

Report No:1



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KERALA EMPLOYMENT STUDIES

Report No. 1.

SAMPLE SURVEY ON EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT

Bureau of Economics and Statistics

Trivandrum

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

One of the problems - perhaps the most important - which have turned Kerala into a problem State is the acute unemployment (and under employment) prevalent here. The population growth in the State during the present century, particularly after 1921 has been phenomenal. The increase in the labour force during the last 45 years was of the order of 4 millions. Employment opportunities have never caught up with this rapid increase in the labour force because the economy of the State is still largely agricultural. The transition from the Marumakkathayam (Matrilineal) into the Makkathayam (Patriarchal) system among the major communities in the State during the early part of the current century led to largescale sub-division and fragmentation of agricultural holdings and consequently to under-employment among the agricultural classes. The growth of modern educational facilities added a qualitative dimension to the problem of unemployment in the State. Aversion to manual work and a craze for white-collar jobs have rendered a good number of educated and semi-educated persons jobless. More recently, the high cost of living has made the working wife more popular and fashionable and the educated male aspirant for a job has to face very keen competition from members of the fair sex. Though this apparently does not affect the problem of unemployment quantitatively, a little reflection will reveal that qualitatively it has a great impact on the problem. It is estimated that about one-third of the nearly 3 lakhs of Government officers in the State including teachers of Government aided schools are women. A substantial percentage of the women employees are married to persons with employment. Thus while the employment of women helps to augment their family income, it results in keeping away an equal number of male job-seekers who would otherwise have been the sole earning members of their households. Considering that there are more than eighty-two thousand unemployed males with educational qualification equivalent to matriculation and above, this aspect assumes added significance.

Eventhough the acuteness of the twin problems of unemployment and under-employment in the State has been recognised for a long time, apart from the decennial Censuses and a survey on educated unemployment conducted in 1930 in

the former Travancore State, no major studies on the quantitative or qualitative aspects of these problems were taken up until 1956. In that year, the Statistics Department conducted an Employment Survey in the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin State. This was followed by a similar survey in the Malabar and Kasargode areas in 1957 in order to get comparable data for the whole State. According to these surveys, there were 5.3 lakhs of persons unemployed in the State at the beginning of the Second Plan. This formed 11.1 percent of the labour force. The second major survey on employment was conducted in 1962 which showed that the total number of unemployed persons in the State at the beginning of the Third Plan was 7.6 lakhs constituting 13.8 percent of the labour force. In 1965 at the instance of the Planning Commission a third State-wide survey was undertaken in the State jointly by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics and the Directorate of Employment and Training. This has revealed that 5.5 lakhs of persons or 9.0 percent of the labour force were unemployed on the eve of the Fourth Plan. The estimated addition to the labour force during the Fourth Plan period would be about 9.5 lakhs. This would mean that about one and a half million new jobs will have to be created during the Fourth Plan period in order to wipe out completely the scourge of unemployment in Kerala. The investment required for such a gigantic task is of the order of Rs.1750 crores. Even to hold the unemployment line i.e. to ensure that the number of unemployed persons at the close of the Fourth Plan is not larger than the number at its beginning an investment of the order of Rs.1,100 crores will be required.

The 1965 survey on Unemployment marks a departure from the earlier ones in that it has been designed to throw better light not only on the quantitative but also on the qualitative aspects of the problem at the District level.

The present report deals with the findings of this Survey.

Bureau of Economics and
Statistics, Trivandrum,

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PART I
REPORT

CHAPTER I

THE ECONOMY OF KERALA

The Kerala Employment Studies, initiated in September, 1965, of which the present Sample Survey on Employment and Unemployment forms an important item, is intended to be action-oriented. The results of the study are proposed to be so analysed as to enable formulation of specific measures aimed at the solution of the problem of unemployment. Such an analysis should necessarily be made against the background of the important distinguishing features of the economy such as the levels and rates of growth of the productive sectors with respect to output and employment. This chapter attempts to provide in brief a general picture of Kerala's economy.

1.2 The State, situated in the South Western corner of India, lies between latitudes $8^{\circ} 18'$ and $12^{\circ} 48'$ north of the equator and between east longitudes $74^{\circ} 52'$ and $77^{\circ} 22'$. The western ghats extend over the whole of the eastern side, but for a small gap near Palghat. On the west is the Arabian sea. The coastline is about 585 Kilometres long. The breadth of the State, varies from about 30 kilometres at the northern and southern ends to about 120 kilometres in the middle.

1.3 Physical features:

The State may be divided into three natural regions viz. lowland, midland and highland. The lowland consists of the narrow coastal belt with stretches of sand and backwaters. The midland region is an undulating tract of laterite soil, cut across by numerous rivers. The high land consists mainly of reserve forests. With mountain ranges all along the east, the State experiences very heavy rain and has 44 rivers running through the State of which 41 are west-flowing. These rivers provide vast potential for irrigation and generation of hydro-electric power.

1.4 Area and Population:

The area of the State is 38855 Sq.Km. and in 1961 about 169 lakhs of people lived here. Thus nearly 4 percent of the population of the Indian Union live in Kerala, though the area of the State is only 1.3 percent of the Indian Union.

The density of population in the State is 435 persons per square kilometre as against only 144 persons per sq.km. in India as a whole. In this respect Kerala has the first rank among the States in India. Alleppey District, consisting mainly of coastal areas, has a density of 988 persons per Sq.km. which is perhaps the highest compared with any part of the World. Even the district of Kottayam, which consists mainly of high land areas, has a density of 273 persons per Sq.km. almost double the average for the country. The District-wise area and population density are given in Table (1).

Table (1.1): District-wise area and density of population (Census of India, 1961)

District	Area (Sq.km)	Density (Persons per Sq.km.)
1. Trivandrum	2186	798
2. Quilon	4732	410
3. Alleppey	1834	988
4. Kottayam	6760	273
5. Ernakulam	3339	557
6. Trichur	2945	557
7. Palghat	5127	346
8. Kozhikode	6657	393
9. Cannanore	5675	314
STATE	33855	435

1.5 The high level of population density now observed in Kerala is the result of the phenomenal growth of population experienced, since the dawn of this century. Compared with the country as a whole, the population in this State increased at a more rapid rate in each decade since 1901.

Table (1.2): Growth of Population - India and Kerala 1901 - 1961

Decade	Percentage increase in population	
	India	Kerala
1901-1911	5.73	11.75
1911-1921	-0.31	9.16
1921-1931	11.01	21.83
1931-1941	14.22	16.04
1941-1951	13.31	22.82
1951-1961	21.50	24.76

During the period of forty years since 1921, the population of Kerala doubled itself, but the population of India did not double itself since 1901. There are no indications available yet, of a possible decline in the rate of growth of population of the State in the near future. Thus the State is facing an alarming situation, so far as population is concerned. While the growth of population demands immediate attention, the problems posed by the already existing large population, do on their own merits, call for separate special measures which are perhaps not very necessary in other parts of the country.

1.6 According to the Census of India 1961, 33.31 per cent of the population of the State were workers, which is much less than the proportion for the country as a whole. Out of the total number of workers about 47 percent were engaged in agriculture and allied occupations as against a little over 72 percent in India. This low percentage of agricultural workers is not at all indicative of a high level of industrial development in the State. Organised industries in the State account for only about one percent of the working force. The rest of the working force are to be found in the unorganised sectors of production and in the tertiary sector. The fact is that as the agricultural sector is already over-crowded and as there is little scope for employment in the organised industrial sector, people engage themselves freely in the tertiary sector and in the unorganised units of production, where capital requirements are low and therefore productivity per worker is below subsistence level.

Agriculture:

1.7 The climate and the soil types of Kerala, enable the cultivation of a wide variety of crops here. The farmers of Kerala have shown great eagerness to bring under cultivation all the available lands. The classification of the land area of the State according to use is as follows:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>% to total area(1964-65)</u>
1. Net area sown ..	52.8
2. Forests ..	27.3
3. Pastures and land under miscella- neous trees }	6.3
4. Non-agricultural use	5.7
5. Uncultivable waste	3.0
6. Culturable waste	3.2
7. Fallows	1.8
	100.0

About fiftythree percent of the State's geographical area is sown and thirty percent is under forests and uncultivable waste lands. It will be noticed that cultivable waste and fallows together form only less than five percent of the area, showing that any further extension of area under cultivation is well-nigh impossible.

1.8 There are wide-spread rains in the State for nearly 8 months in the year, though the intensity varies from place to place. The large number of rivers in the State help to carry the waters to all regions. These rivers are full during the monsoons and are seldom dry even in summer. There is thus, considerable potential for irrigation which has only to be developed. Already a number of major irrigation projects are in operation - still many are under construction. These facts give the impression that there are adequate irrigation facilities in the State. This is not necessarily so, because of certain limitations, the most important among them being the undulating nature of the terrain, for which major irrigation schemes are not always suitable. Development of minor irrigation facilities becomes important in this context. Though there are many minor irrigation schemes in existence already, the scale on which and the tempo with which the development of minor irrigation has been taken up is not sufficient.

1.9 Pressure of population on land is highest in Kerala compared with other Indian States. The average size of holdings in Kerala is only 1.5 acres as against 7.5 acres for the country as a whole. The per capita cultivated land in the State is only 29 cents compared to 84 cents for All India.

1.10 The two crops, paddy and coconut, together account for about 50 percent of the gross value of the agricultural output of the State. With the addition of half a dozen crops like arecanut, tapioca, pepper, bananas, tea and rubber, the total contribution would amount to nearly 80 percent of the gross output of agriculture.

1.11 Paddy is grown in an area of 12.36 lakh acres net. The production of rice in 1964-65 was estimated at 11.1 lakh tonnes as against an estimated requirement of 22 lakh tonnes for the consumption of the population. The gap between internal production and consumption is only likely to increase in view of

the rapidly increasing population. The possibility of extending the cultivation of paddy to new areas is rather limited. Even the gross area cannot be increased on a significant scale, because multiple cropping on an extensive scale is already being practised. The statement given below testifies to this fact. It is noticed that in 7.21 out of 12.36 lakh acres under paddy double cropping is being practised. Double cropping of the remaining areas, and triple cropping cannot perhaps be practised due to physical limitations of the conditions of the soil. Therefore, increased production of paddy should be aimed at mainly through improved cultivation practices. The average yield per acre of rice in Kerala is much higher than in many other parts of the country. Cultivators, here, resort to modern agricultural practices even now. Moreover, the average size of holding in Kerala is so low, that it almost rules out the possibility of mechanisation, on a large scale, in agriculture. Under the circumstances, the scope for increasing agricultural production is relatively less in Kerala.

1.12 Livestock rearing and poultry development are two fields which offer considerable scope. These form primary sources of income to only very few people. But for the majority of cultivators in our rural areas rearing of livestock is an important subsidiary occupation. Poultry also provides a supplementary source of income to a large number of persons. But the cattle of Kerala belong to the inferior variety. They are of puny size and are under fed, with the result that the average yield per animal is very low here. The estimated per capita availability of milk in Kerala is only 1.83 ounces per day as against 4.8 ounces in India. Development of livestock for milk and meat is thus very important in our context. So too, poultry development. While providing subsidiary foods of very high nutrition content, these activities will also help to relieve the chronic under employment existing among the self employed persons in rural areas.

1.13 Kerala cannot claim to have any mineral wealth like steel, coal or oil, the exploitation of which will stimulate the growth of industries and provide employment on a large scale. The forests which form the eastern boundary and the Arabian Sea, which is our western boundary, however, provide

a good deal of resources, which should be tapped to the full. Our forest wealth is already being exploited well. The net revenue from forests in 1963-64 was estimated to be about 4.84 crores of Rupees. Revenue per acre of forests in Kerala in 1960-61 was Rs.15.00 against only Rs.5.54 in India as a whole.

1.14 Our fisheries on the other hand, particularly the deep sea fisheries, are not being exploited on any significant scale. The setting up of the Kerala Fisheries Corporation recently may help considerably to expand the output of Fisheries. It can be considered only as a first step. A study conducted in the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum, has brought out that only a very small fraction of our fishery resources is being exploited now. It is possible to do much more. There are excellent fishing grounds for prawns and tuna in our deep seas and the Bureau has proposed a Rs.50 crore deep sea fishing project. Though this will involve a large foreign exchange component the calculations show that all this can be recovered during the next four or five years by exporting fish and fish products, for which there is a good foreign market even now. The Rs.50 crore project also provides for the necessary canning and freezing facilities. The benefit of the project would accrue mainly to the fisher-folk in our coastal areas and in a few years' time, the face of Kerala's west-coast will be completely changed.

1.15 The development of Kerala's deep sea fisheries thus merits all consideration. Just as the exploitation of steel and coal, helped in the development of Bengal and Bihar, fishery development can go a long way in the development of Kerala. This will also, incidentally, help to raise the internal supply of fish for a predominantly fish eating population.

1.16 The growth of the industrial sector in Kerala has been rather tardy. But for a few units which sprung up in and around Alwaye during the past ten or fifteen years, all the other industries were those started prior to independence. The coir and cashew industries being labour intensive, are the most important from the point of view of providing employment. Both these industries are mainly export oriented.

Coir is perhaps facing difficulties in the foreign markets, because of synthetic products being developed on the one hand and poor quality of the yarn on the other. In order to retain the foreign markets, it will be necessary to introduce a high degree of mechanisation in the coir industry with the immediate prospect of rendering a very large number of persons unemployed.

1.17 Cashew industry also is not in a very comfortable position. This industry depends for about 70 percent of its raw material requirements on imports from Africa. But the African countries are fast developing mechanical methods of cashew processing and in a few years time a crisis in our cashew industry appears inevitable.

1.18 The brick and tile industry is also very important from the point of view of providing employment. At present, however, this industry also does not offer, much scope for expansion. Even though brisk construction activity has been going on, of late, the existing industries are able to satisfy the demand for bricks and tiles.

1.19 Total factory employment as on 31st December 1963 was about 1.76 lakhs. Out of this the above three industries together accounted for nearly 1.00 lakh workers. Thus the majority of factory workers are engaged in industries characterised by a very low level of technology and consequently low level of wages. The average daily earnings per capita for separately for workers earning less than Rs.200/- and less than Rs.400/- per month is given in the table below:

Table (1.3): Earnings of Factory Workers per capita per day

STATE	Less than Rs.200		Less than Rs.400	
	1961	1962	1961	1962
1. Andhra Pradesh	3.96	2.90	4.18	3.07
2. Assam	2.96	2.85	3.41	3.31
3. Bihar	4.48	4.35	5.51	5.38
4. Gujarat	5.11	5.16	5.37	5.46
5. Kerala	2.43	2.77	2.89	2.90
6. Madhya Pradesh	4.54	5.70	4.39	4.84
7. Madras	4.21	4.61	5.49	6.07
8. Maharashtra	4.92	5.43	5.41	6.04
9. Mysore	3.39	4.09	4.19	4.31
10. Orissa	3.46	3.80	3.57	3.87
11. Punjab	3.93	3.88	4.05	4.13
12. Rajasthan	2.71	..	2.49	4.33
13. Uttar Pradesh	4.06	4.20	4.26	4.26
14. West Bengal	4.35	4.28	4.69	4.79
15. Delhi	5.06	3.48	5.47	3.67

1.20 It will be noticed that the level of wages is lowest in Kerala. It is only about half the wage rate in Maharashtra. This, in itself, is a sufficient commentary on the type of industries in Kerala and level of industrial productivity here. The level of industrial wages can be raised only by establishing more and more industries using modern technology. The progress in the past in this direction cannot be considered satisfactory.

1.21 Nearly 84 percent of the total industrial workers in the State are engaged in small scale industries. These units are generally small and the operations are done manually. Coir industry, rice and flour mills, spinning, blacksmithy, carpentry and goldsmithy are some of the important activities in the non-factory sector. There are no studies throwing light on the level of productivity or nature of employment in these industries. But it is generally believed that there is considerable under employment and seasonal unemployment in these units. With very little scope for additional employment in the agricultural sector, reorganisation of our traditional village industries on the basis of better technology assumes importance in the context of Kerala.

1.22 The installed capacity for the generation of electricity has increased considerably during the past few years of planned economic development. At the end of the financial year 1965-66 the installed generating capacity of the State system was estimated at 346.5 M.W. The State is now depending entirely on hydel stations for its power supply and hence is now completely left to the vagaries of the monsoons. Power cuts have become a regular feature during summer and it has damaging effects on the industrial production in the State. The necessity to meet this shortage, by use of thermal power becomes obvious.

1.23 Demand for electricity both domestic and industrial is rapidly on the increase. In the absence of coal and oil, Kerala has to depend more and more on hydro-electric power. Considerable potential for generation of power remains untapped in our river basins. The cost of generation of hydel power is very low in Kerala. Every endeavour, therefore, deserves to be made for tapping this potential to the full.

1.24 Kerala is foremost among the Indian States in the matter of literacy. According to the Census of India 1961, 46.8 percent of the population was returned as literate. In the country as a whole only 24.0 percent were literate. The per capita Government expenditure on education in Kerala is highest among the Indian States. State-wise per capita Government expenditure on education is given in the following table.

Table (1.4): Per capita Expenditure of Government on Education

STATE	Per capita expenditure on education (estimate in Rs.)
1. Andhra Pradesh	7.40
2. Assam	9.49
3. Bihar	3.70
4. Gujarat	7.06
5. Jammu and Kashmir	12.60
6. Kerala	14.54
7. Madhyapradesh	8.85
8. Madras	9.30
9. Maharashtra	8.28
10. Mysore	9.22
11. Orissa	5.27
12. Punjab	9.08
13. Rajasthan	7.17
14. Uttar Pradesh	4.51
15. West Bengal	5.86

1.25 There has been a tremendous rise in the number of educational institutions as well as students. The number of pupils attending schools for general education in Kerala was only 28.42 lakhs in 1957-58. This rose to 38.19 lakhs in 1963-64. The percentage increase was of the order of 34 percent. Similar rates of increase were experienced in the number of colleges also. There was a more rapid rise in the technical educational facilities.

1.26 There has been significant advances in the provision of medical facilities also. During the past three plans, the number of seats in the medical colleges has gone up considerably. So too the outturn of nurses and

other para-medical personnel. A large number of primary health centres have then opened. The level of medical facilities in the State can be considered comparatively very high. Per capita Government expenditure on public health is also very high in the State. The number of hospital beds per 1000 of population in Kerala is about 0.9, the highest in the country and it is very near the recommended standard of one bed for every thousand of the population.

1.27 As was mentioned earlier, the population of Kerala has been increasing at a very rapid rate. The increase of population in Kerala during the last intercensal period was 24.76 percent compared with only 21.50% in India as a whole. As the death rate in the State has been falling more or less steadily over the past few years, the numbers in the younger age groups have increased considerably. A substantial portion of our plan outlay had, therefore, to be directed to the social services sector for the provision of educational, public health and other social overhead facilities to the population.

1.28 The outlays in the past three plans, sector wise is given in the table below. Considering the outlays in all the three plans together, it will be noticed that Rs 105.74 crores or nearly one third of the total outlay during the past fifteen years, was allotted for irrigation and power. This is the largest investment in any single sector. The gestation period of the investment in this sector being comparatively long, the benefits of this investment has not yet fully accrued. Naturally, therefore, this part of the investment could not have had any impact yet, on the living standards of the people.

Table (1.5): Plan outlay (Rs. crores)

Sector	First plan (actual)	Second plan (actual)	Third plan provi- sion	Total
1. agricultural programmes	-	-	31.72	31.72
2. community development & co-operation	2.49	13.37	11.23	27.09
3. irrigation & power	15.71	30.84	59.19	105.74
4. industry & mining	0.50	6.19	17.20	23.89
5. transport and communication	3.36	8.24	10.88	22.48
6. social services	3.84	23.79	38.26	65.89
7. miscellaneous	-	2.62	1.52	4.14
total	25.90	85.05	170.00	280.95

1.29 The next largest amount was devoted for the social services sector. As already mentioned, this investment amounting to Rs.65.89 crores or nearly 23 percent of the total outlay up-to-date, was necessitated as already mentioned above, to meet the demands of the growing population. Very little was thus left for the other productive sectors. For example the industrial sector received only less than 9 percent of the total outlay.

1.30 The statement below gives national income and state income for the years 1950-51 and 1963-64 at constant prices. While national income rose by 57.2 percent during these 13 years Kerala's regional income grew only by 53.7 percent. Kerala's performance will be found to be more disappointing when the growth of percapita income is considered. There was an increase of 21.1 percent in percapita national income but only 15.3 percent in the percapita income in Kerala. The higher rate of population growth in the state is no doubt partly responsible for this.

Table (1.6): State income of Kerala and National Income.

	India(60-61 prices)		Kerala(1960-61 prices)	
	1950-51	1963-64	1950-51	1963-64
1. National/State income (Rs.crores)	9826.9	15446.4	342.9	526.9
2. Percentage	100.0	157.2	100.0	153.7
3. Percapita income(Rs)	275.0	332.9	255.4	294.4
4. Percentage increase	100.0	121.1	100.0	115.3

Note: At constant prices national income and percapita income estimates for all India are available only at 48-49 prices. For comparison with Kerala estimates which are at 1960-61 prices the national income and per capita income estimates for all-India at 1948-49 prices are converted at 1960-61 prices with the help of the respective indices.

1.31 Interstate comparison of percapita consumer expenditure is rendered difficult due to lack of recently published data on the same. Data are however, available from the thirteenth round of the National Sample Survey, separately for the rural and urban areas. This referred to the period August 1957 to March 1958. It is seen from the statement

given below that the percapita consumer expenditure in the rural areas of Kerala was only Rs.16.61 per month and the corresponding figure in the urban areas was Rs.23.21 per month. Kerala ranks third and fourth respectively from below in the rural and urban areas. Barring the union territories, Punjab occupies the topmost position in the rural areas with a monthly percapita consumer expenditure of Rs.27.15. In the urban areas similarly, the highest percapita expenditure is observed in Assam. The important fact to be noticed is the wide gap between the highest and the lowest figures. Kerala has a long way to go, to attain the level of consumption enjoyed in most other states.

Table (1.7): Percapita monthly consumer Expenditure by States (Rs.)

State	Rural	Urban
1. Andhra	16.93	22.68
2. Assam	25.39	34.02
3. Bihar	17.40	23.86
4. Bombay	17.15	27.23
5. Jammu and Kashmir	22.77	22.42
6. Kerala	16.61	23.21
7. Madhya Pradesh	18.56	27.09
8. Madras	14.96	24.03
9. Mysore	21.02	20.31
10. Orissa	13.43	24.66
11. Punjab	27.15	26.04
12. Rajasthan	24.00	24.93
13. Uttar Pradesh	17.81	22.34
14. West Bengal	19.15	31.18
15. Union territories	31.24	39.07

1.32 Expenditure on food can be taken as a criterion for examining whether the minimum essential requirements are being met. Interstate comparison of percapita expenditure on foods is made in the table given below. Expenditure on food as percentage to total expenditure is also given. When states are ranked according to expenditure on food, Kerala ranks third from below both in the rural and urban areas with a percapita expenditure of Rs.11.06 per month in rural and Rs.13.27 in urban areas. It may be noted that states

like Assam, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir spend a much higher amount on food items.

Table (1.8): Expenditure on food in Rupees per person per month.

STATE	Rural		Urban	
	percapita expenditure on food	% to total expenditure	percapita expenditure on food	% to total expenditure
1. Andhra	11.17	65.98	14.21	62.65
2. Assam	17.23	67.86	19.74	58.02
3. Bihar	12.83	73.74	15.56	65.21
4. Bombay	11.97	69.80	16.34	60.01
5. Jammu & Kashmir	17.42	76.50	14.24	63.51
6. Kerala	11.06	66.59	13.27	57.17
7. Madhya Pradesh	11.44	61.64	14.83	54.74
8. Madras	10.38	69.39	14.61	59.27
9. Mysore	12.89	61.33	12.81	63.07
10. Orissa	9.83	73.19	15.41	62.44
11. Punjab	17.71	65.23	15.63	60.02
12. Rajasthan	13.62	56.73	14.79	59.33
13. Uttar Pradesh	12.82	71.98	13.10	58.64
14. West Bengal	14.21	74.20	19.35	62.06
15. Union territories	19.64	62.87	20.25	51.83

1.33 Interstate comparisons are vitiated to some extent by differences in the prevailing prices. Moreover climatic conditions in States like Assam, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir necessitate a higher level of consumption. Further, the food habits are also different. But, it is quite likely, that the overall nutrition content is higher in states where percapita expenditure is higher. Thus the people of Kerala may be considered under nourished.

1.34 In the matter of consumption of milk and milk products also Kerala lags considerably behind the other Indian states. Percapita consumer expenditure on milk and milk products in Kerala is lowest among the urban areas and third from below in rural areas. The position is, however, much better regarding the consumption of fish, meat and eggs. Kerala has the third rank in the rural areas and the fifth rank in the urban areas. The percapita expenditure is only Rs.0.79 in rural and Rs.1.20 in urban areas. Judged from the amounts spent, the level of consumption is low.

1.35 In the rural areas, expenditure on clothing is very low in Kerala. It has the second rank from below. However, in the urban areas, barring the union territories, Kerala ranks first in the matter of expenditure on clothing. When it is borne in mind that the climatic conditions in Kerala do not call for warm cloths, the highest expenditure in Kerala should be indicative of a very high standard of dress.

1.36 The percapita quantitative consumption of cereals per month (30 days) worked out from the seventeenth round of National Sample Survey gives a consumption of 8.16 seers of cereals in the rural and 9.83 seers of cereals in the urban areas. The number of adults equivalent worked out from the census of India age tables comes to 81.52 percent of the rural population and 82.64 percent of the urban population. The level of consumption of cereals per adult thus comes to 10.09 seers in the rural areas and 11.89 seers in the urban areas. This is less than the standard of consumption of cereals recommended by the Nutrition Advisory Committee, of 14 ounces per adult per day, equivalent to 12.76 seers of cereals for 30 days.

1.37 In chapter 2 scattered evidences to show the unemployment position in the state since the dawn of this century are presented. Chapter 3 gives a brief description of the scope and coverage of the survey. The results of the survey are discussed in Chapter 4.

CHAPTER II

UNEMPLOYMENT OVER THE DECADES

Very little is known about the employment and unemployment situation in the Kerala region, during the early years of this century. Scattered evidences from earlier reports of the censuses, and remarks in State Manuals do not indicate that unemployment in any serious magnitude existed in the area. Buchanan describes the economic conditions of the State of Travancore in the opening years of the 19th century as follows. "The bulk of the rural population is contented and prosperous. The whole country presents a most pleasing picture of light but diversified labour, health content and comfort unruffled by anxiety, unembittered by rivalries". And according to the Travancore State Manual, 1940, the conditions of the agriculturists here were much better than those of the people of Madras Presidency, who were burdened by chronic poverty and heavy debt. Speaking in 1871, Rev. Mateer observed: "Considerable activity in industrial and commercial pursuits, elementary arts and agriculture prevails in Travancore, so that a large proportion of the people are usefully occupied in various forms of productive labour. All the ordinary occupations essential to civilized life are carried on, often in a style very primitive and different from that of European workmen, but still practically efficient according to native ideas". There are thus evidences in support of the view that in the earlier years of this century, the people of Travancore led a gay and happy life, and were in many respects superior to their neighbours.

2.2 This state of affairs has slowly changed over the decades. The population of the State has been growing at a very rapid rate compared with the country as a whole. The decennial variation of population of Kerala since 1881 is given in Table (2.1)

Table (2.1): Decennial variation in population, Kerala.

Decade	Percentage of decennial increase
1881-1891	11.54
1891-1901	9.84
1901-1911	11.75
1911-1921	9.15
1921-1931	21.85
1931-1941	16.04
1941-1951	22.32
1951-1961	24.76

2.3 This alarming increase of population naturally imposes restrictions on the percapita availability of resources. In 1857, Sir T. Madhava Rao, the then Dewan of Travancore, found extensive lands on the eastern ranges fit for cultivation. He observed "The regions near the Ghats present considerable margin for the extension of cultivation. In spite of the difficulties arising from the deficiency of labour, from the depra-dations of wild beasts and the attacks of jungle fever, the use of the plough is gaining ground. The mountainous tracts rich in soil and other natural facilities were being neglected. The districts of Thodupuzha, Pathanapuram, Nedumnged, Muvattupuzha, Meenachil and Kottarakkara were the most backward in agriculture". Today percapita availability of land is lowest in the State. In 1961 only 57 cents of land was available per head of the population as against 3.64 acres in 1836. The report of the economic survey of the erstwhile Cochin State conducted along with the 1921 census observed that the land holdings were "proverbially small". Similarly, the Report of the Census of 1931 for Travancore State mentioned that the population of the State was outgrowing the means of subsistence. Percapita income then was estimated to be Rs.51 per annum and 95.5 percent of the land holdings were below ten acres. The declining trend in the percapita area over the decades is shown in Table (2.2) below:

Table (2.2): Per-capita area of land, 1836-1961

Year	Per-capita area (in Acres)
1836	3.64
1875	1.90
1881	1.84
1891	1.65
1901	1.50
1911	1.34
1921	1.23
1931	1.01
1941	0.87
1951	0.71
1961	0.57

2.4 During the past few decades, the population was growing at a very fast rate. But the increase in the number of workers was not commensurate. In 1901, there were altogether 28.46 lakhs of workers. By 1961, their number almost doubled to 56.30 lakhs. The population of Kerala doubled itself much earlier. The percentage of workers in the population from the past few censuses is given in Table (2.3). Over the past six decades the percentage of workers has declined considerably. In 1901, 44.50 percent of the population were returned as workers. By 1951, the figure declined to 32.27 percent. It again rose a little to 33.31 percent in the census of 1961.

Table (2.3): Percentage of workers to total population 1901-1961

Year	Percentage of workers
1901	44.50
1911	41.33
1921	37.93
1931	42.88
1941	..
1951	32.27
1961	33.31

2.5 Though these figures have been made comparable to the extent possible, there may still be some effects of the variations in concepts between the different censuses. However, there is almost a definite indication that the working force proportion has declined. The population of the State has all the time been increasing at a very rapid rate. The number of dependents per earner has increased. This can be taken as an indirect indicator of the fact that unemployment must also have been on the increase.

