0.08
51.	Coffee	"	0.10
XI. Fuel and light			
52.	Firewood	M.T.	38.71
53.	Kerosene	Litre	0.40
54.	Match box	Each	0.06
55.	Electricity	Unit	0.30
XII. Household articles			
56.	Trunk size 24 inches	Each	9.25
57.	Earthenware water pot	"	0.25

APPENDIX I—(contd.)

No.	Item	Unit	Prices Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
58.	Pillow inferior size 22 inches × 13 inches	Each	1.25
59.	Lantern (hurricane)	"	3.25
60.	Zinc Bucket 8 inch diameter	"	3.25
61.	Aluminium cooking pot 4 litre size—		
	(i) 250 gms.	"	2.62
	(ii) 350 gms.	"	3.67
	(iii) 1 Kg.	"	10.50
62.	Table with one drawer—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	57.00
	(b) Rosewood	"	57.00
	(c) Jackwood	"	50.00
63.	Armless chair (rattan base) wooden—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	18.00
	(b) Rosewood	"	18.00
	(c) Jackwood	"	14.00
64.	Armless chair (wooden base)—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	16.00
	(b) Rosewood	"	16.00
	(c) Jackwood	"	15.00
65.	Cot (wooden 6½' × 3' × 2.5')—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	65.00
	(b) Rosewood	"	65.00
	(c) Anjili	"	50.00
66.	Matress arippaya/thazhappaya 6' × 3'	"	0.87

XIII. Clothing, tailoring and washing

67.	Dhoti handloom 40 counts 2 × 1.85 metres	Each	2.62
68.	Sari with plain border (5 metres)	"	7.58
69.	Shirting	1 metre	1.50
70.	Mulmul	1 mundu	3.00
71.	Blouse piece, printed cheetty (medium)	1 metre	1.60
72.	Lungi handloom (medium)	Each	3.00
73.	Tailoring charges—		
	(i) Bush shirt	"	0.75
	(ii) Blouse	"	0.37
74.	Washing soda	1 Kg.	0.60
75.	Washing charges	Single	0.10

XIV. Personal care

76.	Hair cutting	Each	0.50
77.	Shaving	"	0.12
78.	Comb	"	0.15
79.	Tooth paste	"	1.52

APPENDIX I—(contd.)

No.	Item	Unit	Prices Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

XV. Medical care

80.	Medicines—		
	(i) Cold mixture	1 dose	0.12
	(ii) Dasamoolarishtam	1 oz.	0.15

XVI. Education

81.	Malayalam daily	Each	0.08
82.	Stationery—		
	(i) Slate	"	0.25
	(ii) Pencil	"	0.12
83.	School fee	9th Standard	6.00
84.	Note-book (200 pages)	Each	0.45
85.	Fountain pen	"	1.50
86.	Paper	Single ream	6.12

XVII. Miscellaneous

87.	Cinema show—		
	(i) Bench	One ticket	0.25
	(ii) Second class	"	0.50
88.	Betel leaves	100	0.29
89.	Arecanut	"	3.03
90.	Tobacco	1 kg.	3.58
91.	Cigarette—		
	(i) Charminar	1 packet	0.15
	(ii) Panama	" (20 Nos.)	0.56
92.	Beedies	25 Nos.	0.12
93.	Cheroot	"	0.30
94.	Timepiece	Each	31.90
95.	Chappals	" pair	3.50
96.	Shoes	" "	12.50
97.	Soaps and toilets		
	(i) 501 bar	"	1.50
	(ii) Lifebuoy	"	0.48
	(iii) Lux	"	0.48

8. CHALAKUDY

I. Cereals and substitutes

1.	Rice	Kg.	0.69
2.	Wheat	"	0.42
3.	Tapioca (raw)	"	0.10

APPENDIX I—(contd.)

No.	Item	Unit	Prices Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
II. Pulses			
4.	Greengram	Kg.	0.88
5.	Blackgram	"	0.68
6.	Redgram	"	0.72
7.	Bengalgram	"	0.77
8.	Dhall	"	0.56
III. Vegetables			
9.	Ladies finger	"	0.74
10.	Brinjal	"	0.38
11.	Cucumber	"	0.19
12.	Pumpkin	"	0.22
13.	Plantain	"	0.26
14.	Leafy vegetables—		
	(i) Cheera	"	0.25
	(ii) Cabbage	"	0.50
15.	Potatoes	"	0.67
16.	Chena	"	0.26
17.	Yam (Kachil)	"	0.25
18.	Colocasia	"	0.28
19.	Sweet potatoe	"	0.22
IV. Meat, fish, etc.			
20.	Mutton	"	3.04
21.	Beef	"	1.02
22.	Fish (fresh)	"	1.02
23.	Fish (dry)	"	0.88
24.	Eggs (ducks)	Doz.	1.50
	(hens)	"	0.96
V. Oils and fats			
25.	Coconut oil	Litre	2.40
26.	Gingelly oil	"	2.99
27.	Groundnut oil	"	2.36
28.	Vanaspathi dalda	2 Kg.	6.91
VI. Milk and milk products			
29.	Milk (Cow's)	Litre	0.77
30.	Milk (buffaloe's)	"	0.86
31.	Curd	"	0.56
32.	Ghee	Kg.	8.00
VII. Fruits			
33.	Banana (local medium)	Doz.	1.08
34.	Orange (medium)	"	1.03
35.	Mango (nadan medium)	"	0.35
36.	Pappaya (nadan medium)	Each	0.10

APPENDIX I—(contd.)

No.	Item	Unit	Prices Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
VIII. Condiments and spices			
37.	Salt	Kg.	0.10
38.	Turmeric	"	1.28
39.	Chillies (dry)	"	2.73
40.	Tamarind	"	1.00
41.	Onions	"	0.26
42.	Corriander	"	1.31
43.	Coconuts (without husk)	Doz.	2.91
IX. Sugar, non-alcoholic beverages, etc.			
44.	Sugar	Kg.	1.16
45.	Jaggery (Palmgur)	"	0.60
46.	Molasses	"	0.58
47.	Tea	"	6.52
48.	Coffee powder	"	5.57
X. Refreshments			
49.	Meals	Each	0.50
50.	Tea	Each cup	0.08
51.	Coffee	"	0.08
XI. Fuel and light			
52.	Firewood	M.T.	35.54
53.	Kerosene	Litre	0.37
54.	Match box	Each	0.06
55.	Electricity	Unit	0.30
XII. Household articles			
56.	Trunk size 24 inches	Each	9.75
57.	Earthenware water pot	"	0.20
58.	Pillow inferior size 22 inches × 13 inches	"	1.50
59.	Lantern (hurricane)	"	3.50
60.	Zinc bucket 8 inches diameter	"	3.25
61.	Aluminium cooking pot 4 litre size—		
	(i) 250 gms.	"	2.62
	(ii) 350 gms.	"	3.67
	(iii) 1 Kg.	"	10.50
62.	Table with one drawer—		
	(a) Teak wood	"	49.00
	(b) Rose wood	"	49.00
	(c) Jack wood	"	42.00
63.	Armless chair (rattan base) wooden—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	18.00
	(b) Rosewood	"	18.00
	(c) Jackwood	"	14.00

APPENDIX I—(contd.)

