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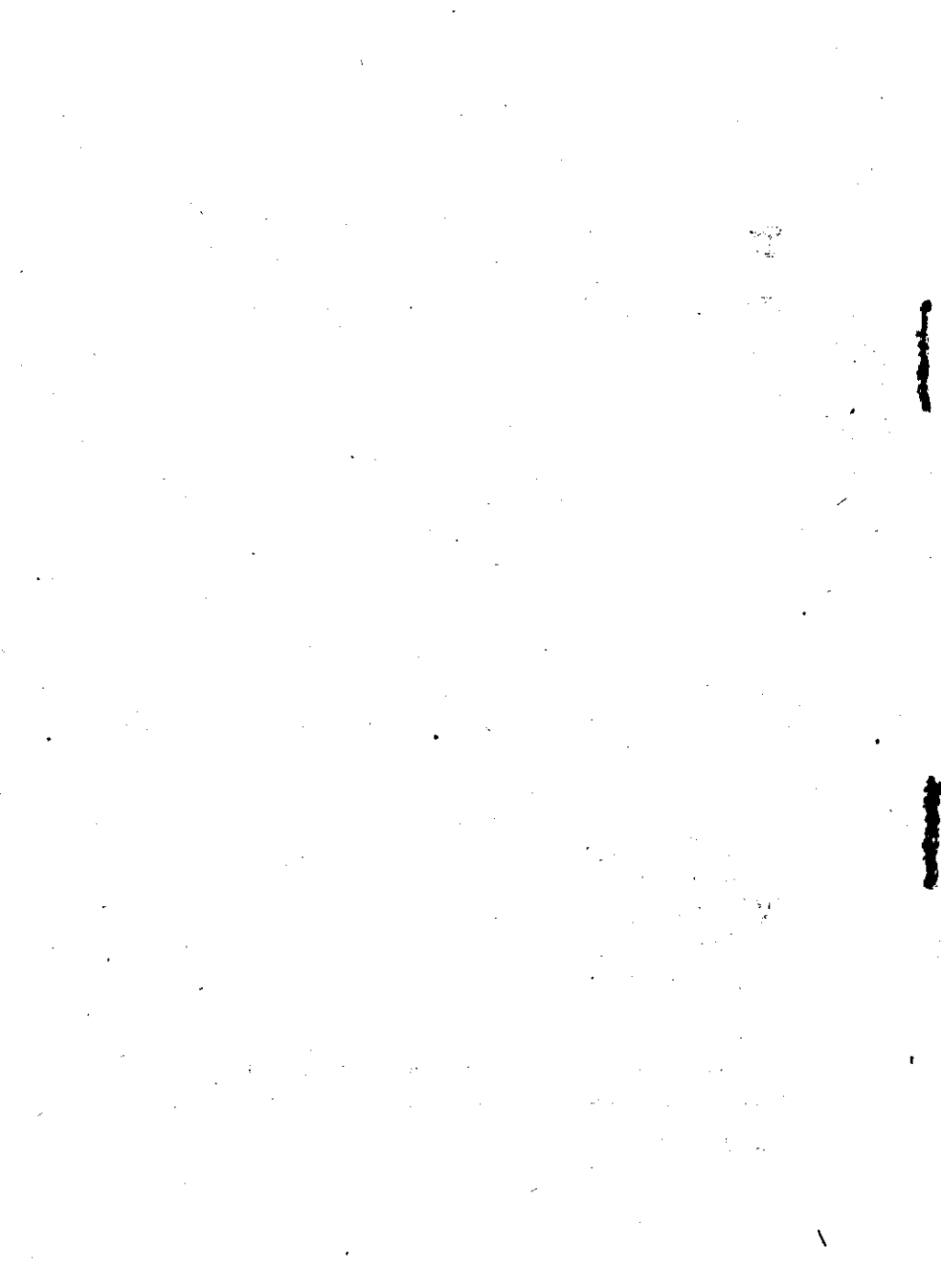
RECENT STUDIES BY
THE BUREAU OF ECONOMICS
AND STATISTICS, KERALA

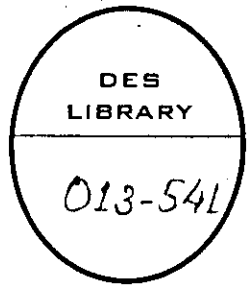


GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF ECONOMICS
AND STATISTICS, KERALA

1978





**RECENT STUDIES BY
THE BUREAU OF ECONOMICS
AND STATISTICS, KERALA**

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
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P R E F A C E

During the last two years the Bureau of Economics and Statistics undertook several studies and publications. The studies had, underlying them, the perspectives of economic planning—especially decentralised planning—local government, balanced economic development, manpower use and human resource development as well as the declared objectives of social justice and economic welfare. This brochure is intended to serve the purpose of a catalogue. The studies which are in various stages of progress are classified into three—Published Studies, Studies in Print and Studies in Progress.