2.6 Towards the end of the second decade of the century the problem of unemployment, mainly educated unemployment made itself keenly felt almost in the whole of India. This awareness might have been mainly one of the results of the war and its effects on the economy of the States. The Sadler Commission commented on the gravity of the problem of educated unemployed in Bengal in 1918. In 1922 a Committee was appointed by the Government of Bengal to investigate

into "the problem of unemployment among the educated middle classes in West Bengal". The report of the Committee in November 1924 stated: "We have been greatly impressed by the acuteness of the problem and the urgent necessity for adoption of measures for the alteration and removal of the present distress and for the prevention of any aggravation of the present condition of affairs in future". Following a lively debate on the subject in 1924 in the Indian Legislature Council and subsequent appeal by the Government to various States to take steps to meet the situation, Committees appointed in Calcutta and Bombay made available their reports on the subject in 1927. The erstwhile State of Travancore was also not an exception to the increased awareness of the problem and in the second half of the decade ended 1930 an Unemployment Inquiry Committee was set up in the State. However the enquiry of the Committee was subsequently ordered to be restricted to unemployment of the educated classes. Thus the Committee investigated about the unemployment of persons who have passed atleast the V.S.L.C. Examination. The Committee estimated that from 1922-26 the average annual output of educated persons in the State was around 3500 and assuming that a person was appointed against every new vacancy, the average number of persons who could normally be absorbed in employment every year was only about 1360. Thus the residual educated unemployed every year was estimated to be 2140. If this was the case, the ratio of educated employment seekers to the demand for them was approximately 3 to 1 and as the Committee concluded in its report, the problem of educated unemployment was "not only very acute but it was far more acute than in the provinces of British India in which the problem has been investigated". (In other States the ratio of the supply to demand in respect of educated employment seekers was roughly two to one).

2.7 The following are some of the other useful information presented by the report of the Unemployment Enquiry Committee of Travancore 1928.

(a) The Committee made an appeal through newspapers to the unemployed persons in the State to render some information. The classification by educational status of those who had responded was as follows:-

Category	No. of persons unemployed	Percentage
Graduates	58	4.4
Intermediates	19	1.4
B.S.L.C. holders	260	19.8
V.S.L.C. holders	524	39.9
Vernacular higher	38	2.9
Sanskrit tests	48	3.7
Technical tests	44	3.4
Unpassed	321	24.5
TO ALL	1312	100.0

The proportion of passed applicants as revealed by the table viz. 75.5% cannot be taken to be correct for the reason that the response will be subject to a bias in favour of the more educated classes. Two other major limitations of the figures are (1) some of those who were seeking better employment also might have qualified themselves as unemployed and (2) we cannot have any idea about the percentage responded out of those who were actually unemployed. It will depend largely on the spread of newspaper reading at the time and other motives of the persons concerned.

2.8 Though more emphasis was being bestowed on educated unemployed in those times there is sufficient reason to believe that unemployment among uneducated also has grown grave in the former Travancore area by the beginning of the nineteen thirties. The 1931 census report as well as the report of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee of 1931 elucidates this point.

2.9 According to the 1931 census report the unemployed formed 7 percent of the male population and 13 percent of the female population. Of the total unemployed above 15 year of age, 1,52,000 were literate. The Census Commissioner for Travancore in 1931 after comparing the figures with those of other parts of India established that unemployment in respect of both males and females appeared to be

greater in Travancore than in other States and Provinces except Bengal. The total number of educated unemployed in the area was 1583 of which 1249 were unemployed for more than one year. Educated persons formed 0.3% of the total unemployed at the time.

2.10 The 1931 report of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee of Travancore estimated that much more than half the labour in tea and rubber plantations might have been disbanded. These might have included between 30,000 and 40,000 of Travancoreans of whom only about 2,200 could be reabsorbed in some of the works undertaken by the Government. The Committee opined that educated unemployment had grown more acute since 1928 and went on to say "the simultaneous existence, side by side, of extensive unemployment both of the educated classes and the unskilled labourers should be regarded as creating a situation of extra ordinary complexity".

2.11 The unemployment situation was still grave during the 4th decade of the century, as is evidenced by the Census Report of 1941. Taking into account only the absolute unemployment (under employment not being measured) i.e. the entire absence of a means of livelihood, whether sufficient or insufficient, alone being taken as unemployment (students, married women and pensioners left out) and seasonal and hidden unemployment not being investigated into, the unemployed was roughly estimated to be 23.42% of the population in the age group 15-50. However between the ages 16-40, the unemployed formed only 6% of the population. It is worthwhile to note that this position has been presented after the mass recruitments to armed forces for the Second world war and other ameliorative effects such as the springing up of new and expansion of existing industries as part of war efforts.

2.12 In 1956 before the formation of Kerala an unemployment survey was conducted in Travancore Cochin State.

After the formation of Kerala, in March '57, a similar survey pertaining to Malabar and Kanyakumari areas was also conducted. It was found that 7.1 percent of the labour force was unemployed in Travancore-Cochin; 10.2 percent of the males and 4.1 percent of the females in the labour force. In the Malabar survey, 14.6 percent of the labour force was found to be unemployed. Later in 1958-59, after the formation of Kerala, an employment survey was conducted in the State as part of the National Sample Survey, 14th round. The results indicate that 3.38 percent of the population or nearly 10 percent of the labour force was unemployed. Still later in 1961, the Government of Kerala conducted a survey on employment and unemployment. It was found that 7.60 lakhs of persons were unemployed. This is nearly 4.2 percent of the population or 13.8 percent of the labour force.

2.13 These surveys were all based on relatively small samples and it was, therefore, not possible to obtain estimates of detailed aspects of unemployment with any reasonable degree of precision. Breakdowns for smaller administrative regions were also necessary, for initiating any action on the basis of these estimates. It was, thus necessary, to undertake a deeper probe into the structure and intensity of the problem of unemployment in this State. The present, survey, owes its origin to the keen awareness of the acuteness of the problem prevailing at all levels in the State as well as Central Government.

CHAPTER III GENERAL FEATURES

Origin.

The member (A & T) Planning Commission, Government of India, suggested that a structure of information on employment in relation to the five year and annual plans should be built up in such a way that there is a frame against which the performance and the action needed could be reviewed at regular intervals. To achieve this end it was decided to conduct studies of selected industries and of the employment situation in selected States. As a beginning a major study into the structure of employment and unemployment in Kerala State was initiated by the Planning Commission. For this purpose a team of Officers from the Planning Commission and the Directorate General of Employment and Training, New Delhi visited Kerala in May 1965 and held discussions with the Officers of the State Government. The team after studying the various aspects bearing on the problem decided that a sample household survey on employment and unemployment should be undertaken as the first item of the Kerala Employment studies. Accordingly the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics conducted the household survey on employment and unemployment.

3.2 Objects of the Survey: The main objects of the survey were

(1) To frame reliable estimates of employment, unemployment and underemployment at the District level.

(2) to ascertain the structure and composition of employment within the economy of the State.

(3) to assess the size and character of the problem of employment and under employment in different sectors.

Schedules: The draft schedule prepared by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics was forwarded to the Director General of Employment and Training.

3.3 It was discussed and finalised in a meeting of the representatives of Kerala State Government, the Central Statistical Organisation, the Directorate of man power, National Sample Survey, the Registrar General's Office, the Labour Bureau, and the Directorate General of Employment and Training. 'Schedule' and 'Instruction to field workers' are given in the Appendix 1.

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TABLE SHOWING THE COVERAGE OF THE SURVEY.

DISTRICTS	No. of wards surveyed.		No. of households surveyed.		No. of persons surveyed				Total persons surveyed.						
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban		Rural						
							Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male					
Trivandrum	13	71	84	370	1725	2095	1198	1203	2401	5029	5209	10238	6227	6412	12639
Quilon	4	85	89	103	1936	2034	356	256	712	5673	5732	11405	6029	6088	12117
Allopper	11	72	83	273	1575	1353	906	919	1825	4517	4538	9055	5423	5457	10880
Kottayar	7	85	92	148	1924	2072	535	496	1031	5623	5528	11151	6158	6024	12182
Ernakulam	15	67	82	302	1543	1850	1036	1018	2104	4917	4889	9806	6003	5907	11910
Trichur	6	83	89	95	1816	1911	303	330	633	5412	5743	11155	5715	6073	11788
Palghat	5	74	79	98	1664	1762	325	299	624	4666	5292	9958	4991	5591	10582
Kodhikode	7	76	83	160	1673	1838	584	601	1185	4375	4904	9779	5459	5505	10964
Cananore	4	83	87	84	1660	1764	303	360	699	5535	5450	11005	5894	5810	11704
S T A T E:	72	696	768	1643	15593	17239	5632	5532	11211	49267	47285	93552	51839	52367	104766

Coverage & Sample size:

3.4 The survey covered about .6% of the total households in the State distributed in all the nine districts of the State. On an average it was proposed to survey about 2000 households from each district. The actual number however varied and ultimately there were 17239 households in the sample and all the sampled households were surveyed. The table appended shows the number of urban and rural wards, the number of households and the number of persons surveyed in each of the nine districts.

The Sample Design

3.5 This survey is designed to provide estimates of employment and unemployment at the district level with a reasonable degree of precision. On the basis of certain approximate calculations based on the estimates and their error obtained in past surveys it was found that a sample of about 2000 households in each district will be necessary for the purpose. The detailed procedure is outlined below.

3.6 Since it is not possible for the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Kerala to tabulate the data through mechanical tabulation, it was decided to make the sample design self weighting, so that the work-load of computation will be reduced considerably. This is necessary, if the report of the survey is to be prepared within three months after completion of the field work, as decided.

Stratification

3.7 Each district was divided into rural and urban areas. The urban areas consisted of all the Municipalities and Corporations. The rest of the area consisted of Panchayats and this formed the rural sector. In the rural sector, Panchayats were arranged according to natural divisions - all Panchayats in the low land region coming first, followed by midland and highland in the order.

Stages of sampling

3.8 Rural Areas: In the rural areas a three-stage sampling design was adopted. Panchayats formed the first stage sampling units. From each Panchayat, on an average, two wards were selected and from each ward 25 households on an average, were selected, using the number of households as obtained from the voters' list.

3.9 The number of Panchayats to be selected from the rural areas of a district was determined as follows. The 2000 households required from a district were allocated to the rural and urban areas in proportion to the respective populations rounding off the number to the nearest multiple of 50. This number was divided by 50 to get the number of Panchayats to be selected from the district.

3.10 The selection of Panchayats was done by the method of circular systematic sampling.

3.11 Next, the number of sample households required from the Panchayat was determined in such a way, that it was always a constant factor of the estimated total number of households in the Panchayat. The proportion of wards to be sampled and the proportion of households to be selected were obtained in such a way that their product was equal to the above fraction and that on an average there would be about 25 households from a ward.

3.12 The required number of wards from a Panchayat was selected by simple random sampling. The specified proportion of households from each ward was selected as explained in para 3.17 and 3.18 below.

3.13 The sample design was thus self-weighting for the rural areas in each district.

3.14 Urban areas: In the urban areas a two-stage sampling design was adopted. Municipal/Corporation wards formed the first stage units and households formed the second-stage units. The number of households to be sampled from each Municipality in multiples of 25 was calculated and dividing this number by 25, the number of wards required was calculated. The required number of sample wards was then selected by simple random sampling. From every selected ward a constant proportion of households was selected by the method described in para 3.17 and 3.18 below.

3.15 The sample design was thus self-weighting for the urban areas of each district also.

3.16 On an average, it was expected that combining the rural and urban areas, there would be about 2000 sample households from every district.

Selection of Sample households

3.17 Households were selected for the survey from the Voters' list collected from the Municipal or Panchayat Office concerned. Continuous serial numbers were allotted to the households in the Voters' list of each ward selected. If the percentage of households to be selected from the ward be 'P' and the total number of households in the ward 'N', the number of households to be selected was $\frac{N \times P}{100}$, rounded off to the nearest integer say 'n'.

3.18 The Sampling interval was taken as the quotient of $\frac{N}{n}$ and using the sampling interval as determined above the sample households were selected by circular systematic sampling.

Important concepts and definitions:

3.19 Household: A household has been defined as consisting of a person or a group of persons who usually reside under the same roof and ordinarily take food from the same kitchen. Guests were excluded and temporary absentees from the household were included as members of the household.

3.20 Employed (1) A person who was directly or indirectly occupies in any 'gainful work' on at least one day during the reference week, however nominal the hours of work put in might be, was treated as employed.

(2) A person was also treated as employed if he had a job or enterprise but did not do any work during the reference week due to personal reasons such as illness injury, paid leave, vacation etc.

3.21 Unemployed: A person in the age group of 15 to 59, without any gainful employment during the reference week and either seeking or available for work was treated as unemployed. An unemployed person was considered to be seeking work if he was currently registered with employment exchange or had applied for, or contacted any person for any job during the preceeding 60 days from the date of enquiry.

3.22 An unemployed person was considered to be not seeking but available for work if he was not seeking work as explained above and was available and willing to undertake gainful work under the normal terms and conditions which usually accompanied such work.

3.23 Labour force: The employed and unemployed together constitute the labour force. The rest are persons not in the labour force.

3.24 Staff sanctioned for the survey:

<u>Headquarters:</u>	Deputy Director	=	1
	Research Officer	=	1
	Clerk (L.D.)	=	1
	Typist (L.D.)	=	1
	Peon	=	1
<u>Field:</u>	Regional Supervisors	=	3
	Investigators	=	50
	Peon	=	3

3.25 In addition to the 50 posts of Investigators sanctioned above it was decided to employ some more field staff of the Directorate of Employment and Training and the Bureau of Economics and Statistics for the work.

3.26 11 Junior Employment Officers, 18 Compilers of the Directorate of Employment and Training, 30 Investigators of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics and 48 Investigators recruited through the Employment exchange were posted for the field work.

3.27 The Additional Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics was in overall charge of the survey.

Training of Investigators:

3.28 The training conference for the Investigators posted for the survey was inaugurated by Sri M.E.S. Raghavachari, Advisor to the Governor of Kerala, in the conference hall of the Secretariat at 10 A.M. on 16th September 1965. The three Regional Supervisors posted for the survey and the nine Research Assistants (one for each district) of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics who were exclusively entrusted with the inspection of field work of this survey also attended the Training. Messrs. N.Gopalakrishnan Nair and G.Kuttiappan Pillai, Deputy Directors and Shri S.Bhagavatheeswara Iyer, Assistant Director conducted the training classes. The training lasted for nine days. The concepts and definitions employed in the survey and the method of sample selection and filling of schedules were explained to the Investigators at great length mostly in Malayalam. Shri N.P.Pillai, Employment Market Information Officer, of the Directorate of Employment and Training also gave a lecture to the Investigators on the concepts of industry and occupation. There were also group discussions in which illustrative examples were discussed. Two days were devoted for actual field training when the Investigators filled up the schedules. These schedules were examined and the defects were pointed out in the class. The training class ended on 24-9-1965 and in the concluding session of the training class Shri T.V.Swaminathan, Director of Employment and Training, Dr.P.R.Gopalakrishnan, and Shri N.Gopalakrishnan Nair, Director and Additional Director respectively of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics participated. They emphasised the need for truthfulness, earnestness and sincerity on the part of the Investigators in their field work and requested

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for their hearty co-operation for the successful conduct of the survey.

Field work:

3.29 After training, the Investigators reported for duty to the District Statistical Officers. The first few days were spent for the listing and selection of households from the Voters' list. The actual investigation of selected household commenced on 1st October 1965. The Investigators were fully engaged in field work throughout the months of October and November. During these two months weather remained mainly dry throughout the State and this was helpful for the timely completion of field work. The field work was completed on 29th November 1965.

Field supervision and Inspection:

3.30 The headquarters of the three regional officers were located at the central districts of their jurisdiction namely Quilon, Ernakulam and Kozhikode. The jurisdiction of the Regional Supervisor, Quilon was Trivandrum, Quilon and Alleppey districts, of the Regional Supervisor, Ernakulam, was Kottayam, Ernakulam and Trichur Districts and of the Regional Supervisor, Kozhikode was Palghat, Kozhikode and Cannanore Districts. They were vested with the responsibility of supervision of work in their jurisdiction and they have inspected the field work of all Investigators under them. The Regional supervisors had to undertake extensive tour to inspect the work of the 36 Investigators under each of them, in the three districts, within the period of two months of field work.

3.31 One Research Assistant in every district was exclusively entrusted with the inspection of field work of this survey. Besides these Research Assistants, in each district there were on an average four more Statistical Investigators who were also directed to conduct inspection of this survey in the course of their normal inspection visits. The District Statistical Officer also conducted inspections to the extent possible. The inspection programme was such that at least three households from every selected Panchayat were inspected. On the whole maximum effort was made by the supervising Officers to improve the quality of data.

3.32 Inspection of field work was conducted by the Deputy Director in all the nine districts and by the Additional Director in some selected areas and no serious mistakes were noticed by them during their inspections.

3.33 Scrutiny: A preliminary scrutiny of the schedules was done by the Regional Supervisors and the object of the preliminary scrutiny was to rectify mistakes of a routine nature which could be corrected at that level. Immediately after the survey in a sample was over, the Regional Supervisor after his preliminary scrutiny forwarded the schedules to the head office. A scrutiny aimed at making qualitative checks was conducted by the Deputy Director and the Research Officer. The scrutiny of all the filled-in schedules was completed by the 15th of January, 1966.

3.34 Tabulation: The tabulation work of the survey was started on 20th December 1965 at the headquarters. 27 Investigators of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics and 11 Junior Employment Officers of the Directorate of Employment and Training, attended to the tabulation work. The work was done under the guidance of the Deputy Director, assisted by the Research Officer. The tabulation work was frequently inspected by the Additional Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics. The Director of Employment and Training and the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics also inspected the work. The preliminary tabulation work was completed on 28th February 1966.

CHAPTER IV
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
I. GENERAL RESULTS

Some of the important findings of the survey are discussed in this chapter. The population of the State was estimated to be 187.81 lakhs: 93.05 lakhs of males and 94.76 lakhs females. The sex ratio is 1018 females per 1000 males. Table (4.1) gives a broad classification of the population into the categories employed, unemployed and not in the labour force.

Table (4.1) Classification of the population by activity status

Activity Status	No. of persons (lakhs)			Percentage distribution		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Employed	39.73	14.95	54.68	42.7	15.7	29.1
2. Unemployed	3.05	2.42	5.47	3.3	2.6	2.9
3. Labour force	42.78	17.37	60.15	46.0	18.3	32.0
4. Not in labour force	50.27	77.39	127.66	54.00	81.7	68.0
5. Total	93.05	94.76	187.81	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.2 Only 29.1 percent of the population reported as employed. Compared with the 1961 census, this figure is very low. According to the census 33.3 percent of the population were workers. This difference may be attributed mainly to the differences in the concepts and definitions used in the census and the survey. Whereas in the census, the classification of workers was done mainly on the basis of their usual or normal activity, in the survey there was strict adherence to a reference period of one week. This procedure by itself has a tendency to underestimate the number of workers. The survey figure gives only the number of persons who actually worked during the reference week or had a job but temporarily abstained due to reasons such as illness, injury, vacation etc. The census, on the other hand treats as workers, persons who generally have some occupations, irrespective of whether they actually worked during the week.

4.3 Unemployed persons form 2.9 percent of the population. Among males 3.3 percent are unemployed and among females 2.6 percent. Thus, though the percentage of employed among females is much less than among males, with regard to unemployment, the situation among females is almost as serious as among males. It may be that, of late, due to significant advances in the field of female education and increased economic necessity to work, more and more women are coming forward to take up work.

4.4 Table (4.1) also shows that 32.0 percent of the population are in the labour force: 46.0 percent among males and 18.3 percent among females. The dependency load on a worker is thus very high. On an average one person works and earns to maintain himself and two others. The labour force participation rate in Kerala is much less than in India as a whole. Data from the fourteenth round of National Sample Survey, showed that the proportion of students in Kerala is much higher and the other sub-categories of persons not in the labour force are all less in Kerala. So, it may be inferred that the higher proportion of students is responsible for the lower participation rate in the State.

The unemployed:

4.5 The unemployed have been classified into two groups viz. those seeking work and those not seeking but available for work. The breakup is shown in Table (4.2).

Table (4.2): Unemployed seeking work and others

Unemployed	Number(Lakhs)			%age to labour force		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1. Seeking work	1.5	1.0	2.5	3.6	5.5	4.2
2. Not seeking but available	1.5	1.5	3.0	3.5	8.4	4.9
Total unemployed	3.0	2.5	5.5	7.1	13.9	9.1

4.6 Out of the 5.5 lakhs of persons who were classified as unemployed only 2.5 lakhs were actively seeking work. The remaining 3.0 lakhs persons though without any job during the reference week, were not actively seeking work but were willing to or available for work. Among men these two categories are equal in number, but among women, active job seekers are less. It may be that women are having special preferences

regarding the place of work and type of work they want and will be available only for such work.

4.7 The intensity of the problem of unemployment is also clear from Table (4.2). Unemployed persons form about 9.1 percent of the labour force. In other words out of every eleven persons who are willing to do productive work or are available for it, one is without any work or is not able to get it.

Education, employment and unemployment

4.8 The level of literacy in Kerala is very high. It is found that 63.15 percent of the population are literate. Even among females as much as 56.87 percent are literate. The details regarding education are given in Table (4.3).

Table (4.3): Percentage distribution of persons by General Education

Educational level	Male	Female	Persons
1. Illiterate	30.45	43.13	36.85
2. Literate below middle	51.60	46.70	49.12
3. Middle below Matric	11.78	7.21	9.47
4. Matric	5.36	2.70	4.02
5. Graduate	0.71	0.24	0.47
6. Post-graduate	0.10	0.02	0.07
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00

Nearly half the population (49.12%) are merely literate and have not passed the Middle school examination. Matriculates form 4.02 percent of the population. Among females also 2.70 percent are matriculates. Graduates and Post-graduates together form only 0.54 percent of the population. A much higher proportion (0.81%) of the males are graduates or post-graduates, while among females the corresponding percentage is only 0.26.

4.9 In examining the employment and unemployment particulars of the population with respect to education, it would be better to exclude persons in the lower age-groups. In Table (4.4) persons aged 15 years and above are distributed

into the various levels of education and the aspects of employment and unemployment for each group is examined.

Table (4.4): Employed and unemployed as percentage of persons aged 15 years and over in each level of education

Educational level	Employed		Unemployed	
	No. (Lakhs)	Percentage	No. (Lakhs)	Percentage
1. Illiterate	16.17	45.29	0.98	2.73
2. Literate below middle	30.13	54.05	2.10	3.79
3. Middle below Matric	3.93	30.30	0.93	7.19
4. Matric	2.84	39.31	1.38	19.02
5. Graduate	0.48	54.56	0.07	7.37
6. Post-Graduate	0.10	77.40	0.01	5.67
TOTAL	53.65	47.82	5.47	4.88

The category middle but below matric seems to be the worst affected. Only 30.30 percent are employed and 7.19 percent are unemployed. The rest are not in the labour force. It is likely that with this level of education, these people do not relish manual work nor are they in possession of sufficient qualifications for non-manual jobs. Incidence of unemployment seems to be highest among the category matriculates. It is seen that 19.02 percent of the matriculates or nearly 1.38 lakhs are unemployed or nearly one out of every five matriculates is unemployed. A better indicator of unemployment is the percentage unemployed among matriculates in the labour force. Among them, it is noticed, that 32.6 percent are unemployed. Thus one out of every three matriculates who are available for productive work is without a job. This reflects the absence of sufficient employment opportunities for qualifications of matriculation level. Even among graduates and postgraduates a significant proportion are found to be unemployed.

Unemployment and technical qualifications:

4.10 A classification of technically qualified persons shows that among certain categories of technically qualified persons the incidence of unemployment is high. Table (4.5)

gives the relevant figures.

Table (4.5): Distribution of persons with technical qualifications

Technical qualification	Total Number	Number unemployed
<u>Degree in</u>		
1. Agriculture	1470	320
2. Engineering	2710	190
3. Technology	520	..
4. Medicine	3410	..
<u>Diploma in</u>		
5. Engineering	13990	3290
6. Technology	2720	1210
7. Medicine	10310	..

It is seen that among degree holders in technology and degree and diploma holders in Medicine there is no unemployment. But a few agriculture and engineering degree holders are without jobs and a large number of diploma holders in Engineering and Technology are unemployed. In fact nearly one fourth of the diploma holders in Engineering and nearly 45 percent of the diploma holders in Technology are unemployed. Though in terms of absolute numbers the problem is not serious, it perhaps indicates the necessity to assess the requirements of such personnel in the long term perspective and plan for their training in such a way that wastage is avoided.

Unemployment and its duration:

4.11 A very large proportion of the unemployed have been remaining so for more than a year. About 2.28 lakhs out of the 5.47 lakhs of unemployed have duration of unemployment more than a year. The details according to level of education is given in Table (4.6).

Table(4.6): Unemployed according to general education and duration of unemployment

Educational level	Duration of unemployment	
	Upto one year	1 year or more
1. Below middle	214600	94320
2. Middle below Matric	40230	52920
3. Matric	59590	78210
4. Graduate	3600	2900
5. Postgraduate	720	..
6. TOTAL	318540	228350

It was noted earlier that the intensity of unemployment is highest among the matriculates. Here again it is seen that among the unemployed matriculates about 58 percent have been remaining so for more than a year. Even among graduates 2900 out of 6500 unemployed have duration of unemployment more than a year.

Registration with the Employment Exchange

4.12 According to the survey about 1.38 lakhs persons were registered with the employment exchange of whom nearly 26000 were actually employed. The remaining 112550 registrants were actually unemployed. Thus 18.6 percent of those registered with the employment exchange are employed. Further, among the unemployed persons who are seeking work 45.1 percent are registered with the employment exchanges. Using these figures and the actual number on the live register obtained from employment exchange data it is possible to build up an alternative estimate of unemployed persons seeking work. The calculations are as follows:

1. Number on the live register as on 31-12-1965	..	1.41 lakhs
2. Less 18.6% who are employed	..	1.15 "
3. Percentage of unemployed (seeking work) registered with the exchange.	..	45.1%
4. Estimated number of unemployed persons seeking work	..	2.55 lakhs

It may be noted that this estimate is very close to the estimate of unemployed (seeking work) obtained from the survey, viz. 2.5 lakhs. Further, the live register figure of 1.41 lakhs and the number of registrants obtained from the survey, viz. 1.38 lakhs are also in good agreement.

Industry of the employed

4.15 The classification of employed persons by industry or the branch of economic activity in which they are engaged is an important indicator of the structure of the economy. The relevant figures are given in Table (4.7).

Table (4.7): Percentage distribution of employed persons by industry

Industry group	Male	Female	Persons
1. Agriculture & allied activities	53.61	54.10	53.75
2. Quarrying	1.12	0.48	0.95
3. Manufacturing	12.31	21.78	14.90
4. Construction	2.48	0.53	1.95
5. Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary services	0.29	..	0.22
6. Trade and Commerce	10.64	2.41	8.39
7. Transport	3.09	0.23	2.31
8. Public services	5.28	3.77	4.86
9. Personal services	4.82	8.65	5.86
10. All other services	5.04	5.71	5.22
11. Activities not elsewhere classified	1.32	2.34	1.59
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00

Nearly 54 percent of the workers are engaged in Agriculture and allied activities which include Animal Husbandry, forestry and fisheries. In comparison only 14.90 percent of the workers are engaged in manufacturing. In the manufacturing sector, it is seen that 12.31 percent of the male workers and 21.78 percent of the female workers are engaged. Industries like cashew and coir, which are the main avenues of employment of female industrial workers perhaps account for this phenomenon.

4.14 Public Services, including State and Central Governments, quasi-Government organisations and local bodies together absorb 4.86 percent of the workers in Kerala. The corresponding figures among males and females are 5.28 percent and 3.77 percent respectively. This shows that Government service is a very important source of employment in Kerala. So too, the personal services sector, which includes domestic services and personal services like that of washermen and barbers. The significant aspect here is the low proportion of workers in the secondary sector, which comprises mainly of manufacturing. Another noteworthy point is the large number

of persons engaged in construction, which is indicative of the brisk activity in the field of construction. It is found that nearly 2 percent of the workers are engaged in construction. Trade and commerce accounts for 8.39 percent of the workers, or roughly one out of every twelve workers is engaged in trade. It appears that there is a bit of over-crowding in this sector.

Under-employment:

4.15 In this survey a person was treated as employed, if he worked at least one hour on at least one day during the reference week. Obviously this procedure is loaded in favour of employment. A realistic picture of employment can be obtained if the employed are classified according to the number of hours they actually worked during the week.

Table (4.8) gives the details.

Table (4.8): Percentage distribution of employed persons by hours at work during the week

Weekly hours at work	Employed		Persons
	Male	Female	
0 - 14	9.87	15.21	11.33
15 - 23	16.48	21.71	17.91
29 - 42	25.15	26.29	25.47
43 - 56	29.85	26.09	28.82
57 and above	18.64	10.70	16.47
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00

It is seen that 54.71 percent of the employed persons worked less than 42 hours during the week. This is less than six hours or less per day assuming that all the seven days are working days. About 11 percent worked 14 hours or less during the week and about 18 percent worked 15-23 hours. Thus, a sizeable proportion of the employed are seriously underworked.

4.16 Underemployment cannot be measured solely on the basis of actual hours worked. It may be that some of the persons who worked less do not want to work more. Generally only involuntary unemployment is subjected to economic analysis. Therefore, only those persons who wanted to work more, but could not do so because sufficient work was not available should be treated as underemployed.