No.	Item	Unit	Prices Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
64.	Armless chair (wooden base)—		
	(a) Teakwood	Each	18·00
	(b) Rosewood	„	18·00
	(c) Jackwood	„	14·00
65	Cot wooden (6½' × 3' × 2·5')—		
	(a) Teakwood	„	70·00
	(b) Rosewood	„	70·00
66.	Matress arippaya/thazhappaya 6' × 3'	„	0·80
XIII. Clothing, tailoring and washing			
67.	Dhothi handloom 40 counts 2 × 1·85 metres	Each	2·90
68.	Sari with plain border (5 metres)	„	7·50
69.	Shirting	1 metre	1·55
70.	Mulmul	1 mundu	3·00
71.	Blouse piece, printed cheetty (medium)	1 metre	1·90
72.	Lungi handloom (medium)	Each	3·25
73.	Tailoring charges—		
	(i) Bush shirt	„	0·75
	(ii) Blouse	„	0·37
74.	Washing soda	1 Kg.	0·65
75.	Washing charges	Single	0·10
XIV. Personal care			
76.	Hair cutting	Each	0·50
77.	Shaving	„	0·12
78.	Comb	„	0·15
79.	Tooth paste	„	1·52
XV. Medical care			
80.	Medicines—		
	(i) Cold mixture	1 Dose	0·12
	(ii) Dasamoolarishtam	1 oz.	0·15
XVI. Education			
81.	Malayalam daily	Each	0·08
82.	Stationery—		
	(i) Slate	„	0·82
	(ii) Pencil	„	0·12
83.	School fee	9th std.	6·00
84.	Note book (200 pages)	Each	0·48
85.	Fountain pen	„	1·60
86.	Paper	Single ream	6·25

APPENDIX I—(cont.)

No.	Item	Unit	Price Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
XVII. Miscellaneous			
87.	Cinema show—		
	(i) Bench	One ticket	0.25
	(ii) Second class	"	0.50
88.	Betel leaves	100	0.28
89.	Arecanut	"	4.37
90.	Tobacco	1 kg.	3.60
91.	Cigarette—		
	(i) Charminar	1 packet	0.15
	(ii) Panama	" (20 Nos.)	0.56
92.	Beedies	25 Nos.	0.12
93.	Cheroot	"	0.30
94.	Time piece	Each	28.89
95.	Chappals	" pair	3.50
96.	Shoes	" "	12.50
97.	Soaps and toilets—		
	(i) 501 bar	"	1.50
	(ii) Lifebuoy	"	0.47
	(iii) Lux	"	0.47

9. TRICHUR

I. Cereals and substitutes

1.	Rice	Kg:	0.70
2.	Wheat	"	0.44
3.	Tapioca (raw)	"	0.15

II. Pulses

4.	Greengram	"	0.88
5.	Blackgram	"	0.66
6.	Redgram	"	0.68
7.	Bengalgram	"	0.75
8.	Dhall	"	0.56

III. Vegetables

9.	Ladies finger	"	0.72
10.	Brinjal	"	0.35
11.	Cucumber	"	0.22
12.	Pumpkin	"	0.22
13.	Plantain	"	0.26
14.	Leafy vegetables.—		
	(i) Cheera	"	0.20
	(ii) Cabbage	"	0.50
15.	Potatoes	"	0.65
16.	Chena	"	0.30

APPENDIX I—(cont.)

No.	Item	Unit	Price Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
17.	Yam (Kachil)	Kg.	0.25
18.	Colocasia	"	0.30
19.	Sweet potatoe	"	0.25
IV. Meat, fish, etc.			
20.	Mutton	"	2.92
21.	Beef	"	1.21
22.	Fish (fresh)	"	1.01
23.	Fish (dry)	"	0.56
24.	Eggs (Ducks)	Doz.	1.50
	(hens)	"	1.08
V. Oils and fats			
25.	Coconut oil	Litre	2.38
26.	Gingelly oil	"	3.00
27.	Groundnut oil	"	2.12
28.	Vanaspathi Dalda	2 Kg.	6.81
VI. Milk and milk products			
29.	Milk (cow's)	Litre	0.74
30.	Milk (buffaloe's)	"	0.90
31.	Curd	"	0.46
32.	Ghee	Kg.	7.81
VII. Fruits			
33.	Banana (local medium)	Doz.	1.08
34.	Orange (medium)	"	1.08
35.	Mango (nadan medium)	"	0.40
36.	Pappaya (nadan medium)	Each	0.10
VIII. Condiments and Spices			
37.	Salt	Kg.	0.08
38.	Turmeric	"	1.22
39.	Chillies (dry)	"	2.59
40.	Tamarind	"	1.10
41.	Onions	"	0.29
42.	Corriander	"	1.52
43.	Coconuts (without husk)	Doz.	2.90
IX. Sugar, non-alcoholic beverages, etc.			
44.	Sugar	Kg.	1.15
45.	Jaggery (Palmgur)	"	0.63
46.	Molasses	"	0.56
47.	Tea	"	6.50
48.	Coffee powder	"	6.28
X. Refreshments			
49.	Meals	Each	0.50
50.	Tea	Each cup	0.08
51.	Coffee	"	0.08

APPENDIX I—(cont.)