It is hoped that this catalogue will be helpful to the users of our publications.

Trivandrum,
May 19, 1978.

DR. P. A. NAIR,
Additional Director-in-Charge.

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PUBLISHED STUDIES

1. *Statistics for Planning*

Among the many studies published by the Bureau the report *Statistics for Planning* deserves the pride of place. In the context of planned economic development the data provided by this report assume great significance.

The report contains detailed information on population, manpower, industries, labour and wages, housing, income, consumption expenditure, climate and rainfall, agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, banking, co-operation, transport and communications, power, trade, prices, education, medical, and plan expenditure.

2. *Kerala—Progress in Two Decades, 1956-57 to 1976-77*

This publication enables assessment of the progress the economy of Kerala made during the two decades from its inception in 1956 upto 1977. The report covers mainly the following areas: population, agriculture, animal husbandry, income, communication, irrigation, and power, industries, transport, health and family planning, education, civil supplies, employment, co-operation, banking, culture, fisheries, plan expenditure and Fifth Five Year Plan of Kerala.

3. *Kerala at a Glance*

This is a chart that facilitates ready reckoning of important statistics pertaining to Kerala's economy for relatively recent period. The data are provided district-wise. The chart, in addition to general informations such as number of taluks, firkas, revenue, villages etc., presents some detailed data on area and population, income, civil supplies, rainfall, agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation and power, industries, transport, communication, health and family planning, education, co-operation, banking and culture.

4. *Indicators of Regional Development—an Appraisal*

The imbalances in the economic development of regions can be eliminated through planned efforts. For this purpose a fairly accurate assessment of the development in each sphere of the economy in the various regions is necessary. This study is intended to highlight the inter-regional differences in the level of development in the various sectors of the economy of the state. The report includes information on state income, agriculture, industry, education, health, transport and communication and banking.

5. *District Income of Kerala (1970-71 to 1975-76)*

District income is the most comprehensive single indicator for the study of the comparative levels of economic development of the districts. The concept followed is that of income originating within the geographic boundaries of the respective districts. The report presents the estimates of district income of Kerala for the years 1970-71 to 1975-76. The estimates are at current prices. The sectors covered in this study are: agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, manufacturing (both registered and unregistered), construction, electricity, gas and water supply, transport, storage and communication, trade, hotels and restaurants, banking and insurance, real estate and ownership of dwellings, public administration, and other services.

6. *Municipal Year Book, Kerala*

Local bodies have a vital role in the economic and social development of a country. The rapid rate of urbanisation has created new problems and challenges and in this context urban local bodies have to be equipped to meet the increasing urban needs. The present study covering the period 1968-69 to 1972-73 contains the following details: constitution of municipalities, evolution of municipalities, functions and powers of municipal authorities, main activities of the municipal councils, general particulars of municipalities and corporations, area and population, vital and health statistics, educational and cultural statistics, public utilities, housing and construction, working and finance of municipalities, transport and communications, employment in municipalities, and slaughter house statistics.

7. *Review of the Movement of Prices of Some Essential Commodities in Kerala (July 1976 to June 1977)*

The fluctuations in the level of prices affect different classes of people differently. The common man is very conscious about the impact of these changes on his day to day life. For these reasons it was felt appropriate to review the movement of prices of essential commodities in Kerala. The review presents the trend in prices of essential commodities in Kerala for the period January 1976 to June 1977. The prices relate to three centres viz., Ernakulam, Kozhikode and Trivandrum and cover the following commodities: rice, tapioca, coconut, coconut oil, groundnut oil, dhall, black gram, chillies, onions, corriander, potato, and sugar.

8. *Report of the Survey of Interstate Movement of Goods by Roads*

In order to conduct studies on commodity taxation the statistics relating to interstate movement of goods is essential. However, such data were not available since long and to fill up this gap a survey on interstate movement of goods by road was conducted during the period May 1975—May 1976. From twelve important check posts of the state necessary details were collected on commodity, quantity, value, place of origin and place of destination.

9. *Crop Cutting Survey on Winter and Summer Crop of Paddy, 1976*

The Bureau of Economics and Statistics is regularly conducting crop cutting surveys on paddy for three seasons viz., Autumn (Virippu), Winter (Mundakan) and Summer (Punja) and for tapioca once in an year. These surveys aim at estimating production as well as productivity.