4.17 The term underemployment implies reference to certain norms for employment. Such normal hours of work may vary from place to place and from occupation to occupation. It may also be subject to certain other types of variations. The evolution of such a set of norms is a very difficult problem. It has therefore, not been attempted here. Here, an arbitrary norm is used. The normal hours of work during the week assumed for all categories of workers in general, in this report is 42 hours. Thus, any person who worked 42 hours during the week and reported that he or she was available for work will be treated as underemployed. The details are given in table (4.9)

4.18 It is found that according to the above definition 25.20 percent of the employed persons are underemployed. Among females the intensity of underemployment is higher, the percentage of underemployed being 27.01 percent. Thus, though only a relatively small number, 5.5 lakhs of persons are unemployed according to the survey, a very large number are underemployed. Their number works to 13.73 lakhs or about one fourth of the total employed.

Table (4.9): Percentage of employed reporting availability for additional work in each weekly hours at work group

Weekly hours at work	Number (in lakhs)			Persons available for work as %age of total employed		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Total
0 - 14	1.30	0.54	1.84	3.27	3.64	3.37
15 - 28	3.50	1.64	5.14	8.82	11.00	9.42
29 - 42	4.95	1.85	6.80	12.44	12.37	12.41
43 - 56	2.02	0.61	2.63	5.09	4.05	4.81
57 & above	0.61	0.10	0.71	1.54	0.68	1.31
TOTAL	12.38	4.74	17.12	31.16	31.74	31.32

Contd.....

II. RURAL URBAN DIFFERENTIALS

4.19 In this survey, as has already been mentioned, the classification of areas into rural and urban, was on the basis of panchayats and municipalities. Thus all the municipalities together formed the urban areas, and the remaining areas were classified as rural. The classification is therefore not comparable with that adopted in the census of India, 1961. The classification of areas into rural and urban, so far as Kerala is concerned is not as much meaningful as in the other parts of India. In Kerala, human dwellings are scattered almost all over the land area in a continuous stretch, and there are no distinct conglomeration of dwellings called villages. Here the demarcation of villages is artificial and has been made for the convenience in administration. Therefore, only one or two items of data have been made use of in making rural - urban comparisons.

4.20 Employed and unemployed as percentage of the population separately for rural and urban areas is given in Table (4.10). It is found that the percentage of employed do not differ much between the two areas. In the rural areas 29.21 percent of the population are employed as against 28.21 percent in the urban areas. The situation among males and females also does not show any significant difference, though among both the sexes, the proportions are slightly higher in the rural areas.

Table (4.10): Percentage of employed and unemployed

Activity status	Sex	Rural	Urban
Employed	Male	42.81	41.72
	Female	15.89	14.62
	TOTAL	29.21	28.21
Unemployed - seeking work	Male	1.57	2.37
	Female	1.00	1.19
	TOTAL	1.28	1.79
Unemployed - Others	Male	1.54	2.37
	Female	1.46	2.37
	TOTAL	1.50	2.37

4.21 The percentage of unemployed is, however, higher in the urban areas, both among males and among females. Unemployed persons seeking work formed as 1.79 percent of the urban population as against 1.28 percent of the rural. So too, unemployed persons not seeking but available for work forms 2.37 percent of the urban population and 1.50 percent of the rural population.

Literacy:

4.22 In the matter of literacy there are considerable differences between the urban and rural populations. It is observed that 70.67 percent of the urban population are literate, compared with only 62.35 percent in the rural areas. The differences are more pronounced when it comes to higher education. The details are shown in Table (4.11).

Table (4.11): Percentage distribution of population by level of education

Level of education	Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1. Illiterate	22.73	35.98	29.33	31.28	43.88	37.65
2. Literate below middle	53.22	46.48	49.86	51.42	46.73	49.05
3. Middle below Matric	12.79	11.05	11.92	11.67	6.80	9.21
4. Matric	8.63	5.23	6.94	5.01	2.43	3.70
5. Graduate	2.17	1.07	1.62	0.55	0.15	0.35
6. Post-graduate	0.46	0.19	0.33	0.07	0.01	0.04
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.23 Among the urban population matriculates form 6.94 percent, 8.63 percent among males and 5.23 percent among females. The proportions are much less in the rural areas, where only 3.70 percent of the population are matriculates. Graduates form 1.62 percent of the urban population. Among urban males the proportion as high as 2.17 percent and among females 1.07 percent. Compared with this only 0.35 percent of the rural population are graduates 0.55 percent among

males and 0.15 percent among females. The percentage of post-graduates is also quite significant among the urban population, where 0.33 percent of the population are post-graduates. In the rural areas only a very insignificant proportion are post-graduates.

Registration with the employment exchange

4.24 The rural and urban areas do differ significantly in the matter of registration with the employment exchange. The relevant figures are given in Table (4.12).

Table (4.12): Percentage of unemployed - registered with the employment exchange

Regions	Male	Female	Total
Rural	18.69	11.60	15.62
Urban	42.70	35.60	39.27
STATE	23.37	17.08	20.58

Only 39.27 percent of the unemployed persons in the urban areas are found to be utilising the facilities offered by the employment exchanges. In the rural areas the figure is much lower. Only 15.62 percent of the unemployed being currently registered with the exchanges. The employment exchanges being situated mostly in the District headquarter towns, the facility is not within the easy reach of the people in the interior rural areas. This may be the main reason why the percentage of registration is low in the rural areas. The other reason may be the relatively lower level of education among the rural population compared with the urban.

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III. INTERDISTRICT VARIATIONS

4.25 The nine districts of Kerala vary considerably among themselves with respect to the level of economic development. The districts of Malabar are known to be backward. This chapter proposes to examine the district-wise details of employment and unemployment. Table (1) presents the percentage distribution of the population into the categories of employed, unemployed and not in the labour force.

Table (4.13): District-wise percentage distribution of the population according to activity status.

District	Activity status			
	Employed	Unemploy- ed seeking work	Unemployed others	Labour force
Trivandrum	27.03	2.15	2.52	31.70
Quilon	28.16	1.65	1.53	31.34
Alleppey	29.11	1.47	1.92	32.50
Kottayam	29.14	0.92	1.20	31.26
Ernakulam	27.41	0.87	1.63	29.91
Trichur	31.66	2.07	2.24	35.97
Palghat	33.58	0.82	1.70	36.10
Kozhikode	27.97	1.54	1.22	30.73
Cannanore	30.63	0.45	0.56	31.64

4.26 The proportion of unemployed is highest in the Trivandrum district, where 2.15 percent of the population are unemployed and actively seeking work and 2.52 percent of the population are unemployed, not seeking work, but available for it. Next in order comes Trichur district where 2.07 percent of the population are seeking work and 2.24 percent though not seeking work are remaining unemployed. The lowest percentage of unemployed is found in Cannanore district, where only 0.45 percent of the population actively seek work and 0.56 percent of the population, are unemployed, but not seeking work.

4.27 The labour force participation rate is highest in Trichur district. About 36 percent of the population are in the labour force. The percentage of employed is also high here. Nearly 32 percent of the population are employed. The labour force participation rate in Palghat district is very close to that of Trichur, though, employment is rela-

less in Trichur and unemployment high. It may also be said, broadly, that the incidence of unemployment is lower in the Malabar region.

4.28 Unemployed as a percentage of the labour force is a better indicator of the intensity of unemployment.

Table (4.14) gives the details.

Table (4.14): Distribution of unemployed as percentage of labour force.

District	Unemployed as percentage of labour force		
	Male	Female	Persons
Trivandrum	10.32	24.75	14.73
Quilon	7.11	17.93	10.14
Alleppey	8.53	14.11	10.41
Kottayam	5.69	9.97	6.80
Ernakulam	7.07	12.07	8.35
Trichur	8.22	13.31	11.98
Palghat	5.40	9.74	6.98
Kozhikode	8.41	10.91	8.96
Cannanore	3.01	3.73	3.17

It is seen that the intensity of unemployment is highest in Trivandrum district followed by Trichur, Alleppey and Quilon in order. Unemployment is not at all significant in Cannanore district where only about 3 percent of the labour force are without work.

4.29 It is also seen that the intensity of the problem of unemployment is much more serious among females than among males. In Trivandrum district 24.75 percent of the females in the labour force are unemployed. This means that roughly one out of every four women who are available for productive work is remaining idle due to lack of work. Similarly, in the other districts also unemployment among women is more serious. It may be that, of late, women are entering the labour force in larger and larger numbers, and since the number of employed women at present is relatively small unemployed women as percentage of the labour force becomes large.

4.30 There is not much of inter-district variations so far as the male labour force participation rate is concerned.

But there are considerable variations when the female participation rate is concerned as is evident from table (1). Among males the lowest rate (43.23 percent) is observed in Quilon district and the highest rate (48.66 percent) in Cannanore district. In the ^{three} districts constituting Malabar the highest participation rates are observed. In the matter of female participation rate Trichur leads with 26.19 percent. Next in order is Palghat where 23.67 percent of the women are in the labour force. The lowest rate is observed in Kozhikode district probably due to the predominance of Muslim population in Kozhikode, whose women do not come out in large numbers for jobs.

Migration:

4.31 District-wise details of persons who have migrated from Kerala to other parts of India and also abroad show that about 5.28 lakhs of persons have left the state. Of these 4.32 lakhs are reported to have left for taking up work. This shows that the dependents of these 4.32 lakhs of earners are still remaining in Kerala. This large-scale out-migration of workers may perhaps be one of the reasons for the low labour force participation rate in the state. It is also likely that a major part of the out-migrants are men and this may explain the higher sex ratio, i.e. more women than men, in Kerala. The relevant figures are given in table (4.15).

Table (4.15) Outmigration particulars.

Numbers (in-lakhs)

District	Total migrated	Those migrated for work
Trivandrum	0.36	0.33
Quilon	0.49	0.42
Alleppey	0.50	0.46
Kottayam	0.36	0.22
Ernakulam	0.32	0.24
Trichur	0.91	0.74
Palghat	1.10	0.87
Kozhikode	0.62	0.51
Cannanore	0.62	0.53
	5.28	4.32

4.32 Table (4.15) shows that the largest number of out-migrants are from Palghat district, though Palghat has only the eighth rank among the nine districts, so far as the total population is concerned. The total estimated population of Palghat district is only 19.05 lakhs and there are 1.10 lakhs of outmigrants. In other words about 5 percent of the population belonging to Palghat district have migrated. Almost a similar rate of migration is observed from Trichur district also. The lowest rates are observed in Ernakulam, Trivandrum and Kottayam districts in the order.

In-migration

4.33 Table (4.16) gives the number of persons who have migrated to Kerala from other parts of the Indian union and abroad.

Table (4.16): Details of in-migration(number in 000)

District	Place of origin			Total
	Madras	Mysore	Other states	
Trivandrum	9.6	..	..	9.6
Quilon	6.0	..	0.2	6.2
Alleppey	1.0	..	..	1.0
Kottayam	97.5	0.2	0.2	97.9
Ernakulam	2.9	0.6	0.8	4.3
Trichur	1.4	..	1.5	2.9
Palghat	4.1	..	..	4.1
Kozhikode	9.3	4.7	1.8	15.8
Cannanore	0.5	6.3	..	6.8
TOTAL	132.3	11.8	4.5	148.6

4.34 It is seen that 1.49 lakhs of persons enumerated in Kerala belonged to other states. Majority of them belongs to Madras, their number being 1.32 lakhs. Out of the in-migrants from Madras nearly 75 percent have come over to Kottayam district. The large number of Tamil speaking population among the plantation labourers in Kottayam district, perhaps accounts for this. The remaining migrants from Madras are found in all the other districts, but the largest collections are in Trivandrum and Kozhikode districts, having respectively 9.6 lakhs and 9.3 lakhs. There are also 11.8 lakhs of persons who have come from Madras, of whom 6.3 lakhs are in Cannanore district and 4.7 lakhs in Kozhikode district. The extent of migration from the other states is almost negligible.

Internal Migration

4.35 It is seen from table (4.17) that about 1.14 lakhs of persons enumerated in Cannanore district and about 1.02 lakhs enumerated in Kozhikode district belong to other districts in the state. These settlers in Cannanore are mostly from Kottayam and Ernakulam districts. In Kozhikode district the largest number has come from the adjacent Palghat district, but Kottayam and Ernakulam have also contributed very large numbers. A few years back and to some extent even today extensive areas of land are available in Kozhikode and Cannanore district at comparatively low prices. A large number of enterprising persons notably from Kottayam and Ernakulam districts have migrated to these areas and settled there for exploiting the virgin lands. Almost similar is the situation in Kottayam district. The forests and other vacant lands which were available in plenty in the high ranges of Kottayam, attracted the population from the plains of the adjoining districts. Now, among the population enumerated in Kottayam district, about 90 thousand are from other districts, more important among these districts being Alleppey, Ernakulam and Quilon. It is also interesting to note that Palghat district, the rice granary of Kerala did not attract many outsiders. May be, the land in Palghat district being very fertile, there had already been dense settlement there, offering little scope for fresh influx. Among the population enumerated in Palghat, there are only 7740 persons who belong to other districts.

4.36 If the above figures are viewed in a slightly different manner, it is seen that the largest component of internal migration originated from Palghat district, followed by Ernakulam and Alleppey in the order. The table shows that these enterprising people have settled mostly in Kottayam, Kozhikode and Cannanore districts, mostly in the high ranges where land was available in plenty. Alleppey district is characterised by a very high density of population and it may be inferred that absence of land or other facilities within the district was a motivating force for this migration. But these problems did not prevail in Kottayam district. It should, therefore, be said that the migrants from Kottayam were farsighted enough to go and settle in Kozhikode and Cannanore districts, long before the others realised the advantages likely to arise therefrom.

TABLE (4.17) PARTICULARS OF INTERNAL MIGRATION (NUMBER OF PERSONS)

District of destination	District of origin							
	Trivandrum	Quilon	Alleppey	Kottayam	Ernakulam	Trichur	Palghat	Kozhikode Cannanore TOTAL:
Trivandrum	..	10640	5260	1040	700	300	..	160 .. 12100
Quilon	4210	..	19870	6230	..	950	..	.. 31260
Alleppey	1790	10060	..	5990	5350	510	160	.. 190 24050
Kottayam	3360	13540	33820	..	31220	3000	3000	1120 1420 30480
Ernakulam	2140	1160	4940	6640	..	4300	2640	320 1600 24240
Trichur	300	340	2260	6600	7320	..	1690	1050 150 10710
Palghat	900	180	360	180	1440	360	..	3960 360 7240
Kozhikode	260	3520	6980	12700	25320	9000	34200	.. 10080 102060
Cannanore	340	1360	..	90780	17680	1190	340	2720 .. 114410
TOTAL:	13300	40800	73490	130160	89030	20110	42030	9330 12300 432050

Literacy in the districts

4.37 There are considerable differences among the districts in the matter of literacy. Alleppey district occupies the topmost position with 75.12 percent of the population literate. Among males 78.85 percent are literate in this district. Even among females 71.42 percent of the population are literate. Table (4.18) gives the details. It is also seen that, generally, the districts of the erstwhile Travancore and Cochin states are much better off than the Malabar districts in this respect. In the Travancore-Cochin region the highest percentage of literacy, as already mentioned is in Alleppey and the lowest viz. 68.68 percent is in Ernakulam district. In the Malabar district percentage of literacy is much lower, with 50.34 percent in Palghat, 53.82 percent in Kozhikode and 52.83 percent in Cannanore district. Almost a similar trend is observed in the case of female education also.

4.38 With regard to higher education also Alleppey district leads where 7.21 percent of the population are matriculates, 1.37 percent are graduates or above. Next in order is Trivandrum district with matriculates forming 4.66 percent of the population and graduates and post graduates together forming 0.99 percent. Here again, the southern districts are found to be better off in this respect.

Table (4.18): Percentage distribution of population according to general education.

District		Illi- tera- to	Litera- to be- low	Mid- dle below middle ma- tric	Matr- ic	Gra- dua- te	Post grad- uate	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Trivandrum	M	31.42	50.26	10.95	5.91	1.20	0.26	100.00
	F	43.03	44.60	8.37	3.47	0.42	0.11	100.00
	Total	37.34	47.37	9.64	4.66	0.80	0.19	100.00
Quilon	M	22.53	60.20	11.80	4.82	0.50	0.15	100.00
	F	31.09	56.00	9.23	3.48	0.20	..	100.00
	Total	26.83	58.09	10.51	4.15	0.35	0.07	100.00
Alleppey	M	21.15	35.21	30.64	10.52	2.37	0.11	100.00
	F	28.58	57.42	9.81	3.92	0.24	0.03	100.00
	Total	24.88	46.35	20.19	7.21	1.30	0.07	100.00
Kottayam	M	25.32	56.79	10.40	6.67	0.68	0.14	100.00
	F	34.79	51.80	8.98	4.00	0.42	0.01	100.00
	Total	30.00	54.32	9.70	5.35	0.55	0.08	100.00
Ernakulam	M	25.74	58.62	9.71	5.15	0.70	0.08	100.00
	F	36.98	52.36	7.59	2.73	0.32	0.02	100.00
	Total	31.32	55.51	8.66	3.95	0.51	0.05	100.00
Tirichur	M	31.60	53.93	8.69	5.18	0.56	0.04	100.00
	F	41.64	47.15	7.53	3.43	0.23	0.02	100.00
	Total	36.74	50.45	8.10	4.29	0.39	0.03	100.00
Palghat	M	41.84	46.12	8.17	3.69	0.16	0.02	100.00
	F	56.64	36.13	5.70	1.29	0.24	..	100.00
	Total	49.66	40.84	6.87	2.42	0.20	0.01	100.00

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kozhikode	M	36.24	51.20	8.52	3.59	0.33	0.12	100.00
	F	56.04	38.24	4.37	1.19	0.14	0.02	100.00
	Total	46.18	44.69	6.43	2.39	0.24	0.07	100.00
Cannanore	M	38.49	50.54	7.61	3.10	0.18	0.08	100.00
	F	55.96	38.60	4.15	1.27	0.02	..	100.00
	Total	47.17	44.61	5.89	2.19	0.10	0.04	100.00

The industry of the employed.

4.39 A classification of the employed persons according to industry will help to throw light on the structure and composition of the working force. The relevant figures are given in table (4.19). From the point of view of the labour force employed, Kottayam, Cannanore and Palghat may be termed mainly agricultural districts, since more than sixty percent of the workers are engaged in agriculture and allied activities like animal husbandry, forestry and fisheries. Trivandrum district has the lowest percentage of agricultural workers viz. 41.20 percent. Alleppey and Ernakulam also have only low percentages in agriculture.

4.40 In the case of manufacturing, Alleppey district leads with 23.59 percent of the workers engaged in this sector. Quilon comes next with 21.15 percent. The reason may be that coir and cashew industries, which are perhaps the most important industries in the state from the point of view of providing employment, are located mostly in these districts. Around Quilon there are also some major industrial units. The remaining districts are all far behind Quilon and Alleppey so far as the percentage of workers in the manufacturing sector is concerned.

4.41 Brisk construction activity appears to be in progress in Ernakulam district, because 3.57 percent of the workers there are found to be engaged in construction. It is highly probable, as Ernakulam is a fast developing industrial town. In Trichur, Quilon and Trivandrum also considerable activity in the field of construction is going on. So far as Ernakulam is concerned it is also significant to note that 0.63 percent, the highest among all the districts of the employed are engaged in electricity, gas, water and sanitary services. The location of some of the important power projects of the state in this district may be the main reason for this.

TABLE (4.12) PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS & DISTRICTS

[illegible]

4.42 Trade and Commerce is another important sector from the point of view of employment. Kozhikode district leads in this respect. Of the employed, 11.10 percent are engaged in this sector. It is not surprising as Calicut city is perhaps the biggest trading centre in Kerala. In fact, it may be said that all big towns in Kerala are mainly trading centres. It is seen that in Trivandrum, Alleppey and Ernakulam towns, as well, the proportion of workers in trade and commerce is large.

4.43 In the matter of transport and communications also Ernakulam ranks first among the districts. Out of the employed in this district 3.86 percent are in this sector. A well, developed goods transport system to meet the growing needs of the industries developing in this region must have taken shape by now. Kozhikode district comes next with workers in transport and communications forming three percent of the employed. Quilon, Trichur and Trivandrum are also well served by a transport system.

4.44 Public services appears to be an important source of employment, particularly in the districts of the erst-while Travancore-Cochin state. Five to eight percent of the workers in these six districts are employed in public services. In the districts of Malabar, the corresponding percentages are much lower. Public services here include educational and health services and in both these respects the districts of Travancore and Cochin are known to be well ahead of Malabar.

Under employment

4.45 Inter-district differences in under employment are shown in table (4.20) below. Under employed here means, as defined earlier, persons who were employed during the week but who actually worked less than or equal to 42 hours during the reference week and reported that they are available for taking up additional work.

Table (4.20): Percentage of underemployed.

District	Percentage of underemployed
Trivandrum	21.27
Quilon	33.43
Alleppey	41.93
Kottayam	10.83
Ernakulam	24.81
Trichur	26.56
Palghat	21.68
Kozhikode	24.58
Cannanore	20.54

4.46 Underemployment seems to be most severe in Alleppey district, where nearly 42 percent of the population worked less than 42 hours during the week and reported availability for additional work. It is only natural in Alleppey district, where the density of population is also the highest imposing severe limitations on the percapita availability of productive resources. Quilon district follows Alleppey, the percentage of underemployed there being 33.43 percent. In the other districts except Kottayam, the percentage of underemployment lies between the moderate limits of 20 to 26 percent. In Kottayam district underemployment does not appear to be a problem at all. The density of population in Kottayam district in 1961 was only 273 persons per square kilometer, the lowest among the districts. Here, only 10.83 percent of the employed reported as underemployed. This should mean that percapita availability of resources, particularly, land must be very high here.

PART II .
STATISTICAL TABLES

SECTION - ISTATE TABLES

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"	(16)	: Employment seeker's attitude to mobility and their educational standard.
"	(17)	: Employment seekers attitude to mobility and their skill and educational standard.
"	(18)	: Persons outside labour force.

TABLE (1) : AGE, SEX, MARITAL STATUS AND ACTIVITY STATUS

KERALA

2

AGE GROUP IN YEARS

Activity Status	Marital Status	Sex	AGE GROUP IN YEARS											
			Below 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	60 & above	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)			
Employed	Currently married	M	49800	3550	49250	20310	419030	433200	1216170	216320	2738590			
		F	1400	25610	103370	142630	144350	148490	253420	16230	835510			
	Others	M	49800	312470	322290	233130	89150	37050	83210	37420	1235270			
		F	51620	169650	92770	57370	44320	47700	143740	45960	653350			
	Total	M	49800	316020	492240	534220	502130	520250	1299330	259800	3975950			
		F	53020	193270	136140	200000	183190	193190	402150	62190	1494150			
Unemployed	Currently married	M	..	740	3710	6050	5320	3760	9740	150	30020			
		F	..	4300	15020	6370	3850	3650	5490	..	37130			
	Others	M	..	48210	53310	14030	2910	730	1850	..	123390			
		F	..	27930	23600	3230	1230	610	2140	..	59120			
	Total	M	..	48950	59320	20120	8740	4490	11590	190	153410			
		F	..	32220	36380	10150	5210	4240	7540	..	96300			
Unemployed	Currently married	M	..	460	3900	7350	7620	7030	15330	190	42730			
		F	..	8220	15550	12370	9490	8180	19320	..	60090			
	Others	M	..	57640	31480	11770	2550	1520	3140	..	106390			
		F	..	42130	20530	4540	2480	3120	7120	190	80230			
	Total	M	..	58100	35390	19420	10170	8550	19020	190	150930			
		F	..	50250	26110	17010	11330	11300	19410	190	146550			

TABLE (1) Contd....

KERALA

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Currently married		M	170	1300	7690	11820	13030	15840	89860	246460	386170
		F	4080	166240	376910	403490	550670	346840	679490	162720	2478040
Others		M	3791630	5829350	109420	22600	12060	6960	25500	90240	4641390
		F	3663020	660640	147910	55160	42070	45400	260500	385770	5260470
Total		M	3791830	584250	117110	34420	25090	22800	115360	336200	5027560
		F	3667700	813830	524820	458650	392740	392240	239990	548490	7738510
GRAND TOTAL		M	3841630	1007220	704050	603260	552180	553090	1445350	590980	9308780
		F	3720720	1001730	793950	635310	599120	604020	1369100	610870	9478320
TOTAL PERSONS			7562350	2008950	1493000	1294070	1151300	1160110	2814450	1201850	13781030

TABLE (2): Continued

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KERALA

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Educational Status Sex		2. Unemployed persons seeking work in the age group (in years)								
		Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	60 & above	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Illiterate	M	..	3030	1950	1350	1430	980	2920	..	12210
	F	..	3330	2660	1600	1990	2660	5160	..	417450
Literate below Middle	M	..	15950	10670	6350	4450	2930	7170	..	47520
	F	..	10100	6220	3030	2290	1440	2120	..	243350
Middle below Matric	M	..	10930	12660	4830	1040	260	1510	..	31230
	F	..	4190	4990	1020	440	130	260	..	11090
Matric	M	..	18930	32440	5810	1820	160	130	..	59310
	F	..	14360	21740	4120	490	..	..	..	40920
Graduate	M	..	..	1600	1120	..	160	..	..	2390
	F	..	..	1270	320	..	..	..	..	1590
Post-graduate	M	..	..	..	160	..	..	..	..	160
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	M	..	43280	51210	20120	8740	23430	11780	..	153410
	F	..	32230	36880	10150	5210	4290	7540	..	93300
Total Persons		..	81180	96200	30230	12950	8730	19320	..	249710

TABLE (2): AGE, SEX AND GENERAL EDUCATION

KERALA

Educational Status	Sex	1. Employed persons in the age group (in years)									
		Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50 & above	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Illiterate	M	16500	61240	74040	77650	93380	106610	353150	100330	882290	
	F	19280	65850	76900	95120	105010	109850	250830	45730	769570	
Literate below Middle	M	32530	220360	311100	329980	306590	284740	773370	133720	2463690	
	F	33210	120880	96960	76710	63510	74600	132950	14770	155000	
Middle below Matric	M	680	30680	70320	57920	46860	35500	100190	8780	350930	
	F	530	7580	7220	6620	5250	4370	11090	330	40030	
Matric	M	..	3070	32440	58450	48510	24790	56560	6490	230310	
	F	..	950	12320	16430	11420	5760	6300	360	54050	
Graduate	M	..	170	3110	3290	10730	4180	9390	1340	37260	
	F	..	..	2240	4340	2320	1150	840	..	10290	
Post-graduate	M	..	..	1550	1380	1960	1720	1720	140	8780	
	F	..	..	..	770	..	140	140	..	1050	
TOTAL	M	49300	316020	492560	533270	508130	520250	1293390	253800	3973960	
	F	53020	135270	196140	200000	183510	195370	402160	62190	1494160	
Total Persons:		102320	511290	688700	733270	691640	715620	1701540	315990	5468120	

TABLE (2): Contd.....

KERALA

Educational Status	Sex	3. Unemployed Persons not seeking but available for work in the age group (in years)									
		Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-59	60&above	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Illiterate	M	..	4360	2030	2270	1880	2320	5960	..	19120	
	F	..	9160	6420	6840	4410	6540	15550	..	43980	
Literate below Middle	M	..	35060	16390	9130	5920	5310	11510	..	83620	
	F	..	23290	12940	6120	4030	4450	3730	..	52330	
Middle below Matric	M	..	12170	8900	3520	1630	180	1570	..	23060	
	F	..	10340	8220	1760	2020	150	160	..	22710	
Matric	M	..	6130	7040	3950	620	300	..	..	18100	
	F	..	7300	8190	2390	1230	140	..	..	12340	
Graduate	M	..	380	520	430	..	140	190	..	1720	
	F	..	140	..	..	..	..	160	..	300	
Post-Graduate	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	F	..	..	300	..	230	..	..	..	500	
Totals	M	..	58100	35390	19400	10190	8550	19210	..	130320	
	F	..	50950	36110	17910	11690	11300	19300	..	146860	
Total Persons:	..	..	109050	71480	36400	20150	19850	38510	..	297180	

TABLE (2) Contd.....

KERALA

Educational Status	Sex	4. Persons not in labour force in the age group (in years)								
		Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-59	60 & above	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Illiterate	M	1681280	21640	9060	6580	5430	4420	13320	151470	1918330
	F	1680140	129330	125600	145940	133820	141500	492470	397010	3250930
Literate below Middle	M	1768650	186690	26610	13820	11850	14050	50770	142440	2206670
	F	1827930	355870	281520	258340	225120	225140	414320	142500	3723930
Middle below Metric	M	324020	262540	36830	4690	3760	1150	18390	33460	635500
	F	156750	259850	75180	40770	21700	19770	25900	6180	606220
Metric	M	27220	103040	36230	6030	2440	1960	6830	7210	191010
	F	3520	67120	37810	12700	6520	4970	6030	2470	141130
Graduate	M	..	10350	7500	1210	1580	760	710	1800	24010
	F	..	1630	4650	870	520	720	1170	..	9580
Post-graduate	M	..	..	980	..	..	..	140	420	1540
	F	..	..	..	..	..	140	140	330	610
Total	M	3791830	584150	117110	34420	25090	22800	115260	236300	5027560
	F	3667700	815680	524820	458650	332740	392310	693990	548490	7733510
Total Persons		7459530	1399830	641930	493070	417820	415040	1055350	885290	12766070

TABLE (3) Continued.