No.	Item	Unit	Price Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
XI. Fuel and light			
52.	Firewood	M.T.	37-81
53.	Kerosene	Ltr.	0-37
54.	Match box	Each	0-06
55.	Electricity	Unit	0-30
XII. Household articles			
56.	Trunk size 24"	Each	9-50
57.	Earthenware water pot	"	0-25
58.	Pillow inferior size 22" × 13"	"	1-35
59.	Lantern (hurricane)	"	3-00
60.	Zinc bucket 8" diameter	"	3-25
61.	Aluminium cooking pot 4 litre size.—	"	
	(i) 250 gms.	"	2-62
	(ii) 350 gms.	"	3-67
	(iii) 1 Kg.	"	10-50
62.	Table with one drawer.—	"	
	(a) Teakwood	"	42-50
	(b) Rosewood	"	42-50
	(c) Venthekku	"	30-00
63.	Armless chair (rattan base) wooden.—	"	
	(a) Teakwood	"	18-00
	(b) Rosewood	"	18-00
	(c) Venthekku	"	14-00
64.	Armless chair (wooden base) .—	"	
	(a) Teakwood	"	16-00
	(b) Rosewood	"	16-00
	(c) Venthekku	"	13-00
65.	Cot (wooden 6½' × 3' × 2-5').—	"	
	(a) Teakwood	"	80-00
	(b) Rosewood	"	80-00
	(c) Venthekku	"	65-00
66.	Matress arippaya/thazhappaya 6' × 3'	"	0-75
XIII. Clothing, tailoring and washing			
67.	Dhothi handloom 40 counts 2 × 1-85 metres	Each	2-60
68.	Sari with plain border (5 metres)	"	8-00
69.	Shirting	1 Mtr.	1-50
70.	Mulmul	1 Mundu	2-92
71.	Blouse piece, printed cheetty (medium)	1 Mtr.	1-50
72.	Lungi handloom (medium)	Each	3-00
73.	Tailoring charges.—	"	
	(i) Bush shirt	"	1-00
	(ii) Blouse	"	0-31
74.	Washing soda	1 Kg.	0-56

APPENDIX I—(cont.)

No.	Item	Unit	Price Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
75.	Washing charges	Single	0-10

XIV. Personal care

76.	Hair cutting	Each	0-50
77.	Shaving	"	0-12
78.	Comb	"	0-15
79.	Tooth paste	"	1-52

XV. Medical care

80.	Medicines.—		
	(i) Cold mixture	1 dose	0-10
	(ii) Dasamoolarishtam	1 oz.	0-20

XVI. Education

81.	Malayalam daily	Each	0-08
82.	Stationery .—		
	(i) Slate	"	0-25
	(ii) Pencil	"	0-12
83.	School fee	9th Std	6-00
84.	Note book (200 pages)	Each	0-45
85.	Fountain pen	"	1-50
86.	Paper	Single ream	6-12

XVII. Miscellaneous

87.	Cinema show.—		
	(i) Bench	One ticket	0-25
	(ii) Second class	"	0-50
88.	Betel leaves	100	0-24
89.	Arecanut	"	3-66
90.	Tobacco	1 Kg-	3-81
91.	Cigarette .—		
	(i) Charminar	1 Packet	0-15
	(ii) Panama	(20 Nos.)	0-56
92.	Beedies	25 Nos.	0-12
93.	Cheroot	"	0-30
94.	Time piece	Each	29-96
95.	Chappals	Each pair	3-25
96.	Shoes	"	12-00
97.	Soaps and Toilets.—		
	(i) 501 bar	Each	1-50
	(ii) Lifebuoy	"	0-47
	(iii) Lux	"	0-47

APPENDIX I—(cont.)

No.	Item	Unit	Price Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
10. PALGHAT			
I. Cereals and substitutes			
1.	Rice	Kg.	0.63
2.	Wheat	"	0.43
3.	Tapioca (raw)	"	0.11
II. Pulses			
4.	Greengram	"	0.74
5.	Blackgram	"	0.69
6.	Redgram	"	0.77
7.	Bengalgram	"	0.71
8.	Dhall	"	0.60
III. Vegetables			
9.	Ladies finger	"	0.60
10.	Brinjal	"	0.30
11.	Cucumber	"	0.22
12.	Pumpkin	"	0.19
13.	Plantain	"	0.26
14.	Leafy vegetables.—		
	(i) Cheera	"	0.23
	(ii) Cabbage	"	0.35
15.	Potatoes	"	0.62
16.	Chena	"	0.22
17.	Yam (Kachil)	"	0.22
18.	Colocasia	"	0.21
19.	Sweet potatoe	"	0.18
IV. Meat, fish, etc.			
20.	Mutton	"	3.12
21.	Beef	"	..
22.	Fish (fresh)	"	0.58
23.	Fish (dry)	"	0.45
24.	Eggs (ducks)	Doz.	0.96
	(hens)	"	1.08
V. Oils and fats			
25.	Coconut oil	Litre	2.48
26.	Gingelly oil	"	2.96
27.	Groundnut oil	"	2.08
28.	Vanaspathi dalda	2 Kg.	6.72
VI. Milk and milk products			
29.	Milk (cow's)	Litre	0.69
30.	Milk (buffaloe's)	"	0.76
31.	Curd	"	0.36
32.	Ghee	Kg.	7.33

APPENDIX I—(cont.)

No.	Item	Unit	Price Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
VII. Fruits			
33.	Banana (local medium)	Doz.	0.84
34.	Orange (medium)	"	0.96
35.	Mango (nadan medium)	"	0.36
36.	Pappaya (nadan medium)	Each	0.09
VIII. Condiments and spices			
37.	Salt	Kg.	0.08
38.	Turmeric	"	1.32
39.	Chillies (dry)	"	2.63
40.	Tamarind	"	0.96
41.	Onions	"	0.27
42.	Corriander	"	1.29
43.	Coconuts (without husk)	Doz.	2.40
IX. Sugar, non-alcoholic beverages, etc.			
44.	Sugar	Kg.	1.22
45.	Jaggery (Palmgur)	"	..
46.	Molasses	"	0.55
47.	Tea	"	5.88
48.	Coffee powder	"	6.12
X. Refreshments			
49.	Meals	Each	0.45
50.	Tea	Each cup	0.09
51.	Coffee	"	0.10
XI. Fuel and light			
52.	Firewood	M.T.	57.10
53.	Kerosene	Ltr.	0.38
54.	Match box	Each	0.06
55.	Electricity	Unit	0.30
XII. Household articles			
56.	Trunk size 24"	Each	9.00
57.	Earthenware water pot	"	0.25
58.	Pillow inferior size 22" × 13"	"	1.12
59.	Lantern (hurricane)	"	3.25
60.	Zinc bucket 8" diameter	"	3.25
61.	Aluminium cooking pot 4 litre size.—		
	(i) 250 gms	"	2.50
	(ii) 350 gms.	"	3.50
	(iii) 1 Kg.	"	10.00
62.	Table with one drawer.—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	40.00
	(b) Rosewood	"	35.00
	(c) Venthekku	"	30.00

APPENDIX I—(cont.)

