



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

**GROWTH OF FACTORY
EMPLOYMENT IN KERALA
(1961-1977)**

ISSUED BY
BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
TRIVANDRUM
AUGUST 1979

PRINTED BY THE S. G. P. AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS,
TRIVANDRUM, 1979.

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FOREWORD

The problem of Unemployment in Kerala is very acute when compared to other Indian States. Industrial sector absorbs only 15% of the State's labour force as against 49% absorbed in the agricultural sector. This is a clear evidence of the industrial backwardness of the State. In this context a study on the growth of employment in the factory sector over a period of years assumes special significance.

In the present study an attempt is made to highlight the nature and dimension of the workforce in the factory sector in Kerala. The report is based mainly on the data available from the annual returns submitted by factories.

This report is prepared by the LABOUR SECTION of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics. It is hoped that this report will be highly useful for planning and policy formulation in the State.

DR. P. A. NAIR,
Director.

FORWARDED

The report on the employment in the State for the year ending 31st March 1932, is being forwarded to you for your information. It contains a table showing the number of persons employed in the State for the year ending 31st March 1932, and a table showing the number of persons employed in the State for the year ending 31st March 1931. The report also contains a table showing the number of persons employed in the State for the year ending 31st March 1930, and a table showing the number of persons employed in the State for the year ending 31st March 1929.

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Yours faithfully,
The Secretary

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INTRODUCTION

Kerala is one of the most thickly populated states of India. It has a population of 213.47 lakhs, according to the 1971 census, with a geographical area of only 38864 sq. kms. On comparison with the All India position, it may be observed that with only 1.18 per cent of the country's area, the state accounts for 3.9 per cent of its population. The growth of population in the State has also been phenomenal. It increased to 21.3 million in 1971 from 16.9 million in 1961, whereas the estimated population for 1977 is 24.17 millions.

An estimation of the labour force in the state has been made on the basis of the data relating to the age composition of the population. The 1971 census reveals that 52% of the state's population is in the age group of 15-59, which is taken to be the available labour force of the state. But in the 1971 census only 62.2 lakhs out of the total estimated labour force of 111 lakhs have been enumerated as actually employed. The magnitude of unemployment in the state, as revealed from this, is quite bewildering even if a wide margin is allowed for housewives, disabled persons, rentiers, students etc. Further, if the discussion of unemployment is to be meaningful, particular emphasis has to be laid on the incidence of educated unemployment in the state which is correlated with its high level of literacy.

But in spite of the unsurpassed progress in the field of education with as high as 60.42 per cent of literacy, agriculture continues to be the principal means of livelihood of the people. True to the peculiar characteristics of an under developed agrarian economy, agriculture accounts for the largest share of income and employment in the state. The abundance of rainfall coupled with its wide-ranging pattern of distribution contributes a great deal to a flourishing agriculture. The topographical features of the states also constitute a set of favourable factors conducive for the growth of the agricultural sector which contributes 60 per cent of the state's income and absorbs 49% of the working population. The prevalence of surplus labour in this sector also leads to consequent under employment thereby releasing a host of

vicious trends like low income, low saving, less capital formation and inadequate investment. The remedy lies, obviously, in assigning higher priority to industries in any programme of economic development of the state.

The Industrial sector absorbs only about 15% of the state's labour force as against 49% absorbed in the agricultural sector. This is an unmistakable proof of the industrial backwardness of the state. In this context, a study on the growth of employment in the factory sector over a period of years acquires great significance and value. The factory sector covers registered factories under the Factories Act, 1948 coming under sections 2m (i), 2m (ii) and also factories notified under section 85. The study lays stress on the growth of factories and employment therein taking 1961 as the base year. An important conclusion emerging from the study is that the growth of employment in the factory sector is not commensurate with the rapid growth of population in the state particularly during the 1961-70 decade.

The details required for the study have been obtained mostly from the annual returns furnished by the registered factories under the Factories Act.

CHAPTER I

WORKING POPULATION

In a discussion of the working population of the state it is pertinent to make a passing reference to the general trend in the population growth. The population of Kerala has been growing rapidly in recent years. It was only 63.96 lakhs in the beginning of the century and during the last seven decades there has been a three fold increase. The population is estimated to have increased to 241.66 in 1977 from 213.47 lakhs in 1971. A peculiar feature of the states population is its unique sex composition. Females out-numbered the males in all the census years from 1901 to 1971 whereas all other states present just the opposite trend. The sex composition has its impact on such socio-economic characteristics of the population as birth, death, marriages, education and employment. But the 1971 census has recorded a downward change in the sex ratio, from 1022 to 1016 per 1000 males.

According to the 1961 census, the worker participation rate in Kerala was 33.31. But the percentage of working to total population is seen to have declined to 29.12 in 1971, even though the total number of workers in the state registered an increase from 56.30 lakhs to 62.16 lakhs. The population increased by 44.43 lakhs (26 per cent) during the decade whereas the increase in the number of workers was only by 5.86 lakhs (10 per cent). Thus the growth in the number of workers in the factory sector was much less than proportionate to the general population growth. As seen from Table in the appendix Kerala is one of the few states in India with lowest percentage of workers to the total population both in 1961 and 1971. State-wise figures relating to the percentage of workers to total population have been furnished in the table. The total work force of 62.16 lakhs in 1971 is distributed among agricultural and non-agricultural sectors as follows.

Category	Workers (in lakhs)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Male	Female	Total
1. Cultivators		10.39	0.67	11.06
2. Agricultural Labourers		11.96	7.12	19.08
3. Other workers		25.29	6.73	32.02
Total		47.64	14.52	62.16

It can be seen from the above distribution that nearly 50% of the labour force of the state is engaged in agriculture and allied activities. The absorption of the labour force in the agricultural sector and other sector in an almost equal proportion is a significant feature. Women account for nearly one fourth of the total work force generally and the same ratio is seen maintained in the agricultural sector also. Nearly 52 per cent of the total population in 1971 belongs to the age group, 15-59, which works out to 110.76 lakhs. This forms the total number eligible for work, but only 62.16 lakhs come under the actual work force. Even after allowing a margin for housewives, students, rentiers, disabled persons and others not seeking work, the inference is irresistible that a large number of persons in the eligible age group of labour force remain unemployed and under employed. In 1971 there were more than 2400 persons depending on every 1000 workers in the state and 1500 of the dependents are females. The dependency ratio is high in Kerala compared to the general situation obtaining all over the country and it is attributed mainly to the acute unemployment prevailing in the state.

Whereas the state is confronted with the problems of unemployment and under employment, special mention has to be made of the educated unemployment, including that relating to professionally and technically qualified persons. The agricultural sector alone cannot meet this contingency in spite of its substantial contributions in the line. The distribution of the working force according to N.I.C. for 1961 and 1971 is furnished below.

Distribution of Workers according to Industry Classifications

Industry	No. of workers in lakhs					
	1961			1971		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Cultivators	9.04	2.74	11.78	10.40	0.67	11.07
2. Agricultural labourers	5.17	4.61	9.78	11.96	7.12	19.08
3. Livestock, forestry, Fishing, Hunting and allied activities	3.98	0.89	4.87	3.56	0.79	4.35
4. Mining and Quarrying	..	..	..	0.28	0.02	0.30

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5. Manufacturing:							
(a) H.H. Industry	1.89	3.00	4.89	1.48	1.18	2.66	
(b) Other than H.H. Industry	3.93	1.36	5.29	5.33	1.79	7.12	
6. Construction	0.68	0.03	0.71	1.03	0.04	1.07	
7. Trade and Commerce	2.98	0.24	3.22	5.36	0.29	5.65	
8. Transport, storage and communica- tion	1.46	0.07	1.53	2.27	0.15	2.42	
9. Others	10.34	3.89	14.23	5.97	2.47	8.44	
Total	39.47	16.83	56.30	47.64	14.52	62.16	

The sex composition of the workers vary in the rural and the urban areas. In the urban areas 19 per cent of the workers are reported to be females whereas their proportion comes to nearly one-fourth of the workers in the rural areas. Fifty-four per cent of the women workers in the rural areas are agricultural labourers. In spite of the fabulous growth of population in the decade, 1961-1970, the participation of women in the work force has declined from 16.8 lakhs in 1961 to 14.5 lakhs in 1971. The industry-wise classification comparing the work force in Kerala with India is furnished below.