KERALA

Technical Education Sex Unemployed persons seeking work in the age group (in years)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Agriculture	Male	..	..	160	160	..	..	..	..	320
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	Male	..	..	190	..	..	..	..	..	190
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other adjusts	Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	330	..	..	..	..	..	330

degree in

diploma/certificate in

Engineering	Male	..	..	2440	510	180	..	..	..	3130
	Female	..	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	160
Technology	Male	..	160	730	..	..	..	..	..	890
	Female	..	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	320
Medicine	Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other subjects	Male	..	820	3960	1040	..	..	170	..	5930
	Female	..	1890	4200	1530	310	..	..	..	7930
TOTAL	Male	..	980	7480	1710	180	..	170	..	10530
	Female	..	2370	4530	1530	310	..	..	..	8740
Total Persons		..	3350	12010	3240	490	..	170	..	19130

TABLE (3): AGE, SEX, AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

KERALA

Technical Education	Sex	Employed persons in the age group (in years)										Total
		Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-59	60&above			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
degree in	Agriculture	Male	..	..	140	..	350	150	510	..	1150	
		Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Engineering	Male	..	..	..	470	740	150	820	..	2130	
		Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Technology	Male	..	..	220	..	..	160	140	..	520	
		Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Medicine	Male	..	..	..	630	650	350	570	360	2560	
		Female	..	..	190	140	..	..	140	..	470	
	Other subjects	Male	..	..	600	2250	1990	2310	1840	640	9630	
		Female	..	..	190	1030	1070	630	330	..	3250	
diploma/certificate in	Engineering	Male	..	..	1970	2750	1670	1090	1160	..	8640	
		Female	..	..	160	..	180	..	..	..	340	
	Technology	Male	..	..	150	300	180	300	180	..	1110	
		Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	140	
	Medicine	Male	..	..	550	1470	2050	620	2320	940	7950	
		Female	..	..	480	640	..	..	470	..	1590	
	Other subjects	Male	..	370	6700	10720	10720	6770	18230	950	54560	
		Female	..	190	6080	8200	5470	3930	4730	..	28700	
	TOTAL	Male	..	370	10330	18630	18410	11900	25770	2890	88300	
		Female	..	190	7100	10010	6720	4610	5860	..	34490	
Total Persons		..	560	17430	28640	25130	16510	31630	2890	122790		

degree in

diploma/certificate in

TABLE (3) Continued.

KERALA

		Persons not in labour force in the age group (in years)									
		Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50&above	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
degree in	Agriculture	Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Engineering	Male	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	190
		Female	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	150	150
	Technology	Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Medicine	Male	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	190
		Female	..	190	..	..	..	..	..	190	190
	Other subjects	Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Female	..	190	350	..	..	160	..	700	63
diploma/certificate	Engineering	Male	160	420	..	..	..	..	..	1060	1060
		Female	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	150	150
	Technology	Male	..	250	..	..	..	..	..	260	260
		Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Medicine	Male	..	..	..	..	160	..	390	390	390
		Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	380	380
	Other subjects	Male	..	160	..	190	190	430	1380	2800	2800
		Female	..	690	330	540	..	710	390	2940	2940
	TOTAL	Male	160	840	..	130	190	430	2070	4930	4930
		Female	..	1220	830	540	160	870	600	4410	4410
Total Persons		160	1210	2060	830	720	350	1000	2670	9300	9300

TABLE (3) Continued.

KERR, A. J., A.

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atploma in

	Male	Female	Total	Percentage Male	Percentage Female
Engineering	130	350	480	27%	73%
Technology	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..
Other subjects	330	1210	1540	21%	79%
TOTAL	490	1560	2050	24%	76%
Total Persons	490	2740	3230	15%	85%

diploma/certificate in

(TABLE 4.1): EMPLOYED PERSONS BY AGE, SEX AND SKILL

KERALA

Skill	Experience (Years)	Sex	Age group (in years)										60 and above	Total
			Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-59	10	11			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
TYPIST &	0-1	M	...	...	1100	760	820	...	620	...	3300			
		F	...	440	980	300	...	150	...	...	1870			
STENOGRAPHER	1 or more	M	...	...	880	1680	1460	300	1580	370	6270			
		F	...	180	840	1000	...	...	...	...	2020			
FISHERMAN	0-1	M	170	310	...	...	...	150	1200	150	1980			
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
WEAVER	1 or more	M	520	3180	5500	7590	6700	8270	14850	3450	50060			
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	720	...	720			
TAILOR	0-1	M	420	1170	700	...	...	...	160	180	2630			
		F	800	660	...	140	...	180	...	...	1780			
COBBLER	1 or more	M	160	2550	6180	6700	5920	6730	14510	2370	45130			
		F	640	2950	2530	2030	1730	2350	4400	1070	17780			
TAILOR	0-1	M	180	850	780	...	...	150	150	...	2110			
		F	...	180	260	...	...	...	...	...	440			
COBBLER	1 or more	M	530	3210	4620	7060	3230	5500	6390	1010	31550			
		F	...	550	1340	850	750	...	640	...	4130			
COBBLER	0-1	M	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	180			
		F	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	360			
COBBLER	1 or more	M	...	540	690	160	160	180	720	360	2810			
		F	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	180			

TABLE 4.1 CONTD.

KERALA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CARPENTER	O-1	M F	...	820	480	...	...	...	180	...	1430
	1 or more	M F	...	4210 180	5850	5680	6530	10800	18430	5310 150	56810 330
PLASON	O-1	M F	...	1190 170	620	1220	320	480 180	1380	160	5890 350
	1 or more	M F	...	2380	5290	3950	5540	4810	12020	1230	35570 130
BLACKSMITH	O-1	M F	260	160	160	...	160	...	...	...	710
	1 or more	M F	...	2630	2700	3680	2940	3300	8630	2090	25970
GOLDSMITH SILVERSMITH	O-1	M F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1 or more	M F	180	1670	1750	2820	2440	3980	6040	2250	21130
ELECTRICIAN	O-1	M F	...	330	180	...	180	180	...	...	910
	1 or more	M F	...	170	1200	1190	1440	1700	2610	...	8310
MOTOR VEHICLE DRIVER	O-1	M F	...	160	930	720	320	320	320	...	2770
	1 or more	M F	...	160	1570	6280	5010	4690	12170	650	30530 140
		M F	...	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	...

TABLE 4.1. CONTD.....

KERALA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NURSE, MIDWIFE	0-1	M F	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	160
	1 or more	M F	...	160 ...	150 340	...	710 190	600 150	370 1120	...	1990 1960
BEDDILAKER	0-1	M F	1110 ...	2110 ...	1170 ...	350 180	190 ...	710 ...	490 ...	...	6130 180
	1 or more	M F	2150 170	11520 1030	14100 510	11610 670	15200 170	11410 ...	11540 320	610 ...	78140 2870
DABBER	0-1	M F	...	510 ...	180 ...	...	...	...	...	...	690 160
	1 or more	M F	260 ...	1600 ...	4210 ...	1820 170	3110 170	2430 ...	8160 190	2410 160	24000 690
MOULDER	0-1	M F	...	160 ...	...	190 190	...	380 ...	950 ...	...	1680 190
	1 or more	M F	...	340 180	720 ...	540 ...	...	350 ...	1500 ...	360 ...	3810 180
PLACINE MAN	0-1	M F	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	140
	1 or more	M F	...	190	750	950	1330	1410	1970	170	6770
ILLER	0-1	M F	...	...	320	...	...	...	...	...	320
	1 or more	M F	...	180	850	...	320	320	350	...	2000

TABLE 4.1.CONTD.....

KERALA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
FITTER	0-1	M F	...	160	680	...	150	...	...	...	990
	1 or more	M F	...	390	960	730	1310	1750	1550	310	7000
BOILERMAN	0-1	M F	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	160
	1 or more	M F	...	...	180	190	540	1090	1450	180	3630
WASHERMAN	0-1	M F	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	150
	1 or more	M F	...	1170 540	2250 1860	1830 1240	1850 1060	500 1340	4360 4010	980 1250	12990 11480
OTHERS	0-1	M F	170 1270	2190 2740	2050 1420	1460 1080	2100 1330	2490 1080	6160 3750	790 450	17410 13170
	1 or more	M F	960 1570	3120 9200	10850 9070	10930 9080	14860 7860	9620 10780	33510 17250	7550 4180	91400 68990

TABLE (4.2) UNEMPLOYED PERSONS SEEKING WORK BY AGE, SEX AND SKILL

KERALA

Skill	Experi- ence	Sex	Age group (in years)							Total
			Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-59	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
										(12)
Typist &	0-1	M F		850 380	2120-1 2250	900 180				3930 2810
Steno- grapher	1 or more	M F		630 690	1790 1750	550 310				2970 2750
Fishermen	0-1	M F					180			180
	1 or more	M F		140 140					180	320 120
Weaver	0-1	M F			700 490					700 490
	1 or more	M F				190	660		160	1010
Tailor	0-1	M F		220		190 160				410 730
	1 or more	M F			380 380	340 360	160	190		500 930
Cobbler	0-1	M F								
	1 or more	M F								

10

KERALA											
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Carpenter	O-1	M F		160				150			310
	1 or more	M F		180	170	370		260			980
Mason	O-1	M F		200	160	380	190				570
	1 or more	M F		180	160	140	190	..	160		830
Blacksmith	O-1	M F									
	1 or more	M F			190	180					370
Goldsmith &	O-1	M F									
Silversmith	1 or more	M F									
Electrician	O-1	M F	..	140	260						400
	1 or more	M F			170	150	190				510

TABLE (4.2) Continued.

KERALA

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Motor- vehicle	O-1	M M			810	650	..	..	..	..	1450
Driver	1 or more	M F	..	..	840	790	150	130	640	150	2720
Nurse	O-1	M F				190					190
Midwife	1 or more	M F	..	150	..	190	..	..	..	..	340
Bread- maker	O-1	M F	..	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	180
	1 or more	M F	..	..	330	190	..	..	..	..	570
Barber	O-1	M F									
	1 or more	M F									
Moulder	O-1	M F									
	1 or more	M F	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	150

TABLE (4.29) Continued.

KERALA

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Machine man	O-1	M	..	..	190	..	..	..	..	..	190
	1 or more	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Welder	O-1	M	..	..	190	140	..	..	..	..	330
	1 or more	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Filter	O-1	M	..	..	..	160	160	..	..	..	320
	1 or more	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boatman	O-1	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 or more	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washerman	O-1	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 or more	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	O-1	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 or more	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1070 530 750 150											

TABLE (4.3)
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS FOR GETTING WORK BY AGE, SEX AND SKILL

KERALA										
Skill	Experience (years)	Sex	Age group (in years)							
			Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50 & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Typist, stenographer	0-1	M	..	220	310	..	..	..	..	230
		F	250	350	150	..	..	..	..	..
	1 or more	M	..	190	180	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	350	180	..	..	..	..	..
Fisherman	0-1	M	..	..	510	360	360	..	..	1230
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 or more	M	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	150
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weaver	0-1	M	400	150	190	..	..	..	..	740
		F	..	..	..	..	160	..	..	160
	1 or more	M	..	..	150	..	150	..	..	300
		F	..	160	..	..	..	..	..	160
Total	0-1	M	..	340	..	310	..	..	..	650
		F	..	340	..	..	..	..	..	340
	1 or more	M	..	190	..	160	..	150	160	650
		F	..	160	230	150	..	..	160	690
Total	0-1	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[illegible]

TABLE (4.1): PERSONS OUTSIDE THE LABOUR FORCE BY AGE, SEX AND SKILL

KERALA.

Skill.	Sex.	Age group (in years)										T o t a l.
		Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-59	60 and above			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
Typist, Stereo- grapher.	M	..	920	1210	..	..	..	140	180	2510		
	F	..	190	460	340	..	160	..	..	1150		
Fisherman	M	..	..	230	..	160	300	190	1360	2300		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	190		
Weaver	M	..	480	..	410	..	220	160	1790	3060		
	F	160	660	440	290	350	320	290	730	3240		
Tailor	M	330	480	150	160	..	190	140	380	1830		
	F	350	850	1320	690	180	150	500	150	4190		
Cobbler	M	..	..	..	..	..	160	..	..	160		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Carpenter	M	..	320	510	..	190	320	260	2010	3610		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Mason	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	480	560	1040		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Blacksmith	M	..	190	..	..	..	..	..	820	1010		
	F	..	..	..	..	160	..	..	..	160		
Goldsmith & Silversmith	M	..	150	150	160	160	..	160	570	1350		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Electrician	M	..	..	220	..	..	..	..	..	220		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

TABLE (4.4): CONTINUED

KERALA.

Skill	Sex	Age group (in years)										Total
		Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-59	60 and above			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
Motor Vehicle Driver	M	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	140	280		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Nurse, Midwife	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	F	..	..	950	190	..	..	..	160	1300		
Beedimaker	M	..	360	140	160	420	150	360	180	1770		
	F	260	..	..	180	..	..	..	..	440		
Barber	M	..	140	360	..	..	..	150	930	1580		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Moulder	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	160		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Machineman	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Welder	M	..	..	190	..	..	..	..	..	190		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Fitter	M	..	290	350	..	..	..	..	..	640		
	F	..	260	..	..	..	..	..	..	260		
Boatman	M	..	..	..	190	..	..	380	..	570		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Washerman	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	F	..	..	160	300	..	350	180	180	360		
Others	M	..	150	150	150	..	360	1040	3600	5450		
	F	480	1550	1410	2030	1670	2460	4820	3240	17660		

TABLE (5.1): USUAL OCCUPATION AND ACTIVITY STATUS

KERALA

Occupation (Code)	Sex	Employed Persons	Unemployed persons seeking work	Unemployed persons not seeking but available for work
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Civil Engineers including Overseers (001)	M F	2290 330	.. ..	190 ..
2. Mechanical Engineer (002)	M F	500 ..	.. ..	.. ..
3. Electrical Engineer (003)	M F	1360 ..	.. ..	190 ..
4. All other architects, Engineers, Surveyors (All other under group 00)	M F	3580 160	.. ..	.. ..
5. Physical scientists, biologists, veterinarians, agronomists and related scientists (All under groups 01 and 02)	M F	1270 ..	.. ..	.. ..
6. Physicians and Surgeons, Allopathic (030)	M F	3560 330	.. ..	1140 ..
7. Other physicians, Dentists, Surgeons etc. (All other in group 03)	M F	8600 780	420 ..	.. ..
8. Nurse (040)	M F	700 2930	.. ..	.. 510
9. Other medical and health technicians (All other in group 04)	M F	10480 2880	.. ..	160 ..
10. Teacher, University (050)	M F	4240 500	760 190	.. ..
11. Teacher, Secondary School (051)	M F	17460 7650	760 950	.. ..
12. Teacher, Middle and Primary (052)	M F	53680 39100	380 ..	.. ..
13. Other teachers (All other in group 05)	M F	13620 5100	.. ..	.. ..
14. Other professional, technical, scientific and related workers (All other in div. 0)	M F	19080 770	.. ..	150 ..
15. Administrative, Executive and managerial workers (All in division 1)	M F	57900 3970	160 ..	380 ..
16. Stenographers (210)	M F	850 930	.. ..	.. ..
17. Unskilled office workers (240)	M F	41550 930	840 510	860 840

PART 3 (5.1) Contd.....

KERALA

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
37. Turner including metal spinner and lathe operator (from 751)	M F	1130 ..	.. ..	.. ..	
38. Machinist (from 751)	M F	2080 ..	.. ..	.. ..	
39. All other machine tool operators (All other under 751)	M F	1800 160	.. ..	.. ..	
40. Fitter - assemblers and mechanics - repairmen to include 752 and 753)	M F	10920 190	.. ..	.. ..	
41. Sheet metal and plate workers (754, 757 and 758 will be covered here)	M F	2640 ..	.. ..	.. ..	
42. Plumbers and pipe fitters (755)	M F	540 ..	.. ..	.. ..	
43. Welders (756)	M F	1010 ..	370 ..	.. ..	
44. Other metal workers (All other in group 75)	M F	2710 ..	190 ..	.. ..	
45. Electricians & related workers (All other in group 76)	M F	7740 ..	150 ..	190 ..	
46. Wood workers (All in group 77)	M F	101870 1240	830 ..	1410 ..	
47. Brick layers and Construction workers	M F	51140 3280	150 ..	310 ..	
48. Compositors, printers and related workers (All in group 80)	M F	16130 860	.. ..	180 ..	
49. Potters and clay workers including moulders (All in group 81)	M F	22280 9280	.. ..	180 180	
50. Millers, pounders (foodgrains)	M F	3680 5510	.. ..	.. ..	
51. Other food and beverage workers (All other in group 82)	M F	54990 74450	.. 760	560 3230	
52. Beedi and other tobacco workers (All other in group 84)	M F	87690 4340	190 ..	.. ..	
53. Other craftsmen and production process workers (All other in division 7-8)	M F	143120 81700	1630 150	2880 2360	
54. Service, sport and recreation workers and domestic servants (all under div.9)	M F	248350 169380	1280 450	1570 3210	
Total	M F	3973960 1494160	22950 12420	35580 37350	
Total Persons		5468120	35370	72930	

TABLE (5.2) USUAL INDUSTRY AND ACTIVITY STATUS

KERALA

INDUSTRY	Sex	Employed persons	Unemployed persons seeking work.	Unemployed persons seeking but available for work.	Total
		2	3	4	5
1. Production of rice	M F	670470 302150	4100 5390	10090 18560	684660 326100
2. Production of cashew	M F	5230 29750	760	1900	5230 32410
3. Production of field produce other than those mentioned above	M F	1080980 340720	5870 1250	9600 6680	1096440 348650
4. Plantation crops (Tea, Coffee, Rubber, etc.)	M F	231200 119900	.. ..	.. ..	231200 119900
5. Forestry and logging	M F	25590 5110	.. ..	180 ..	25770 5110
6. Fishing	M F	99360 15470	150 590	840 ..	100350 16060
7. Quarrying	M F	36610 3710	.. ..	.. ..	36610 3710
8. Production of rice by milling, dehusking etc.	M F	6010 5160	.. ..	.. ..	6010 5160
9. Manufacture of tobacco and tobacco products	M F	80220 3410	190 ..	.. ..	80410 3410
10. Cotton weaving in handlooms	M F	49500 19320	.. ..	220 ..	49500 19320
11. Manufacture of all other cotton textiles	M F	30840 25530	140 ..	220 ..	31200 25530

TABLE (5.2) (Contd....)

KERALA

1	2	3	4	5	6
12. Manufacture of coir and coir products	M F	46940 175750	530 640	1220 1240	48690 177630
13. Manufacture of wood and wooden products	M F	88540 18800	1000 ..	1100 ..	90640 18800
14. Printing and publishing	M F	9680 150	.. ..	.. ..	9680 150
15. Rubber and rubber products	M F	2500 160	.. ..	.. ..	2500 160
16. Chemical and chemical products including soap and perfumes	M F	7550 730	.. ..	.. ..	7550 730
17. Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks and tiles	M F	19300 7400	.. ..	160 180	19460 7580
18. Manufacture of all other non-metallic mineral products	M F	11030 4490	.. ..	180 ..	11210 4490
19. Manufacture of machinery (except transport) and Electrical equipment	M F	13970 180	150 ..	.. ..	14120 180
20. Manufacture of transport equipment	M F	7380 370	.. ..	.. ..	7380 370
21. All other manufacturing industries except those mentioned above	M F	128390 61040	500 ..	400 910	129590 61950
22. Construction industry	M F	99810 7390	2120 ..	1740 ..	103670 7390
23. Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	M F	16180	150	190	16520

TABLE (5.2) Contd....

KERALA

	1	2	3	4	5	6
24. All Trade & Commerce (except Banking & Insurance)		M F	416630 36090	640 190	530 870	417860 37150
25. Banking and Insurance		M F	8670 340	.. ..	.. ..	8670 340
26. Transport by boat, steamer, ferry ship etc.		M F	16160	150	140	16450
27. All other transport except water transport		M F	109670 5240	490 ..	1650 1440	111810 -6680
28. Public services in administrative departments of Union & State Governments, Quasi-Governments, Organisations, Municipalities etc.		M F	212680 56670	3870 1870	3410 1020	219960 59560
29. Personal services in households, hotels, laundries, Hair-dressing saloons etc.		M F	191570 127030	.. ..	1110 1170	192680 123200
30. All other services under division 8 excluding those stated above		M F	197270 85840	2900 1730	2300 3230	202470 90800
31. Activities not elsewhere classified or adequately described.		M F	53890 36260	.. ..	300 150	54190 36410
Total:		M F	3973930 1494160	22970 12410	35530 37330	4032490 1543930
Total persons			5468120	35370	72930	5576420

TABLE (6) - PARTICULARS OF IMMIGRATION

KERALA

DISTRICT	Sex	Triv- anir- um	Qui- lon	Alle- ppey	Kotta- yam	Erna- kulam	Tri- chur	Palg- hat	Kozhi- kode	Cann- anore	Madras State	Mysore State	Other States	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TRIVANDRUM	Male	..	4500	3180	440	420	130	..	160	..	4730	..	..	13640
	Female	..	6140	2030	600	280	140	..	..	..	4840	..	..	14080
	Total	..	10640	5260	1040	700	300	..	160	..	9620	..	..	27720
QUILON	Male	2540	..	9930	4140	..	570	..	..	..	3760	..	..	21000
	Female	1470	..	9830	2090	..	380	..	..	..	2230	..	190	16430
	Total	4210	..	19870	6230	..	950	..	..	..	6040	..	190	37430
ALUPPEY	Male	1310	1810	..	2200	990	160	..	..	..	380	..	..	6850
	Female	430	8250	..	3730	4360	350	160	..	190	570	..	..	18150
	Total	1790	10060	..	5930	5350	510	160	..	190	950	..	..	25000
KOTTAYAM	Male	930	5800	13120	..	14800	1540	2120	640	420	49360	..	..	83360
	Female	2400	7740	20700	..	16420	1430	830	430	1000	47540	160	160	98940
	Total	3330	13540	33820	..	31220	3000	2000	1120	1420	97500	160	160	183300

Contd....

TABLE (6). Contd..

KERALA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ERNAKULAM	Male	1320	1000	2100	2160	..	3100	1280	320	1120	1920	480	160	15240
	Female	820	160	2460	4480	..	1700	1360	..	480	960	160	640	13220
	Total	2140	1160	4940	6340	..	4800	2640	320	1600	2880	640	800	28560
TRICHUR	Male	..	190	490	1950	1650	..	..	450	..	150	..	900	5780
	Female	300	150	1770	4650	5670	..	1690	600	150	1240	..	600	16820
	Total	300	340	2260	6600	7320	..	1690	1050	150	1390	..	1500	22600
PALGHAT	Male	180	..	..	..	360	180	..	900	180	1080	..	..	2880
	Female	720	180	360	180	1080	180	..	3060	180	3060	..	..	9000
	Total	900	180	360	180	1440	360	..	3960	360	4140	..	..	11880
KOZHIKODE	Male	260	2740	3900	6500	14480	5040	16680	..	5460	4860	2260	1140	63320
	Female	..	780	3080	6200	10840	3960	17520	..	4620	4440	2480	700	54620
	Total	260	3520	6920	12700	25320	9000	34200	..	10080	9300	4740	1840	117940
CANANORE	Male	170	850	..	49470	9690	680	340	1700	..	170	2390	..	65450
	Female	170	510	..	41310	7990	510	..	1020	..	340	3910	..	55760
	Total	340	1360	..	90780	17680	1190	340	2720	..	510	6290	..	121210

TABLE (7) IMMIGRATION BY ACTIVITY STATUS AND REASONS FOR MIGRATION

KERALA

Place of origin	Sex	Employed			Unemployed seeking work			Unemployed not seek- ing but available for work.			Person not in labour force.			Total
		for work	others	total	for work	others	total	for work	others	total	for work	others	total	
MADRAS	M	40270	23270	64340	490	..	490	480	160	640	2760	7180	9940	44100
	F	18120	26200	44320	..	..	..	..	1180	1180	3480	22300	25780	21600
	T	52490	50170	108660	490	..	490	480	1340	1820	6240	29480	35720	65700
MYSORE	M	3370	320	3690	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1350	1350	3370
	F	1900	420	2320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3730	3730	1900
	T	5270	740	6010	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5080	5080	5270
OTHER STATES	M	260	820	1080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	900	900	260
	F	540	..	540	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1400	1400	340
	T	600	820	1420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2300	2300	600
TOTAL	M	44000	25110	69110	490	..	490	480	160	640	2760	9430	12190	47730
	F	20260	26620	46880	..	..	..	..	1180	1180	3480	27430	30910	23940
	T	64250	51730	116000	490	..	490	480	1340	1820	6240	36860	43100	71570
Total Per- sons.														

TABLE (8): PARTICULARS OF OUT-MIGRANTS.

District.	Number of households from which there is migration.	Number of members migrated		Number of households which have regular remittance from migrants.	Number of households where the remittance forms the major source of income
		Total	For work		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Trivandrum	29540	36120	33200	16240	9040
Quilon	41030	49270	41900	23100	12510
Alleppey	38230	50000	46160	21160	12010
Kottayam	22720	35520	21660	5840	1880
Ernakulam	19860	31780	23780	8340	3880
Trichur	50850	91520	74380	22720	13400
Palghat	61560	110160	87660	35280	15840
Kozhikode	36000	61600	50600	26400	13200
Cannanore	38820	61750	52770	17620	9920
TOTAL:	338610	527720	432110	176710	91490

KERALA

TABLE 9.1 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

KERALA

Occupation (Code)	Sex	Employee	Employer	Own account Workers	Unpaid	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Civil engineers including Overseers (001)	M F	2290 330	...	...	...	2290 330
2 Mechanical Engineer (002)	M F	650 ...	...	...	...	650 ...
3 Electrical Engineer (003)	M F	1170 ...	...	...	...	1170 ...
4 All Other Architects, Engineers, Surveyors etc. (All other undergroup 00)	M F	3610 ...	...	...	...	3610 ...
5 Physical Scientists, Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists, and related Scientists (Group 01302)	M F	720 260	...	550 ...	...	1270 260
6 Physicians and Surgeons, Allopathic (030)	M F	1860 330	...	1880 ...	...	3740 330
7 Other Physicians, Dentists, Surgeons etc. (All other in group 03)	M F	1420 180	900 ...	6680 420	320 180	9320 780
8 Nurses (040)	M F	700 2710	...	700 ...	...	700 2710
9 Other Medical & Health Technicians (All other in group 04)	M F	10000 2600	160 ...	320 ...	...	10480 2600
10 Teacher, University (050)	M F	4240 500	...	...	...	4240 500

TABLE 2.1. COVID

KERALA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11 Teacher, Secondary School(051)		M F	18080 7990	160 ...	... ...	...	18240 7990
12 Teacher, Middle and Primary (052)		M F	54140 40550	... ...	... ...	...	54140 40550
13 Other Teachers(All other in Group 05)		M F	12550 4610	350 ...	900 340	...	13800 4950
14 Other professional, technical; scientific and related workers (All other in division 0)		M F	15530 470	160 ...	3880 150	160 ...	19730 620
15 Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers(All in division 1)		M F	29000 1670	12810 1790	14920 330	1250 180	57980 3970
16 Stenographers (210)		M F	850 990	... ...	... ...	... ...	850 990
17 Unskilled Office workers(240)		M F	41290 1180	... ...	... ...	... ...	41290 1180
18 Other Clerical and related workers (All other in division 2)		M F	92810 10950	... ...	770 ...	... ...	93580 10950
19 Sales workers(All in division 3)		M F	113230 6320	28780 3850	226180 18380	24390 7760	392580 36310
20 Cultivators (Owners)(400)		M F	... ...	155480 24900	366110 42130	58800 17260	580390 84290
21 Cultivators (tenants)(401)		M F	1510 380	17130 3750	51030 9270	20650 6820	90320 20220
22 Plantation labourers(415)		M F	160890 110450	2790 160	3900 340	1840 480	169420 111430

TABLE 2.1 CONTD.

KERALA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
23	Fishermen and Related Workers (Group 43)	M F	41110 5120	3310 ...	18860 5590	940 160	64220 10870
24	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related workers, other(All other in division 4)	M F	1042380 497290	30110 7500	118150 24600	20910 9250	1211550 538640
25	Miners, Quarrymen and Related workers(Division 5)	M F	36830 5560	330 ...	2190 ...	890 ...	40240 5530
26	Boatmen, Barge Crews (610)	M F	6670 ...	150 ...	990 ...	...	7810 ...
27	Motor Vehicle Drivers(641)	M F	27770 ...	190 ...	3270 ...	...	31230 ...
28	(ther workers in transport and communication Occupations(All other in division 6)	M F	68120 4620	2630 180	9810 160	1890 150	82450 5110
29	Cair workers including of Fibre preparer, spinner and weaver (To choose from 700,702, 704, 709)	M F	33300 99120	6290 2510	15760 79290	5870 4570	61220 227490
30	weaver handloom	M F	30960 8190	800 ...	12450 6010	2980 4050	47190 18250
31	Tailors and related workers(710)	M F	18760 1310	860 ...	17330 1970	1010 150	37960 3930
32	Blacksmiths, Hammermiths and forgemen(732)	M F	9950 ...	530 ...	16710 900	2540 1030	29730 1930
33	Moulders and Coremakers (734)	M F	1430 130	...	720 180	...	2150 540
34	Precision instrument makers, watch makers, jewellers and related workers (All in group 74)	M F	11850 150	1590 ...	11800 ...	1490 150	26330 300

TABLE 9.1 CONTD.

KERALA

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35	Fitter, General including fitter, Bench (From 750)	M		3420	...	...	180	3600
		F		...	...	...	...	...
36	Toolmakers including all other tool makers and machine tool setters - (covered under 750)	M		1010	140	320	...	1470
		F		150	...	...	...	150
37	Turner including metal spinner and lathe operator (From 751)	M		950	...	...	...	950
		F		...	...	...	...	...
38	Machinists (From 751)	M		940	...	...	...	940
		F		...	...	...	...	...
39	Other machine tool operators (All other under 751)	M		2940	...	...	...	2940
		F		160	...	...	...	160
40	Fitter - assemblers and mechanics repairmen (To include 752 and 753)	M		9390	...	470	700	10560
		F		190	...	...	...	190
41	Sheet metal and plate workers (754, 757 and 758 will be covered here)	M		1740	...	360	540	2640
		F		...	...	...	...	...
42	Plumbers and Pipe-fitters (755)	M		360	...	...	...	360
		F		...	...	...	...	...
43	Welders (756)	M		1180	...	...	...	1180
		F		...	...	...	...	...
44	Other metal workers (All other in group 75)	M		2370	190	150	...	2710
		F		...	...	...	...	...
45	Electricians and related workers (All in group 76)	M		7550	...	190	...	7740
		F		...	...	...	...	...

TABLE(3.2): EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS.