No.	Item	Unit	Price Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
63.	Armless chair (rattan base) wooden.—	Each	16.00
	(a) Teakwood	"	16.00
	(b) Rosewood	"	15.00
	(c) Jackwood	"	
64.	Armless chair (wooden base).—	"	13.00
	(a) Teakwood	"	13.00
	(b) Rosewood	"	12.00
	(c) Jackwood	"	
65.	Cot (wooden 6½' × 3' × 2.5').—	"	65.00
	(a) Teakwood	"	65.00
	(b) Rosewood	"	60.00
	(c) Venthekku	"	
66.	Matress arippaya/thazhappaya 6' × 3'	"	0.73

XIII. Clothing, tailoring and washing

67.	Dhoti handloom 40 counts 2 × 1.85 metres	Each	2.50
68.	Sari with plain border (5 metres)	"	7.50
69.	Shirting	1 Mtr.	1.50
70.	Mulmul	1 Mundu	2.92
71.	Blouse piece, printed, cheetty' (medium)	1 Mtr.	1.48
72.	Lungi handloom (medium)	Each	3.00
73.	Tailoring charges.—		
	(i) Bush shirt	"	1.00
	(ii) Blouse	"	0.37
74.	Washing soda	1 Kg.	0.63
75.	Washing charges	Single	0.10

XIV. Personal care

76.	Hair cutting	Each	0.50
77.	Shaving	"	0.12
78.	Comb	"	0.15
79.	Tooth paste	"	1.52

XV. Medical care

80.	Medicines.—		
	(i) Cold mixture	1 dose	0.10
	(ii) Dasamoolarishtam	1 oz.	0.20

XVI. Education

81.	Malayalam daily	Each	0.08
82.	Stationery.—		
	(i) Slate	"	0.25
	(ii) Pencil	"	0.12

APPENDIX I—(cont.)

No.	Item	Unit	Price Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
83.	School fee	9th Std.	6.00
84.	Note book (200 pages)	Each.	0.45
85.	Fountain pen	"	1.50
86.	Paper	Single ream	6.25

XVII. Miscellaneous

87.	Cinema show.—		
	(i) Bench	One ticket	0.25
	(ii) Second class	"	0.50
88.	Betel leaves	100	0.24
89.	Arecanut	"	2.81
90.	Tobacco	1 Kg.	3.75
91.	Cigarette.—		
	(i) Charminar	1 Packet	0.15
	(ii) Panama	" (20 Nos.)	0.56
92.	Beedies	25 Nos.	0.12
93.	Cheroot	"	0.37
94.	Time piece	Each	38.00
95.	Chappals	Each pair	3.25
96.	Shoes	"	12.50
97.	Soaps and Toilets.—		
	(i) 501 bar	"	1.50
	(ii) Lifebuoy	"	0.47
	(iii) Lux	"	0.47

11. KOZHIKODE

I. Cereals and substitutes

1.	Rice	Kg.	0.65
2.	Wheat	"	0.45
3.	Tapioca (raw)	"	0.14

II. Pulses

4.	Greengram	"	0.80
5.	Blackgram	"	0.72
6.	Redgram	"	0.77
7.	Bengalgram	"	0.70
8.	Dhall	"	0.46

III. Vegetables

9.	Ladies finger	"	0.70
10.	Brinjal	"	0.40
11.	Cucumber	"	0.24
12.	Pumpkin	"	0.22

APPENDIX I—(cont.)

No.	Item	Unit	Price Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
13.	Plantain	Kg.	0.26
14.	Leafy vegetables—		
	(i) Cheera	"	0.25
	(ii) Cabbage	"	0.44
15.	Potatoes	"	0.62
16.	Chena	"	0.20
17.	Yam (Kachil)	"	0.25
18.	Colocasia	"	0.26
19.	Sweet potatoe	"	0.19
IV. Meat, fish etc.			
20.	Mutton	"	3.15
21.	Beef	"	1.12
22.	Fish (fresh)	"	0.74
23.	Fish (dry)	"	0.88
24.	Eggs (ducks)	Doz.	1.80
	(hens)	"	1.56
V. Oils and fats			
25.	Coconut oil	Litre	2.08
26.	Gingelly oil	"	3.02
27.	Groundnut oil	"	2.36
28.	Vanaspathi dalda	2 Kg.	6.72
VI. Milk and milk products			
29.	Milk (cow's)	Litre	0.84
30.	Milk (buffaloc's)	"	0.96
31.	Curd	"	0.46
32.	Ghee	Kg.	7.85
VII. Fruits			
33.	Banana (local medium)	Doz.	1.20
34.	Orange (medium)	"	1.08
35.	Mango (nadan medium)	"	0.36
36.	Pappaya (nadan medium)	Each	0.10
VIII. Condiments and spices			
37.	Salt	Kg.	0.08
38.	Turmeric	"	1.54
39.	Chillies (dry)	"	2.59
40.	Tamarind	"	1.10
41.	Onions	"	0.31
42.	Corriander	"	1.43
43.	Coconuts (without husk)	Doz.	2.76
IX. Sugar, non-alcoholic beverages, etc.			
44.	Sugar	Kg.	1.24
45.	Jaggery (palmgur)	"	..
46.	Molasses (Vellam)	"	0.54

APPENDIX I—(cont.)