The present study gives the findings of the survey conducted in 50 taluks in 1976. It gives districtwise and state wise details. The study, besides estimating production and average per hectare yield of paddy, estimates productivity of high yielding varieties of paddy separately as well as the average yield in different fields which were brought under different cultivation practices like application of chemical fertilisers, insecticides etc.

10. *Consolidated Results of Crop Estimation Surveys on Paddy and Tapioca*

The primary aim of these surveys is to estimate the average yield per hectare of paddy and tapioca at the district levels through crop cutting experiments. This report pertains to crop cutting surveys held in the state during 1975-76 and gives the results of yield estimates of paddy and tapioca, area under high yielding varieties of paddy, and yield rates of irrigated and unirrigated plots of paddy.

11. *Report on the Survey of Unregistered Industrial Establishments (Rural)*

Informations on the structure and working of the Small Scale Industrial Units in the State were not collected regularly in the past. While collection of statistics relating to industries registered under Factories Act is being made every year through the Annual Survey of Industries, it is not done in a comprehensive way in the case of unregistered industries. As a first step in this direction state wise sample surveys were conducted by the Bureau in three rounds during 1971-1972 and 1973 in respect of the industrial units not registered under the Factories Act in the rural area, of the State. The 1971 survey was only a pilot study.

The survey covered the rural areas of the entire state. Unregistered industrial units engaged in manufacturing and servicing were covered. However, units engaged in the processing of livestock products like milk, eggs, etc., were not covered.

The report presents the number of unregistered industrial units in the state, distribution of the number of industrial units, fixed capital, working capital, productive capital, outstanding loan, employment and wages, annual emoluments, inputs, output, and value added by manufacture pertaining to the various unregistered industries.

12. *The Non-Agricultural Sector in Kerala*

This is a publication in Malayalam and gives the results of the quick tabulation of the Economic Census conducted in November 1977. The

results are provisional and the final results will be published after detailed tabulation and analysis of the data.

The publication gives mainly the following details: district-wise production enterprises in the non-agricultural sector of Kerala., classification of the non-agricultural production enterprises, the number of persons employed, the rural sector non-agricultural enterprises, and hired workers in establishments. The publication also gives taluk-wise non-agricultural enterprises belonging to both rural and urban sectors.

13. *Growth of Factory Employment in Kerala*

In the background of widespread unemployment in the state and the limitations of the agricultural sector in absorbing more labour force the requirement for job opportunities placed on the non-agricultural sector is sizable. In this respect the role of the factory sector is very significant. Therefore it was felt relevant that a proper assessment of growth of factory employment should be undertaken and the study under reference is addressed to this task.

The study brings out the nature and dimension of work force in the state, employment situation in the agricultural sector, industrialisation and employment prospects in the factory sector, registration and cancellation of factories, growth of factories in Kerala, growth of factory employment, public sector and private sector factories and employment in them, female participation in factory employment, size of employment in factories and employment prospects.

14. *Attrition Rate of Agricultural Personnel in Kerala, 1977*

The major source of employment for agricultural graduates and post-graduates in Kerala is the Department of Agriculture. They also find employment opportunities in the Departments of Soil conservation, Dairy Development, Animal Husbandry etc., and in organisations such as Kerala Agricultural University, Rubber Board, Coffee Board, Cardamom Board, Banks, FACT and similar fertilizer concerns, and Central Government departments like Directorate of Spices Promotion, Tuber Research Institute etc.

Proper planning of manpower training requires fairly accurate estimation of attrition rates arising from net out-migration, retirement, and death before the retirement age. Attrition of agricultural personnel due to the first reason is negligible and therefore the study concentrates on the other two. The attrition rates are estimated for agricultural personnel in the Department of Agriculture, agricultural graduates, agricultural post-graduates and agricultural personnel in Kerala as a whole.

15. *The Nursing Profession in Kerala—A Manpower Study*

The profession of nursing has assumed great importance in health services and is in fact a vital and invaluable link in the health care system. In Kerala, the profession in its modern form had an early start and since then it has grown significantly.

This report is also of great importance in the context of manpower planning. After giving a brief account of nursing in ancient India the report traces development of nursing education in Kerala, development of community nursing in Kerala, and supply of and demand for nursing personnel in Kerala. The report also draws some policy implications for the enhancement and betterment of the profession in Kerala.

16. *A Study of Sterilised Persons in Kerala, 1971-74*

The realisation that in the Indian context rapid population growth will impede the country's attempt for economic development led to the introduction of family welfare on a national scale. The main component of the scheme is the sterilisation of males and females. The report gives the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of persons who accepted sterilisation during the period 1971-74 for the State and the districts, as well as the impact of the programme.