Classification of Workers according to N.I.C. 1971 (in lakhs)

Industry	Kerala		India	
	No. of workers	Percentage	No. of workers	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Cultivators	11.1	17.8	781.8	43.3
2. Agricultural labourers	19.1	30.7	474.8	26.5
3. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, hunting, plantation and other allied activities	4.3	7.0	43.0	2.5
4. Mining & Quarrying	0.3	0.5	9.2	0.5

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5. Manufacturing:—					
(a) H.H. Industry		2.7	4.3	63.5	3.5
(b) Other than H.H. Industry		7.1	11.4	107.2	5.9
6. Construction		1.1	1.7	22.2	1.2
7. Trade and Commerce		5.7	9.1	100.4	5.6
8. Transport, storage and Communication		2.4	3.9	44.0	2.4
9. Other services		8.4	13.6	157.6	8.8
Total		62.2	100.00	1803.7	100.00

It is seen from the table above that cultivators and agricultural labourers together account for only 48.5 per cent of the workers in the state as against 69.6 per cent for India as a whole. A distinguishing feature of the employment in the agricultural sector is that cultivators form only 57% of the agricultural labourers in the state whereas the general trend in the country is just the opposite. The table shows that the corresponding percentage for the whole of India is 165 as against 57 for the state. But in respect of the percentage of employment in other sectors, the position obtaining in the state compares favourably with that at the national level. The manufacturing sector which is more relevant in the context of the study accounts for 15.7 per cent of the total workers in the state. It does present an apparently impressive picture when viewed against the national position indicated by 9.4%. But this relatively advanced position in respect of industrial employment is mainly due to the concentration of labour intensive industries of the traditional type in the state, especially cashew industry. But the wages of labourers in the traditional sector are low and the contribution of this sector to the state income is also comparatively low. The secondary sector which includes industry and mining contributes only about 10% of Kerala's state income as against nearly 20% of the national income. This clearly shows the industrial backwardness of the state.

The employment in the agricultural sector of the state compares rather unfavourably with the all India position. Only 50% of the total workers of the state are absorbed in the agricultural sector whereas the corresponding percentage of employment for the country as a whole is as high as 70. This low level of employment in the agricultural sector coupled with the low earning of the workers in the predominant industrial sector constitutes an unenviable position in the employment situation of the state. The remedy for this menacing problem of unemployment lies in the rapid industrialisation of the state and creating larger employment opportunities.

CHAPTER II

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR AND THE WORKING FORCE

Agriculture is the most significant sector in the State's economy. This sector absorbs about 50% of the total workers in the State and also accounts for about 50% of the State income.

Among the total 62.16 lakhs of workers in the State (1971) 30.14 lakhs are engaged in agriculture. The noteworthy feature of the agricultural labour force in the State is that its principal component is family labour. This naturally pushes up the proportion of women and children in the labour force far above in other sectors.

Unemployment and low productivity have become the characteristic features of the agricultural sector. The agricultural Labour Enquiries revealed that nearly one third of the total number of agricultural workers were in excess of the actual requirement. During the period between 1951 and 1971 the Numbers of agricultural labourers increased by 71% in the State. The per capita availability of land in the State is as low as 0.11 hectare as against 0.30 hectare in India as a whole. The average number of agricultural labourers per hectare of land in Kerala is 1:1.7 as against 1:0.6 in India. This indicates the pressure exerted by surplus labour on the agricultural economy of the State.

The agricultural labourer, on an average, gets employment for only 170 days in an year, and he remains unemployed for the major part of the year. The percentage of days unemployed for want of work is nearly 68. A study conducted in Quilon District in 1971 revealed that nearly three-fourth of the agricultural labourers had no alternate source of employment. As a result, he is rendered perpetually backward both socially and economically. It is well-known that the economic conditions of the agricultural labour class are very poor compared to those of other classes of people. They are not assured of regular employment or steady income throughout the year.

Another notable feature of the agricultural sector in this State is the high intensity of cropping which is the ratio of the gross cropped area to the net-area sown. This ratio can be taken as a measure of the degree of utilisation of the cultivated areas. The intensity of cropping during the year 1970-71 was 135.0. At the district level, the intensity ranged between 116.2 to 117.2 which shows the high degree of utilisation of the cultivated area in the State. The scope for increasing the intensity of cropping in the State being limited, it is not feasible to develop additional employment opportunities in adequate measure in the agricultural sector. Therefore the solution to the problem of growing unemployment in the State lies in the industrialisation of the state.

CHAPTER III

INDUSTRIALISATION AND EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS

Kerala continues to be industrially backward compared to the tremendous progress achieved by other States like Punjab, Gujarat, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu etc., during the last two decades. But the State is making earnest efforts to bring about a structural change in its economy by making adequate investment in the medium and large scale industries. The Government are also taking steps to revitalise the sick units in the traditional sector of industries such as coir, cashew, handloom, tiles etc. The growth of small scale industries is also being accelerated.

According to 1971 census, the industrial sector in Kerala accommodates 15 per cent of the workers as against 9 per cent for India as a whole. But the contribution of the industrial sector to the State income is not commensurate with the labour force engaged in it. This is because the bulk of the industries in the State are the traditional industries such as cashew, coir, handloom, handicraft etc., which require only low investment and consequently possess only low productivity. There are only very few large scale industries and the organised sector absorbs only a very low percentage of labour force in the State. Under the organised sector comes the factory sector. This study deals with the growth of employment in the registered factories over a period of years. The industrial sector is mainly concerned with the "manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs" and these are generally included under the two broad groups "household industry" and "other than household industry". Most of the registered factories come under the second category, and the required data for this study are compiled from the statutory returns furnished by them under the Factories Act.

CHAPTER IV

FACTORY SECTOR—REGISTRATION AND
CANCELLATION OF FACTORIES

The factories are registered under the Factories Act, 1948. The Act covers any person employed directly or through any agency in any manufacturing process or in any other kind of work incidental to, or connected with, the manufacturing process. The factories registered under the above Act can be classified into the following groups:—

1. Factories employing 10 or more workers on any day during the year and working with the aid of power Registered under section 2m (i) of the Act.
2. Factories employing 20 or more workers on any day during the year and working without the aid of power Registered under section 2m (ii) of the Act.

3. Factories employing less than 10 workers Registered under section 85(P) and working with the aid of power
4. Factories employing less than 20 workers Registered under section 85(VP) and working without the aid of power.

The data relating to the registration and cancellation of factories in the State during the period from 1961 to 1977 have been furnished in Table No. II of the Appendix. New registrations and cancellations of factories are reported for every year under reference. Mostly registrations have outnumbered cancellations, but a reverse trend has been manifested in 1967, 1970 and 1971. In these years the cancellations have exceeded those of registrations. But from 1972 onwards a reverse trend is observed and there were relatively larger number of registrations compared to cancellations in each year. The registrations reached an all time high in 1973 (1681) followed by a steep fall in 1975 to 543 from 1117 in the previous year. But the industrial activities again picked up momentum in the next year and the registrations reached the level of 1133 in 1977 as against a cancellation of only 274 during the period.

CHAPTER V

GROWTH OF FACTORIES IN KERALA

In recent years there has been a phenomenal growth in the number of factories in the State. The particulars of registration and cancellation of factories for the period from 1961 to 1977 have been furnished in Table No. 11 of the Appendix. The number of factories increased from 2474 at the end of 1961 to 2863 by the end of 1965, thus registering an increase of about 16%. In the next five years the rate of increase has been relatively low as shown by the number of factories which stood at 3156 by the end of 1970. But the subsequent five years are a period of phenomenal growth. There has been an unprecedented spurt raising the total number from 3156 to 6468 at the end of the year 1975. The quinquennial increase has been more than 100%. The annual growth rate in the succeeding two years also presents an impressive picture. The percentages increase in 1976 and 1977 with reference to the immediately preceding year are 10% for both the years. The total increase during the 17 years from 1961 to 1977 is 218%.

The net increase in the number of factories is obviously the result of new registrations effected and cancellation of existing registrations. The new registrations reached an all time record during 1973 closely followed by 1977 & 1974. The percentage increase in new registrations in 1973 with reference to 1972 has been 209. On the side of cancellations, 1972 witnessed the minimum cancellations during the 17 year period from 1961 whereas 1977 witnessed the maximum of 274 closely followed by 252 in 1975.

It may be mentioned that all the registered factories might not be working units during the reference period. When the working factories alone are taken into account, it is seen that their number increased from 2474 in 1961 to 7625 in 1977. This records an annual growth rate of 13%. As against this it may be noted that in the case of registered factories including both working and non-working establishments, the annual rate of increase works out to nearly 14%.