No.	Item	Unit	Price Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
47.	Tea	Kg.	5.42
48.	Coffee powder	"	5.32
X. Refreshment			
49.	Meals	Each	0.50
50.	Tea	Each cup	0.06
51.	Coffee	"	0.08
XI. Fuel and light			
52.	Firewood	M.T.	38.50
53.	Kerosene	Ltr.	0.36
54.	Match box	Each	0.06
55.	Electricity	Unit	0.30
XII. Household articles			
56.	Trunk size 24"	Each	9.50
57.	Earthenware water pot	"	0.25
58.	Pillow inferior size 22" $\frac{1}{2}$ × 13"	"	1.35
59.	Lantern (hurricane)	"	3.50
60.	Zinc bucket 8" diameter	"	3.25
61.	Aluminium cooking pot		
	4 litre size.—		
	(i) 250 gms	"	2.62
	(ii) 350 gms.	"	3.67
	(iii) 1 Kg.	"	10.50
62.	Table with one drawer.—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	40.00
	(b) Rosewood	"	35.00
	(c) Venthekku	"	28.00
63.	Armless chair (rattan base)		
	wooden.—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	18.00
	(b) Rosewood	"	16.00
	(c) Jackwood	"	14.00
64.	Armless chair (wooden base).—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	17.00
	(b) Rosewood	"	14.00
	(c) Jackwood	"	12.00
65.	Cot (wooden 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' × 3' × 2.5').—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	75.00
	(b) Rosewood	"	70.00
	(c) Venthekku	"	60.00
66.	Matress arippaya/thazhappaya		
	6' × 3'	"	0.62

APPENDIX I—(cont.)

No.	Item	Unit	Price Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
XIII. Clothing, tailoring and washing			
67.	Dhothi handloom 40 counts 2 × 1.25 metres	Each	2.76
68.	Sari with plain border (5 metres)	"	6.56
69.	Shirting	1 Mtr.	1.60
70.	Mulmul	1 Mundu	2.81
71.	Blouse piece, printed cheetty (medium)	1 Mtr.	1.40
72.	Lungi handloom (medium)	Each	3.24
73.	Tailoring charges.—		1.00
	(i) Bush shirt	"	0.50
	(ii) Blouse	"	0.62
74.	Washing soda	1 Kg.	0.12
75.	Washing charges	Single	0.12
XIV. Personal care			
76.	Hair cutting	Each	0.50
77.	Shaving	"	0.12
78.	Comb	"	0.15
79.	Tooth paste	"	1.52
XV. Medical care			
80.	Medicines—		
	(i) Cold mixture	1 dose	0.13
	(ii) Dasamoolarishtam	1 oz.	0.20
XVI. Education			
81.	Malayalam daily	Each	0.08
82.	Stationery.—		
	(i) Slate	"	0.25
	(ii) Pencil	"	0.12
83.	School fee	9th Std.	6.00
84.	Note book (200 pages)	Each	0.45
85.	Fountain pen	"	1.50
86.	Paper	Single ream	6.25
XVII. Miscellaneous			
87.	Cinema show.—		
	(i) Bench	One ticket	0.30
	(ii) Second class	"	0.60
88.	Betel leaves	100	0.28
89.	Arecanut	"	2.63
90.	Tobacco	1 Kg.	3.80

APPENDIX I—(cont.)

No.	Item	Unit	Price Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
91.	Cigarette :—		
	(i) Charminar	1 Packet	0.15
	(ii) Panama	„ (20 Nos.)	0.56
92.	Beedies	25 Nos.	0.12
93.	Cheroot	„	0.25
94.	Time piece	Each	47.85
95.	Chappals	Each pair	3.25
96.	Shoes	„	12.50
97.	Soaps and toilets.—		
	(i) 501 bar	„	1.50
	(ii) Lifebuoy	„	0.47
	(iii) Lux	„	0.47

12. MEPPADY

I. Cereals and substitutes

1.	Rice	Kg.	0.56
2.	Wheat	„	0.42
3.	Tapioca (raw)	„	0.15

II. Pulses

4.	Greengram	„	0.92
5.	Blackgram	„	0.78
6.	Redgram	„	0.81
7.	Bengalgram	„	0.79
8.	Dhall	„	0.65

III. Vegetables

9.	Ladies finger	„	0.50
10.	Brinjal	„	0.40
11.	Cucumber	„	0.20
12.	Pumpkin	„	0.18
13.	Plantain	„	0.25
14.	Leafy vegetables—		
	(i) Cheera	„	0.26
	(ii) Cabbage	„	0.40
15.	Potatoes	„	0.50
16.	Chena	„	0.18
17.	Yam (Kachil)	„	0.19
18.	Colocasia	„	0.20
19.	Sweet potatoe	„	0.18

IV. Meat, fish, etc.

20.	Mutton	„	2.50
21.	Beef	„	1.00
22.	Fish (fresh)	„	0.80
23.	Fish (dry)	„	0.95
24.	Eggs (ducks)	Doz.	1.44
	(Hens)	„	1.20

APPENDIX I—(cont.)

No.	Item	Unit	Price Rs. (4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	
V. Oils and fats			
25.	Coconut oil	Litre	2.50
26.	Gingelly oil	"	3.04
27.	Groundnut oil	"	2.08
28.	Vanaspathi dalda	2 Kg.	6.92
VI. Milk and milk products			
29.	Milk (cow's)	Litre	0.37
30.	Milk (buffaloe's)	"	"
31.	Curd	"	0.20
32.	Ghee	Kg.	7.50
VII. Fruits			
33.	Banana (local medium)	Doz.	1.20
34.	Orange (medium)	"	0.60
35.	Mango (nadan medium)	"	0.37
36.	Pappaya (nadan medium)	Each	0.08
VIII. Condiments and spices			
37.	*Salt	Kg.	0.08
38.	Turmeric	"	1.26
39.	Chillies (dry)	"	2.50
40.	Tamarind	"	1.00
41.	Onions	"	0.30
42.	Corriander	"	1.50
43.	Coconuts (without husk)	Doz.	3.00
IX. Sugar, non-alcoholic beverages, etc.			
44.	Sugar	Kg.	1.22
45.	Jaggery (palmgur)	"	"
46.	Molasses	"	0.60
47.	Tea	"	4.25
48.	Coffee powder	"	4.50
X. Refreshments			
49.	Meals	Each	0.45
50.	Tea	Each cup	0.06
51.	Coffee	"	0.09
XI. Fuel and light			
52.	Firewood	M.T.	25.00
53.	Kerosene	Ltr.	0.45
54.	Match box	Each	0.06
55.	Electricity	Unit	0.30
XII. Household articles			
56.	Trunk size 24"	Each	9.50
57.	Earthenware water pot	"	0.20
58.	Pillow inferior size 22" x 13"	"	1.25

APPENDIX I—(cont.)