17. *Recent Trend in IUCD Acceptance in Kerala*

This report studies the socio-economic characteristics of persons who are acceptors of IUCD devices of family planning. The information has been gathered from the hospital authorities. The characteristics studied are religion, educational status, occupation, income and the number of living children at the time of acceptance.

18. *An Assessment of the Camp Performance and Unprotected Couples in Palghat District after the Mass Camp*

This study examines the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of persons sterilised at the mass camp held at Palghat during January to February 1973. In addition to the above it also studies the after effect of sterilisation, the preference for sterilisation at the camp, the acceptability of various media of publicity, role of incentives, impressions and suggestions of the acceptors about the camp and its arrangements and the role of health and family planning staff in the after care and follow up. The report also traces some of the policy implications.

19. *Sample Registration, Kerala—Rural*

The Sample Registration Survey (S. R. S.) is conducted in all the states with the objective of getting reliable information on population and vital rates during the intercensal years. It is carried on the basis of guidelines issued by the Registrar General of India. The Survey in Kerala is carried out separately for rural and urban sectors. The survey in the rural sector is being conducted by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics and in the urban sector by the Census Department.

This report contains the results of the survey for the year 1975.

STUDIES UNDER PRINT

1. *National Sample Survey—24th round*

The National Sample Survey Organisation collects data on some of the important aspects of the economy through its rounds of sample surveys at the all India level. As part of this in Kerala also the survey was undertaken by the Bureau.

The report under reference provides data on the consumption expenditure of households. Information on consumption expenditure is very important for studying savings and capital formation, standard of living of various classes of the economy etc. The present study was conducted during July 1969 to June 1970.

2. *National Sample Survey—27th Round*

National Sample Surveys on employment are considered very useful sources of information for assessing the employment/un-employment levels of the economy and other details related to them. The survey under reference was made in 1972-73 and gives details of employment pertaining to households by current and usual employment status, labour time disposition, categories of occupation etc. for both the rural and urban sectors.

3. *Employment Trends in the State Sector*

Growth in employment opportunities needs to be periodically reckoned so that proper manpower planning could be effected. This report attempts to study the growth in employment based on the budgets for the years 1960-61, 1970-71 and 1974-75. The underlying consideration in this respect has been that the government is the biggest employer in the state.

4. *Technical Manpower in Fisheries Sector*

The objective of this report is to assess the stock of technical and trained manpower in the fisheries sector in relation to their prospective employment opportunities.

5. *Manpower Involvement in Technical Education*

This report studies manpower involvement in technical education. Information on the enrolment of students under various disciplines according to sex, the annual intake and outturn of students, staff position, facilities for studies and other interrelated factors relating to various technical institutions under the Directorate of Technical Education are given in this report.

6. *Manpower in the Higher Education in Kerala*

This study gives information on the increase in the number of colleges, enrolment of students, courses of studies etc. Data on facilities for higher education compared with the population growth in each district are also brought out.

7. *Utilisation of Veterinary Personnel during Fifth and Sixth Plan Periods*

This study was conducted to assess the utilisation as well as demand for and supply of veterinary personnel and to estimate the wastage rate of veterinary graduates. It also presents information on the pattern of utilisation of veterinarians in different institutions.

8. *Manpower Studies, Vol. I*

The Bureau has undertaken several studies related to manpower aspects. It is felt that bringing together these studies in printed form in convenient volumes is helpful for wide use and comprehensive analysis of the data connected with manpower. This volume incorporates the following studies (i) Directory of Technical and Professional Institutions in Kerala—1974 (ii) Study on the Employment Trends among Engineering Graduates on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges 1974 (iii) Manpower Involvement in the School Education of Kerala (iv) Unemployment among Allopathic Doctors in Kerala (v) Study on Unemployment among B.Ed. Degree Holders in Kerala (vi) A Study on the Employment of Engineering Personnel in Kerala (vii) Employment Potential of Fisheries Development Programmes in Kerala (viii) Medical Manpower in Kerala—1977 (ix) Nursing Profession in Kerala—1977 (x) Study of Attrition Rate of Agricultural Personnel—1977 (xi) Characteristics and Utilisation of Agricultural Technical Personnel in Kerala and (xii) Study on Employment of Animal Husbandry Personnel, Kerala.

9. *Fertility Survey in Malappuram District*

In the context of population growth and family planning female fertility rate assumes great significance. The present study gives data on level of fertility in the rural and urban areas of the district of Malappuram. The report gives crude birth rate, crude death rate, marital status of females of different age groups, average marriage age of females etc.