INDUSTRY		KERALA.				
(1)	Sex	Employee	Employer	Own account worker	Unpaid helper	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Production of rice	Male	279240	81620	151610	49630	662100
	Female	231670	17880	24440	21740	295730
2 Production of casheew	Male	5110	160	140	..	5410
	Female	29830	300	..	..	30130
3. Production of field produce other than those mentioned above	Male	604940	112920	347470	42510	1107840
	Female	249780	19470	57370	14810	341430
4 Plantation Crops (Tea, coffee, rubber etc.)	Male	183120	16440	24090	6220	229870
	Female	111850	920	1950	1210	118910
5 Forestry and logging	Male	21830	400	4510	720	27460
	Female	3280	450	1280	900	5910
6 Fishing	Male	69730	1600	24270	1720	97520
	Female	7110	160	8530	450	15250
7 Quarrying	Male	40310	160	2770	870	44710
	Female	7010	..	..	150	7160
8 Production of rice by milling, dehusking, etc.	Male	4450	1270	820	180	6720
	Female	4320	..	1070	..	5390
9. Manufacture of tobacco and tobacco products	Male	69710	480	8810	1220	80220
	Female	2510	..	130	720	3410
10 Cotton weaving in handlooms	Male	29610	1530	13610	4320	49070
	Female	9340	..	4280	5980	19600

TABLE 9.1 CONTD.....

KERALA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
46	Wood workers(All in group 77)	M F	88200 880	940	10200 360	1640 ...	100980 1240
47	Brick layers and Construction workers (All in group 79)	M F	59820 4300	470 ...	1710 ...	570	62000 4870
48	Compositors, Printers and Related workers (All in group 80)	M F	8510 340	150 ...	520 ...	640 ...	9820 340
49	Potters and Clay workers including tile moulders (All in group 81)	M F	11980 2840	... ...	6860 3390	1880 2310	20720 8540
50	Millers, Pounders(food grains)	M F	3340 5890	180 ...	340 ...	.... ...	3800 5890
51	Other food and beverage workers (All other in group 82)	M F	34600 64110	1680 199	15560 6230	3380 4110	55220 74640
52	Beedi and other tobacco workers (All other in group 84)	M F	77220 3260	... ...	10610 180	2280 900	90110 4340
53	Other Craftsmen and Production Process workers (All other in divisions 7-8)	M F	113030 38510	1880 190	20950 32690	2780 9650	138640 81040
54	Service, Sport and recreation workers (All under division 9)	M F	170030 121190	6200 1290	60800 39170	8070 7530	245100 169180
	Total:	M F	2494220 1056930	277440 46310	1034270 272080	168020 119440	3973960 1494160
	TOTAL PERSONS		3550560	322730	1306350	287460	5463120

KERALA.

TABLE(9.2): CONTINUED

I N D U S T R Y (1)	Sex (2)	Employee (3)	Employer (4)	Own account		T o t a l. (7)
				worker (5)	Unpaid helper (6)	
11 Manufacture of all other cotton textiles	Male Female	19970 15000	320 150	8060 4050	880 5250	29230 24450
12 Manufacture of coir and coir products	Male Female	27730 87660	5280 1280	10290 67090	5370 32480	48670 188510
13 Manufacture of wood and wooden products	Male Female	68910 1760	3720 ..	8880 540	1220 ..	82730 2300
14 Printing and publishing	Male Female	7660 410	1080 ..	320 ..	620 190	9680 600
15 Rubber and rubber products	Male Female	2360 160	320 ..	.. ..	.. ..	2630 160
16 Chemical and chemical products including soap and perfumes	Male Female	6800 370	280 ..	510 180	320 ..	7910 550
17 Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks and tiles	Male Female	15220 5810	610 450	4800 2410	910 1050	21540 9720
18 Manufacture of all other non-metallic mineral products	Male Female	3710 1440	.. ..	1240 350	.. ..	4950 1790
19 Manufacture of machinery (except transport) and in electrical equipment	Male Female	9820 ..	460 ..	1760 ..	700 180	12740 180
20 Manufacture of transport equipment	Male Female	7060 370	.. ..	320 ..	180 ..	7560 370
21 All other manufacturing industries except those mentioned above	Male Female	71610 44040	5120 1250	39920 15070	8920 8060	125550 68440

TABLE (9.2) CONTINUED

KERALA

INDUSTRY		Sex	Employee	Employer	Own account		Total
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	worker	Unpaid helper	
					(5)	(6)	(7)
22	Construction industry	Male Female	91140 71150	2240 ..	4760 180	530 570	98670 7900
23	Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	Male Female	11020 ..	150 ..	550 ..	.. ..	11720 ..
24	Trade and Commerce (except banking and insurance)	Male Female	123480 7090	28500 1130	238350 21200	23340 6350	413670 35770
25	Banking & Insurance	Male Female	8660 300	340 ..	.. ..	.. ..	9000 300
26	Transport by boat, steamer, ferry, ship, etc.	Male Female	13260 ..	150 160	910 ..	.. ..	14320 160
27	All other transport except water transport	Male Female	92650 2400	2400 520	11660 360	1630 ..	108340 3280
28	Public services in administra- tive departments of Union & State Govt.s Quasi Govt. Organi- sations, Municipalities, etc.	Male Female	205950 54840	1130 980	2360 340	220 150	209670 56310
29	Personal services in households, hotels, laundries, hair dress- ing saloons, etc.	Male Female	102220 81650	6170 850	70880 35800	11190 10830	191530 129130
30	All other services under divi- sion 8 excluding those stated above	Male Female	159320 73100	1780 360	36530 9090	2280 2770	200210 85320
31	Activities not elsewhere classi- fied or adequately described	Male Female	35650 13100	810 ..	13410 16320	2320 5580	52190 35000
Total:		Male Female	2494920 1056350	277440 46310	1034270 272080	168020 119440	3973950 1494160
Total persons:			3550560	323750	1206350	287420	5468120

TABLE (10.1): EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION AND HOURS WORKED

KERALA

OCCUPATION (Code)	Sex	No. of employed persons having weekly hours at work													TOTAL
		Persons													
		0	1 - 14	15 - 28	29 - 42	45 - 56	57 & above								
		Persons avail- able for work	Persons avail- able for work	Persons avail- able for work	Persons avail- able for work	Persons avail- able for work	Persons avail- able for work	Persons avail- able for work	Persons avail- able for work	Persons avail- able for work	Persons avail- able for work	Persons avail- able for work	Persons avail- able for work	Persons avail- able for work	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1 Civil Engineer in- cluding Overseers (001)	M	..	..	..	..	..	160	..	650	..	1480	..	..	2290	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	180	..	..	330	
2 Mechanical Engineers (002)	M	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	..	340	..	..	650	
3 Electrical Engineers (003)	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	160	..	700	..	160	1170	
4 All other Architects, Engineers, Surveyors (All other under groups 00)	M	..	..	..	..	180	180	..	540	190	2520	..	..	3610	
5 Physical scientists, M Biologists, Veteri- narians, Agronomists F & related scientists (01 & 02)	M	..	170	..	..	190	..	..	..	..	750	160	..	1270	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	260	..	..	..	..	..	260	
6 Physicians & Surgeons Allied (03)	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1140	..	1270	..	1330	3740	
	F	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	330	
7 Other physicians Dentists, Surgeons (all others in 01)	M	450	..	..	330	540	730	310	800	150	1330	170	3460	8320	
	F	..	..	..	..	130	130	..	..	..	260	..	160	780	
8 Nurses (04)	M	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	..	..	350	700	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	700	..	830	..	1180	2710	
9 Other Medical and Health Technicians (All others in group 04)	M	..	160	..	..	..	..	610	1550	1020	5340	170	1620	10480	
	F	..	..	170	..	..	..	..	130	150	1130	..	970	2600	

TABLE (10.1): Contd.....

KERALA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10 Teacher, University (050)	M	..	..	..	..	490	610	2070	..	910	..	160	4240
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	220	..	140	500
11 Teacher, Secondary School (051)	M	570	..	..	760	2140	2130	7810	..	4140	190	500	18240
	F	370	..	..	180	2380	690	3620	..	750	..	..	7990
12 Teacher, Middle & Primary (052)	M	510	180	160	2820	10520	4700	26900	1040	6420	..	890	54140
	F	410	..	..	1910	6280	6870	19180	380	5370	..	150	40550
13 Other Teachers (All other in group 05)	M	..	750	460	410	1710	2260	3150	170	4020	340	530	13800
	F	150	310	..	190	830	680	1780	..	750	..	260	4950
14 Other professional, technical, scientific and related workers (All others in group 08)	M	1360	1180	320	340	2900	980	3350	1140	4640	..	3520	19730
	F	..	300	..	..	..	..	160	160	..	..	..	620
15 Administrative, Executive & Managerial workers (All in Division 1)	M	1230	340	510	1320	2150	1410	5350	1550	19640	1030	23450	57980
	F	..	..	300	160	750	..	800	190	990	..	780	3970
16 Stenographers (210)	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	850	..	..	850
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	320	190	480	..	..	990
17 Unskilled officer workers (240)	M	750	..	350	800	1090	1420	7160	2150	23610	380	3580	41290
	F	..	..	..	..	..	160	510	..	350	..	160	1180
18 Other clerical & related workers (All other under division-2)	M	2700	..	610	1610	3140	2950	14620	5400	51890	1180	9480	93530
	F	..	..	160	140	150	310	3230	180	6620	..	160	10950
19 Sales workers (All under division 3)	M	8750	6440	2590	14900	13050	24520	33300	14820	79010	10600	184600	392580
	F	810	460	1720	2290	5630	2450	8840	540	5770	320	7480	36310
20 Cultivators (Owners) (400)	M	51940	23920	29140	62000	118440	41520	112010	9860	98930	3810	48820	580390
	F	6920	3940	16090	7850	19450	3800	14550	870	7170	380	3240	84290
21 Cultivators (tenants) (401)	M	6770	1760	3990	6090	10590	7340	15430	1540	22790	170	13850	90320
	F	2510	330	2760	700	2570	1220	3560	430	4340	..	1800	20220

TABLE (10.1):		KERALA												
		Contd.....												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
22	Plantation Labourers (415)	M F	7850 10220	4400 1400	320 320	9330 2150	11400 3060	24230 13080	4690 970	83260 71670	350 1040	8640 570	169420 111430	
23	Fishermen & related workers (Group 43)	M F	1320 ..	4450 3370	490 350	5760 2040	14450 2410	3610 760	10810 670	7600 340	4100 ..	10740 610	64220 10870	
24	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and M related workers, Others (All others in division-4)	M F	53330 99800	52700 21370	22710 17750	161650 69760	237660 87230	146920 66730	65530 19660	210320 85270	14890 5030	125010 31940	1211550 538640	
25	Miners, Quarrymen and related workers (Division 5)	M F	1130 ..	960 ..	.. ..	3730 680	7240 870	6010 1940	2450 180	13430 1380	720 ..	2540 ..	40240 5560	
26	Boatmen, Barge Crews (610)	M F	410 ..	180 ..	.. ..	540 ..	1270 ..	320 ..	1460 ..	1020 ..	.. ..	2610 ..	7810	
27	Motor Vehicle Drivers (641)	M F	2020 ..	490 ..	.. ..	700 ..	2190 ..	1480 ..	1980 ..	8090 ..	1020 ..	12320 ..	31230	
28	Other workers in transport & Communication occupations (All others in Div. 6)	M F	4590 350	4440 180	440 160	9610 1060	11940 350	8650 770	5170 ..	22620 1490	670 ..	10760 750	82450 5110	
29	Cair workers including fibre preparer, spinner & weaver (To choose from 700, 702, 707 & 709)	M F	3020 15610	2920 9520	1020 10210	7300 33310	7950 36770	4750 24650	8030 13540	16270 37380	2040 2120	4430 16540	61220 227490	
30	Woolen, Haddison	M F	2720 1040	520 ..	520 320	1170 2530	5030 1730	4590 2930	3590 1760	13550 2270	860 ..	7090 2320	47190 18250	
31	Tailors & related workers (710)	M F	2400 ..	350 190	160 ..	2360 610	3250 ..	2240 730	1820 ..	9400 970	1980 ..	11330 360	37960 3930	
32	Blacksmiths, Hammer- smiths & forgers (730)	M F	1790 ..	720 ..	470 ..	330 150	6020 ..	2920 730	2540 ..	7110 540	340 ..	6160 510	29730 1930	
33	Woolen & Cotton (704)	M F	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	660 180	350 ..	1140 ..	.. ..	.. ..	2150 540	

TABLE (10.1): Contd.....

KERALA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
34	Precision, instrument makers, watch-makers, Jewellers & related workers (All in group 74)	M 1690 F 150	770	700	2290	1310	2800	1520	1120	6900	520	7260	26880
35	Fitters, General including Fitters, bench (Form 750)	M 600 F	..	..	..	170	..	260	..	2270	..	300	3600
36	Tool makers including all other tool makers and Machine Tool setters under 750	M 280 F ..	..	180	..	..	..	160	..	670 150	..	180 ..	1470 150
37	Turner including metal spinner & lathe operators (Form 751)	M .. F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	950	..	..	950
38	Machinist (Form 751)	M 160 F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	460	..	320	940
39	All other machine tool operators (All others under 751)	M 380 F ..	160	160	..	..	..	380	260	1020 160	..	580 ..	2940 160
40	Fitter-assembler and Mechanic-repairmen (To include 752 & 753)	M 340 F ..	..	..	180	640	530	180	810	5490 190	..	2390 ..	10560 190
41	Sheet metal & plate workers (754, 757 & 758 will be covered here)	M .. F	..	..	360	140	180	180	..	1460	..	320	2640
42	Plumbers & Pipe fitters (755)	M .. F ..	..	..	180	..	..	..	..	130	..	..	360
43	Welders (756)	M .. F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	830	160	190	1180

KERALA

TABLE (10.1): Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
44 Other metal Workers (All other in group 75)	M	..	290	..	..	190	340	340	..	590	140	820	2710
45 Electricians and re- lated workers (All in group 76)	M	160	..	..	..	..	990	1040	540	3550	..	1460	7740
46 Wood worker (All in group 77)	M	6980	3600	310	11120	1370	18710	9430	6550	30790	1250	10870	100980
	F	..	..	..	360	..	..	..	360	520	..	..	1240
47 Bricklayers & Cons- truction workers (All in group 77)	M	3830	1970	520	6010	1470	9570	5510	5600	18550	4220	4700	62000
	F	..	180	180	350	190	440	190	..	2830	..	510	4370
48 Compositors, Print- ers & related workers (All in group 80)	M	..	190	..	530	150	530	330	320	6870	..	900	9820
	F	..	..	..	190	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	340
49 Potters & Clay work- ers including tile moulders (All in group 81)	M	1870	190	540	1570	1280	1930	1810	180	8010	320	2970	20720
	F	220	..	..	870	1340	1450	360	660	2320	..	1330	8540
50 Millers, Pounders (Food grains)	M	..	..	..	180	..	150	..	710	1380	170	1270	3860
	F	1310	530	310	350	800	..	520	..	1350	..	160	5390
51 Other food and beverage workers (All others in group 82)	M	2250	330	330	2050	1340	3500	6200	3730	21030	770	12650	55230
	F	8740	1640	560	4530	2380	7420	7570	11000	29240	..	2000	74640
52 Broom and other tobacco workers (All in group 84)	M	350	880	540	2310	2570	11220	5730	11220	29970	1360	20170	90110
	F	..	..	..	1150	180	600	1030	170	950	..	180	4340

TABLE (10.1): Contd.....

KERALA													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
53 Other Craftsmen and production process workers (All others in division 7-8)	M	3530	6730	2480	14830	5500	13670	14590	8400	35660	710	22460	138640
	F	2520	5550	6360	11850	13430	6130	9730	3630	16030	530	5230	81040
54 Service, sport and recreation workers and domestic servants (All under division 9)	M	9450	5490	5850	9650	10360	14640	16800	8610	70770	3520	89960	245100
	F	7060	4620	5860	5510	12840	9740	18000	4660	29800	1170	69920	169130
T O T A L	MALE	184930	129800	77270	350620	304230	494040	505940	202400	983700	61340	679640	3973960
	FEMALE	148430	53940	63580	151080	159620	174850	207590	60710	319220	10640	144450	1494160
Total persons		333360	183740	140850	501700	463850	668890	713530	263110	1302920	71930	824090	5468120

TABLE (10.2) EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY AND HOURS WORKED

KERALA

Industry	Sex	EMPLOYED PERSONS HAVING HOURS AT WORK														Total
		0		1-14		15-28		29-42		43-56		57 and above				
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
1. Production of Rice	M	47920	23020	19340	74370	69500	91130	76910	25000	157270	9170	68510	662100			
	F	35070	11620	11230	42770	26500	48630	29770	9340	59250	3050	17950	295730			
2. Production of Cashew	M	350	..	190	..	340	330	1330	350	2010	..	510	5410			
	F	5070	190	190	1900	190	4790	2090	3530	11280	..	870	30130			
3. Production of field produce other than those mentioned above	M	40400	54170	29270	144000	142210	199030	185010	51970	149160	9560	101660	1107840			
	F	62910	12300	23550	25730	39250	48780	51230	10530	31160	2640	22340	341430			
4. Plantation crops (Tea, coffee, rubber etc.)	M	10160	3900	3020	14190	14390	17710	30260	4760	114740	2250	14430	222370			
	F	6430	1210	750	2590	6890	2450	14150	2980	72330	780	1850	118910			
5. Forestry and logging	M	850	1410	330	2300	1720	4570	4520	1260	7080	180	3150	27460			
	F	150	..	560	370	1020	700	1540	..	1340	..	300	5910			
6. Fishing	M	8190	5700	620	9230	2060	19200	5670	12430	9210	5040	20050	97220			
	F	500	3370	640	2800	640	2770	2010	320	2450	..	750	10250			
7. Quarrying	M	1030	1110	170	4070	1900	6120	6300	5730	13000	1360	3310	44710			
	F	800	..	..	370	150	530	1940	1200	1230	..	910	7160			
8. Production of rice by falling, detaching etc.	M	..	..	140	190	180	190	820	340	2500	..	1360	6720			
	F	180	530	160	220	1310	310	700	..	1230	..	..	5030			

TABLE (10.2) Contd.....

KERALA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9. Manufacture of tobacco & tobacco production	M	4200	980	540	2590	1170	7530	5950	8480	28940	1440	18400	80220
	F	..	..	180	1150	180	490	1060	170	180	..	..	3410
10. Cotton weaving in handlooms	M	2870	520	530	1310	2350	4830	5220	3530	19560	1030	7260	42070
	F	1060	..	660	580	3320	1630	3900	1470	3700	..	2930	19500
11. Manufacture of All cotton Textiles	M	800	360	350	1340	1140	1480	1560	1980	13820	1000	5400	29230
	F	530	540	470	1500	2100	2230	4980	460	9020	..	2820	24450
12. Manufacture of Coir & Coir products	M	1440	2000	1270	7810	3430	8530	3870	8940	7840	1300	2190	43670
	F	8550	8120	9290	31290	31880	32760	17750	12280	29230	2350	4980	188510
13. Manufacture of Wood & Wooden products	M	4830	3010	470	7590	2220	14700	8960	4750	27920	540	2440	82720
	F	..	..	190	360	320	..	480	260	550	..	140	2300
14. Printing and publishing	M	140	190	..	330	190	560	340	..	7060	..	870	9680
	F	..	..	190	..	..	..	260	..	150	..	..	600
15. Rubber and Rubber production	M	..	..	..	160	160	180	300	..	1430	140	310	2690
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	..	..	160
16. Chemical & chemical products including soap and perfumes.	M	180	..	..	180	..	180	190	1120	5220	..	830	7910
	F	..	180	..	..	..	..	180	190	..	..	..	550
17. Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks & tiles	M	1710	390	540	1320	1110	3130	690	1260	8120	350	2830	21540
	F	540	..	..	840	1320	1530	180	660	3620	..	1020	9720
18. Manufacture of all other non-metallic mineral products	M	..	..	160	190	160	340	770	830	1410	170	920	4950
	F	..	..	160	..	480	..	800	..	..	..	350	1730

TABLE (10.2) Contd.....

KERALA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
19. Manufacture of machinery (except transport) and Electrical equipment.	M	1520	..	130	..	1050	680	880	510	5090	180	2670	12740
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	..	..	..	..	180
20. Manufacture of transport equipment.	M	470	140	..	..	..	560	1090	500	3730	160	910	7560
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	370	..	..	370
21. All other manufacturing industries except those mentioned above.	M	6240	2750	1460	6250	4160	14100	9320	9370	44340	22410	22240	125630
	F	3950	3060	3260	5940	4910	5710	10390	10950	18610	190	2070	68440
22. Construction Industry	M	5100	3140	720	9370	2960	14330	8370	8210	31930	2410	9630	98670
	F	150	340	..	330	770	1090	1310	540	2630	180	500	7900
23. Electricity, Gas, Water & Sanitary services.	M	160	..	..	480	..	850	1270	690	6030	..	2240	11720
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. All trade & commerce (except banking and Insurance)	M	10000	6950	2990	18090	12360	25770	30330	16550	91630	11540	169070	413670
	F	660	640	1740	2810	6120	2730	7410	350	5020	320	7920	35770
25. Banking and Insurance	M	..	..	160	..	140	700	1430	510	5570	..	490	9000
	F	..	140	..	..	..	160	..	..	..	..	..	300
26. Transport by Boat, Steamer, Ferry, Ship etc.	M	520	540	260	960	580	2450	910	1830	2820	150	3300	14320
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	160
27. All other transport except water transport.	M	5030	5720	3310	9900	3420	11030	9710	8230	23530	1080	24160	109340
	F	220	180	..	910	..	190	130	..	1310	..	320	2330

TABLE (10.2) Contd.....

KERALA

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
28. Public Services in administrative departments of Union and State Governments, Quasi-Governments, Organisations, Municipalities.	M 8700	650	1420	5920	11700	11850	50470	7300	90740	2060	18800	209670	
	F 1710	1000	780	1860	6300	7470	17530	1810	14350	340	3160	56310	
29. Personal Services in households, hotels, laundries, hair dressing, saloons etc.	M 6620	3610	4650	5550	7200	9530	14060	7040	35830	3430	93960	191530	
	F 10890	3050	4490	5360	8600	6690	16800	1620	24950	650	46030	129130	
30. All other services under division 8 excluding those stated above.	M 7550	5540	2100	12660	15570	15660	32710	6990	51720	1610	48100	200210	
	F 8100	1760	3070	4270	11910	510	17500	830	12700	140	24530	85320	
31. Activities not elsewhere classified or adequately described.	M 3450	2120	1250	4950	4320	6680	8680	3350	7990	720	8720	52190	
	F 1010	5190	1980	7230	5140	2590	2960	1360	5500	..	2040	35000	
Grand Total	M 184980	129800	77270	250320	304230	494040	505940	202400	933700	61340	679640	3973960	
	F 148480	53940	63580	151080	159620	174850	207530	60710	319220	10640	144450	1494160	
Total Persons		333460	183740	140850	501700	463850	668890	712530	1302920	71980	824090	5468120	

NOTE: A - Persons available for work. B - Others.

TABLE (11): EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES AND SELF EMPLOYED PERSONS

KERALA

Occupation (Code)	Employees and self employed persons having annual earnings of Rupees												
	Less than 300 300 below 600-600 below 1200 1200 below 1800 1800 or more TOTAL												
	Sex	Empl- yee	Self-em- ployee	Empl- yee	Self-em- ployee	Empl- yee	Self-em- ployee	Empl- yee	Self-em- ployee	Empl- yee	Self-em- ployee	Empl- yee	Self-em- ployee
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1. Civil Engineers in- cluding Overseers (001)	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	330	..	1960	..	2290	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	180	..	330	
2. Mechanical Engineer (002)	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	500	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Electrical Engineer (003)	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	480	..	480	..	960	
	F	..	..	..	..	180	..	360	..	..	..	540	
4. All other architects, Engineers, Surveyors (All other under group 00)	M	..	..	..	..	180	..	1810	..	1090	..	3080	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Physical Scientists, Biologists, Veterina- rians, Agronomists & related scientists (All under groups 01 & 02)	M	..	..	310	..	190	..	340	..	820	..	1660	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Physicians and Surgeons & Pharmacists (030)	M	190	..	..	..	..	180	..	..	1210	370	1950	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	..	230	
7. Other Divisions, Professors, Scientists etc. (All other in group 03)	M	190	330	150	190	830	3290	420	1650	990	1270	9310	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	260	..	..	..	160	420	
TOTAL	M	380	330	460	190	1200	3470	5790	1650	7050	1310	19750	
	F	..	..	..	..	180	260	510	..	460	160	1370	

TABLE (11) CONTD...2

KERALA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8. Nurse (040)	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	350	..	190	..	540
	F	..	..	..	..	570	..	1660	..	650	..	2880
9. Other Medical and Health technicians (All others in group 04)	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	170	..	530	170	3570	170	4110	310	1580	190	10430
						1160	..	640	..	160	..	2130
10. Teacher, University (050)	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	360	180	3780	..	4320
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	..	720	..	900
11. Teacher, Secondary School (051)	M	..	..	370	..	..	..	7640	190	7790	..	15990
	F	..	..	..	..	190	..	4190	..	3140	160	7680
12. Teacher, Middle and Primary (052)	M	560	..	1570	..	4300	..	41670	..	6790	..	54890
	F	..	..	930	..	4110	..	26440	..	4660	160	36300
13. Other Teachers (All other in group 05)	M	1130	180	5320	..	1450	190	3630	..	900	160	12950
	F	460	150	750	190	1670	190	1260	..	..	..	4670
14. Other professional, technical, scientific and related workers (All other in Division 0)	M	2370	320	3670	510	4650	1560	5830	450	2160	570	22090
	F	..	190	190	..	860	..	420	..	190	..	1850
TOTAL	M	4060	500	11460	680	13970	1920	63590	1130	22990	920	121220
	F	630	340	1870	190	8560	190	34790	..	9520	320	56410

Contd.....

TABLE (11.) Contd.

KERALA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15. Administrative, Executive & Managerial workers (All in Div.1)	M	640	1080	340	3200	4420	3720	8640	2700	15400	6700	46840
	F	..	..	..	..	..	520	520	350	420	160	1770
16. Stenographers (210)	M	..	..	..	..	170	..	160	..	500	..	830
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	800	..	190	..	990
17. Unskilled Office workers (240)	M	900	..	4290	..	27870	160	5530	..	1020	..	39770
	F	..	..	190	..	320	..	530	..	..	..	1040
18. Other clerical and related workers (All under Division 2)	M	1160	..	5760	530	18450	..	41760	170	20870	340	89040
	F	460	..	520	180	2400	170	5290	..	1240	..	10260
19. Sales workers (All under division 3)	M	12500	13920	35040	46670	41100	79520	14640	34480	3170	32650	313690
	F	1030	4290	2610	7250	1100	2010	300	1010	..	..	19600
20. Cultivators (owners) (400)	M	550	8680	340	11980	300	14680	..	7590	400	2200	46720
	F	150	860	190	1630	..	1140	..	910	..	220	5100
21. Cultivators (Tenants) (401)	M	150	2220	1020	4780	190	180	..	930	..	1040	10520
	F	..	360	360	260	..	..	..	..	..	260	1240
TOTAL	M	15900	25900	46790	67160	92500	98260	70730	45870	41360	42930	547400
	F	1640	5510	3870	9320	3820	3840	7240	2270	1850	640	40000

Contd.....

TABLE (11) Contd.

KERALA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
22. Plantation Labour- ers (415)	M F	10510 11530	.. 190	56660 73790	1080 ..	77900 15400	190 ..	1450 320	900	1550	.. ..	150240 101230
23. Fishermen and rela- ted workers (Group 43)	M F	13910 3450	3260 1580	20580 1040	5390 950	9480 ..	4750 510	2060 ..	1230	150	190 ..	61000 7530
24. Farmers, Fishermen, hunters & related workers, others (All other in Div.4)	M F	203040 278330	3920 4520	427290 178090	16750 5060	257130 17790	8940 1470	10460 180	2440	2510 140	350 150	932830 485730
25. Miners, Quarrymen and related workers (Division 5)	M F	3190 340	330 ..	8520 2980	350 ..	16070 1170	1570 ..	3400 ..	.. ..	520 ..	.. ..	33950 4490
26. Boatmen, Bargecrews (610)	M F	510 ..	.. ..	910 ..	470 ..	2520 320	.. ..	320 160	.. ..	570 160	520 ..	5820 640
27. Motor vehicle drivers (641)	M F	190 ..	.. ..	1450 ..	1110 ..	12090 ..	510 ..	8300 ..	850	1800	190 ..	26490 ..
28. Other workers in trans- port and communication occupations (All others in Division 5)	M F	9580 750	190 ..	20530 1490	3280 600	21210 310	5570 180	4420 ..	540	3210 1010	610 ..	73140 4340
TOTAL	M F	240930 294400	7700 6290	535940 257990	28430 6170	396400 34830	21530 2160	34410 660	5960	10310 1310	1860 150	1283470 603960

TABLE (II) Contd.....