The relative increase in the number of working factories in the various districts of the State has been indicated in Table No. III of the Appendix. The district-wise growth of factories is presented in the table for the two periods 1961-1971 and 1971-1977. The district-wise comparison reveals that the relative increase in the number of factories is the highest in Trichur (72.2%) closely followed by Ernakulam (60.5%) during the 1961-1971 period. Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam Districts recorded 30.2%, 27.3% and 25.0% growth rates which are well above the general growth rate of 22.2% recorded by the State during the period. As against the increasing trend exhibited by most of the districts, there has been a decreasing trend in the growth of factories in the two Districts of Alleppey and Cannanore to the extent of 16.6% and 26.3%. The set back in the coir industry in Alleppey and Handloom and Beedi industries in Cannanore accounted for this reverse trend. Viewed against this background, it is observed that 1971-77 has been a period of uniformly steady growth throughout the State. There has been no instance of any decline in growth rate in any of the districts in the State during the period. The general growth rate of the State increased from 22.2% in the previous decade to 152.1% in the 1971-77 period. The four northern districts of Palghat, Malappuram, Kozhikode and Cannanore recorded growth rates of 189.1%, 282.1%, 253.4% and 344.1% in order, which are far above the rate recorded by the State. The lowest rates of 66.2% and 90.3% were recorded by Trichur and Trivandrum Districts during the period. It has to be specially mentioned that the performance of Cannanore District has been commendable because it rose from the lowest level of (-) 26.3% in the previous period, to the top most position of 344.1% during 1971-77.

The industrial growth as indicated by the increase in the number of factories during the 1961-71 decade in the country as a whole is commendable. The number increased from 50095 in 1961 to 80996 in 1971 thereby registering an increase of nearly 62% as against an increase of 22% in the State. State-wise figures indicating the growth of factories during the period 1961-71 along with the employment therein have been furnished in Table IV of the Appendix.

The growth of selected industries in the factory sector over the years 1961-71 and 1971 to 1977 is presented in Table No. VI of the Appendix. The details regarding industries which exhibited a substantial increase in their numbers over these years are furnished in Table No. VII. The most important among them are Rice, Oil, Cashew, Cotton Textiles, Saw Mills, Plywood, Printing and Publishing, Rubber and Rubber Products, Matches, Soaps,

Automobile repairing etc. Rice Mills recorded nearly a 3 fold increase, while the increase in the case of oil industry was 44%. The maximum increase was seen in the case of soap industry, closely followed by rubber and rubber products, matches, cotton textiles and automobile repairing. Compared to 1961, oil and chasew exhibited the lowest percentage growth.

Table VI also reveals that the spectacular increase in the case of many industries was seen recorded during the period 1972 to 1977. An effort is being made by the State Government to diversify the structure of the industries by giving adequate emphasis for the development of medium and large scale industries. In order to accelerate the growth of small scale industries in the State, special concessions are being offered for entrepreneurs. The various incentives include the financial assistane on liberalised terms, concessions in respect of stamp duty and sales-tax and supply of equipment and machinery on hire purchase through financial institutions.

CHAPTER VI

GROWTH OF FACTORY EMPLOYMENT

A comparative picture of the factory employment together with the number of factories in the various States in India for the years 1961, 1974 and 1975 is presented in Table No. IV. At the All India level, average daily factory employment increased from 3,918,000 in 1961 to 5,722,000 in 1975, thereby registering an increase of 46% over a period of 14 years. At the same time Kerala's corresponding figures were 171,000 and 2,66,000 (average daily), the percentage increase being 55.6. When compared to the growth rate of average daily employment recorded by States like Bihar, Karnataka, Orissa and Rajasthan during the period, the achievement of Kerala is far from satisfactory. The worker participation rate in Kerala as revealed by Table No. I is much less than many other States in 1961 and 1971, though a slight improvement in the case of Kerala is seen during 1971. Out of the total number of workers (56.30 lakhs) in 1961 which accounted for 33.31% of the total population only 1.71 lakhs were factory workers and this formed only 3.04% of the total worker population. In the year 1971, the worker participation rate has gone down to 29.12, but the proportion of factory workers to total workers had improved, slightly. The district-wise distribution of workers in Kerala along with their percentages to the district-wise population and the percentage of factory workers to the district-wise worker population are presented in Table No. VIII of the Appendix. As revealed from Table No. IX, the average daily employment in factories had gone up to 286,000 in 1977 compared to 171,000 in 1961 and 207,000 in 1971. Thus the growth rate over a period of 16 years worked out to 67%, but the annual growth rate comes to slightly more than 4%. When employment by minor group of industries is taken into account, (vide Table V), it is seen that more than 50% of the factory workers

is engaged in the group 'Manufacture of Food Products'. Textiles (including coir) comes next in the order of employment and there was an average daily employment of 31,322 in the year 1977, registering an increase of only 7% over the period 1961-77. Employment in the "wood and wood products" (except furniture) group exhibited a growth of 85% over the period of 16 years. In 'non-metallic mineral products' though the growth of average daily employment is very low over the period 1961 to 1977, it accounted for an employment of 14,549 during 1977. Chemical and chemical products occupy the next place according to the capacity of employment, with an average daily employment of 12,912 in 1977. Other groups of industries which have considerable employment capacities are 'Transport Equipment', 'Printing and Publishing', 'Rubber and Rubber Products' etc.

When the employment in individual industries under the factory sector is reviewed separately, it is seen that cashew industry accommodates the highest number of workers, according to Table VI of the Appendix. Out of 2.86 lakhs factory workers in 1977, 1.34 lakhs are engaged in cashew industry alone, which works out to 47%. Textiles command the next highest share involvement of factory workers by employing 26,624 persons in the year 1977. The number of textile workers had increased from 18,171 in 1961 to 26,624 in 1977, the percentage increase being 46.5. Plywood, splints and veneers employ 9,950 workers in the year 1977, while it accommodated only 5,200 persons in 1961. The employment in 'Chemical and Chemical Products' increased from 4,275 in 1961 to 9,623 in 1977. Similarly 'Printing and Publishing' and 'Rubber and Rubber Products' exhibited significant growths in employment during the period 1961 to 1977.

The percentage increase in the average daily employment in factories over a period of 16 years for the important industries is furnished below:—

Sl. No.	Industry	Average daily employment		Percentage increase
		1961	1977	
1.	Sugar	541	1710	216.08
2.	Rice	1697	2471	45.61
3.	Cashew	73719	134350	82.25
4.	Textiles	18171	26624	46.52
5.	Saw Mills	3865	5755	48.90
6.	Plywood, Splints and Veneers	5200	9950	91.35
7.	Printing & Publishing	3989	7112	78.29
8.	Rubber and Rubber Products	2707	8829	226.15
9.	Paper and Paper Products	1085	3018	178.16
10.	Chemical and Chemical Products	4275	9623	125.10
11.	Matches	437	1547	254.00
12.	Automobile Repairing	2937	7130	142.76

Tiles, in spite of the considerable growth in the number of factories had shown little achievement in the growth of employment. Also industries like tea and beedi depicted a fall in employment. The highest fall was seen in coir industry which supported a considerable percentage of poor classes in coastal region. In 1961 there were 11,189 workers in 211 registered factories but the number came down to 3,553 in 130 units in 1971. At the end of 1977 there were 4698 persons employed in coir industry. Efforts are being made by the State Government to revitalise this industry on a phased programme

According to Table X of the appendix, employment in the factory sector had exhibited a substantial growth by the end of 1977 on all the districts of the State except Kottayam compared to the position in 1971. The fall in the factory employment in Kottayam District may be attributed to the formation of Idukki District during the reference period. The factories which were originally situated in Kottayam District have come mostly to Idukki District. Ernakulam District has not suffered much as regards factory employment consequent on the handing over of Thodupuzha taluk to Idukki District. When the State as a whole gained in factory employment by 38% over a period of 6 years (1971-77) Cannanore district claimed the highest growth of 61.3%, closely followed by Trivandrum (52.5%) and Palghat (50.8%). Factory employment in Kozhikode District had increased by 36.3% during the period while the corresponding increases in the other districts of the State are 37% for Quilon, 36% in the case of Alleppey and 54.2% in the case of Malappuram.

The relative position of factory employment in the districts of the State over a period of the years (1961-77) are indicated below.

<i>District</i>	<i>Relative increase Percentage</i>	<i>Annual growth rate Percentage</i>
1. Trivandrum	138	8.6
2. Quilon	77	4.8
3. Alleppey	6	0.4
4. Kottayam	-8	..
5. Idukki	..	..
6. Ernakulam	108	6.7
7. Trichur	51	3.2
8. Palghat	54	3.4
9. Malappuram	..	..
10. Kozhikode	35	2.2
11. Cannanore	43	2.7
State	67	4.2

Kottayam is the only District where negative growth in the factory employment is observed which is attributed to the formation of Idukki District, which is mainly carved out of Kottayam District. Since Idukki District and Malappuram Districts were not existing during 1961 and hence no figures could be provided for them. The achievements recorded for the last 16 years by Trivandrum and Ernakulam are quite impressive since their annual growth rate works out to 8.6% and 6.7% respectively. Next in order comes Quilon which recorded nearly 5% annual growth rate. The growth rates in employment recorded by other districts are around 3% per annum.