10. *Socio-Economic Survey in Sample Registration Villages of Trivandrum District*

The object of the study is to identify the socio-economic determinants of fertility at the microlevel, by relating the data on socio-economic variable collected through the survey, with the data on demographic changes from sample Registration scheme. The report throws light on the change in the birth rate, its relationship to female literacy, female participation rate and household income, and average number of children born alive to women who

have completed their fertility period. These are estimated according to average household size for both landholding and landless households.

11. *The Annual Survey of Industries*

The National Sample Survey Organisation collects details of registered factories coming in the census sector and 50% of the sample sector. The Bureau has participated with the N.S.S.O for collecting details of the remaining 50% of the factories under sample sector during 1973-74 so as to have a complete coverage of the registered factories in the State. The report gives a comprehensive data on the functioning of the registered factories in Kerala.

12. *A Fact Book on the Basic Materials, Production, Capital, Value Added by Manufacture etc. of Industries in Kerala*

This report has been prepared on the basis of the data collected in the Annual Survey of Industries 1973-74. It provides basic data for industrial planning in the State and for other studies connected with industrial efficiency.

13. *A Report on the Survey on Coir Industry in the Household Sector*

One of the major avenues of non-agricultural sector occupation in Kerala is the coir industry especially its household sector in the rural areas. The survey brings to light the volume of employment, production and socio-economic characteristics of the people engaged in the coir industry in the household sector. The survey covered all the coir villages of Kerala.

14. *Directory on Small Industries in the Unorganised Sector in the Urban Areas of the State (1975-76)*

The importance of the small sector in the industrial front of the economy is on the increase. This report is intended to serve as a directory documenting details of small industries in the urban areas of the state.

15. *Evaluation of Integrated Tribal Development Block, Attappady*

One of the basic aims of Indian economic and social policies is to lift the backward sections of the population from their low living conditions. The development of tribal areas is an integral part of the implementation of this welfare objective.

This study is in the nature of an evaluation of the benefits that accrued to the tribals from the various block programmes during 1973-76. The benefits include various grants, subsidies and other incentives given to the tribals for agricultural and allied programmes, industry, land distribution, education and housing. Besides, the additional facilities provided by all the development programmes under communication health, social education, sanitation and rural electrification are also evaluated.

III

STUDIES IN PROGRESS

1. *Agricultural Census*

This report is based on a sample census conducted in 200 selected revenue villages, which form 15% of the total number of villages in the State.

The main objectives of the Census are: (i) to arrive at a distribution of operational holdings in the State., (ii) to get the details of tenure status, (iii) to obtain estimates of land use, area under crops and irrigation, (iv) to collect information on inputs like fertilizers and pesticides used for agriculture, and (v) to prepare an inventory of livestock, poultry and agricultural implements possessed by the households.

The Census is carried out in three parts viz. (i) the Listing of Operational Holdings, (ii) the Main Census and (iii) Input Survey. The Listing of Operational Holdings is a census of the resident operational holdings in the 200 villages. The Main Census involves the detailed enumeration of the selected holdings—these being about 20% of households randomly selected. From the holdings selected for the main census, a sample of 24 holdings in each of the 200 villages is selected for conducting a study on the various inputs like fertilizers and pesticides used for different crops and to collect detailed information on the number of livestock, poultry and agricultural implements possessed by the households. This part of the Census is known as the Input Survey.

The data provided by the Census will be of immense use for agricultural Planning purposes. The important items of information that will be available from the Census are: (i) number and area of operational holdings according to size class, (ii) estimated number and area of operational holdings by tenure and tenancy status, (iii) estimated area under different land use, (iv) estimated area under different crops, (v) estimated number of parcels per operational holding and average area per parcel, (vi) estimated number and area of holdings using chemical fertilizers organic manures and pesticides in irrigated area, (vii) irrigated area under different crops using ammonium sulphate, super phosphate, urea, other chemical fertilizers, farm yard manures, oil cakes, other organic manures and pesticides shown separately, (viii) the above details for unirrigated area, (ix) number of cattle reported by operating households as on 1st April, 1977, and (x) estimated number of agricultural machinery owned individually for 100 households as on 15th April, 1977.

2. *Economic Census*

The Economic Census meets a long felt need for certain items of vital information required for district level planning, estimation of regional income and identification of backward areas in the non-agricultural sector. The current information available on a fairly regular basis is mostly confined to certain organised segments like mining and quarrying, factory sector, transport, services, banks, recognised educational institutions, public sector undertakings etc. However, for the entire sectors of trade and construction and the unorganised segments of other sectors we do not have adequate data. In order to fill up this gap in information Government of India decided to undertake a countrywide census of non-agricultural enterprises during 1977. As part of this national operation the census was carried out in Kerala during November—December 1977.