No.	Item	Unit	Price Rs. (4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	
59.	Lantern (hurricane)	Each	3.75
60.	Zinc bucket 8" diameter	"	3.25
61.	Aluminium cooking pot 4 litre size—		
	(i) 250 gms.	"	2.37
	(ii) 350 gms.	"	3.31
	(iii) 1 Kg.	"	9.50
62.	Table with one drawer—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	50.00
	(b) Rosewood	"	50.00
	(c) Jackwood	"	40.00
63.	Armless chair (rattan base) wooden—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	20.00
	(b) Rosewood	"	19.00
	(c) Jackwood	"	17.00
64.	Armless chair (wooden base)—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	17.00
	(b) Rosewood	"	16.00
	(c) Jackwood	"	15.00
65.	Cot (wooden 6½' × 3' × 2.5')—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	70.00
	(b) Rosewood	"	60.00
	(c) Venthekku	"	55.00
66.	Matress arippaya/thazhappaya 6' × 3'	"	0.75
XIII. Clothing, tailoring and washing			
67.	Dhothi handloom 40 counts 2 × 1.85 metres	"	2.70
68.	Sari with plain border (5 metres)	"	6.50
69.	Shirting	1 Mtr.	1.40
70.	Mulmul	1 Mundu	3.00
71.	Blouse piece, printed cheetty (medium)	1 Mtr.	1.50
72.	Lungi handloom (medium)	Each	3.37
73.	Tailoring charges—		
	(i) Bush shirt	"	0.75
	(ii) Blouse	"	0.37
74.	Washing soda	1 Kg.	0.62
75.	Washing charges	Single	0.10
XIV. Personal care			
76.	Hair cutting	Each	0.50
77.	Shaving	"	0.12
78.	Comb	"	0.15
79.	Tooth paste	"	1.60
XV. Medical care			
80.	Medicines—		
	(i) Cold mixture	1 dose	0.12
	(ii) Dasamoolarishtam	• 1 oz.	0.12

APPENDIX I—(cont.)

No.	Item	Unit	Price Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
XVI. Education			
81.	Malayalam daily	Each	0-08
82.	Stationery—		
	(i) Slate	"	0-30
	(ii) Pencil	"	0-12
83.	School fee	9th Std.	6-00
84.	Note book (200 pages)	Each	0-50
85.	Fountain pen	"	1-75
86.	Paper	Single ream	6-50
XVII. Miscellaneous			
87.	Cinema show—		
	(i) Bench	One ticket	..
	(ii) Second class	"	..
88.	Betel leaves	100	0-15
89.	Areca nut	"	2-60
90.	Tobacco	1 Kg.	3-75
91.	Cigarette—		
	(i) Charminar	1 Packet	0-15
	(ii) Panama	" (20 Nos.)	0-56
92.	Beedies	25 Nos.	0-12
93.	Cheroot	"	0-25
94.	Time piece	Each	..
95.	Chappals	" pair	3-50
96.	Shoes	" "	13-00
97.	Soaps and toilets—		
	(i) 501 bar	"	1-50
	(ii) Lifebuoy	"	0-48
	(iii) Lux	"	0-48
13. CANNANORE			
I. Cereals and substitutes			
1.	Rice		
2.	Wheat	Kg.	0-74
3.	Tapioca (raw)	"	0-44
		"	0-16
II. Pulses			
4.	Greengram	"	0-81
5.	Blackgram	"	0-70
6.	Redgram	"	0-74
7.	Bengalgram	"	0-75
8.	Dhall	"	0-58
III. Vegetables			
9.	Ladies finger	"	0-70
10.	Brinjal	"	0-45
11.	Cucumber	"	0-20
12.	Pumpkin	"	0-20

APPENDIX I—(cont.)

No.	Item	Unit	Price Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
13.	Plantain	Kg.	0·27
14.	Leafy vegetables—		
	(i) Cheera	”	0·28
	(ii) Cabbage	”	0·42
15.	Potatoes	”	0·60
16.	Chena	”	0·25
17.	Yam (Kachil)	”	0·20
18.	Colocasia	”	0·25
19.	Sweet potatoe	”	0·20
IV. Meat, fish, etc.			
20.	Mutton	”	3·26
21.	Beef	”	1·10
22.	Fish (fresh)	”	0·81
23.	Fish (dry)	”	0·80
24.	Eggs (ducks)	Doz.	1·50
	(hens)	”	1·20
V. Oils and fats			
25.	Coconut oil	Litre	2·35
26.	Gingelly oil	”	3·14
27.	Groundnut oil	”	2·62
28.	Vanaspathi dalda	2 Kg.	6·72
VI. Milk and milk products			
29.	Milk (cow's)	Litre	0·84
30.	Milk (buffaloe's)	”	1·10
31.	Curd	”	0·40
32.	Ghee	Kg.	7·42
VII. Fruits			
33.	Banana (local medium)	Doz.	1·08
34.	Orange (medium)	”	0·96
35.	Mango (nadan medium)	”	0·36
36.	Pappaya (nadan medium)	Each	0·10
VIII. Condiments and spices			
37.	Salt	Kg.	0·08
38.	Turmeric	”	1·32
39.	Chillies (dry)	”	2·62
40.	Tamarind	”	1·10
41.	Onions	”	0·30
42.	Corriander	”	1·52
43.	Coconuts (without husk)	Doz.	2·84
IX. Sugar, non-alcoholic beverages, etc.			
44.	Sugar	Kg.	1·23
45.	Jaggery (palmgur)	”	”
46.	Molasses	”	0·59

APPENDIX I—(cont.)

No.	Item	Unit	Price Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
47.	Tea	Kg.	5.45
48.	Coffee powder	"	5.50
X. Refreshments			
49.	Meals	Each	0.50
50.	Tea	Each cup	0.06
51.	Coffee	"	0.08
XI. Fuel and light			
52.	Firewood	M.T.	36.00
53.	Kerosene	Ltr.	0.40
54.	Match box	Each	0.06
55.	Electricity	Unit	0.30
XII. Household articles			
56.	Trunk size 24"	Each	9.00
57.	Earthenware water pot	"	0.25
58.	Pillow inferior size 22" × 13"	"	1.40
59.	Lantern (hurricane)	"	3.25
60.	Zinc bucket 8" diameter	"	3.25
61.	Aluminium cooking pot 4 litre size—		
	(i) 250 gms.	"	2.62
	(ii) 350 gms.	"	3.67
	(iii) 1 Kg.	"	10.50
62.	Table with one drawer		
	(a) Teakwood	"	48.00
	(b) Rosewood	"	45.00
	(c) Jackwood	"	40.00
63.	Armless chair (rattan base) wooden—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	20.00
	(b) Rosewood	"	19.00
	(c) Jackwood	"	17.00
64.	Armless chair (wooden base)—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	18.00
	(b) Rosewood	"	16.00
	(c) Jackwood	"	15.00
65.	Cot (wooden 6½' × 3' × 2.5')—		
	(a) Teakwood	"	80.00
	(b) Rosewood	"	70.00
	(c) Venthekku	"	60.00
66.	Matress arippaya/thazhappaya 6' × 3'	"	0.70
XIII. Clothing, tailoring and washing			
67.	Dhothi handloom 40 counts 2 × 1.85 metres	Each	2.63
68.	Sari with plain border (5 metres)	"	6.75
69.	Shirting	1 Mtr.	1.40
70.	Mulmul	1 Mundu	2.84
71.	Blouse piece, printed cheetty (medium)	1 Mtr.	1.25
72.	Lungi handloom (medium)	Each	3.25

APPENDIX I—(cont.)