Table XI presents the number of factory workers per lakh of population on various districts of the State for the year 1977. For the State as a whole there are 1,182 factory workers per lakh of population. In this respect, Quilon occupies a unique position, since the cashew factories are mostly concentrated in this area and these factories are labour oriented and that too predominated by female labour. Quilon had a high representation in terms of factory labour and the ratio worked out to 4687 per lakh of population. Barring Quilon, Ernakulam stands first mainly due to the concentration of large scale units in Kalamassery and Eloor areas of the district. Kozhikode and Trichur districts come next in order of priority, their respective representation being 946 and 800. In Trivandrum district there are 803 factory workers per lakh of population, while the corresponding figure for Alleppey is 701 during 1977. The picture presented by Malappuram is really deplorable, since there are only 104 factory workers for one lakh of population.

With the advancement of industrial growth, the relative ranking of the district according to the number of factories and factory employment had undergone remarkable variations. In the year 1961 Cannanore ranked No. 1 claiming 15% of the total number of registered factories closely followed by Quilon and Alleppey and their percentage share of factories being 14 and 13. Trichur and Kozhikode accounted for 12% each of the total factories, came next in rank. Ernakulam claimed the 6th rank while Kottayam and Palghat with equal representations came next in the list. Trivandrum occupied the last position with only 5% coverage of the total registered factories. When employment is taken as a criterion, the relative ranking of the various districts is entirely different. Quilon occupied the first place (41% of the factory working to population) owing the concentration of cashew factories which are labour oriented. Kozhikode which claimed only 10% of the total factory employment came next to Quilon. Ernakulam and Alleppey occupied 3rd and 4th places respectively. Cannanore which ranked first in the case of number of factories occupied only 5th place in terms of employment. The relative position of the various districts can be observed from Table XII of the Appendix. Tables XIII and XIV present the relative positions of the districts in terms of number of factories and employment. Quilon maintains its first rank in terms of employment throughout the period, though its position changes with regard to the number of factories. By the end of 1977, Cannanore ranked first in terms of number of factories but in terms of employment its

position is Number 4. Ernakulam occupies 2nd rank in the case of employment, while it has only a 3rd place in terms of number of factories. Kozhikode which has nearly 16% of the total registered working factories in 1977 occupies 2nd rank in terms of number of factories. In terms of employment its rank is No. 3. Trichur and Quilon have 4th and 5th places among districts when the number of factories is taken as the criterion. In terms of employment, Trichur has only the 6th place. As in previous years, during 1977 also Idukki and Malappuram districts rank last both in terms of number of registered factories and factory employment. Their industrial backwardness is still continuing.

CHAPTER VII

PUBLIC SECTOR AND PRIVATE SECTOR FACTORIES AND THEIR EMPLOYMENT

As revealed in Table No. XV, Public Sector Factories are very few in our State and when compared to the total number of working factories, it occupies only 2%. But at the same time Public Sector Factories provide 20% of the total factory employment. At the end of 1961, there were only 38 working factories in the Public Sector. But this had steadily increased to 124 by the end of 1971, registering a growth of 226% (The annual growth rate worked out to be 22.6%). The corresponding increase in the case of factory employment was 484% during 1961-71, and the annual growth rate was 48.4%. By the end of 1977, the registered working factories on the Public Sector had increased to 199 with an average daily employment of 59413. It is observed that the number of factories in Public Sector had increased from 38 in 1961 to 199 in 1977, registering a growth of 424% during the period of 16 years. The average daily employment in Public Sector which stood at 5016 in 1961 had increased to 59,413 during 1977, registering more than 10 fold increase during the 16 year period. The increase in the case of Private Sector factories was not equally impressive. There were 2436 working factories in the Private Sector at the end of the 1961 with an average daily employment of 1.66 lakhs. In the Private sector, there was a gradual growth in the number of factories from 1961 to 1977, except in the years 1967 and 1971. From 1971 onwards, the growth in the number of factories was rather steep compared to the previous period. At the end of 1977, there were 7426 working factories in the private sector with an average daily employment of 2.26 lakhs. The percentage increase in the number of working factories in this sector during the period 1961 to 1971 came to only 19 which indicates an annual growth rate of less than 2%. The relative increase in the average daily employment in these factories during the same period is less than 7%. Consequent on the rapid industrialisation programme launched by the State Government, there was a faster growth both in the case of number of factories as well as in the employment generated. The working factories in the Private Sector increased from 2900 in 1971 to 7426 in 1977, recording an increase of 156% over a period of six years. Similarly the employment in these factories grew

from 1.77 lakhs in 1971 to 2.26 lakhs in 1977, the percentage increase being 27. It may be pointed out that the growth in employment during the period 1971 to 1977 is not commensurate with the growth in the number of factories. In other words, though the number of factories in private sector grew considerably after 1971, they did not offer adequate employment opportunities. The reason lies partly on the fact that most of the new factories which came up are small and their employment potential is very low. If we examine the increase in the number of factories as well as the average daily employment in the private sector from 1961 to 1977, we find the growth rates in both cases are not so impressive as in the case of public sector factories. The number of factories increased by 205% and the employment in these factories grew only by 36%. The wide gap in the growth rates of the number of factories and employment is mainly due to a large percentage of Small Scale Units with comparatively low employment capacities.

In the public sector there were 199 factories by the end of 1977, in terms of percentage to total number of factories it comes to less than 3. But the contribution of this public sector factories to total employment comes to 21% in 1977. In comparison during 1961, the public sector factories formed only 1.5% of the total number of working factories commanded nearly 3% of the total factory employment. During 1971, the position has slightly changed, public sector claimed little over 4% of the total number of working factories, and it commanded more than 14% of the total factory workers. The private sector factories, which have grown considerably from the year 1972, are mostly in the category of "Notified factories under Section 85 of the factories Act". The employment potential of these factories is very low since they employ less than 10 workers in each factory if they use power or less than 20 workers if they are not using power. Even if the number of factories under this category grow rapidly, the employment generated will not be sizeable. As revealed from table IX of the appendix, factories notified under 85(P) increased from 400 in 1961 with an average daily employment of 2573 to 707 in 1971 with an average daily employment of 4133, thereby registering an increase of 77% in the case of number of factories and 61% in the case of employment. By the end of 1977, the number of factories under this group had gone upto 3851 (more than 9 fold increase) while the employment generated had reached 2.21 lakhs. In the case of factories notified under Section 85 (NP), there was a gradual decline in the number of factories as well as employment during the period 1961-1971, the number of factories declining from 285 to 171, and the employment from 3439 to 1546 over a period of 10 years. But from 1972 to 1977 there was visible growth in the number of factories as well as employment; the number of factories increasing from 171 to 1269 and the employment from 1546 to 10895.

Table IX also reveals that factories registered under 2m(i) of the Act (employing 10 or more workers using power) recorded an increase of 72% over the period 1961 to 1977, factories registered under 2m (ii) employing 20 or more workers without using power) has exhibited a decline of 44% in 1977 compared to the position 16 years ago. The drop in the number if

factories under this group is mainly due to the use of power by the factories and consequently classified under 2m(i). An analysis of the employment position of the factory sector clearly reveals that the major share is contributed by the factories coming under 2m(i). Out of 285586 employed in the factory sector in 1977, the employment under 2m (i) factories comes to 1870502, which is nearly 66% of the total and more significant this employment is provided by 29% of the total factories. The factories registered under the Section 2m(ii) came to only 4% of the total number of factories in 1977, but claim 23% of the average daily employment in the factory sector. This clearly shows that factories coming under section 85 (both using power and not using power) which covers more than 67% of the total number of factories in 1977 provide only 10% of the total factory employment.

CHAPTER VIII

FEMALE PARTICIPATION IN FACTORY EMPLOYMENT

Social development increase in population literacy and quest for a better living brought about significant changes in the rate and character of women's participation in various spheres of economic activity. Kerala's agricultural sector is dominated by female labour. In the manufacturing sector also about 30% of the total workers are women. When factory sector alone is taken Kerala is well placed in the case of women employment compared to other States in India. The following table reveals that 38% of the factory employees in Kerala are women. The corresponding figure for all India is only 9%. The table below presents the relative position of women employment in the various States of the Indian Union:

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Percentage of women employment in factory sector</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Andhra Pradesh	30.3
2	Assam	8.4
3	Bihar	3.2
4	Gujarat	9.3
5	Hariyana	3.5
6	Himachal Pradesh	3.0
7	Jammu & Kashmir	7.3
8	Karnataka	12.8
9	Kerala	38.0
10	Madhya Pradesh	5.1
11	Maharashtra	7.3

(1)	(2)	(3)
12	Manipur	6.5
13	Orissa	6.3
14	Punjab	2.8
15	Rajasthan	4.8
16	Tamil Nadu	15.4
17	Tripura	4.8
18	Uttar Pradesh	1.0
19	West Bengal	3.1
INDIA (Including Union Territories)		8.6

In the case of women employment in factory sector next to Kerala comes Andhra (30.3%) Tamil Nadu (15.4%) and Karnataka (12.8%). In all other States, employment of women in the factory sector is below 10%.