The objective of the Census is to collect basic information on the establishments in the non-agricultural sectors, such as their number, location, nature of activity, employment, value of output/turnover/receipt, etc. It is also intended to provide the basis for designing detailed sample surveys of the unorganised segments of the non-agricultural sectors in a phased manner in the next two years. It is proposed to prepare a Directory of Large Establishments and a Primary Census abstract, besides detailed tabulation of the data. Immediately after the preparation of the Directory of Establishments and the Economic Census Abstract is over, it is proposed to launch sample surveys covering two or three sectors at a time for an in-depth study into their characteristics, performance, contribution to the state economy etc.

3. *Survey on Employment and Unemployment in Kerala —1977-78*

The problem of unemployment and under-employment is acute and chronic in Kerala. Growth of employment opportunities are to be planned to keep pace with the increase in labour force. This necessitates periodic surveys to assess the nature and extent of the problem. Sample surveys of unemployment have been conducted in the state in 1956, 1962 and 1965. In order to assess the current nature and extent of the problem a fresh survey on unemployment in Kerala has been sponsored by the Government for 1977-78.

The main objectives of the study are: (i) to estimate the number and percentage of economically active population by sectors of economic activity based on households in the rural and urban areas of the state; (ii) to estimate the extent of employment among the economically active population by usual and current concepts of activity and to study the characteristics of the unemployed; (iii) to study the characteristics of the employed especially their earnings, activity status and number of hours worked; (iv) to study the pattern of emigration in relation to employment; (v) to estimate the average number of hours of un-utilised labour times and the extent of extra hours available for work; (vi) to study the characteristics of the self-employed and unpaid family worker; (vii) to study inter-district variation in

all the above aspects; and (viii) to study the pattern of job preference and expected wage/salary of non-workers.

The survey (May 1977 to April 1978) is designed to provide district level estimates of employment and unemployment in the State. A total of 3000 households (2500 from rural sector and 500 from urban sector) are to be covered. Since the enquiry is spread over all the twelve months of the year, it will bring out information on seasonal unemployment also.

4. *State Income*

Knowledge of the total and per capita income is very essential for the formulation of realistic economic policies. This is because economic policies for development are directed towards increasing the total and per capita incomes of the country. Annual assessment of the incomes generated in each sector is necessary.

State income for the purpose of this study is defined as the sum total of the money value of all economic activities within the geographical boundaries of the state. State income and per capita income are estimated for each year from 1956-57 onwards, both at current and constant prices.

As part of this, a study of district-wise income and per capita income as well as trends in sectoral incomes has also been taken up.

5. *Technical Manpower for Agriculture in Kerala*

This study estimates the stock of agricultural graduates and agricultural engineers in Kerala at the beginning as well as during the course of the Fifth Plan. The discussion on the utilisation pattern of technical hands in agriculture and allied sectors and details regarding agricultural education, research and training are also part of this study.

6. *Migration of Engineering Graduates—A Case Study*

The objective of this case study is to assess the magnitude of migration of engineering graduates to other States in our country and to foreign countries and also to assess the intensity of unemployment among engineers under the various branches. The details of students passed out from the six engineering colleges in the State during the period 1970-71 to 1972-73 were collected and 20% sample was selected from each college.

The study also tries to give the relative levels of unemployment among various categories of engineering graduates.

7. *A Study on the Statutory Apprenticeship Training Programme in Kerala*

The Apprentices Act 1961 of the Government of India aimed at organising on a systematic basis the training of apprentices in industry with a view to

meeting the increased demand for skilled craftsmen, to utilise fully the facilities available with industry for the training of apprentices and to ensure the training of apprentices in accordance with the programmes, standards and syllabi drawn up by expert bodies. The Act was implemented in the State from 1963 onwards. The study aims at assessing the extent of the implementation of this programme.

8. *Study on Employment of Craftsmen in Different Trades*

A large number of craftsmen under different trades are unemployed. At present there is no idea about the trades in which the supply is in excess of the demand. This study aims at assessing the activity status of the craftsmen passed out from the various institutions of the State during the years 1970-71 to 1971-72 and 1972-73. Altogether 18 institutions (10 Government and 8 private) have been selected and 20% sample of the students passed out in each trade from the institutions in each year has been selected.