KERALA														
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
23. Join workers including fibre preparer, spinner & weaver (15 classes from 700, 702, 707 & 708)	M	10300	1090	14290	3920	16020	2110	3430	170	930	370	53230		
	F	66900	14370	15100	2360	2160	540	530	160	190	..	102310		
30. Weaver andloom	M	3050	..	13150	2800	10690	2050	600	660	720	1580	35300		
	F	2650	150	3530	1900	590	170	..	..	..	..	8990		
31. Tailors and related workers (710)	M	3020	1830	6960	6020	5110	7030	..	1130	..	690	31890		
	F	500	330	510	660	350	130	..	..	..	150	2740		
32. Blacksmiths, hammer smiths & forgesmen (733)	M	1240	2090	3940	5350	3000	3830	1150	490	130	190	21440		
	F	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150		
33. Moulders and ceramakers (734)	M	160	..	530	130	160	540	..	..	..	..	1620		
	F	..	180	..	..	130	..	..	..	..	..	360		
34. Precision instrument makers, watch-makers, Jewellers & related workers (All in group 74)	M	1230	860	3850	4340	3800	4070	150	660	520	660	20240		
	F	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300		
35. Fitters, general including fitters, bench, (Form 750)	M	870	1040	420	2340	2010	520	710	..	420	..	8330		
	F	520	260	520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1300		
TOTAL		M	20470	6960	42290	24950	40790	19800	6230	3130	2990	3490	172100	
	F	70500	15600	20110	5420	3120	800	690	160	190	160	160	116310	

TABLE (11): Continued

KERALA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
36. Tool makers including all other tool makers & machine tool setters covered under 750	M F	.. ..	120 ..	340 ..	300 ..	340 150	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1160 150
37. Turner including Metal spinner and lathe operator (From 751)	M F	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	790 ..	.. ..	340 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1130
38. Machinist (Form 751)	M F	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	480 ..	.. ..	170 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	650
39. All other machine tool operators (All other under 751)	M F	.. ..	.. ..	530 ..	.. ..	340 ..	.. ..	800 160	190 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1910 160
40. Fitter-assemblers, machinics, repairmen (to include 752 & 753)	M F	440 ..	.. ..	2600 190	140 ..	2190 ..	280 ..	1630 ..	.. ..	590 ..	170 ..	8100 190
41. Sheet metal and plate workers (754, 757 and 758 will be covered here)	M F	.. ..	.. ..	540 ..	320 ..	340 ..	.. ..	.. ..	180 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1330
42. Plumbers and pipe fitters	M F	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
TOTAL	M F	440 ..	180 ..	4060 190	760 ..	4430 150	280 ..	3000 160	370 ..	590 ..	170 ..	14330 500

TABLE (II): Contd.....

KERALA

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
43. Welders(756)		M	..	..	350	..	660	..	..	..	..	..	1010
		F											
44. Other Metal workers (All other in group 75)		M	350	..	160	..	1290	..	170	340	180	..	2490
		F											
45. Electricians and re- lated workers (All in group 76)		M	180	..	490	330	3520	..	1430	..	760	..	6710
		F	..	..	160	..	..	..	160	..	180	..	500
46. Wood workers (All in group 77)		M	6690	..	23310	1590	40670	1760	11130	2140	1750	..	89040
		F	..	..	180	330	..	..	360	..	..	..	870
47. Brick layers and con- struction workers (All in group 79)		M	5250	..	15000	2140	22490	490	5480	..	680	160	51690
		F	1960	160	1490	..	510	..	..	..	..	..	4120
48. Compositors, Printers & related workers (All in group 80)		M	350	..	2240	..	3840	..	1110	..	410	330	8230
		F	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	150
49. Potters, clay workers including tile makers (All in group 81)		M	1240	1090	2560	2860	4620	1000	..	530	..	190	14030
		F	1220	180	980	880	560	150	..	..	..	..	3970
TOTAL		M	14060	1090	44110	6920	77020	3250	19320	3010	3730	680	173300
		F	3130	340	2810	1210	1220	150	520	..	180	..	9610

Contd.....

TABLE (II):

KERALA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
50. Millers, Pounders (food grains)	M F	130 3430	.. ;;	1370 2420	130 ..	830 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2610 5900
51. Other food & beverage workers (All others in group (32))	M F	4790 25820	2020 690	9920 27550	5430 1580	16460 3350	4190 920	530 ..	820 300	.. ..	2130 ..	46340 60210
52. Beedi & other tobacco workers (All in group 34)	M F	9750 500	370 150	48020 1690	4220 180	28020 340	4860 ..	1220 ..	180 ..	.. ..	.. ..	91640 2360
53. Other craftsmen & produ- ction process workers (all other in Divisions 7-8)	M F	17640 12710	3510 22500	43870 14860	2790 6280	40210 5120	2410 150	8100 160	380 ..	1070 700	410 ..	120390 62500
54. Service, Sport & recre- ation, workers & domestic servants (All under Division 9)	M F	28590 37580	6330 13120	59780 50090	13560 7640	51160 19950	16200 1350	13730 260	2240 190	5390 190	1220 1020	193250 131390
55. Occupation not reported	M F	180	..	..	..	260	..	..	180	..	..	620
TOTAL	M F	61130 80030	12230 36460	157960 56320	26230 15630	136930 28760	27660 2420	23630 420	3800 490	6460 890	3760 1020	459250 262600
GRAND TOTAL	Male Female	357370 450510	54390 64540	844070 333470	155320 37990	765410 80640	176170 9910	224290 44990	64920 2920	95530 14400	55450 2450	2791420 1091320
Total persons		807380	119430	1227540	193310	844050	136030	269230	67240	109930	57930	3693240

TABLE (12): EMPLOYED PERSONS WHETHER REGISTERED OR NOT BY THEIR GENERAL
EDUCATIONAL STANDARD.

YE:AJA

Whether registered or not	Sex	Number of employed persons whose education is							TOTAL
		below middle	below middle	middle	metric	graduates	post graduate		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Registered with employ-	M	10100	5220	4760	330	190	20600		
ment Exchange	F	2200	1430	1310	190	..	5130		
	M	3337720	344730	225360	36930	8590	3953360		
Not registered	F	1363160	41330	52740	10700	1050	1433930		
	M	3347320	349930	230120	37260	8730	3973960		
	F	1365360	42810	54050	10890	1050	1494160		
TOTAL									
Total persons		4733130	392790	284170	48150	9830	5438120		

TABLE (12): UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION LOOKED FOR

KERALA

Occupation looked for (Code)	Sex	Unemployed Persons			
		Seeking work For the first time	Not for work the first time	Not seeking work	Regis- tered with Employ- ment Exchange
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Civil Engineer including Overseers (001)	M F	.. ..	150 ..	.. ..	150 ..
2. Mechanical Engineer (002)	M F	160 ..	330 ..	.. ..	490 ..
3. Electrical Engineer (003)	M F	310 ..	.. ..	.. ..	150 ..
4. All other Architects, Engineers, Surveyors (All other under group 00)	M F	520 160	690 ..	320 ..	840 160
5. Physical Scientists, biologists, veterinarians, agronomists and related scientists (Group 01 & 02)	M F	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
6. Physicians and Surgeons, allopathic (030)	M F	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
7. Other physicians, Dentists Surgeons etc. (All other in group 03)	M F	190 ..	260 ..	.. ..	190 ..
8. Nurse (040)	M F	.. 2240	.. 170	.. 4630	.. 750
9. Other medical and Health Technicians (All other under group 04)	M F	.. 4070	300 860	500 5970	140 3010
10. Teacher, University (050)	M F	160 720	.. 280	.. 420	160 1000
11. Teacher, Secondary School (051)	M F	600 1510	1300 600	320 540	1900 1730
12. Teacher, Primary and middle (052)	M F	2840 4280	1770 2170	730 3680	2560 4930
13. Other teachers (All other in group 05)	M F	180 1420	530 1200	.. 1170	530 1910
14. Other professional, technical, scientific & related workers (All other in Division 0)	M F	820 220	400 160	1590 630	520 330

F. III (13) Contd.....

KERALA

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
15. Administrative, executive and managerial workers (All in division 1)	M F	1400 ..	550 ..	530 ..	600 ..
16. Stenographers (210)	M F	1710 1500	340 1440	930 880	1360 2760
17. Unskilled office workers (240)	M F	20580 3120	12140 2510	37710 13600	14630 2210
18. Other clerical and related workers (All other under division 2)	M F	30670 19760	14270 7710	17370 17130	33120 18700
19. Sales workers (All under Division 3)	M F	2570 ..	1380 ..	5630 130	650 ..
20. Cultivators (Owners) (400)	M F	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
21. Cultivators (Tenants) (401)	M F	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
22. Plantation labourers (415)	M F	.. ..	1110 350	2910 1960	.. 160
23. Fishermen and related workers (group 43)	M F	.. ..	150 1540	1700 2940	.. ..
24. Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, loggers and related workers others (All other in division 4)	M F	5080 2650	10440 18780	35200 50010	510 ..
25. Miners, Quarrymen and related workers (Division-5)	M F	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
26. Boatmen barge crews (610)	M F	.. ..	310 ..	380 ..	.. ..
27. Motor vehicle drivers (641)	M F	2140 ..	2060 ..	2080 ..	1290 ..
28. Other workers in transport and communication occupations (All others in Division - 6)	M F	720 190	1540 ..	1420 150	750 190
29. Coir workers including fibre preparer, spinner and weaver (to choose from 700, 702 & 702)	M F	1250 2030	1480 2060	1930 12330	.. ..
30. Weaver, Handloom	M F	.. ..	.. ..	1870 720	.. ..
31. Tailors and related workers (710)	M F	760 190	380 ..	1530 1240	.. 190
32. Blacksmiths, Hammersmith and Forgemen	M F	.. ..	180 ..	320 ..	180 ..
33. Moulders and Coremakers (734)	M F	330 ..	130 ..	.. ..	450 ..

		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
34. Precision instrument makers, watch makers, jewellers and related workers (All in group 74)	M F					
35. Fitter, general including fitter bench (from 750)	M F	420 ..	720 ..	860 ..	190 ..	
36. Tool makers including all other tool makers and machine tool setters covered under 750	M F	190 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
37. Turner including metal spi- ner & lathe operator ((from 751)	M F	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
38. Machinist (from 751)	M F	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
39. All other machine tool opera- tors (All other under 751)	M F	.. ..	.. ..	320 ..	.. ..	
40. Fitter-assemblers Mechanics turners (to include 752&753)	M F	510 ..	150 ..	1520 ..	320 ..	
41. Sheet metal and plate workers (754, 757 & 758 will be covered here)	M F	180 ..	140 ..	.. ..	320 ..	
42. Plumbers & Pipe-fitters (755)	M F	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
43. Welders (756)	M F	.. ..	530 ..	720 ..	150 ..	
44. Other Metal workers (All others in group 75)	M	720	460	160	690	
45. Electricians & related wor- kers (All in group 76)	M F	350 ..	1460 ..	780 ..	1420 ..	
47. Wood workers (All in group 77)	M F	1340 ..	1330 ..	2560 ..	.. ..	
47. Brick layers & construction workers (All in group 79)	M F	520 ..	670 ..	1590 ..	.. ..	
48. Compositors, Printers and related workers (All in group 80)	M F	660 ..	290 160	800 160	.. ..	
49. Potters, Clay workers in- cluding tile moulders (all in group 81)	M F	180 ..	180 ..	1010 180	360 ..	
50. Millers, Pounders (Food- grains)	M F	.. ..	.. ..	180 ..	.. ..	
51. Other food & beverage wor- kers (All in group 82)	M F	190 2470	540 2690	750 4750	.. ..	
52. Beedi & Other tobacco workers (All in group 84)	M F	700 ..	340 ..	910 ..	.. ..	
53. Other craftsmen & Production process workers (All other in Division 7-8)	M F	5220 1920	2700 550	11990 6730	1180 190	
54. Service, Sport and recreation workers and domestic servants (all under division 9)	M F	4420 2340	2290 2280	11660 16120	3540 2360	
Total	M F	89100 50790	64310 45510	150830 146350	71110 41440	
Total Persons		139890	109820	297180	112550	

TABIE (14): UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARD
KERALA

General edu- cation	Period since looking for work (years)	Sex	TECHNICAL EDUCATION														Others TOTAL
			Degree Holders						Diploma holders								
			Agri- culture	Engi- neering	Techno- logy	Medi- cine	Other subjects	Other cine subjects	Engi- neering	Techno- logy	Medi- cine	Other cine subjects	Others				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
Below middle	0-1	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102110	102110			
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100000	100000			
	1 or More	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60570	60570			
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45920	45920			
Middle below Matric	0-1	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	25790	26290			
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	410	13180	13590			
	1 or more	M	..	..	..	..	..	260	..	..	..	330	32290	32880			
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20210	20210			
Matric	0-1	M	320	190	..	..	..	..	1500	740	..	3960	27530	34240			
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	320	..	4810	19170	24300			
	1 or More	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	1880	150	..	3100	38250	43380			
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	..	..	4510	31510	36180			
Graduate	0-1	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	2650	2810			
		F	..	..	..	..	..	330	..	..	..	320	140	790			
	1 or More	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1800	1800			
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	320	780	1100			
Post-Graduate	0-1	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	160			
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	560	560			
	1 or More	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
TOTAL	TOTAL	M	320	190	..	..	..	..	3640	890	..	8050	291150	304240			
		F	..	..	..	..	..	330	100	320	..	10370	231410	242650			
TOTAL PERSONS	TOTAL PERSONS	M	320	190	..	..	..	..	3800	1210	..	18420	502020	546890			
		F	..	..	..	..	..	330	..	..	..	..	..	..			

TABLE (15): UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY SKILL AND PERIOD SINCE LOOKING FOR WORK

KERALA

Education	Period since looking for work (Years)	Sex	Persons with skill (code as										
			typist, fisher- steno- man grapher	weaver	tailor	cobbi- ler	car- penter	mason	black- smith	gold- smith, silver- smith	elect- rician	motor vehicle driver	
			(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	2	3											
below middle	0-1	M	..	1560	1640	1050	..	1940	2220	..	..	2750	
		F	..	..	330	330	..	..	..	..	..	..	
middle be- low	1 or more	M	..	..	460	160	..	720	340	180	..	1630	
		F	..	..	160	330	..	..	..	..	..	..	
above	0-1	M	500	..	190	670	..	..	140	..	..	950	
		F	360	..	160	520	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Matric & above	1 or more	M	220	180	150	150	..	160	..	190	..	470	19
		F	..	..	160	780	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	0-1	M	2190	140	310	150	..	..	..	..	..	620	..
		F	2130	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 or more	M	5070	..	..	..	..	370	..	..	..	320	..
		F	4330	..	..	840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	0-1	M	2690	1700	2140	1870	..	1940	2300	..	..	3700	..
		F	2520	140	490	850	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 or more	M	5290	180	610	310	..	1250	340	370	..	2420	..
		F	4350	..	320	1950	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total persons			14930	2020	3560	4980	..	3190	2700	370	..	1530	6120

TABLE (15): Contd.....

KERALA

Education	Period since looking for work (years)	Sex	Persons with skill (code) as													Others
			nurse, wife (12)	beedi maker (13)	barber (14)	moulder (15)	machine man (16)	welder (17)	fitter (18)	boat man (19)	washer man (20)	(21)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
below middle	0-1	M	..	740	..	..	..	720	590	..	160	2110				
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1960				
	1 or more	M	..	190	..	..	140	660	530	150	190	1060				
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	680				
middle bc- low	0-1	M	..	..	..	..	..	350	990	..	..	460				
		F	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160				
	1 or more	M	..	190	..	..	..	350	130	..	..	330				
		F	340	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190				
Matric & above	0-1	M	..	..	..	..	190	150	..	..	..	810				
		F	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160				
	1 or more	M	..	..	..	150	190	190	..	..	..	160				
		F	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	350				
TOTAL	0-1	M	..	740	..	..	190	1220	1330	..	160	3380				
		F	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2280				
	1 or more	M	..	380	..	150	330	1200	710	150	190	1550				
		F	530	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1220				
Total persons			850	1120	..	150	520	2420	2290	150	350	8420				

TABLE (16): EMPLOYMENT SEEKER'S ATTITUDE TO MOBILITY AND THEIR EDUCATIONAL STANDARD

KERALA

(Willing to go for work outside the State)

General Education		Sex	TECHNICAL EDUCATION												TOTAL
			Diploma/Certificate holders in												
			Degree holders in		Techno-logy										
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
			Agri- culture	Engi- neering	Techno-logy	Medi- cine	Other subjects	Engi- neering	Techno-logy	Medi- cine	Other subjects				
1	2														
		M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70170	70170		
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8780	8780		
		M	..	..	..	..	..	260	180	..	320	32270	33030		
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	410	9350	9750		
		M	160	190	..	..	..	2350	..	..	3830	44740	51270		
		F	..	..	..	..	..	160	160	..	3700	16810	20830		
		M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	2670	2830		
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	440	440		
		M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	400		
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
		M	160	190	..	..	..	2610	180	..	4310	149250	157300		
		F	..	..	..	..	..	160	160	..	4110	35700	40210		
		M	160	190	..	..	..	2770	340	..	8420	185530	197510		
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
		TOTAL	160	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
		TOTAL PERSONS	160	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

TABLE (16) Contd.
KERALA
(Willing to go for work any where inside the State)

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Below Middle	M F	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	160 ..	50070 36660	50230 36660
Middle below Matric	M F	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 160	16790 15790	16790 15950
Matric	M F	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	190 ..	360 ..	.. ..	1530 3400	13800 26730	15880 30130
Graduate	M F	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 350	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 320	1750 640	1750 1290
Post Graduate	M F	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
TOTAL	M F	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 330	190 ..	360 ..	.. ..	1690 3880	82410 79820	84650 84030
TOTAL PERSONS		..	..	..	..	330	190	360	..	5570	162230	168680

Contd.....

KERALA

TABLE (16) Contd.

(Willing to go anywhere in India at own expense)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Below Middle	M F	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	220	..	17850 2150	17830 2350
Middle below Matric	M F	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	260 ..	.. ..	.. ..	160 410	16270 5380	16690 5790
Matric	M F	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1440 ..	670 ..	.. ..	2140 2520	33900 9680	38150 12200
Graduate	M F	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2300 280	2300 280
Post Graduate	M F	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	160 260	160 260
TOTAL	M F	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1700 ..	670 ..	.. 220	2300 2930	70460 15750	75150 18380
TOTAL PERSONS		..	..	..	..	..	1700	670	220	5250	86190	94010

TABLE(17) EMPLOYMENT SEEKERS ATTITUDE TO MOBILITY AND THEIR SKILL AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARD

KERALA

Skill	Sex	Persons willing to go for work outside State				Persons willing to go for work anywhere inside State.				Persons willing to go for inter view anywhere in India at own expense.			
		below middle	below matric	below matric & above	6	7	8	9	10	11	below middle	below matric	matric & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
typist	M	..	620	5530	..	180	1270	..	440	2760			
stenographer	F	..	220	3930	..	..	2160	..	400	2020			
fisher-men.	M	180	..	..	690	180	..	..	..	360			
	F												
weaver.	M	840	340	150	380	..	..	220	340	150			
	F	160	..	..	180	160	..	..	..	..			
tailor	M	380	790	..	..	..	150	..	160	..			
	F	..	880	490	..	560	160	..	340	190			
cobler	M												
	F												
carpenter.	M	1030	160	370	580	..	..	420	..	190			
	F												
mason	M	730	160	..	750	..	..	190	..	..			
	F												
blacksmith	M	..	190	..	180	..	..	..	..	..			
	F												
goldsmith.	M												
silver-smith.	F												
electrician	M	180	220	480	..	..	..	180	..	150			
	F												

TABLE (17) (Contd.....)

KERALA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Motor Vehi- cle Driver	M F	2150	920	140	590	780	..	830	140	320
nurse, Mid- wife	M F	..	150	190	..	190	..	..	..	190
beedi maker	M F	350	..	..	370	..	..	..	..	..
barber	M F									
moulder	M F									
machineman	M F	..	140	..	..	..	380	..	..	..
welder	M F	530	650	290	190	..	..	..	420	190
fitter	M F	980	870	..	..	140	..	..	710	..
boatman	M F	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
washerman	M F	160	160	..	..	..	..	190	..	..
others	M F	620 160	690 190	190 ..	990 330	.. ..	.. 150	150 ..	.. 350	190 ..

TABLE (18): PERSONS OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE

KERALA

CATEGORY	Sex	Age-Group										TOTAL
		Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-59	60 & above			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Students	M	1922570	487030	79700	5620	360	..	360	..	2495640		
	F	1745060	347010	34610	3490	680	..	..	..	2130850		
Rent receivers	M	1970	500	..	1140	1080	1670	4220	3040	13620		
	F	2450	1350	440	860	180	810	4680	2010	12780		
Pensioners and not saving olders	M	160	1440	1080	890	360	1090	8090	9120	22230		
	F	..	440	260	310	180	..	1890	3440	6520		
House workers	M	7300	18930	3610	1880	1840	1530	5770	1820	42680		
	F	100020	410230	453410	433900	375610	373180	854890	84440	3085680		
Hiring on dues and remittance	M	810	1680	510	1120	660	790	7920	3560	17050		
	F	450	5410	4660	4800	4980	4940	14980	7140	47360		
Infirm or disabled	M	6900	22430	12940	14520	12820	10850	55950	8510	144930		
	F	6160	9890	8620	7570	7220	9050	47380	5590	101480		
Too young (upto 15)	M	1830380	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1839880		
	F	1805210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1805210		
Too old (60 and above)	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	309680	309680		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	444730	444730		
Others	M	12380	52140	19130	9250	7970	6860	32530	1590	141850		
	F	15350	39550	15820	7720	3830	4260	15800	1510	103900		
TOTAL	M	3791970	584150	116370	34430	25090	22800	114840	337320	5027560		
	F	3674700	813680	517320	458650	392710	392240	939620	548430	7732510		
TOTAL PERSONS		7466670	1396830	634730	493070	417330	415040	1054460	886100	12766070		

SECTION - 2RURAL AND URBAN TABLESRURAL

- Table (1) : Age, sex, marital status
and activity status
- (2) : Age, sex and general edu-
cation.

URBAN

- Table (1) : Age, sex, marital status
and activity status
- (2) : Age, sex and general edu-
cation.

TABLE (1): AGE, SEX, MARITAL STATUS AND ACTIVITY STATUS

KERALA (RURAL)

Activity Status	Marital Status	Sex	Age group in years										Total	
			Below 15	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1	2	3												
Employed Persons	Currently married	M	..	2840	89950	275990	377490	428200	1099700	196970	2481140			
		F	1400	23270	95750	132120	134920	135110	233660	13890	770610			
	Others	M	46270	285330	347890	206050	78770	30340	74490	35210	1114350			
		F	45430	151950	86340	50830	40620	42970	131750	42320	592900			
	Total	M	46270	288170	447840	482040	456260	1174190	232180	3595490				
		F	46880	175220	182090	182950	175540	178080	365410	56210	1362380			
Unemployed Persons Seeking work	Currently married	M	..	600	3230	4940	5340	3060	7860	190	25220			
		F	..	3790	12150	5820	3850	3210	5070	..	33890			
	Others	M	..	42010	48280	12570	2270	410	1130	..	106660			
		F	..	25950	19440	2660	1180	610	1810	..	51650			
	Total	M	..	42610	51510	17510	7610	3470	8980	190	131830			
		F	..	29740	31590	8490	5030	3820	6880	..	85540			

TABLE (1) Contd.....

KERALA (RURAL)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Unemployed Persons not seeking but available for work.	Currently married	M	..	300	3240	6490	6560	6590	14540	190	37910
		F	..	6820	12180	10390	8430	7700	11160	..	56680
	Others	M	..	48300	27250	9730	2250	1380	2500	..	91410
		F	..	36220	17710	3090	1770	2540	6830	190	68350
	Total	M	..	48600	30490	16220	8810	7970	17040	190	129320
		F	..	43040	29890	13480	10200	10240	17990	190	125030
Not in Labour Force	Currently married	M	170	1160	6300	10230	12120	15540	79940	217770	343230
		F	3640	139820	342210	368550	315360	310300	612730	151030	2243640
	Others	M	3445830	517090	96420	19850	10500	5800	21730	81390	4198610
		F	3330240	594100	133040	51310	36790	38720	235230	328070	4757500
	Total	M	3446000	518250	102720	30080	22620	21340	101670	299160	4541840
		F	3332880	733920	475250	419860	352150	349020	847960	489100	7001140
Grand Total	M	3492270	897630	632560	545850	495300	501320	1301880	531720	8398530	
	F	3380760	981920	715820	624770	542920	541160	1238240	545500	8574090	

TABLE (2): AGE, SEX AND GENERAL EDUCATION:

KERALA (RURAL)											
(1) Employed persons in the age group (in years)											
EDUCATIONAL STANDARD	Sex	Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-59	60 & above	TOTAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Illiterate	M	15650	57660	68960	72050	83310	100380	334110	93500	830620	
	F	17480	61610	74160	88650	99880	101750	229120	41650	714300	
Literate below middle	M	30130	200130	285580	303750	280880	315450	708050	125020	2249040	
	F	28870	106520	88750	71440	59720	67750	123390	14010	560450	
middle below matric	M	490	27450	62410	50520	38210	30560	86630	8020	304290	
	F	530	6290	6630	5480	4930	2710	8680	190	35440	
matric	M	..	2710	28050	43220	39810	18360	41480	4940	183570	
	F	..	300	11540	13950	9980	5030	4030	360	45690	
graduate	M	..	170	1970	5880	7240	2990	3440	700	22390	
	F	..	..	1010	3240	1350	520	190	..	6310	
post graduate	M	..	..	1190	1300	1810	800	480	..	5580	
	F	..	..	..	190	..	..	..	..	190	
TOTAL	M	46270	288170	448160	481720	456260	468540	1174190	232180	3595490	
	F	46830	175220	182090	182950	175860	177760	365410	56210	1362380	
Total persons		93150	463390	630250	664670	632120	646300	1539600	288390	4957870	

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TABLE (2) CONTINUED

KERALA (RURAL)

EDUCATIONAL STANDARD	Sex	2. Unemployed persons seeking work in the age group (in years)										TOTAL
		Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 & above	TOTAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Illiterate	M	..	2710	1950	1850	1430	760	2580	..	11280		
	F	..	3040	2660	1440	1810	2380	4830	..	16160		
Literate below middle	M	..	13360	8940	5080	3640	2290	5380	..	38690		
	F	..	10100	6080	2500	2290	1250	1790	..	24010		
Middle below matric	M	..	9480	10460	3910	1040	260	1030	..	26130		
	F	..	3880	3440	860	440	190	260	..	9070		
Matric	M	..	17030	29080	5520	1500	..	180	..	53340		
	F	..	12720	18560	3360	490	..	..	..	35130		
Graduate	M	..	..	1080	990	..	160	..	..	2230		
	F	..	..	850	320	..	..	..	..	1170		
Post Graduate	M	..	..	..	160	..	..	..	..	160		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
TOTAL	M	..	42610	51510	17510	7610	3470	9170	..	131380		
	F	..	29740	31590	8480	5030	3820	6880	..	85540		
Total persons		..	72350	83100	25990	12640	7290	16050	..	217420		

TABLE (2): CONTD.....

KERALA (RURAL)

EDUCATIONAL STANDARD	Sex	(3) Unemployed persons not seeking but available for work in the age group (in years)									
		Up to 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50 & above	TOTAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Illiterate	M	..	4220	2030	2050	1720	2620	5640	..	18280	
	F	..	3180	5720	6240	4190	6240	14910	..	45480	
Literate below middle	M	..	28420	14890	7390	5030	5150	10190	..	71070	
	F	..	19390	10820	4830	3430	3850	2950	..	45770	
Middle below matric	M	..	10410	7350	2900	1540	340	1210	..	23410	
	F	..	8780	6140	1320	1500	150	160	..	18050	
Matric	M	..	5170	5700	3530	520	160	..	..	15080	
	F	..	6330	7070	1090	820	..	..	..	15310	
Graduate	M	..	380	520	350	..	..	190	..	1440	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	..	160	
Post graduate	M	..	..	..	..	260	..	..	..	260	
T O T A L	M	..	43600	30490	16220	9310	7330	17230	..	129220	
	F	..	43130	29750	13480	10200	10240	18180	..	125030	
Total persons			91730	60240	29700	19010	18210	35410	..	254310	

TABLE (2): CONTD.

EDUCATIONAL STANDARD		Sex	(4) Persons not in the labour force in the age group (in years)										
I			Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50 & above	TOTAL		
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Illiterate	M	1545790		20370	7920	5560	5270	4480	36000	141380	1766770		
	F	1544450		120150	117440	135460	127630	127590	454210	359340	2986770		
Literate	M	1567770		166530	13230	13800	10800	13150	42990	121800	1960070		
	F	1648810		326850	259080	238430	203020	203930	372260	123890	3376270		
Middle below Metric	M	305520		230910	33190	4260	3460	990	16850	30630	625810		
	F	137530		229010	63630	35570	17540	14860	18830	3910	520830		
Metric	M	26920		90370	31720	5480	2000	1960	5450	4480	163440		
	F	3090		56240	32050	9270	3770	2640	2290	1460	112110		
Graduate	M	..		10070	6020	980	1020	760	380	870	20170		
	F	..		1070	3050	430	190	..	370	..	5110		
Post graduate	M	..		..	580	..	..	..	..	..	580		
	F	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
T O T A L	M	3443000		518250	102720	30080	22620	21240	101670	299160	4541240		
	F	3333880		733920	475250	419860	352150	349020	847960	480100	7001140		
Total persons		6776880		1252170	577970	449340	374770	370350	949630	788260	11542980		

TABLE (1): AGE, SEX, MARITAL STATUS & ACTIVITY STATUS
KERALA (URBAN)

Activity Status	Marital Status	Sex	Age group in years										Total
			Below 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50 and above	60 and above	70 and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Employed persons	Currently married	M	..	710	9200	25120	41540	45000	116470	19410	257550		
		F	..	2340	7320	10510	9440	13380	19760	2340	64900		
	Others	M	3530	27140	35100	27130	10380	6710	8720	2210	120920		
		F	6140	17710	5430	6540	4210	4730	16990	3640	65750		
	Total	M	3530	27850	44400	52250	51920	51710	125190	21620	378470		
		F	6140	20050	14050	17050	13650	18110	36750	5980	131780		
Unemployed persons seeking work.	Currently married	M	..	140	480	1110	490	700	1880	..	4800		
		F	..	510	930	1050	..	470	330	..	3290		
	Others	M	..	6200	7330	1510	640	320	730	..	16730		
		F	..	1980	4360	620	180	..	330	..	7470		
	Total	M	..	6340	7810	2620	1130	1020	2610	..	21530		
		F	..	2490	5290	1670	180	470	660	..	10760		

TABLE (1) Contd.....