An analysis of the employment pattern in the registered factory sector in Kerala reveals that about 40% of the factory units are employing women workers. The recent trend in women employment in the registered factories of Kerala reveals that more than 50% of the employees are females. The year 1971 is an exception to this where the percentage of women employment comes to only 38.5.

Year	Total No. of registered Factories	No. of Factories submitted returns	Total employ- ment in factories submitted returns	Women employ- ment in factories submitting returns	% of women employ- ment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1971 (Total)	3024	1815	114269	44040	38.5
Public Sector	124	70	17662	1888	10.7
Private Sector	2900	1745	96607	42152	43.6
1975 (Total)	6317	2678	177172	95324	53.8
Public Sector	188	130	51244	30315	59.2
Private Sector	6129	2548	125928	65009	51.6
1977 (Total)	7869	3925	195765	107430	54.9
Public Sector	201	133	52694	29930	56.8
Private Sector	7668	3792	143071	77500	54.2

The data presented above shows that during the year 1971- female participation in the public sector factories was as low as 10.7%. From 1972 onwards, the number of factory units both in public and private sectors began to increase and the participation rate of women, also increased considerably especially in public sector factories. The average daily employment of women in the public sector in the year 1971 was 1,888 in the 70 factories which submitted returns, but it had grown upto 30,315 in 130 factories in 1975. The overall increase in women employment is also significant, the average daily employment of women had increased by 116% during the period 1971-75 when the total employment had increased only by 55%. But during 1977 women employment compared to 1971 had registered a growth of nearly 144% as revealed from the above table. Another striking feature is that women employment is not uniformly distributed in all the factories in the factory sector. Industries like cashew, coffee, matches, coir, fish canning, plywood and veneer, cotton textiles etc. have over representation of female labour. A district-wise analysis of factory employment also reveals that participation rate of females was highest at Quilon (86%) followed by Trivandrum (71%) and Alleppey (53%). The reason for this is mainly attributed to the concentration of cashew in Quilon, Cotton textiles in Trivandrum and coir and fish canning in Alleppey.

CHAPTER IX

SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

The majority of the factory units in Kerala are small units employing less than 20 workers on an average. The distribution of the number of factories and average daily employment under the different employment size groups are indicated below. The data for the following table is obtained from the factories which submitted the returns in 1977.

<i>Employment size</i>	<i>Factories submitting Returns</i>		<i>Employment</i>	
	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>%</i>
Less than 10 workers	2407	61.3	12245	6.2
10-19	524	13.3	7390	3.8
20-49	507	12.9	16054	8.2
50-99	179	4.6	12841	6.6
100-499	189	4.8	49315	25.2
500-999	103	2.6	73949	37.8
1000-4999	16	0.5	23971	12.2
Total	3925	100.0	195765	100.0

Out of 7,625 working factories in 1977, only 3,925 (51.5%) factories had submitted the returns. 61% of the working factories belonged to size group less than 10 workers and the share of employment of these factories came to 6.2% of the total average daily employment in all the factories which submitted returns in 1977. 75% of the factories come under the size group less than 20 workers and the average daily employment in these factories cover only 10% of the total. If the number of factories providing employment to less than 100 workers are taken together as a single size group, we find that over 92% of the factories come under this group and their share of average daily employment does not even come to 25% of the total. This reveals that 8% of the working factories commands 75% of the total average daily employment. If more than 1,000 workers in a factory is taken as a criterion for classifying it as a big factory, it is seen that only 0.5% of the factories come under this category and their share of employment is 12.2%. The table above shows that employment size groups '100-499' and '500-999' provide the maximum employment and the coverage come to 25.2% and 37.8% respectively of the total.

CHAPTER X

EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS

The prospects of employment in the factory sector on a future date cannot be predicted with precision since it depends on a series of favourable factors. The prospects of employment in the factory sector naturally rely on the overall growth of industries. Effective steps are being taken by the State Government to promote industrial growth in the State through expansion of existing industrial units, starting of new industries (both large and small scale), giving new life to traditional industries like coir, handloom, cashew etc., and development of small scale industries.

The large scale industries in the State are mostly under Public Sector and the development of these industries is mainly the responsibility of the State Government. The Kerala State Industrial Enterprises through its diversification and expansion programmes is providing a new impetus to the subsidiary companies. The Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation continues to be the main agency for the promotion of large and medium scale industries. The State Government attaches special emphasis on the development of small scale industries. A massive programme for setting up of 10,000 additional Small Scale Units and revival of 2,500 sick units had already been launched by the State Government. This programme is expected to create an additional employment of 1 lakh persons in the State.

The traditional industries in Kerala are providing large scale employment. An attempt for the reorganisation of the coir industry with the assistance of the Central Government had already been launched. The entire programme covers an outlay of 41.72 crores. Coir industry provides

employment to about 5 lakhs of people in the State in various stages of manufacture of Coir and Coir Products. According to the factory returns received for the year 1977, it is seen that only 4,698 person are engaged in this sector as against 11,189 in the year 1961. There is no shortage of raw materials for this industry but what is required is the revitalisation of this industry along the proper lines with adequate financial assistance. Handloom is another important traditional industry which provides employment to nearly 1.5 lakhs of people.

The problems of this industry is the severe competition from neighbouring States, where the cost of production is much low. A comprehensive scheme for the development of this industry is already under implementation. Cashew is another important traditional industry and it provides employment to 47% of the total factory workers. Women employment constituted 55% of the total employment in the factory sector during 1977, and this industry accommodates the bulk of female labour. Though it is an important foreign exchange earner, this industry is facing a crisis in recent years mainly because of shortage of raw cashew and the competition from neighbouring States. The only possible course to overcome this crisis is to increase the indigenous production of raw cashew.

Two other pioneering attempts of the State Government in the employment scene are the establishment of (i) Overseas Development and Employment Promotion Consultants Ltd., Trivandrum and (ii) the Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment. The former is a Government agency for the recruitment of man power for overseas jobs. The Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment, which was registered in 1978, is intended to provide education and training and conduct research on labour, employment and related subjects with special reference to Kerala.

CHAPTER XI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This report deals with the growth of employment in factories over a period of 16 years. The factory sector covers registered factories under section 2 m (i), 2 m (ii) and factories notified under section 85 of the Act. The details presented in this report are mostly obtained from the annual returns submitted by the factories. The agricultural sector absorbs only 50% of the total workers in the State as against the comparable all India percentage of 79. The findings of the agricultural labour enquiries revealed that nearly one-third of the agricultural workers in the State is in excess of the actual requirements. Hence the solution of chronic unemployment in the State rests with speedy industrialisation.

The industrial sector constitutes mainly manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs and these are included under two broad groups 'household industry' and 'other than household industry'. The registered factories come under the second category. The data relating to registration and cancellation of factories (Table II) reveal that from the year 1972 onwards the registration of new factories was steadily increasing, the maximum were recorded during 1973. The number of registered working factories has increased from 2474 in 1961 to 7625 in 1977, registering an increase of 208% over a period of 16 years. The growth of registered factory sector during the period 1971 to 1977 was very impressive the percentage increase during this period being 152. The relative increase is the highest in Cannanore district during the period 1971 to 1977 (344%). The industries which recorded maximum growth in their number are rice, oil, cashew, textiles, saw mills, plywood, printing, rubber, matches, soaps and automobile repairing etc. As revealed by Table II in the Appendix, the average daily employment has increased to 2.86 lakhs in 1977 compared to 1.71 lakhs in 1961, registering a growth of 67% over the period of 16 years. Cashew industry provides the maximum employment. Out of 2.86 lakhs of factory workers in 1977, 1.34 lakhs (48%) are engaged in Cashew Industry alone. Textiles come next in order which provides an employment of 26,624. A downward trend in employment is seen in industries like Tiles, Tea and Coir. The maximum growth in factory employment was seen in Cannanore District (61.3%) followed by Malappuram (54.2) and Trivandrum (52.5%) districts over a period of 6 years from 1971 to 1977. In the year 1977, there were 1182 workers per lakh of population in the State as a whole. Among the districts Quilon has a unique ratio of 4,687 workers per lakh of population owing to the concentration of cashew factories there. In the year 1977, Cannanore district ranks first with the maximum number of factories (15%) and occupies only 5th place in the case of employment.