No.	Item	Unit	Price Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
73.	Tailoring charges—		
	(i) Bush shirt	Each	0.87
	(ii) Blouse	„	0.37
74.	Washing soda	1 Kg.	0.62
75.	Washing charges	Single	0.12
XIV. Personal care			
76.	Hair cutting	Each	0.50
77.	Shaving	„	0.12
78.	Comb	„	0.15
79.	Tooth paste	„	1.52
XV. Medical care			
80.	Medicines—		
	(i) Cold mixture	1 dose	0.15
	(ii) Dasamoolarishtam	1 oz.	0.19
XVI. Education			
81.	Malayalam daily	Each	0.08
82.	Stationery—		
	(i) Slate	„	0.25
	(ii) Pencil	„	0.12
83.	School fee	9th Std.	6.00
84.	Note book (200 pages)	Each	0.45
85.	Fountain pen	„	1.50
86.	Paper	Single ream	6.25
XVII. Miscellaneous			
87.	Cinema show—		
	(i) Bench	One ticket	0.40
	(ii) Second class	„	0.85
88.	Betel leaves	100	0.19
89.	Arecanut	„	2.60
90.	Tobacco	1 Kg.	3.90
91.	Cigarette—		
	(i) Charminar	1 Packet	0.15
	(ii) Panama	„ (20 Nos.)	0.55
92.	Beedies	25 Nos.	0.12
98.	Cheroot	„	0.25
94.	Time piece	Each	42.00
95.	Chappals	„ pair	3.25
96.	Shoes	„ „	12.50
97.	Soaps and toilets—		
	(i) 501 bar	„	1.50
	(ii) Lifebuoy	„	0.48
	(iii) Lux	„	0.48

F. Expenditure on fuel and light during the previous calendar month

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Firewood									
2	Saw dust									
3	Charcoal									
4	Cowdung cakes									
5	Match box									
6	Kerosene									
7	Oil for lighting									
8	Candle									
9	Electricity (including purchase of electric bulbs)									
10	Others									
	Total									

G. Expenditure on housing during the previous calendar month and calendar year

Sl. No.	Item	Last month value Rs. 0-00	Last year value Rs. 0-00	Sl. No.	Item	Last month value Rs. 0-00	Last year value Rs. 0-00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Rent for rented houses			4	Furniture		
2	Imputed rent for houses i. Owned			5	Other durable consumer goods		
	ii. Occupied free of rent			6	House repairs and maintenance		
	iii. Occupied at concessional rates of rent			7	Taxes		
3	Domestic Utensils (a) Pottery and porcelain						
	(b) Metal				Total 1 to 7		

H. Expenditure on clothing, bedding, footwear, etc. during the previous calendar year

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	Value Rs. 0-00	Sl. No.	Items	Unit	Value Rs. 0-00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Dhoti (a) Handloom			6	Towels and napkins (a) Handloom		
	(b) Cotton				(b) Mill		
	(c) Silk			7	Bedsheet		
2	Sari (a) Handloom				(a) Handloom		
	(b) Mill				(b) Mill		
	(c) Silk			8	Lunghi		
3	Shirting			9	Neriathu		
	(a) Handloom			10	Coating		
	(b) Mill			11	Blankets		
	(c) Silk			12	Other clothing		
4	Blouse and frocks				(a) Handloom		
	(a) Handloom				(b) Mill		
	(b) Mill				(c) Silk		
	(c) Silk			13	Laundry and Washerman		
5	Readymade garments			14	Washing soap or powder		
	(a) Gent's			15	Headwear		
	(b) Ladies			16	Footwear		
	(c) Children			17	Tailoring		
				18	Bedding		
					Total (Items 1-18)		

I. (c) Expenditure on miscellaneous items during the previous calendar month

Sl. No.	Items	Amount Rs. 0-00	Sl. No.	Items	Amount Rs. 0-00
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Toilet soap		8	Recreation and amusement	
2	Other toilet articles		9	Domestic service	
	(a) Hair oil		10	Betel leaf	
	(b) Face powder		11	Arecanut	
	(c) Snow		12	Tobacco	
3	Barber		13	Beedi	
4	Shaving requisites		14	Cigarette	
	(a) Blades		15	Cheroots	
	(b) Shaving soap		16	Drugs and intoxicants	
	(c) Razor			(i) Toddy	
5	Postage			(ii) Arrack	
6	Newspapers			(iii) Others	
7	Contribution for religious purposes, charities and gifts			Total (Items 1 to 16)	

I. (b) Expenditure on miscellaneous items during previous calendar month

Sl. No.	Item	Amount Rs.	Imputed value of con- cessions and free service	Total Rs.	Sl. No.	Item	Amount Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Travel				4	Taxes	
2	Medical care					(i) Income Tax	
	(i) Medicine					(ii) Professional Tax	
	(ii) Doctor's fee					(iii) Others	
	(iii) Hospital charges [excluding (i) and (ii)]				5	Litigation	
	(iv) Others				6	Contribution to trade unions	
3	Education				7	Premium for Employee's State Insurance Scheme	
	(i) School and College fees				8	Others	
	(ii) Books and other equipments						
	(iii) Hostel charges						
	(iv) Others				9	Total (Items 1-8)	

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA
BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
Working Class Family Budget Survey 1965-66
SCHEDULE III—WEEKLY STATEMENT OF RETAIL PRICES
 Centre For the week ending