KERALA (URBAN)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Unemployed persons not seeking but available for work.	Currently married	M	..	160	660	1160	1060	440	11340	..	4820
		F	..	1400	3370	1980	1060	480	11120	..	9410
	Others	M	..	9240	4230	2040	300	140	640	..	16690
		F	..	5910	2850	1550	720	580	300	..	11910
	Total	M	..	9500	4890	3200	1360	580	1980	..	21510
		F	..	7910	6220	3530	1780	1060	1420	..	21320
Persons not in labour force	Currently married	M	..	140	1390	1590	910	300	9920	28690	42340
		F	1040	13420	34700	34940	35310	36540	66930	11690	234400
	Others	M	345830	65760	13000	2750	1560	1160	3770	8950	442780
		F	332780	63540	14870	3850	5280	6680	25270	47700	502970
	Total	M	345830	65900	14390	4340	2470	1460	13690	37640	485720
		F	333320	79960	49570	38790	40590	43220	92030	59390	737370
Grand Total	M	349360	109590	71490	62410	56930	54770	143470	59250	907230	
	F	339960	109810	75130	61040	56200	62860	130360	65370	901230	

TABLE (2): AGE, SEX AND GENERAL EDUCATION

KERALA (URBAN)											
Educational Status		Sex	(1) Employed persons in the age group (years)								
			Upto 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-59	60 and above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Illiterate	M	940	3580	5080	55600	5070	6230	19040	6830	52370	
	F	1800	4240	2740	6470	5130	8100	21710	5080	55270	
Literate below middle	M	2400	20680	25520	26230	25810	31990	70320	11700	214550	
	F	4340	14360	8210	5270	5790	6650	9570	760	55150	
Middle below basic	M	190	3230	7910	7400	8650	4940	13560	760	46640	
	F	...	1290	590	1150	320	1660	2410	140	750	
Matric	M	...	360	4390	10230	8700	6430	15080	1550	46740	
	F	...	160	1280	2480	1440	730	2270	...	8360	
Graduate	M	...	...	1140	2410	3540	1190	5950	640	14870	
	F	...	...	1230	1100	970	630	650	...	4580	
Post Graduate	M	...	...	360	380	150	930	1240	140	3200	
	F	...	...	...	580	...	140	140	...	860	
Total	M	3530	27850	44400	52250	51920	51710	125100	21620	379470	
	F	6140	20050	14050	17050	13650	18110	36750	5960	151780	
Grand Total		9670	47900	58450	69300	65570	69820	161940	27600	510250	

TABLE (2) AGE, SEX AND GENERAL EDUCATION

KEBILLA
(URBAN)

(2) Unemployed persons seeking work in the age group (years)

Educational Status	Sex	Age Group (years)										Total
		Upto 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50 and above			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Illiterate	M	...	370	...	...	...	220	340	...	930		
	F	...	340	...	160	180	280	330	...	1290		
Literate below Middle	M	...	2590	1730	1270	810	640	1790	...	8830		
	F	...	...	140	580	...	190	330	...	1240		
Middle below Matric	M	...	1510	2200	920	...	...	480	...	5110		
	F	...	310	1550	160	...	...	...	...	2020		
Matric	M	...	1870	3360	290	320	160	...	...	6000		
	F	...	1840	3180	770	...	...	...	...	5790		
Graduate	M	...	...	520	140	...	...	...	...	660		
	F	...	...	420	...	...	...	...	...	420		
Post Graduate	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total	M	...	6340	7810	2620	1130	1020	2610	...	21530		
	F	...	2490	5290	1670	180	470	660	...	10760		
Total Persons		...	8830	13100	4290	1310	1490	3270	...	32290		

TABLE (2): AGE, SEX AND GENERAL EDUCATION

KERALA
(URBAN)

Educational Status	Sex	(3) Unemployed persons not seeking but available for work in the age group (years)									
		Up to 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-59	60 and above	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Illiterate	M	...	140	...	220	160	...	320	...	840	
	F	...	980	760	600	220	300	640	...	3500	
Literate below middle	M	...	6640	2000	1740	900	160	1320	...	12760	
	F	...	3400	2120	1290	600	600	780	...	8790	
Middle below Matric	M	...	1760	1550	680	140	140	340	...	4680	
	F	...	1610	2090	440	520	...	...	...	4660	
Matric	M	...	950	1340	420	160	140	...	...	3020	
	F	...	1040	1090	1200	440	160	...	...	3930	
Graduate	M	...	...	...	140	...	...	140	...	280	
	F	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	
Post Graduate	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	F	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	300	
Total	M	...	9500	4890	3200	1360	620	1980	...	21580	
	F	...	7170	6360	3530	1780	580	1420	...	21320	
Total Persons		...	16670	11250	6730	3140	1640	3400	...	42870	

TABLE (2): AGE, SEX AND GENERAL EDUCATION

KERALA
(URBAN)

Educational Status	Sex	(4): Persons not in the labour force in the age group (years)										Total
		Upto 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50 and above			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Illiterate	M	135490	1270	1140	960	190	400	2520	10090	152060		
	F	135590	9240	8220	10480	11190	13910	38260	37170	254160		
Literate below middle	M	190880	20050	3280	2020	1050	900	7780	20640	246500		
	F	178470	29020	22440	19910	22100	21200	41960	18510	353720		
Middle below Matric	M	19160	31630	3640	430	300	160	1540	2830	50550		
	F	19220	30840	11550	5200	4220	4910	7130	2270	85340		
Matric	M	300	12670	4450	600	440	...	1380	2730	22570		
	F	440	10280	5760	2760	2750	2330	3740	1010	29070		
Graduate	M	...	280	1480	330	490	...	330	930	3840		
	F	...	580	1600	440	330	720	800	...	4470		
Post Graduate	M	...	...	400	...	...	...	140	420	960		
	F	...	...	...	...	...	140	140	330	610		
Total	M	345830	65900	14390	4340	2470	1460	13690	37640	485720		
	F	333820	79960	49570	38790	40590	43220	92030	59390	737370		
Total Persons		679650	145860	63960	43130	43060	44680	105720	97030	1223090		

SECTION - 3DISTRICT TABLES

Table (1) : Age, sex, marital status
and activity status -
Nine Districts.

Table (2) : Age, sex and general
education -
Nine Districts.

TRIVANDRUM.

TABLE 1 (contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Unemployed persons not seeking but available for work.	Currently married	M	..	..	480	620	1260	940	620	..	3920
		F	..	2540	3980	2140	1380	1120	160	..	11320
	Others	M	..	9640	5740	2000	300	..	440	..	18120
		F	..	10140	3960	1380	140	740	460	..	16720
	Total:	M	..	9640	6220	2620	1560	940	1060	..	22040
		F	..	12680	7340	3520	1520	1860	620	..	28040
Persons not in labour force.	Currently married	M	..	140	920	1760	2000	1120	10080	20180	36200
		F	480	10880	33320	40340	39080	32460	70420	14380	241660
	Others	M	419560	53880	9680	2720	1220	940	3860	7420	499280
		F	429200	69340	13600	5740	2500	3280	24900	29460	578020
	Total:	M	419560	54020	10300	4480	3220	2060	13940	27600	535480
		F	429680	80320	46920	46080	41880	35740	95320	43340	819680
Grand Total:	M	425320	100660	73580	69900	53300	56560	141940	50600	972360	
	F	438820	117420	81180	71220	53920	55260	138920	50060	1011860	
Total persons:			864040	218030	154760	141120	112880	111820	280860	100660	1984220

TABLE (1): AGE, SEX, MARITAL STATUS AND ACTIVITY STATUS

QUILON

Activity Status	Marital Status	Sex	AGE GROUP IN YEARS							
			Below 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-59	60 & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total										
Employed Persons										
Currently married	M		..	..	10400	39200	53210	60940	148340	28270
	F		190	1900	14360	14470	15600	14590	18350	1670
Others	M		3420	30380	42200	25320	8730	6680	12650	6000
	F		4290	23250	11250	5320	3990	8430	19290	4750
Total	M		3420	20280	52600	65090	61940	67620	160990	34270
	F		4480	25150	26510	20360	19590	23120	36240	6420
Unemployed Persons										
Currently married	M		..	..	570	910	320	..	750	190
	F		..	570	2470	1520	..	190	190	..
Others	M		..	6490	7710	2620	190	..	190	..
	F		..	6570	5150	720	190	..	..	..
Total	M		..	6490	8280	3530	570	..	950	190
	F		..	7140	7690	2240	190	190	190	..
Seeking work										
Currently married	M		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	M		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	M		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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TABLE (1) Contd.....

QUILON

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Unemployed Persons not seeking but available for work	Currently married	M	..	..	380	760	950	760	2090	120	5130
		F	..	760	1520	1320	760	760	1900	..	7020
	Others	M	..	5700	2950	1140	190	380	..	..	11360
		F	..	6270	2360	380	570	..	1140	190	11210
	Total	M	..	5700	4330	1900	1140	1140	2090	190	13420
		F	..	7030	4190	1710	1250	760	3040	190	13240
	Currently married	M	..	..	290	1140	950	2350	6260	23470	35050
		F	..	15070	32330	47100	40480	44700	90160	14210	231400
	Others	M	469870	79230	18970	2580	190	380	2240	9930	582310
		F	470880	83780	15610	4480	3340	5430	26810	41090	651420
Persons not in labour force	Total	M	469870	84930	25530	5620	2330	4370	10590	33610	634850
		F	470880	105880	59470	53290	45150	50890	120010	55490	961030
	Grand Total	M	479290	121800	84460	74340	64790	71990	172530	68170	1131270
		F	475360	138170	92530	75390	64330	74200	158440	61910	1142430
	Total Persons		948650	259970	178040	150130	129720	146190	330970	130080	2273750

TABLE I: AGE, SEX, MARITAL STATUS AND ACTIVITY STATUS

Activity Status		Marital Status	Sex	Age group in years												TOTAL
				Below 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-59	60 & above					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
ALLEPPEY																
Employed persons	Currently married	M	..	..	830	9380	30170	55420	131970	22990	250760					
		F	160	320	3980	10300	18640	19600	37730	700	91930					
	Others	M	2440	24080	39760	43620	15430	4350	11640	4630	145930					
		F	8560	24880	14320	15210	7360	4920	14830	7070	97150					
	TOTAL	M	2440	24080	40520	53000	45600	59770	143610	27620	396710					
		F	8720	25200	18300	26010	26000	24520	52560	7770	189080					
Unemployed persons	Currently married	M	..	190	1080	890	380	540	1050	..	4130					
		F	..	1110	1870	1430	570	360	380	..	5740					
	Others	M	..	5810	5240	1840	510	160	540	..	14100					
		F	..	2350	2440	100	190	..	380	..	5520					
	TOTAL	M	..	6000	6320	2730	890	700	1590	..	18230					
		F	..	3440	4310	1590	760	380	760	..	11260					

Continued...

ALLEPPY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Unemployed persons not seeking but available for work	Currently married	M	..	1110	570	1900	1110	730	1140	..	5450
		F	..	1590	1590	1460	1110	1300	2130	..	8700
	Others	M	..	5680	4540	1970	380	190	570	..	15330
		F	..	5210	3520	860	380	580	730	..	11030
Persons not in labour force	TOTAL	M	..	5680	5110	3870	1490	920	1710	..	18780
		F	..	6320	5110	2520	1490	1680	2850	..	19780
	Currently married	M	..	890	24360	1270	2630	2250	18110	30850	56000
		F	380	7800	33520	33520	38710	36820	77260	20090	259440
Grand Total	Others	M	401010	79170	15590	2760	1490	380	2670	10400	513470
		F	373770	85470	16930	4160	5710	2950	22700	38010	549700
	TOTAL	M	401010	79170	16480	4030	4120	2630	20780	41250	569470
		F	374150	95270	41790	37680	44420	39770	99960	58100	789140
Total Persons	GRAND TOTAL	M	403450	114930	68500	63630	52100	64020	167690	68370	1003190
		F	382870	128250	69510	67600	72670	66350	156140	65870	1009260
	TOTAL PERSONS		786320	243180	138010	131230	124770	130370	323830	134740	2012450

TABLE - I: AGE, SEX, MARITAL STATUS AND ACTIVITY STATUS

KOTTAYAM

Activity Status	Marital Status	Sex	Age group in years										Total
			Below 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 and above		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Currently married	M	F	..	300	14120	40820	52640	60540	125240	20480	314140		
			..	3020	13860	18160	14660	18500	23900	1100	93360		
Others	M	F	3360	27220	34020	20000	9200	2800	6480	4320	107400		
			5560	15220	6320	3440	1420	2820	- 9420	280	47000		
Total	M	F	3360	27520	48140	60820	61840	63340	131720	24800	421540		
			5560	13240	20180	21600	16080	21420	33380	3980	140440		
Currently married	M	F	..	..	160	480	460	160	460	..	1720		
			..	160	440	280	160	..	..	..	1040		
Others	M	F	..	2940	6140	1080	..	..	..	..	10160		
			..	1280	2640	620	320	..	..	..	4800		
Total	M	F	..	2940	6300	1560	460	160	460	..	11880		
			..	1440	3080	900	480	..	..	..	5900		

Persons

TABLE I CONTD

KOTTAYAM

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Unemployed persons not seeking work but available for work.	Currently married	M F	.. ..	.. 320	.. 800	620 460	160 800	780 160	320 480	.. ..	1880 3020
	Others	M F	.. ..	6900 3980	3820 1740	640 300	140 300	.. ..	160 320	.. ..	11680 6640
	Total	M F	.. ..	6900 4300	3820 2540	1260 760	300 1100	780 160	480 800	.. ..	13540 9660
Persons not in labour force.	Currently married	M F	.. 160	160 7260	1120 37220	1580 45740	1440 37920	1760 41220	8060 66800	26040 17240	40160 255560
	Others	M F	390220 391460	66280 73860	13360 16000	2160 5320	460 3320	620 3720	2700 19640	11660 31040	48460 544360
	Total	M F	390220 391620	66440 81120	14480 53220	3740 51060	1900 41240	2380 44940	10760 86440	387700 43280	527620 737920
	Grand Total	M F	393580 397180	10380 105100	72740 79020	6780 74320	64500 58900	66660 66520	143420 120620	62500 52260	974580 953920
Total Persons			790760	208900	151760	141700	123400	133180	264040	114760	1928500

TABLE I
AGE, SEX, MARITAL STATUS AND ACTIVITY STATUS

Activity Status		Sex	Age group in years										TOTAL	
		Below 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-59	60 and above					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Employed persons	Currently Married	M		160	11340	33340	44280	52740	137860	18360	293030			
		F	160	1300	8540	13180	12320	11160	29880	540	77580			
	Others	M	4240	27130	43300	25340	14240	5820	8820	2460	136380			
		F	5060	15560	10700	5520	4220	4200	16940	1800	64000			
	TOTAL	M	4240	27320	59340	58680	58520	58560	146680	20820	434460			
		F	5220	17360	19240	18700	16540	15360	46820	2340	141530			
Unemployed persons seeking work	Currently	M	..	..	340	680	520	500	1180	..	3220			
		F	..	520	720	180	180	..	..	..	1600			
	Others	M	..	2380	4280	2100	680	160	340	..	10240			
		F	..	1420	1040	680	..	..	..	..	3140			
	TOTAL	M	..	2680	4320	2780	1200	660	1520	..	13460			
		F	..	1940	1760	830	180	..	..	..	4740			

TABLE 1 (Contd....)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Unemployed persons not seeking but available for work	Currently Married	M	..	160	720	1230	1530	1260	2840	..	7320
		F	..	520	1700	1540	1180	850	1400	..	7200
	Others	M	..	5220	3560	1740	340	130	720	..	11760
		F	..	4540	1920	160	..	160	720	..	7500
	Total	M	..	5380	4280	3000	1920	1440	3560	..	19580
		F	..	5060	3620	1700	1160	1020	2120	..	14700
Persons not in labour force	Currently Married	M	..	..	830	2600	1260	1260	13000	32600	51600
		F	..	9880	40500	48200	39060	48660	85400	22440	284140
	Others	M	416420	84920	16960	3180	3020	1740	2980	10500	539720
		F	404800	79340	19820	5900	4880	5100	23600	41300	587740
	Total	M	416420	84920	17840	5780	4230	3000	15930	43100	591320
		F	404800	89220	60320	54100	42940	53760	109000	69740	891820
Grand Total	M	420360	120300	86380	70240	65920	61840	70140	167740	68920	1053320
	F	410020	113580	84940	75360	61840	61840	70140	157940	69080	1042300
Total persons		830380	233880	171320	154600	127760	133300	325630	133000	2131720	

TABLE (1): AGE, SEX, MARITAL STATUS AND ACTIVITY STATUS
TRICHUR

Activity Status	Marital Status	Sex	AGE GROUP IN YEARS										Total
			Below 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50 & above			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
Employed Persons	Currently married	M	..	1840	9080	27020	38730	29690	116990	20630	254480		
		F	530	1930	10060	16850	12800	13910	36020	3830	106730		
	Others	M	7510	31300	36990	18400	6650	3490	9900	4020	112850		
		F	8030	25450	14180	7830	5590	4950	19890	4730	90700		
	Total	M	7540	33740	45960	46020	45380	42180	126230	24620	378330		
		F	8560	27400	24240	24730	24390	26860	55910	8560	197650		
Unemployed Persons	Currently married	M	..	150	450	750	1290	750	1340	..	5320		
		F	..	1030	2400	1500	1200	1990	2830	..	11070		
	Others	M	..	4800	5290	1500	150	150	300	..	12190		
		F	..	4290	2520	300	300	450	940	..	8710		
	Total	M	..	4990	5740	2250	1540	900	2140	..	17530		
		F	..	5290	4920	1800	1500	2440	3330	..	19780		

TABLE (1) Contd.....

TRICHUR

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Unemployed Persons not seeking but available for work	Currently married	M	..	300	300	450	900	1050	1800	..	4800
		F	..	1200	3040	2100	1800	1950	2400	..	12490
	Others	M	..	5100	3600	1650	150	150	450	..	11100
		F	..	5670	3190	490	300	600	1300	..	12050
	Total	M	..	5400	3900	2100	1050	1200	2250	..	15900
		F	..	6870	6230	2590	2100	2550	4200	..	24540
	Currently married	M	..	300	720	1240	1540	1500	8970	22900	37240
		F	..	10130	31110	33770	24740	23940	58350	19070	200090
	Others	M	360290	51620	8110	2670	1130	750	1950	8250	453380
		F	333750	56970	13700	4540	3700	3230	23270	42650	481940
	Total	M	360290	51920	8900	3910	2670	2250	10000	31160	472620
		F	332730	67100	44610	38310	23500	26170	81600	61790	682030
Persons not in labour force	Grand Total	M	368490	96010	64500	54280	50340	47330	142200	55780	879370
		F	342810	106660	80200	67430	56480	53020	145540	70320	924000
	Total Persons		71070	202670	144700	121710	106130	100350	287740	126100	1803370

TABLE I: AGE, SEX, MARITAL STATUS AND ACTIVITY STATUS

PAIGHAT

Activity Status	Marital Status	Sex	Age group in years										TOTAL
			Below 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-59	60& above			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Employed persons	Currently married	M	..	..	12420	34550	38880	39060	124380	24840	274140		
		F	360	5220	19620	24840	25380	24480	35180	4860	140940		
	Others	M	6500	32940	41330	16920	3580	3780	8100	5040	120240		
		F	3960	14580	8640	5220	8460	8100	17640	7860	74160		
	TOTAL	M	6500	32940	53800	51480	44460	42840	132480	29880	334330		
		F	4320	19800	28260	30060	33840	32580	53620	12420	215130		
Unemployed persons	Currently married	M	..	..	..	360	180	..	900	..	1440		
		F	..	360	720	180	..	360	..	..	1620		
	Others	M	..	4500	3060	180	180	..	..	..	7920		
		F	..	1800	1440	..	360	..	360	..	5940		
	TOTAL	M	..	4500	3060	540	360	..	900	..	9360		
		F	..	2160	2160	180	360	360	360	..	5880		

Employed persons

Unemployed persons

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TABLE (1): AGE, SEX, MARITAL STATUS AND ACTIVITY STATUS.

KOZHIKODE

Activity Status	Marital Status	Sex	Age group in years										TOTAL
			Below 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-59	60&above			
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Employed persons	Currently married	M	..	740	23040	52640	66900	70660	182000	34380	430360		
		F	..	4380	12490	12620	12840	16340	25660	1000	85800		
	Others	M	7380	59900	64240	29300	10980	2360	8600	3640	18690		
		F	4300	19400	8040	4660	6300	6160	21500	10290	80540		
	TOTAL	M	7380	60640	87280	81940	77280	72520	190600	23920	617260		
		F	4300	23720	20500	17280	20140	22500	47160	11230	126940		
Unemployed persons - in work	Currently married	M	..	260	780	1040	1560	1000	2260	..	5900		
		F	..	..	1000	520	780	..	520	..	2320		
	Others	M	..	12720	101660	1560	1040	260	430	..	26220		
		F	..	4420	2700	..	..	..	..	..	7120		
	TOTAL	M	..	12980	10940	2600	2600	1260	2740	..	33120		
		F	..	4420	3700	520	780	..	520	..	9040		
Unemployed persons not in work	Currently married	M	..	..	920	1140	960	260	3480	..	6720		
		F	..	700	960	1560	520	780	1200	..	5320		
	Others	M	..	10240	3700	1260	520	260	260	..	15840		
		F	..	2620	1000	..	440	520	520	..	4900		
	TOTAL	M	..	10240	4620	2940	1440	520	3740	..	22600		
		F	..	2920	1960	1600	960	1300	1320	..	10920		

Continued...

TABLE (1) Contd.....

KOZHIKODE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Persons not in labour force	Currently married	M	..	520	2000	520	1320	1820	12680	26420	55780
		F	520	44500	78980	65140	62080	56360	106320	15360	429320
	Others	M	557500	75780	12500	3080	2860	740	3040	10720	666220
		F	527940	97760	20930	12700	7240	11600	48580	63740	790540
TOTAL		M	557500	76500	4500	3600	4630	2560	15720	47140	722000
		F	528430	142260	99960	77840	69320	67960	154960	79100	1219860
GRAND TOTAL											
		M	564380	160760	117340	90540	86640	77860	212320	85640	1295920
		F	532760	173380	126120	97200	91200	91760	204460	90380	1407260
Total Persons			1097640	334140	243460	187740	177840	169620	416780	176020	2803240

TABLE (1): AGE, SEX, MARITAL STATUS AND ACTIVITY STATUS.

CANNANORE.

Activity Status	Marital Status	Sex	AGE GROUP IN YEARS										60 & above	Total
			Below 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-59					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)			
Employed persons	Currently married	M	..	510	11500	32230	53460	54450	122490	26250	211490			
		F	..	3540	11870	17350	14080	11530	20820	510	80200			
	Others	M	9260	47750	46830	25090	11100	4050	8100	4420	155600			
		F	2720	15300	9320	3650	3910	4550	12350	2690	54700			
	Total:	M	9260	48260	58330	57920	64560	58500	140590	30670	463090			
		F	2720	18840	21190	21700	17330	16090	32170	3200	151900			
Unemployed persons seeking work	Currently married	M	..	..	170	..	..	170	170	..	510			
		F	..	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	170			
	Others	M	..	2550	3030	630	..	..	..	..	6260			
		F	..	1190	650	..	..	..	..	..	1840			
	Total:	M	..	2550	3200	680	..	170	170	..	6770			
		F	..	1360	650	..	..	..	..	..	2010			

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CANNANORE

TABLE (1) Contd.....

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Unemployed persons not seeking but available for work	Currently married	M F		170 340	170 340	340 340	170 170	170 170	170 170		850 1530
	Others	M F	.. ..	4420 510	1670 510	170 ..	.. ..	.. ..	340 340	.. ..	6910 1700
	Total	M F	.. ..	4420 850	1840 850	510 340	170 170	170 170	170 510	.. ..	7760 3230
Persons not in labour force	Currently married	M F	170 1160	26120 49660	170 49660	850 41480	1840 37760	1840 37760	6400 70920	31680 14190	42100 294070
	Others	M F	393370 363790	48050 56880	7870 15090	1230 6820	510 6670	510 6670	3000 36260	10450 50440	467090 542690
	Total	M F	394040 364950	48050 83000	8040 64750	2180 48300	2350 44430	2350 44430	9400 107180	42130 64630	509190 836760
Grand Total	M		403200	103220	71410	62250	67250	61130	150330	72300	991810
	F		367670	104050	87440	81720	66630	60390	140860	67330	976900
Total Persons			770870	207270	158850	143980	133880	121880	291190	140630	1968710

TABLE(2): AGE, SEX AND GENERAL EDUCATION

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TRIVANDRUM

2. Unemployed persons seeking work in the age group (in years)										
Educational Status	Sex	Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50 & above	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Illiterate	M	..	..	160	480	160	160	320	..	1280
	F	..	320	480	320	160	760	1420	..	3460
Literate below Middle	M	..	1420	1720	960	640	320	800	..	5260
	F	..	1120	1580	940	800	160	460	..	5060
Middle below Metric	M	..	1820	3560	620	320	..	..	..	6320
	F	..	320	1520	160	..	..	..	..	2000
Matric	M	..	2620	5260	1160	..	..	..	..	8980
	F	..	3260	4800	480	..	..	..	..	8540
Graduate	M	..	..	160	140	..	160	..	..	460
	F	..	..	320	160	..	..	..	..	480
Post Graduate	M	..	..	..	160	..	..	..	..	160
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	M	..	5360	10360	3160	1120	640	1120	..	23060
	F	..	5020	8700	2060	960	920	1880	..	19540
Total persons	M	..	10880	19560	5520	2080	1560	3000	..	42600

TRIVANDRUM.

TABLE (2): AGE, SEX and GENERAL EDUCATION

Educational Status		Sex	3. Unemployed persons not seeking but available for work in the age group (in Years)									Total
			Upto 14	15-19	20-24	15-29	30-34	35-39	40-59	60 & above		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
Illiterate	M	..	460	160	480	480	320	300	..	2200		
	F	..	2180	460	1400	800	1260	320	..	6420		
Literate below Middle	M	..	6420	2840	780	460	320	760	..	10530		
	F	..	5800	4320	1260	440	600	300	..	12720		
Middle below Metric	M	..	2700	1700	300	620	..	..	..	5320		
	F	..	3320	2000	280	140	..	..	..	5740		
Metric	M	..	1060	1520	900	..	300	..	..	3720		
	F	..	1240	920	580	140	..	..	..	2880		
Graduate	M	..	..	..	160	..	..	..	..	160		
	F	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	140		
Post Graduate	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	F	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	140		
Total	M	..	9640	6220	2620	1560	940	1060	..	22010		
	F	..	12680	7840	3520	1520	1860	620	..	23910		
Total persons		..	22320	14060	6240	3080	2800	1680	..	50980		

TABLE (2): SEX, AGE, SEX AND GENERAL EDUCATION.

4. Persons not in labour force in the age group (in years)											TRIVANDRUM
Educational Status	Sex	upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-59	60 and above	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Illiterate	M	184120	2220	1400	1440	1230	640	6800	11720	209620	
	F	195260	13320	11460	18530	17100	14040	52740	29000	351500	
Literate below middle	M	209620	17520	1220	1920	1080	1260	5520	12500	250620	
	F	212320	29300	23400	22460	21340	18760	36880	13260	378220	
Middle below Matric	M	24500	24780	3460	320	140	..	1050	1380	55630	
	F	21130	27460	9100	3540	2230	2240	4330	1160	71340	
Matric	M	1260	9240	3730	800	600	160	280	1000	17120	
	F	920	9360	2660	1340	1020	140	1040	280	16760	
Graduate	M	..	280	740	..	140	..	140	580	1880	
	F	..	280	300	160	140	420	140	..	1440	
Post Graduate	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	420	560	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	140	140	140	420	
Total	M	419560	54020	13600	4180	3230	2060	13940	27600	525430	
	F	429630	80220	46920	46080	41280	35740	95320	43840	810680	
Total persons		849240	134240	57520	50560	45100	37300	109260	71440	1355160	

TRIVANDRUM

TABLE (2): AGE, SEX AND GENERAL EDUCATION

Educational Status	Sex	1. Employed persons in the age group (in years)										Total
		QUILON										
		Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50&above			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
Illiterate	M	950	2660	4330	5000	6000	6150	24650	9530	60270		
	F	760	6080	4670	6390	7330	10590	21720	3380	61520		
Literate below Middle	M	2280	23090	34440	44020	43220	54370	116320	21310	339350		
	F	3530	17550	18840	10300	9030	10900	114390	3040	88680		
Male below Matric	M	190	4440	9650	8530	6040	4140	11740	2470	47250		
	F	190	1140	720	190	570	870	1250	..	4930		
Matric	M	..	190	3800	5010	5240	1860	7060	570	23730		
	F	..	380	2090	1710	2280	570	380	..	7410		
Graduate	M	..	..	330	1100	720	720	720	190	2930		
	F	..	..	120	570	330	190	..	..	1330		
Post-graduate	M	..	..	..	330	720	370	..	..	1430		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total	M	2420	30580	52600	65030	61440	67620	160990	34290	478410		
	F	4480	25150	26510	20330	19590	20130	33240	6420	103370		
Total Persons	M	7900	56030	79110	85450	81530	90740	199230	40790	640220		

TABLE (2): Contd.....

QUILON

Educational Status	Sex	2. Unemployed persons seeking work in the age group (in years)									Total
		Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50&above		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Illiterate	M	..	150	..	..	..	..	320	..	520	
	F	..	380	190	190	..	..	..	..	760	
Literate below Middle	M	..	3190	2050	1430	380	..	570	190	7830	
	F	..	3610	760	380	190	..	190	..	5130	
Middle below Matric	M	..	910	3000	190	..	..	..	..	4100	
	F	..	1100	1330	190	..	190	..	..	2810	
Matric	M	..	2240	3230	1860	190	..	..	..	7750	
	F	..	2050	5130	1430	..	..	..	..	8650	
Graduate	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	F	..	..	190	..	..	..	..	..	190	
Post-graduate	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	M	..	6490	8280	3530	570	..	950	190	20010	
	F	..	7140	7600	2240	190	190	190	..	17550	
Total Persons		..	13630	15930	5770	760	190	1140	190	37530	

TABLE (2) Contd.....