The Public Sector factories in the State are very few in number. In 1977 there were 177 factories with an average daily employment of 59,413. In the same year the number of private sector factories in the State was 7426 and the total employment provided by them was 2.26 lakhs. The public sector factories numbering 199 form only 3% of the total number of working factories while they commanded 21% of the total average daily employment. The private sector factories though registered an impressive growth from the year 1972 are mostly under section 85 of the factories Act and their employment potential is very low. A close look at the employment position of the factory sector reveals that the lions' share of the employment is provided by the factories registered under section 2m (i) even though their number is comparatively low. Out of the 2.85 lakhs employed in the factory sector in 1977, employment under 2m(i) factories alone comes to 1.87 lakhs which is nearly 66% of the total and this is provided by 29% of the factories. 2m(ii) factories account for 4% of the total number of factories but cover 23% of the average daily employment. The remaining 67% of the number of factories come under section 85 of the Factories Act but provide only 11% of the total employment.

During 1971, 38% of the factory workers are women as against the comparable All India percentage of only 9. Women employment in registered factories during 1977 reveals that 55% of the factory employees are females. The overwhelming engagement of females in some selected industries like Cashew, Coffee, Matches, Coir, Fish canning, Cotton Textiles etc. contributed to the over representation of female labour in factory sector.

Nearly 75% of the factories come under the size group below 20 workers and they cover 11% of the total average daily employment. The employment size group 100-499 and 500-999 provide the maximum employment and their coverage comes to 25% and 38% respectively.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

TABLE No. I

Percentage of workers to total population (State-wise)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	1961	1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Andhra	51.87	41.39
2	Assam	42.65	28.35
3	Bihar	41.40	31.03
4	Gujarat	41.07	31.45
5	Haryana	37.92	26.44
6	Himachal Pradesh	53.90	36.94
7	Jammu & Kashmir	42.79	29.76
8	Karnataka	45.48	34.74
9	Kerala	33.31	29.12
10	Madhya Pradesh	52.30	36.72
11	Maharashtra	47.91	36.48
12	Manipur	45.89	34.57
13	Meghalaya	52.49	44.17
14	Nagaland	59.40	50.78
15	Orissa	43.66	31.22
16	Punjab	31.13	28.88
17	Rajasthan	47.55	31.24
18	Tamilnad	45.57	35.78
19	Tripura	38.29	27.79
20	Uttar Pradesh	39.12	30.94
21	West Bengal	33.16	27.91
	India	42.98	32.92

TABLE NO. II

Registration and cancellation of Factories

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Factories				Average No. of workers employed daily in all the factories (in 1000)
		At the beginning of the year	Newly registered during the year	Registrations cancelled during the year	At the end of the year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	1961	2400	175	101	2474	171
2	1962	2474	263	164	2573	175
3	1963	2573	208	174	2607	176
4	1964	2607	235	135	2707	186
5	1965	2707	294	138	2863	195
6	1966	2863	186	85	2964	198
7	1967	2964	157	166	2955	202
8	1968	2955	127	81	3001	204
9	1969	3001	290	130	3161	204
10	1970	3161	102	107	3156	205
11	1971	3156	150	162	3144	207
12	1972	3144	543	67	3620	226
13	1973	3620	1681	109	5192	244
14	1974	5192	1117	132	6177	259
15	1975	6177	543	252	6468	264
16	1976	6468	857	198	7127	281
17	1977	7010	1133	274	7869	286

District-wise and Major Group-wise Distribution of registered

Major group	Industry	Main Factories	Trivandrum		Quilon		Alleppey	
			Registered	Cancelled	Registered	Cancelled	Registered	Cancelled
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
20, 21	Manufacture of food products	Grain Mill, Oil, Tea, Cashew	1	..	19	1	12	4
22	M. Beverages, Tobacco & Tobacco Products	Aerated Drinks	..	1	1	..	..	..
23	M. Cotton Textiles	Cotton Spinning & Weaving Handloom	..	..	..	2	..	..
26	M. Textile products including weaving apparel other than foot wear	Powerloom weaving Umbrella, Coir	..	..	..	..	20	7
27	M. Wood and wood products, furniture and fixtures	Plywood Splints & Veneers Saw Mills	2	1	28	8	7	2
28	M. Paper & Paper products, printing publishing and allied Industries	wooden furniture Paper making printing, book binding	8	3	8	2	3	1
29	M. Leather and Leather products (except Repair)	Leather Garment	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	M. Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and coal products	Rubber Sheets	2	..	2	1	2	..
31	M. Chemical and Chemical products except product of petroleum & Coal	Pesticides, fertilisers Soap, Matches	4	..	8	..	4	..
32	M. Non-metallic mineral products	Bricks & Tiles	2	..	2	..	1	..
33	Basic Metal & Alloy Industries	Manufacture of structurals(Iron & Steel)	2	..	4	2	4	..
34	M. Metal products & parts except machinery and Transport equipment	Metal furniture	1	1	3	..	2	..
35	M. Machinery, Machine Tools and parts except electrical machinery	General and Jobbing Engineering	1	..	2	..	6	1
36	M. Electrical Machinery Apparatus, appliance and supplies and parts	Batteries Wire and cables	1	..	4	..	..	..
37	M. of Transport equipment and parts	Boat building, Motor parts, Scooters, Bicycles	..	..	..	..	4	..
38	Other manufacturing industries	Stationery surgical and metical instrument	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Wholesale trade in food, textiles Live animals, Beverages intoxicants	Wholesale trade in food stuffs	..	..	..	..	4	1
62	Wholesale Trade in wood, paper other fabrics & SK in & inedible Oils	Wholesale trade in petrol, mobile oil etc	..	..	..	..	..	..
97	Repair services	Automobile repairing	2	..	1	1	2	..
State			26	6	82	17	71	16

II A

and cancelled factories During 1976

Kottayam		Idukki		Ernakulam		Trichur		Palghat		Malappuram		Kozhikode		Cannanore		State	
Registered	Cancelled	Registered	Cancelled	Registered	Cancelled	Registered	Cancelled	Registered	Cancelled	Registered	Cancelled	Registered	Cancelled	Registered	Cancelled	Registered	Cancelled
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
5	3	..	..	19	2	10	11	17	5	..	..	20	4	12	3	115	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	209	6	215	10
..	..	..	..	4	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	8	3	11	2	45	15
6	1	1	..	9	3	6	6	9	5	3	1	35	4	26	3	132	34
7	..	..	..	11	4	1	6	4	3	..	..	5	3	11	1	58	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2
19	5	..	..	11	1	4	..	..	4	1	1	13	5	13	1	69	18
3	..	..	..	4	..	2	4	2	1	2	..	12	..	1	..	42	5
..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	4	1	4	..	18	4
1	1	..	..	7	1	..	4	1	4	..	..	4	2	7	1	30	15
1	..	..	..	11	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	9	..	2	..	32	6
2	..	..	..	4	2	3	3	2	2	..	..	4	1	5	..	29	9
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	8	2
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	1
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
1	..	..	..	7	..	2	2	1	2	..	..	10	5	13	3	39	13
46	12	1	..	94	14	32	39	43	35	8	2	132	30	316	21	851	192

District-wise and Major Group-wise Distribution of

Major group	Industry	Main Factories	Trivandrum		Quilon		Alleppey	
			Registered	Cancelled	Registered	Cancelled	Registered	Cancelled
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
20, 21	Manufacture of food products	Grain Mills, Oil Tea, Cashew	4	4	14	10	12	5
22	M. Beverage, Tobacco & Tobacco products	Aerated drinks	..	..	..	1	1	..
23	M. Cotton Textiles	Cotton Spinning and weaving, Handloom, Powerloom weaving	7	..	..	..	..	..
26	M. Textile products including wearing apparel other than foot-wear	Umbrella, Coir	1	..	10	..	38	11
27	M. wood and wood products furniture and fixtures	Plywood, splints & Veneers Saw Mills, wooden furniture	10	2	39	5	12	1
28	M. Paper and Paper products, printing publishing & allied Industries	Paper manufacturing printing, book binding	7	3	6	3	3	..
29	M. Leather and leather products except Repair	Leather Garments	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	M. Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal products	Rubber Sheets	3	..	11	1	4	2
31	M. Chemical & chemical products except product of Petroleum & Coal	Pesticides fertilisers Soap, Matches	3	..	9	..	9	..
32	M. Non-metallic mineral products	Bricks & Tiles	..	..	1	1	1	..
33	Basic Metal and alloy Industries	M. Structural (Iron & Steel)	..	..	..	..	1	..
34	M. Metal products and parts except machinery and Transport equipment	Metal furniture	1	..	13	2	2	1
35	M. Machinery, Machine Tools and parts except electrical machinery	General & Jobbing Engineering	1	..	3	..	2	..
36	M. Electrical machinery, Apparatus, Appliance and supplies and parts	Batteries wire & cables	..	..	..	..	1	..
37	M. Transport Equipment and parts	Boat building, Motor parts, Scooters and Bicycles	1	1	..	1	..	..
38	Other manufacturing Industries	Stationery, Surgical and medical Instruments	1	..	1	..	..	..
40	Electricity	Distribution of electrical energy to house hold etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Activities allied to construction	Fixing of door etc. setting of tile etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..
97	Repair services	Automobile Repairing	4	1	8	..	5	1
State			43	11	115	24	91	21