9. *Study on Labour Input in Paddy Cultivation*

Majority of the workforce is employed in the agricultural sector and many of them are seasonally employed. In Kerala, paddy cultivation provides employment to a large number of population. The main objective of the present study is to estimate the input of labour engaged in the various operations of paddy cultivation. Along with this information, it is also tried to collect data on material inputs like seed, manure, pesticides etc. The study has also attempted to collect the details of all the plots under the possession of the selected cultivators within the village.

10. *Evaluation Study on Intensive Paddy Development Units in Kerala*

The objectives of this study which is based on field surveys are to evaluate the actual performance of the Intensive Paddy Development Units in relation to their proclaimed objectives and identify factors which impede their successful functioning. The study covers the entire state. One Intensive Paddy Development Unit was selected in each district for each of the three croppings—Virippu, Mundakan and Punja. A total of 60 beneficiary cultivators and 15 control households were studied from each of the selected Intensive Paddy Development Units. This work is done in collaboration with the State Planning Board.

11. *Sample Surveys for Methodological Investigations into High Yielding Varieties Programme*

This study is a continuation of the scheme "Sample Survey for Arrangement of High Yielding Varieties Programme" of the I.C.A.R. initiated in 1968-69 and continued upto 1973-74'. Keeping in view the various problems connected with the spread of high yielding varieties, the emphasis in the present scheme is on methodological problems rather than on routine assessment alone. The scheme is conducted in Trichur district and the period of survey is five years from 1-9-1974 to 31-8-1979.

The specific objectives of the survey are: (i) to develop suitable sampling methodology for studying the changes in area, productivity and adoption of agricultural practices under cultivators' conditions for high yielding/improved varieties of paddy; and (ii) to study the extent to which the potential of high yielding/improved varieties has been realised under field conditions and to investigate into the limiting factors.

Under the survey three types of enquiries are envisaged: (i) Area Estimation Enquiry for determining the spread of high yielding varieties from year to year, i.e. estimation of area under high yielding varieties, total cultivated area and related aspects; (ii) Agronomic and Agro-economic Enquiry for the study of extent of adoption of recommended practices for high yielding varieties and reasons for the non-adoption by farmers, data on soil and climate, crop growth, inputs, credit availability and utilisation etc., and (iii) Yield Estimation Survey for studying changes in yield rates of high yielding and indigenous varieties of crops by conducting crop-cutting experiments.

12. *Evaluation Study of Soil Conservation Schemes*

Schemes for soil conservation are afoot in several parts of the State and are very important from the point of view of Agricultural Production and preservation of ecological conditions. In the present study the schemes for Cannanore and Alleppey districts are examined.

13. *Evaluation Study on Cashew Plantation in Private Lands*

The objective of the study is to assess the impact of Cashew Development Scheme in private lands. This has been taken up on request from the State Planning Board. Only five districts, viz., Trichur, Palghat, Malappuram, Kozhikode and Cannanore are covered under the study.

14. *The Annual Survey of Industries, 1974-75*

This report is being prepared on a similar line as in the case of 1973-74 study referred to earlier in the list of publications.

15. *Survey on Industrial Estates and Mini Industrial Estates*

This study is to help focus attention on the problems of Industrial and Mini-Industrial estates. It is expected that this study will bring out some of the important factors that impede smooth functioning and progress of the industrialisation programme through Industrial Estates.

16. *Index of Industrial Production*

The objective of this work is to publish a quarterly index of Industrial Production. Production data is collected from 600 industrial units.