Serial number	Item and Variety	Unit of quotation	Quotation					Average for current week	Remarks
			Shop No. I		Shop No. II				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	Cereals and Cereal substitutes—								
	Rice—								
	1. Chambala	Kg.							
	2. Matta	Kg.							
2	Wheat	Kg.							
3	Tapioca—								
	1. Raw	Kg.							
	2. Boiled chips	Kg.							
	3. Dry chips	Kg.							
4	Pulses—								
	Green gram								
	1. Cheenai	Kg.							
	2. . Mugalai	Kg.							
5	Blackgram—								
	1. Panchora	Kg.							
6	Redgram—								
	1. Punjab	Kg.							
	2. Bombay	Kg.							
7	Bengalgram	Kg.							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8	Dhall— 1. Pandi	Kg.						
	2. Attani	Kg.						
9	Vegetables Ladies finger— 1. Kizhakkan	Kg.						
	2. Karapuram	Kg.						
	3. Pandy	Kg.						
10	Brinjal— 1. Kizhakkan	Kg.						
	2. Karapuram	Kg.						
	3. Pandy	Kg.						
11	Cucumber— 1. Local	Kg.						
	2. Pandy	Kg.						
12	Pumpkin—Local	Kg.						
13	Plantain—Palayamkoda	Kg.						
14	Leafy vegetables— (i) Cheera (ii) Cabbage	Kg. Kg.						
15	Potatoes Medium	Kg.						
16	Chenai „	Kg.						
17	Yam (Kachil) „	Kg.						
18	Colocasia „	Kg.						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19	Sweet potatoes—Medium	Kg.						
20	Meat, fish, egg, etc. Mutton—With bones	Kg.						
21	Beef	Kg.						
22	Fish (fresh)— 1. Chala	Kg.						
	2. Ayala	Kg.						
	3. Parava	Kg.						
23	Fish (dry)— 1. Chala	Kg.						
	2. Ayala	Kg.						
	3. Parava	Kg.						
	4. Netholi	Kg.						
24	Eggs Medium size— 1. Ducks	Doz.						
	2. Hens	Doz.						
25	Oils and Fats Coconut oil—Thelivu	Ltr.						
26	Gingelly oil—Pandy	Ltr.						
27	Groundnut oil	Ltr.						
28	Vanaspathi Dalda	2 Kgs.						
29	Milk and Milk Products— Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30	Milk—	Buffaloe's	Ltr.						
31	Curd		"						
32	Ghee	Buffaloe's— A.G. mark	Kg.						
33	Fruits— Banana—	Local medium	Doz.						
34	Orange—	Medium	"						
35	Mango—	Nadan Medium	"						
36	Pappaya—	Nadan Medium	Each						
37	Condiments and Spices—	Salt	Kg.						
38	Turmeric—	Nadan/Salem	"						
39	Chilkes (Dry)	1. Pandy	"						
		2. Calcutta	"						
40	Tamarind—	1. With seed	"						
		2. Without seed	"						
41	Onions—	1. Pandy	"						
		2. Bombay	"						
42	Corriander—	1. Pandy/Guntur	"						
		2. Cawnpore	"						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
43	Coconut (without husk)— Medium		Doz.						
44	Sugar. Non-Alcoholic Beverages, etc. Sugar— F. P.		Kg.						
45	Jaggery (Palmgur)— Marthandam		„						
46	Molasses— Kottayam/Pandy		„						
47	Tea— 1. Liptons (Tea girl)		„						
	2. Brooke bond Kora dust		„						
48	Coffee powder— 1. Robusta		„						
	2. Brooke bond		„						
49	Refreshments— Meals— Vegetarian Ordinary		Each						
50	Tea		Cup						
51	Coffee		„						
52	Fuel and Light— Fire wood— 1. Rubber								
	(a) Split		Qntl.						
	(b) Unsplit		Ton						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2. Mango—								
	(a) Split		Qnt.						
	(b) Unsplit		Ton						
	3. Junglewood								
	(a) Split		Qnt.						
	(b) Unsplit		Ton						
53	Kerosene		Ltr.						
54	Match box— (60 sticks)		Each						
55	Electricity		Unit						
	Household Appliances—								
56	Trunk— Size 24"		Each						
57	Utensils—								
	1. Aluminium cooking pot		"						
	2. Brass cooking pot		"						
	3. Zinc Bucket		"						
58	Earthenware Water pot— medium		"						
59	Pillow— Inferior size 22" × 13"		"						
60	Lantern (Hurricane)— Medium		"						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
61	Mattress— Arippaya/ Thazhappaya 6 ft. x 3 ft.		Each						
62	Clothing, Tailoring and Washing— Dhoti— Handloom (40 counts 2x1.85 Metres—Single		”						
63	Sari— Handloom, medium with plain border		5 Mtr.						
64	Shirting— 1. Handloom, coloured check		Mtr.						
	2. Mill made		”						
65	Mulmul		1 M.						
66	Blouse piece Printed cheety medium		Mtr.						
67	Lungi— Medium Handloom		Each						
68	Tailoring charges— 1. Bush shirt		”						
	2. Blouse		”						
69	Washing Soap— 1. Bar soap 501 Tata		1 Bar						
70	Washing Soda		Kg.						
71	Chappal— Tyre sole local made		Per pair						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
72	Washing charges		Single piece						
73	Personal Care— Hair cutting		Each						
74	Shaving								
75	Toilet Soap ()		"						
76	Comb— Plastic— Ordinary		"						
77	Tooth paste— Kolykos (white) Colgate (medium)		"						
78	Medical care— Medicines commonly purchased— 1. Cold Mixture		Per dose						
	2. Dasamoolaristam		Oz.						
79	Education and Reading— Newspaper— 1. Malayalam (daily)		Each						
	Keralakaumudi/ Mathrubhumi		"						
	2. Malayalam (Weekly) Manorama		"						
80	School fees— 9th Standard		Per student						
81	Stationery— 1. Slate ()		Each						
	2. Pencil (Medium)		"						

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
82	Fountain Pen— President Medium		Each						
83	Miscellaneous— Cinema Show— 1. Bench		Per ticket						
	2. Second Class								
84	Railway fare 3rd Class		Per Km.						
85	Conveyance 1. Street transport		"						
	2. Town Bus		"						
	3. Taxi		"						
86	Betel leaves		100 Nos.						
87	Areca nut— Medium		"						
	1. Ripe		100 Nos.						
	2. Soaked		"						
88	Tobacco—								
	1. Vadakkan		Kg.						
	2. Jaffna		"						
89	Cigarette— 1. Charminar		Pac- ket						
	2. Panama		"						

12-13