II(B)

Registered and cancelled Factories during 1977

Kottayam		Idukki		Ernakulam		Trichur		Palghat		Malappuram		Kozhikode		Cannanore		State	
Registered	Cancelled	Registered	Cancelled	Registered	Cancelled	Registered	Cancelled	Registered	Cancelled	Registered	Cancelled	Registered	Cancelled	Registered	Cancelled	Registered	Cancelled
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
7	3	3	1	6	12	26	9	55	2	2	1	17	4	13	4	155	59
..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	4
2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	20	..	148	24	180	24
..	..	..	..	1	..	7	1	3	..	..	..	9	4	4	2	73	18
27	3	1	..	11	8	40	10	21	1	6	..	50	4	30	5	247	39
16	4	..	..	3	6	19	8	4	..	..	1	18	2	5	2	81	29
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	6	1
39	4	..	1	2	2	8	3	10	3	1	..	13	..	3	2	94	18
3	1	..	..	1	2	6	7	1	3	..	..	11	2	2	..	45	15
3	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	1	..	..	3	2	1	1	12	8
2	..	..	..	..	4	4	1	10	2	..	..	2	..	3	2	22	9
3	1	..	..	1	3	10	5	18	2	2	1	5	1	8	1	63	17
5	..	..	..	1	1	11	2	9	..	..	..	16	2	1	..	49	5
..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	6	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	8	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
8	4	..	..	5	5	8	2	11	4	3	..	16	1	15	2	83	20
111	26	4	2	32	47	150	53	152	19	14	4	184	22	237	45	1133	274

TABLE NO. III

Relative increase in the number of Factories in the District

KERALA

Sl. No.	District	No. of Registered working factories		Relative increase percentage	No. of Registered working factories		Relative increase percentage
		1961	1971		1971	1977	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Trivandrum	119	155	30.2	155	295	90.3
2	Quilon	351	447	27.3	447	800	79.0
3	Alleppey	313	261	-16.6	261	561	114.9
4	Kottayam	232	290	25.0	290	616	112.4
5	Idukki	..	..	..	..	123	..
6	Ernakulam	271	435	60.5	435	1059	143.4
7	Trichur	309	532	72.2	532	884	66.2
8	Palghat	223	258	15.7	258	746	189.1
9	Malappuram	..	39	..	39	149	282.1
10	Kozhikode	287	335	16.7	335	1184	253.4
11	Cannanore	369	272	-26.3	272	1208	344.1
	STATE	2474	3024	22.2	3024	7625	152.1

**Number of Working Factories and estimated average daily Employment therein in India
During (State-wise) 1974 (P) and 1975 (P)**

State/Union Territory	Working Factories		% increase/ decrease in year 1975 compared to 1961	Estimated Average Daily Employment ('000)		Percentage increase/ decrease in 1975 compared to 1961		
	1961	1975		1961	1974			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Andhra Pradesh	4984	9949	10344	107.54	228	368	394	+72.81
2. Assam	1250	1401	1402	12.16	80	78	80	..
3. Bihar	6058	22048	24760	308.72	192	319	336	75.00
4. Gujarat	3841	7599	8042	109.37	361	523	527	45.98
5. Haryana	..	1715	1800	..	..	109	110	..
6. Himachal Pradesh	27	287	321	1088.89	2	15	16	700.00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	..	254	367	..	..	13	16	..
8. Karnataka	2311	4536	5453	135.96	178	335	344	93.26
9. Kerala	2468	6045	6327	156.36	171	261	266	55.56
10. Madhya Pradesh	1947	3771	3771(E)	93.68	169	245	245(E)	44.97
11. Maharashtra	8308	11629	11513	38.58	827	1093	1069	29.26
12. Manipur	34	118	118(E)	247.06	..	2	2	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
13. Orissa	494	1023	1010	104.45	38	75	74	94.74
14. Punjab	3510	5119	5288	50.66	132	132	137	9.79
15. Rajasthan	915	2396	3009	228.85	57	100	110	92.98
16. Tamil Nadu	5626	6333	6794	19.69	330	516	499	51.21
17. Tripura	57	62	62	8.77	2	2	3	50.00
18. Uttar Pradesh	2837	4650	4722	66.44	338	-466	473	39.94
19. West Bengal	4333	5711	5650	30.39	739	884	870	17.73
Total (India including Union Territories)	50095	97066	103795	107.22	3918	5679	5722	46.30

(P) Provisional

(E) Estimated

% Increase/decrease worked out on absolute figures.

Source: The Indian Labour Year Book, 1975 & 1976.

TABLE NO. V

**Registered working Factories and Employment
(By minor group) of Industries**

Sl. No.	Industry	1961		1976		1977	
		No. of factories	Employment	No. of factories	Employment	No. of factories	Employment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Manufacture of food products	703	88078	1336	152975	1444	153616
2	Manufacture of beverages	24	168	46	435	49	526
3	Tobaco and Tobacco Products	96	2903	35	996	..	..
4	Textile including coir	497	29360	986	30841	1146	31322
5	Wood and wood products except furniture	292	9734	1161	16224	1341	18036
6	Wooden furniture and fixtures	24	795	138	1586	150	1666
7	Paper and paper products	5	1085	36	3014	36	3018
8	Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	188	3989	516	6848	564	7405
9	Leather and Leather products	..	..	20	221	27	218
10	Petroleum and coal products	8	798	2	403	10	749
11	Chemical and chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal)	62	5959	271	11233	293	12912
12	Non-metallic mineral products	173	13804	350	15243	353	14549

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
13	Basic metal and alloy industry	9	1179	212	4048	221	4855
14	Metal products and parts except machinery and transport equipments	51	1884	338	4053	371	4318
15	Machinery, machine tools and parts except electrical machinery	59	2603	281	5796	327	6235
16	Electric machinery, apparatus appliance and supplies and parts	14	580	84	5314	83	5645
17	Transport equipments and parts	117	4394	43	3368	43	2748
18	Other manufacturing industries not elsewhere classified	14	294	37	524	38	631
19	Electricity, gas and steam	4	162	9	384	11	425
20	Water and Sanitary service	1	20	4	123	4	125
21	Others (including personal services)	133	3551	1016	17552	1114	16587
	Total	2474	171340	6921	281201	7625	285586

TABLE NO. VI

**Number of Registered Factories and estimated daily
number of workers employed (by industries)**

Sl. No.	Industry	1961		1971		1977	
		No. of factories	Employ- ment	No. of factories	Employ- ment	No. of factories	Employ- ment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Sugar	1	541	3	975	3	1710
2	Rice	110	1697	79	958	304	2471
3	Oil	234	1846	234	1508	336	2079
4	Tea	124	6568	117	4983	109	4885
5	Cashew	186	73719	266	99050	270	134350
6	Beverages	24	168	23	182	49	526
7	Beedi	88	2712	32	939	..	..
8	Textiles (excluding coir)	286	18171	193	18639	840	26624
9	Coir	211	11189	130	3553	306	4698
10	Saw mills	159	3865	318	4232	777	5755
11	Plywood, splints and veneers	93	5200	169	6879	347	9950
12	Printing and Publishing	188	3989	233	5132	516	7112
13	Rubber and Rubber products	107	2707	169	4452	629	8829
14	Paper and paper products	5	1085	11	2391	36	3018
15	Chemical and Chemical products (excluding matches and soaps)	35	4275	67	7402	134	9623
16	Matches	20	437	35	554	114	1547
17	Soaps	7	1247	9	1178	45	1742
18	General and jobbing engineer- ing	43	2162	115	3113	254	2873
19	Tiles	162	12417	228	12353	288	11287
20	Automobiles repairing	101	2937	153	4709	438	7130
21	Other Industries	290	14408	439	23657	1830	39377
	Total	2474	171340	3023	206839	7625	285586

Industries which showed a substantial increase in average daily employment during the period 1961-1977

Sl. No.	Industry	1961		1971		1975		1977	
		No. of Factories	Employment	No. of factories	Employment	No. of factories	Employment	No. of factories	Employment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Sugar	1	541	3	975	3	1297	3	1710
2.	Rice	110	1,697	79	958	227	1,827	304	2,471
3.	Oil	234	1,846	234	1,508	319	2,102	336	2,079
4.	Cashew	186	73,719	266	99,050	267	122,465	270	134,350
5.	Beverages	24	168	23	182	46	484	49	526
6.	Cotton textiles	269	15,584	172	14,710	415	19,761	752	21,974
7.	Saw mills	159	3,865	318	4,232	655	5,500	777	5,755
8.	Plywood, splints & veneers	93	5,200	169	6,879	271	9,013	347	9,950
9.	Printing & Publishing	188	3,989	233	5,132	497	7,494	516	7,112
10.	Rubber & Rubber Products	107	2,707	169	4,432	425	6,444	629	8,829
11.	Matches	20	437	35	554	82	1,223	114	1,547
12.	Soaps	7	1,247	9	1,178	40	1,437	45	1,742
13.	Automobile repairing	101	2,937	153	4,709	367	6,969	438	7,130