17. *Selected Studies on Population and Family Welfare Programme, Vol. I*

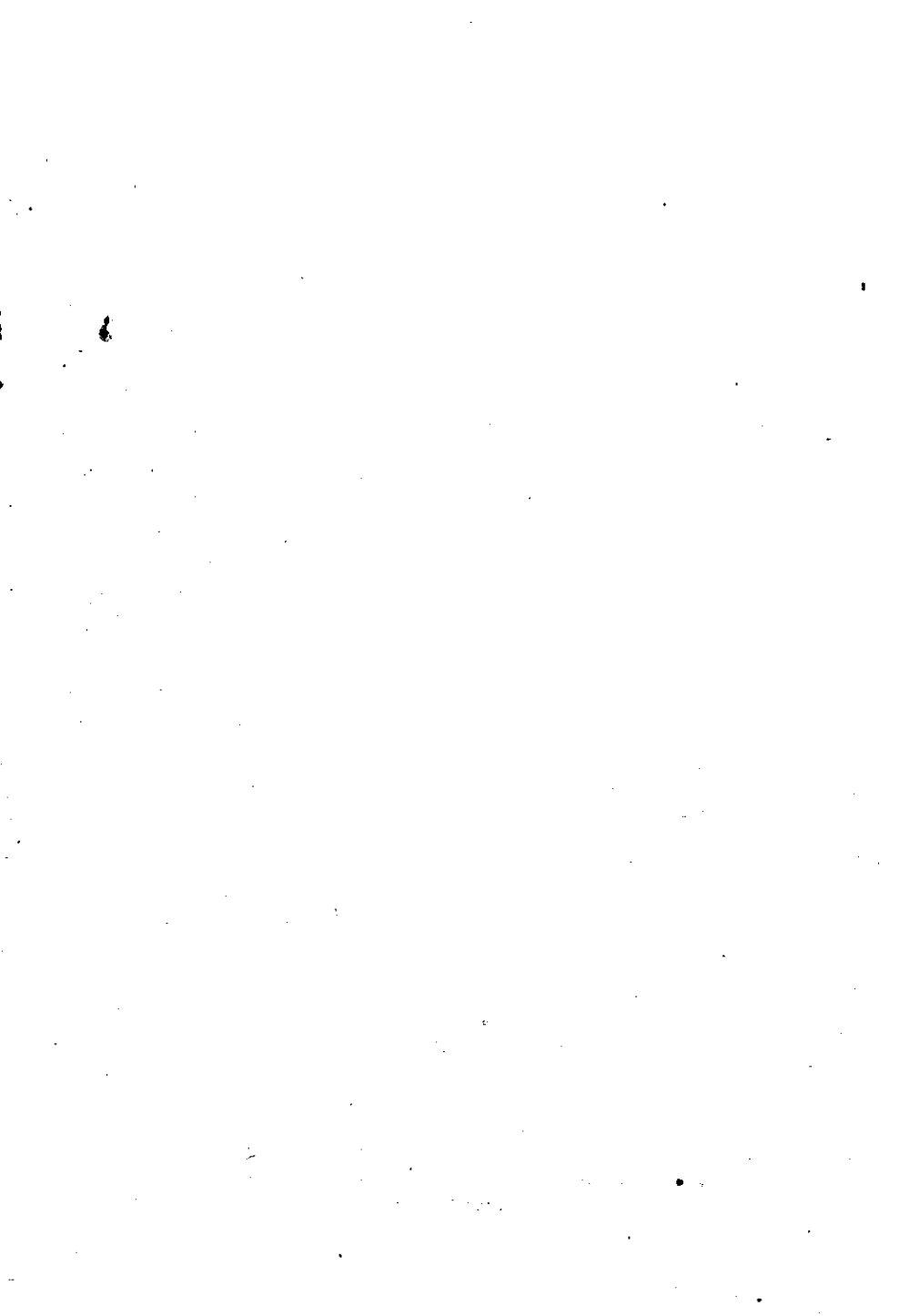
This volume brings together some of the important findings obtained through the various studies undertaken by the Demographic Research Centre of the Bureau. The study mainly covers the following areas: (i) 'Family Welfare Programme' in which characteristics of sterilized persons, IUCD acceptors, study of mass camps, knowledge and practice of family planning, and evaluation of family welfare programme are given; (ii) 'Fertility' in which social and cultural aspects of fertility of women in Kerala are examined; (iii) 'Mortality' wherein the trend in life expectancy in Kerala over the years and mortality differentials among the natural regions of Kerala are studied; (iv) 'Migration' under which salient characteristics of migration in Kerala and pattern of migration in Kerala are analysed; (v) 'Worker Participation' in which the growth and characteristics of the population of Kerala and the impact of family planning programme, and some special features of worker participation rate of Kerala are examined; and (vi) 'Methodological Aspects' where such issues as the estimation of birth rate and death rate are discussed.

18. *Socio Economic Survey of Tribals*

In view of the increasing emphasis on the uplift of the tribal population it was felt necessary to have an assessment of their socio-economic aspects. The field work of the survey was started in August 1976 and continued upto February 1978 and a further survey of Ulladas and Uralies lasted upto 1978. The survey covered all the tribal households in the tribal areas of the State.

This census is intended to obtain a realistic picture of the tribal life with its existing socio-economic background. The study would be of considerable use for planning Tribal Development Schemes. The study will provide details of demographic particulars; activity status and occupation; details of land possessed by tenure and crop cultivated; distribution of land uncultivated by reason; alienation, or loss of land by reason and manner; income, expenditure and wage rates; indebtedness by source, reason, interest rate etc., housing conditions including drinking water facilities, mode of lighting, sanitation etc.; possession of assets like animals, furniture, vessels etc., education, social education, recreation, health and rural sanitation; occurrence of diseases and facilities for treatment; and the willingness of the tribals to take up new jobs or occupations to strengthen their economic status.

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