		QUILON									
Educational Status	Sex	3. Unemployed persons not seeking but available for work in the age group (in years)									
		Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50&above	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Illiterate	M	..	..	380	..	380	570	1140	..	2470	
	F	..	1140	..	1140	190	570	2660	190	5890	
Literate below Middle	M	..	3990	2090	950	760	570	950	190	9500	
	F	..	3040	2090	570	950	190	380	..	7220	
Middle below Matric	M	..	1140	1480	760	..	..	..	..	3380	
	F	..	1520	950	..	..	..	..	..	2470	
Matric	M	..	570	380	190	..	..	..	..	1140	
	F	..	1330	1140	..	190	..	..	..	2360	
Graduate	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Post-graduate	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	M	..	5700	4230	1900	1140	1140	2090	190	13410	
	F	..	7030	4180	1710	1330	760	3040	190	18240	
Total Persons	..	..	12730	8510	3610	2470	1900	5130	380	34730	

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TABLE (2) Contd.....

QUILON

Educational Status	Sex	4. Persons not in labour force in the age group (in years)								
		Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50&above	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Illiterate	M	172540	1140	530	720	190	380	2390	13670	191560
	F	169110	6340	4780	8050	8310	11720	42970	35770	287050
Literate below Middle	M	266940	24200	2920	2090	950	2880	5540	13460	223760
	F	275370	34210	35320	35590	31220	36510	71530	18960	538710
Middle below Matric	M	30200	40450	6490	530	..	190	380	570	78310
	F	26020	47930	7430	5510	3760	1900	2090	570	95260
Matric	M	130	13060	7790	380	..	..	190	530	22140
	F	380	10370	7140	2430	530	..	190	..	21040
Graduate	M	..	380	1330	..	..	..	..	190	1900
	F	..	..	570	..	..	..	190	..	760
Post-graduate	M	..	..	190	..	..	..	..	..	190
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	M	469970	79220	19350	3790	1140	3230	8500	33420	618260
	F	470890	99850	55290	51580	43920	50130	116970	53200	949920
Total Persons		940750	179070	74540	55300	44930	55360	125470	88720	1561180

TABLE (2): AGE, SEX AND GENERAL EDUCATION

		ALLIPPEY										
Educational Status	Sex	I. Employed persons in the Age group (in years)										
		Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 & above	TOTAL	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Illiterate	M	380	1940	1680	3110	4190	6280	17120	7330	42030		
	F	730	3050	2160	7370	7890	7170	21680	4630	54680		
Literate below middle	M	2060	19730	27650	34600	28630	47240	103050	17150	230110		
	F	7990	21260	13540	14330	15700	16730	28120	2950	120670		
Middle below matric	M	..	2220	5550	5330	5080	3810	14560	1490	33040		
	F	..	890	1110	1300	700	190	1620	190	6000		
Matric	M	..	190	4980	8560	5610	1370	8340	1460	31010		
	F	..	..	1300	2250	1520	380	950	..	6400		
Graduate	M	..	..	350	1240	2090	570	540	190	4930		
	F	..	..	190	570	190	..	190	..	1140		
Post Graduate	M	..	..	380	160	..	..	..	..	540		
	F	..	..	..	190	..	..	..	..	190		
TOTAL	M	2440	24080	40590	53000	45600	59770	143310	27620	396710		
	F	8730	25200	12300	26010	26000	24520	52560	7770	189080		
Total persons		11160	49230	58890	79010	71600	84230	196170	35390	585790		

TABLE (2): AGE, SEX AND GENERAL EDUCATION

ALLEPPEY

Education Status	Sex	2. Unemployed persons seeking work in the age group (in years)									
		Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 & above	TOTAL
I		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Illiterate	M	..	570	380	380	190	190	350	..	..	2060
	F	..	760	570	350	380	190	380	..	..	2630
Literate below middle	M	..	1880	1460	1430	700	350	1050	..	..	6270
	F	..	570	760	570	380	190	380	..	..	2350
Middle below matric	M	..	350	480	350	..	..	190	..	..	1370
	F	..	..	380	..	..	..	..	..	..	380
Matric	M	..	3200	3840	380	..	160	..	..	..	7580
	F	..	2130	2600	670	..	..	..	..	..	5400
Graduate	M	..	..	160	190	..	..	..	..	..	350
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post Graduate	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	M	..	6000	6320	2730	890	700	1590	..	..	18230
	F	..	3460	4310	1590	760	380	760	..	..	11260
Total persons	..	..	9460	10630	4320	1650	1030	2350	..	..	29490

TABLE (2): AGE, SEX AND GENERAL EDUCATION

ALLEPPEY

3. Unemployed persons not seeking but available for work in the age group (in years)

Educational Status	Sex	age group (in years)										TOTAL
		Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-59	60&above			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Illiterate	M	..	570	570	330	350	190	570	..	..	2630	
	F	..	760	570	350	380	570	1810	..	..	4440	
Literate below middle	M	..	2030	2380	1270	950	730	950	..	..	8310	
	F	..	2830	1240	1240	570	950	1050	..	..	7880	
Middle below Matric	M	..	1590	730	1080	..	..	..	..	..	3400	
	F	..	670	1110	190	380	..	..	..	..	2350	
Matric	M	..	1110	1240	950	190	..	..	..	..	3490	
	F	..	2060	2030	540	160	160	..	..	..	4950	
Graduate	M	..	380	190	190	..	..	190	..	..	950	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	
Post Graduate	M	..	..	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	18780	
	F	..	..	..	..	1490	920	1710	..	..	19780	
TOTAL	M	..	5630	5110	3870	1490	920	2860	..	..	38550	
	F	..	6320	5110	2320	1490	1630	2860	..	..	38550	
Total persons	..	..	11900	10220	6190	2980	2600	4570	..	..	38550	

TABLE (2) = AGE, SEX AND GENERAL EDUCATION

ALLEPPEY

4. Persons not in Labour force in the age group (in years)													
Educational Status	Sex	Upto 14	Persons not in Labour force in the age group (in years)										TOTAL
			15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50 & above	10	11		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Illiterate	M	150920	1460	380	190	190	..	2030	10280	165450			
	F	136110	12040	2250	5010	6380	6820	27420	30640	236670			
Literate below middle	M	44200	2560	480	800	..	..	3040	6870	57950			
	F	205140	24260	26370	29740	35720	32090	70310	24420	448150			
Middle below Matric	M	183280	35170	9170	420	1640	540	10960	23240	264520			
	F	31950	43460	7080	1910	1400	860	1720	1900	90280			
Matric	M	20520	30290	3180	1800	1200	1330	4370	760	63450			
	F	950	13060	5550	830	730	..	510	1140	22770			
Graduate	M	2090	9690	2700	820	1090	760	380	..	17530			
	F	..	350	540	190	190	..	..	..	1270			
Post Graduate	M	..	..	570	..	..	..	..	..	570			
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
TOTAL	M	401010	79170	16480	4030	4120	2630	20730	41250	569470			
	F	374150	93270	41790	37630	44420	39770	99960	58100	789140			
Total persons		775160	172440	58270	42710	48540	42400	120740	99350	1358610			

TABLE (2): AGE, SEX AND GENERAL EDUCATION
KOTTAYAM

1. Employed persons in the Age group (in years)											
Educational Status	Sex	Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-59	60 & above	TOTAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Illiterate	M	1120	3180	3020	6200	7160	8140	23620	6200	58640	
	F	2400	7800	9880	11140	11200	11880	21680	2720	78700	
Literate below middle	M	2240	20720	32520	35240	36900	45480	88300	16760	278160	
	F	3160	9640	7760	6180	3160	8280	10000	1260	49440	
Middle below Matric	M	..	3480	7260	7240	7900	5180	12020	730	43860	
	F	..	800	320	320	320	480	940	..	3180	
Matric	M	..	140	5020	10260	8280	3780	6600	760	34840	
	F	..	..	1740	2860	1280	320	760	..	6960	
Graduate	M	..	..	320	1240	1120	460	1180	300	4620	
	F	..	..	480	960	440	140	..	..	2020	
Post Graduate	M	..	..	320	320	480	300	..	..	1420	
	F	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	140	
TOTAL	M	5360	27520	48460	60500	61940	63340	131720	24800	421540	
	F	5560	18240	20180	21600	16400	21100	35380	3980	140440	
TOTAL PERSONS		8920	45760	68640	82100	78240	84440	167100	28780	561980	

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TABLE (2): AGE, SEX AND GENERAL EDUCATION

KOTTAYAM

		2. Unemployed persons seeking work in the age group (in years)									
Educational Status	Sex	Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 & above	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Illiterate	M	..	160	..	..	..	..	160	..	320	
	F	..	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	
Literate below Middle	M	..	780	640	320	300	160	140	..	2340	
	F	..	480	..	280	320	..	..	..	1080	
Middle below Matric	M	..	300	1260	760	160	..	160	..	2640	
	F	..	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	
Matric	M	..	1700	3920	480	..	..	..	..	6100	
	F	..	640	2500	460	160	..	..	..	3760	
Graduate	M	..	..	480	..	..	..	..	..	480	
	F	..	..	580	160	..	..	..	..	740	
Post Graduate	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	M	..	2940	6300	1560	460	160	460	..	11880	
	F	..	1440	3050	900	480	..	..	..	5900	
TOTAL PERSONS		..	4380	9380	2460	940	160	460	..	17780	

TABLE (2): AGE SEX AND GENERAL EDUCATION

KOTTAYAM

Educational Status	Sex	3. Unemployed persons not seeking but available for work in the age group (in years)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			

TABLE (2): AGE, SEX AND GENERAL EDUCATION

KOTTAYAM

Educational Status	Sex	4. Persons not in labour force in the age group (in years)									
		Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 & above	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Illiterate	M	168480	1440	460	320		480	3000	12940	187120	
	F	170360	2700	4280	4400	6780	8780	25620	27980	250900	
Literate below Middle	M	205160	23220	3760	1120	1580	1420	6540	22620	265420	
	F	201800	33180	30540	37920	31200	31120	55560	19400	440720	
Middle below Matric	M	16100	29480	3200	600	160	160	940	1520	52160	
	F	19140	32160	11480	6060	2500	3700	4480	580	80100	
Matric	M	480	12300	6280	1400	160	320	280	460	21680	
	F	320	12780	6480	2520	760	1200	780	320	25160	
Graduate	M	..	..	780	300	..	..	..	160	1240	
	F	..	300	440	160	..	140	..	..	1040	
Post Graduate	M										
	F										
TOTAL	M	390220	66440	14480	3740	1900	2380	10750	37700	527620	
	F	391620	81120	53220	51060	41240	44940	86440	48280	797920	
TOTAL PERSONS		781840	147560	67700	54800	43140	47320	97200	85930	1325540	

TABLE (2): AGE, SEX AND GENERAL EDUCATION

PERAKULAM

Educational Status		Sex	Employed persons in the age group (in years)									
			Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50 & above	TOTAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Illiterate	M	1240	3200	7440	6180	7180	7240	31180	6780	70480		
	F	1080	3380	2660	5300	6500	7680	20240	1980	49380		
Literate below middle	M	3000	2180	37440	38820	38780	42560	96200	12820	202700		
	F	4160	13700	12520	10240	7520	6100	25220	880	80840		
Middle below Metric	M	..	1780	9420	5780	4260	4240	9720	1220	36440		
	F	..	150	720	340	..	160	280	..	1780		
Metric	M	..	360	4660	6800	6300	3720	7800	..	28940		
	F	..	160	2120	2060	2100	1040	680	..	8180		
Graduate	M	..	..	660	1020	1020	480	1980	..	5140		
	F	..	..	180	..	360	340	880	..	1180		
Post Graduate	M	..	..	..	180	..	320	380	..	820		
	F	..	..	..	160	..	..	..	..	160		
Total	M	4240	2780	5920	59680	53520	58520	142880	20000	424400		
	F	5240	7980	19240	15720	16540	15280	48180	9720	141600		
Total Persons		9480	44280	78460	77340	78060	73800	193060	29720	570000		

TABLE (2): AGE, SEX AND GENERAL EDUCATION

ERNAKULAM

		2. Unemployed persons seeking work in the age group (in years)										
Educational Status		Sex	Unto 14		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-59	60&above	TOTAL
I		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Illiterate	M	..	..	..	180	..	..	..	..	..	120	
	F	..	..	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	
Literate below middle	M	..	..	1240	500	820	340	660	860	..	4420	
	F	..	..	1020	540	160	..	..	..	..	1780	
Middle below Metric	M	..	..	160	540	160	..	..	660	..	1540	
	F	..	..	340	..	520	..	..	..	..	860	
Metric	M	..	..	1280	3400	1260	860	..	..	..	6780	
	F	..	..	360	1040	180	180	..	..	..	1760	
Graduate	M	..	..	..	..	540	..	..	..	..	540	
	F	..	..	..	180	..	..	..	..	..	180	
Post Graduate	M											
	F											
Total	M	..	..	2580	4620	2780	1200	660	1520	..	13460	
	F	..	..	1240	1760	260	180	..	..	..	4740	
Total Persons				4620	6380	3640	1380	660	1520	..	18200	

TABLE (2): AGE, SEX AND GENERAL EDUCATION

ERNAKULAM

		3. Unemployed persons not seeking but available for work in the age group (in years)									
Educational Status		Sex	Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50 and above	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Illiterate	M	..	190	..	..	..	130	540	720	..	1440
	F	..	340	360	520	..	340	340	1060	..	2800
Literate below middle	M	..	3840	2340	2540	1400	680	900	2320	..	13440
	F	..	5700	1600	840	680	..	680	1060	..	8560
Middle Below Metric	M	..	660	830	180	360	..	..	520	..	2600
	F	..	840	1140	340	160	..	..	..	..	2480
Metric	M	..	700	1060	180	160	..	..	..	..	2100
	F	..	180	520	..	160	..	..	..	..	860
Graduate	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post Graduate	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	M	..	5380	4280	3000	1920	1920	1440	3560	..	19580
	F	..	5060	3620	1700	1150	1020	1020	2120	..	14700
Total Persons		..	10440	7900	4700	3100	2460	2460	5680	..	34280

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TABLE (2): AGE, SEX AND GENERAL EDUCATION

ERNAKULAM

Educational Status Sex		4. Persons not in labour force in the age group (in years)										TOTAL
		Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 & above		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Illiterate	M	158820	1360	1600	1020	720	540	5740	20140	200540		
	F	169360	7280	11740	14660	11680	17480	51320	49760	333280		
Literate below middle	M	231500	35060	5460	2320	3040	2460	8680	21240	310260		
	F	217260	44140	34240	30340	27820	31960	51860	16640	454760		
Middle below Metric	M	15760	38580	4880	720	180	..	1380	680	62130		
	F	18020	31160	9780	4920	3240	2960	3840	130	74100		
Metric	M	340	9320	5060	1220	180	..	190	360	16660		
	F	160	6640	3560	2500	1200	1200	1320	160	17740		
Graduate	M	..	..	840	..	160	..	..	680	1680		
	F	..	..	1000	180	..	160	660	..	2000		
Post Graduate	M											
	F											
Total	M	416420	84920	17840	5780	4280	3000	15980	43100	591290		
	F	404800	89220	60320	54100	43940	53760	109000	66740	881880		
Total Persons		821220	174140	78160	59880	48220	56760	124980	109840	1473200		

TABLE (2): AGE, SEX AND GENERAL EDUCATION

TRICHUR											
Educational Status	Sex	1. Employed persons in age group (in years)									
		Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50 & above	TOTAL	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Illiterate	M	2550	7930	7690	6530	8140	9530	37220	9940	29560	
	F	3680	8180	7950	9930	11740	11250	33380	6010	92670	
Literate below middle	M	4500	22700	30050	29950	27810	27180	75410	13740	231340	
	F	4830	18430	12570	11330	9530	10580	19430	2550	89300	
Middle below Matric	M	490	2030	4500	4130	3930	2290	6800	300	24520	
	F	..	790	1350	1390	900	600	1390	..	6420	
Matric	M	..	1050	3570	4960	4280	3540	5500	640	23540	
	F	..	..	2030	2030	2030	1090	1020	..	5200	
Graduate	M	..	..	150	450	1170	450	1810	..	4080	
	F	..	..	340	..	190	340	190	..	1060	
Post Graduate	M	..	..	..	..	..	190	150	..	340	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	M	7540	32740	45960	46080	45330	42120	126920	24320	373830	
	F	8560	27400	24240	24750	24330	28380	55910	8360	197650	
TOTAL POPULATION		16100	61140	70200	70780	69770	67040	162830	33130	570980	

TABLE (2): AGE, SEX AND GENERAL EDUCATION

TRICHUR

Educational Status	Sex	2. Unemployed persons seeking work									
		Up to 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50 & above	TOTAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Illiterate	M	..	1200	450	300	300	150	750	..	3150	
	F	..	900	900	300	750	1350	2740	..	6940	
Literate below middle	M	..	1350	1050	900	790	750	1240	..	6080	
	F	..	1500	900	750	600	1090	1090	..	5930	
Middle below Matric	M	..	1050	790	750	300	..	150	..	3040	
	F	..	450	340	150	..	..	..	..	940	
Matric	M	..	1350	3450	300	150	..	..	..	5250	
	F	..	2440	2730	600	150	..	..	..	5970	
Graduate	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Post Graduate	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	M	..	4950	5740	2250	1540	900	2140	..	17520	
	F	..	5290	4920	1800	1500	2440	3930	..	19780	
Total persons		..	10240	10660	4050	3040	3340	5970	..	37300	

TABLE (2): AGE, SEX AND GENERAL EDUCATION

TRICHUR

		3. Unemployed persons not seeking but available for work (in years)									
Educational Status		Sex		Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	60 & above
I		M	F	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Illiterate		M	F	..	750	300	300	150	300	750	..
				..	1650	1500	600	750	1250	2600	..
Literate below middle		M	F	..	3000	2250	900	450	900	1550	..
				..	3150	1350	940	600	1050	600	..
Middle below Matric		M	F	..	1200	450	450	300	..	150	..
				..	1240	1390	600	600	150	..	..
Matric		M	F	..	450	900	450	150	..	..	..
				..	830	1930	450	150	..	..	..
Graduate		M	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post Graduate		M	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		M	F	..	5400	3900	2100	1000	1200	2250	..
				..	6370	6330	2590	2100	2550	4200	..
Total persons				..	12270	10130	4690	3100	3750	6450	..
											40450

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TABLE (2): AGE, SEX AND GENERAL EDUCATION

		TRICHUR									
		4. Persons not in labour force (in years)									
Educational status	Sex	Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-59	60 & above	TOTAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Illiterate	M	158430	3140	640	940	640	..	4500	14330	182320	
	F	152630	7030	9680	9640	7170	6460	40400	42630	275700	
Literate below middle	M	186230	15420	3040	1530	940	2100	4350	14260	227970	
	F	168190	29940	21830	23300	17340	16920	37990	17200	332710	
Middle below matric	M	15530	24150	2250	900	600	..	1500	1320	45300	
	F	12960	25860	7580	4730	2440	1470	2070	1170	53230	
Matric	M	600	9210	2320	300	300	150	320	1060	14320	
	F	..	4210	4890	640	1360	1320	1140	570	14130	
Graduate	M	..	..	150	190	190	..	190	190	910	
	F	..	..	830	..	190	..	..	..	1020	
Post Graduate	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	190	
TOTAL	M	360290	51920	8900	3910	2070	2250	10920	31160	472620	
	F	333780	67100	44310	33310	23500	26170	81600	61760	682030	
Total persons		694070	119020	53710	42420	31170	23420	92520	92920	1154650	

TABLE (2): AGE, SEX AND GENERAL EDUCATION

PALGHAT

Educational Status	Sex	1. Employed persons in the age group (in years)									
		Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50 & above	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Illiterate	M	2700	8820	14400	12320	17100	18720	55880	14400	146340	
	F	2340	10030	21730	21960	25320	24660	40860	10030	157630	
Literate below Middle	M	3800	20280	30400	27720	20320	19440	60480	13680	196920	
	F	1800	8640	5940	6120	5760	6480	11520	1980	48240	
Middle below Metric	M	..	3240	7560	5580	3600	2700	9000	540	32220	
	F	180	1080	180	720	1440	720	1260	..	5580	
Metric	M	..	..	1440	4630	3060	1800	5760	1260	18000	
	F	..	..	360	900	720	720	180	360	3240	
Graduate	M	..	..	..	180	..	180	360	..	720	
	F	..	..	..	360	..	..	..	..	360	
Post-graduate	M	..	..	..	..	180	..	..	..	180	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	M	6500	32940	52320	51450	44130	42240	120450	29880	394320	
	F	4320	19800	28260	30060	32840	32530	53820	12420	215100	
Total Persons		10820	52740	82580	81540	78200	75420	136200	42300	609420	

TABLE (2) Contd.....

PALGHAT

Educational Status	Sex	2. Unemployed persons seeking work in the age group (in years)									
		Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-59	60&above	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Illiterate	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	..	180	
	F	..	180	..	180	180	360	360	..	1260	
Literate below Middle	M	..	360	..	180	..	..	360	..	900	
	F	..	180	900	..	..	..	..	..	1020	
Middle below Matric	M	..	1800	1080	360	..	..	180	..	3420	
	F	..	180	360	..	180	..	..	..	720	
Matric	M	..	2340	1440	..	360	..	180	..	4320	
	F	..	1620	900	..	..	..	..	..	2520	
Graduate	M	..	..	540	..	..	..	..	..	540	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Post-graduate	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	M	..	4500	3060	540	360	..	900	..	9260	
	F	..	2160	2160	180	360	360	360	..	5580	
Total Persons		..	6660	5220	720	720	360	1260	..	14940	

TABLE (2) Contd.....

PALGHAT

Educational Status	Sex	3. Unemployed persons not seeking but available for work in the age group (in years)									
		Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60&above	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Illiterate	M	..	360	330	720	180	540	1800	..	3930	
	F	..	1300	1620	1930	1240	1030	3440	..	11160	
Literate below Middle	M	..	2340	900	360	360	720	1800	..	6420	
	F	..	1230	1440	..	360	720	..	..	3730	
Middle below Matric	M	..	1230	..	..	..	180	360	..	1800	
	F	..	1030	360	180	360	..	..	..	1980	
Matric	M	..	180	..	540	180	..	..	..	900	
	F	..	180	360	180	..	..	..	..	720	
Graduate	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Postgraduate	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	M	..	4140	1260	1620	720	1440	3930	..	13140	
	F	..	4320	3780	2340	1980	1800	3440	..	17640	
Total Persons	..	..	8460	5040	3960	2680	3240	7400	..	30780	

TABLE (2) Contd.....

PALGHAT

Educational Status	Sex	4. Persons not in labour force in the age group (in years)									
		Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-59	60 & above	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Illiterate	M	196740	2700	720	720	540	1080	4140	18720	225360	
	F	204320	18900	20320	18900	14220	12600	59040	51840	400140	
Literate below Middle	M	170640	18000	2520	1200	360	1260	4320	11700	210060	
	F	153540	40500	26640	18540	14220	15680	24840	18720	310660	
Middle below Matric	M	14400	13180	1320	..	..	..	360	1440	36000	
	F	10980	15840	8260	4680	2520	2340	4320	180	49140	
Matric	M	540	5220	1980	180	..	..	540	1440	9900	
	F	..	2880	2160	180	360	720	180	..	6480	
Graduate	M	..	..	180	..	..	..	..	..	180	
	F	540	720	360	180	..	..	180	..	1980	
Post-graduate	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	M	382220	44100	7020	2160	900	2340	9360	33300	481500	
	F	369300	78840	57760	42480	31320	29340	88560	70740	768420	
Total Persons		751700	122940	64780	44640	32220	31680	97920	104040	1249920	

TABLE (2): AGE, SEX AND GENERAL EDUCATION

KOZHIKODE

Educational Status	Sex	1. Employed persons in the Age Group (in years)									
		Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-59	60 & above	TOTAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Illiterate	M	1780	11660	23140	12540	17640	20200	74940	18440	170340	
	F	2560	12400	10660	11050	14840	14750	36280	10340	112500	
Literate below Middle	M	5600	42820	57720	53850	46960	44300	91980	17840	361100	
	F	1740	10120	7140	4040	4120	5860	7700	1040	44750	
Middle below L.C. & C	M	..	5680	11540	6600	6320	5160	1740	520	5360	
	F	..	1000	4040	430	..	800	2900	..	6100	
Graduate	M	..	480	4080	7660	5520	3340	4820	1000	26900	
	F	..	260	780	1480	700	1000	480	..	4700	
Post Graduate	M	..	..	480	780	1180	260	700	220	3620	
	F	..	..	860	220	480	..	..	..	1500	
Total	M	7380	60640	87280	81940	77400	73520	190600	38220	617760	
	F	4300	23780	20300	17280	20140	22500	47180	11200	108400	
		11680	84420	107580	99220	96020	96020	237780	49420	784200	

TABLE(2): AGE, SEX AND GENERAL EDUCATION

KOZHIKODE

Educational Status		Sex	(2) Unemployed persons seeking work in the age group (in years)										Total
			Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50 and above			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
Illiterate	M	..	1000	780	520	780	480	750	..	4340			
	F	..	520	520	260	520	..	260	..	2030			
Literate below middle	M	..	5560	2740	260	1300	520	1960	..	12340			
	F	..	1550	780	..	..	..	..	..	2340			
Middle below Matric	M	..	3900	1780	1300	260	260	..	..	7900			
	F	..	1300	920	..	260	..	250	..	2740			
Matric	M	..	2520	5380	260	260	..	..	..	8420			
	F	..	1040	1480	260	..	..	..	..	2780			
Graduate	M	..	..	260	260	..	..	..	..	520			
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Post Graduate	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Total	M	..	12980	10940	2600	2600	1260	2740	..	33120			
	F	..	4420	3700	520	780	..	520	..	9940			
Total Persons			17400	14640	3120	3380	1260	3260	..	43060			

TABLE (2): AGE, SEX AND GENERAL EDUCATION

KOZHIKODE

(3) Unemployed persons not seeking but available for work in the age group (in years)

Functional Status	Sex	Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50 and above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Illiterate	M	..	1040	260	220	..	..	520	..	3040
	F	..	430	960	520	220	1040	1820	..	5040
Literate below Middle	M	..	7540	2140	1440	1220	520	2700	..	15560
	F	..	1440	260	780	260	260	..	..	3000
Middle below Middle	M	..	1520	1700	480	260	..	520	..	4480
	F	..	260	480	..	220	..	..	..	960
Matric	M	..	740	520	260	..	..	..	..	1520
	F	..	740	260	260	..	..	..	..	1260
Graduate	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post Graduate	M	..	..	..	..	260	..	..	..	260
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	M	..	1040	4620	2400	1480	520	3740	..	23500
	F	..	2090	1960	1500	960	1300	1820	..	10520
Total Persons			13760	6580	3960	2440	1820	5560	..	34120

TABLE (2) AGE, SEX AND GENERAL EDUCATION

KOZHIKODE

Educational Status	Sex	(4) Persons not in labour force in the age group (in years)										Total
		Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50 and above			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Illiterate												
Literate below middle	M	287360	3900	2820	520	1560	740	5900	25800	329160		
	F	289520	36340	38640	36120	40420	39400	113320	71920	668740		
Middle below Matric	M	254960	33440	4900	2560	2080	1560	8080	18120	325700		
	F	230260	80060	49340	35230	26900	28300	36260	6740	491030		
Matric	M	14160	30360	3300	520	1040	260	1300	2220	53160		
	F	8400	22200	9360	5740	1780	2040	1620	440	51580		
Graduate	M	520	8600	2820	780	220	220	440	920	13300		
	F	260	3660	2180	780	220	220	700	..	8020		
Post Graduate	M	..	..	440	..	..	..	..	..	440		
	F	..	..	440	..	..	..	..	..	440		
Total	M	..	..	220	..	..	..	..	..	220		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total Persons	M	557500	76300	14500	3600	4680	2560	15720	47140	722000		
	F	528460	142260	99960	7740	69320	67960	151960	79100	1219360		
		1085960	218560	114460	81440	74000	70520	170680	126240	1941860		

TABLE (2): AGE, SEX AND GENERAL EDUCATION

		CANNANORE									
Educational Status	Sex	1. Employed persons in the age groups (in Years)									
		Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50 & above	TOTAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Illiterate	M	3510	14560	13360	13650	17190	19090	53420	18210	152990	
	F	1530	8640	10540	13060	12550	12180	26570	5030	83100	
Literate below middle	M	5750	29140	35540	34130	37950	33670	73930	11780	251890	
	F	1190	9860	8670	7650	4590	3740	5440	170	41510	
Middle below	M	..	4050	6740	7420	4840	3960	7870	680	55560	
	F	..	340	1160	510	680	170	510	..	3370	
Matric	M	..	340	2350	2720	3760	1640	4920	..	15730	
	F	..	..	820	480	170	..	650	..	2120	
Graduate	M	..	170	170	..	820	..	..	..	1160	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Post Graduate	M	..	..	170	..	..	140	450	..	760	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	M	9260	48250	58330	57920	64560	58500	140890	50670	468090	
	F	2720	18840	21190	21700	17990	16090	35170	3200	154900	
TOTAL PERSONS		11980	67100	79520	79620	82550	74590	173760	53370	602990	

TABLE (2): AGE, SEX AND GENERAL EDUCATION

CANNIA MORE

		2. Unemployed persons seeking work in the age group (in years)									
Educational Status	Sex	Upto 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-59	60 & above	TOTAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Illiterate	M	..	..	..	170	..	..	..	..	170	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Literate below middle	M	..	170	510	..	..	170	..	..	850	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Middle below Patria	M	..	630	170	340	..	..	170	..	1330	
	F	..	340	140	..	..	..	..	..	480	
Native	M	..	1700	2520	170	..	..	..	..	4390	
	F	..	1020	510	..	..	..	..	..	1530	
Graduate	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Post Graduate	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	M	..	2550	3200	680	..	170	170	..	6770	
	F	..	1360	650	..	..	..	..	..	2010	
TOTAL PERSONS		..	3910	3850	680	..	170	170	..	8780	

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