District-wise Distribution of Workers in Kerala

Sl. No.	District	1961					1971				
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		Population in lakhs	No. of workers (in lakhs)	Percentage to total population	No. of factory workers	Percentage to total No. of workers	Population (in lakhs)	No. of workers (in lakhs)	Percentage to total population	No. of factory workers	Percentage to total No. of workers
1.	Trivandrum	17.45	5.41	31.00	0.08	1.48	21.93	6.28	28.56	0.13	2.07
2.	Quilon	19.41	6.31	32.51	0.71	11.25	24.06	6.90	28.60	0.92	13.33
3.	Alleppey	18.11	6.11	33.72	0.15	2.45	21.19	5.99	28.17	0.12	2.00
4.	Kottayam	17.33	5.65	32.62	0.09	1.59	20.82	6.19	29.69	0.09	1.45
5.	Ernakulam	18.60	6.17	33.18	0.17	2.76	23.77	6.87	28.83	0.27	3.93
6.	Trichur	16.40	5.44	33.11	0.13	2.39	21.26	6.03	28.32	0.17	2.82
7.	Palghat	17.77	6.89	40.47	0.07	1.02	16.83	6.05	35.90	0.07	1.16
8.	Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	18.55	5.03	27.10	0.01	0.20
9.	Kozhikode	26.17	8.02	30.49	0.17	2.12	20.77	5.67	26.92	0.17	3.00
10.	Cannanore	17.80	6.30	35.37	0.14	2.22	23.62	7.15	30.23	0.12	1.68
	Kerala	169.04	56.30	33.31	1.71	3.04	212.80	62.16	29.12	2.07	3.33

TABLE No. IX
 Number of working factories and employment therein classified into sections
 2m (1), 2m (2), 85 (P) and (85 NP)

Year	Grand total			Section 2m			Section 85			
	No. of factories	Employment	(3)	No.	Employment	No.	2m (2) Employment	No.	Employment	85 (NP) Employment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1961	2474	171340	1291	92583	498	72745	400	2573	285	3439
1962	2559	175222	1375	95196	471	74063	444	2857	269	3166
1963	2587	175855	1438	95172	450	75150	464	2845	235	2688
1964	2672	186147	1542	101836	435	78969	480	2949	215	2993
1965	2820	195456	1676	127494	397	62017	512	3260	235	2685
1966	2911	198465	1723	129,655	396	62652	560	3573	232	2585
1967	2845	202589	1691	133,087	397	64125	545	3250	212	2127
1968	2872	204285	1759	149797	373	49570	555	3158	185	1760
1969	3035	204264	1765	149514	355	48500	722	4416	193	1834
1970	3040	205174	1785	147554	343	51517	724	4365	183	1738
1971	3024	206839	1813	148928	333	52232	707	4133	171	1546
1972	3499	226163	1911	156017	335	62150	1009	5877	244	2119
1973	5046	244329	2039	161900	334	65868	2113	11890	560	4671
1974	6036	258960	2092	166257	328	67968	2814	17395	802	7340
1975	6317	264194	2158	178713	318	59027	3017	18665	824	7789
1976	6921	281201	2207	186617	325	65949	3326	19024	1063	9611
1977	7625	285586	2225	187502	280	65109	3851	22080	1269	10895

TABLE No. X

Relative increase in factory employment in the District of Kerala

Sl. No.	District	Average daily employment		Relative increase percentage	Average daily employment		Relative increase percentage
		1961	1971		1971	1977	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Trivandrum	8353	13044	56.1	13044	19896	52.5
2.	Quilon	71047	91993	29.5	91993	126072	37.0
3.	Alleppey	15106	11852	-21.5	11852	16100	35.8
4.	Kottayam	8768	8873	1.2	8873	8107	-8.6
5.	Idukki	..	..	..	..	4265	..
6.	Ernakulam	16857	26542	57.5	26542	35122	32.3
7.	Trichur	13141	16524	25.7	16524	19807	19.9
8.	Palghat	6882	7055	2.5	7055	10639	50.8
9.	Malappuram	..	1466	..	1466	2261	54.2
10.	Kozhikode	17087	16987	-0.6	16987	23149	36.3
11.	Cannanore - State	14099	12503	-11.3	12503	20168	61.3
		171340	2,06,839	20.7	206839	285586	38.1

TABLE No. XI

Number of factory workers per lakh of population in the district of the State (1977)

Sl. No.	District	Population in lakhs	Average daily employment in Reg. factories	No. of factory workers per lakh of population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Trivandrum	24.77	19896	803
2.	Quilon	26.90	126072	4687
3.	Alleppey	22.98	16100	701
4.	Kottayam	16.60	8107	488
5.	Idukki	8.84	4265	482
6.	Ernakulam	24.53	35122	1432
7.	Trichur	24.75	19807	800
8.	Palghat	18.70	10639	569
9.	Malappuram	21.65	2261	104
10.	Kozhikode	24.46	23149	946
11.	Cannanore	27.48	20168	734
	State	241.66	285586	1182

**Ranking of Revenue Districts in Kerala in terms of number of Registered Factories and
Employment therein**

Sl. No.	Year 1961 Name of district	Registered working factories			Employment		
		No. of factories	percentage to total	Rank	No. of workers	Percentage to total	Rank
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Trivandrum	119	5	9	8353	5	8
2.	Quilon	351	14	2	71047	41	1
3.	Alleppey	313	13	3	15106	9	4
4.	Kottayam	232	9	7	8768	5	7
5.	Idukki	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Ernakulam	271	11	6	16857	10	3
7.	Trichur	309	12	4	13141	8	6
8.	Palghat	223	9	8	6882	4	9
9.	Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Kozhikode	287	12	5	17087	10	2
11.	Gannanore	369	15	1	14099	8	5
	State	2474	100		171340	100	

Ranking of Revenue Districts in Kerala in terms of number of registered factories
and employment therein

Sl. No.	Year 1971 Name of District	Registered working factories			Employment		
		No. of factories	Percentage to total	Rank	No. of workers	Percentage to total	Rank
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Trivandrum	155	5.1	9	13044	6.3	5
2.	Quilon	447	14.8	2	91993	44.5	1
3.	Alleppey	261	8.6	7	11852	5.7	7
4.	Kottayam	290	9.6	5	8873	4.3	8
5.	Ernakulam	435	14.4	3	26542	12.9	2
6.	Trichur	532	17.6	1	16524	8.0	4
7.	Palghat	258	8.6	8	7055	3.4	9
8.	Malappuram	39	1.3	10	1466	0.7	10
9.	Kozhikode	335	11.1	4	16987	8.2	3
10.	Cannanore	272	8.9	6	12503	6.0	6
	State	3024	100.0		206839	100.0	

TABLE XIV

Ranking of Revenue district in Kerala in terms of number of registered factories and employment therein

Sl. No.	Year 1977 Name of District	Registered working factories			Employment		
		No. of factories	Percentage to total	Rank	No. of workers	Percentage to total	Rank
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Trivandrum	295	3.9	9	19896	7.0	5
2.	Quilon	800	10.5	5	126072	44.2	1
3.	Alleppey	561	7.4	8	16100	5.6	7
4.	Kottayam	616	8.0	7	8107	2.8	9
5.	Idukki	123	1.6	11	4265	1.5	10
6.	Ernakulam	1059	13.9	3	35122	12.3	2
7.	Trichur	884	11.6	4	19807	6.9	6
8.	Palghat	746	9.8	6	10639	3.7	8
9.	Malappuram	149	2.0	10	2261	0.8	11
10.	Kozhikode	1184	15.5	2	23149	8.1	3
11.	Cannanore	1208	15.8	1	20168	7.1	4
	State	7625	100		285586	100	

Growth of public sector and private sector factories (working factories) and average daily employment estimates by years

Year	Public sector		Private sector		All factories	
	No. of factories	Employment	No. of factories	Employment	No. of factories	Employment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1961	38	5016	2436	166324	2474	171340
1962	53	6428	2506	168794	2559	175222
1963	55	6652	2532	169203	2587	175855
1964	74	12087	2598	174060	2672	186147
1965	75	15028	2745	180428	2820	195456
1966	79	15804	2832	182661	2911	198465
1967	84	16346	2761	186243	2845	202589
1968	87	18045	2785	186240	2872	204285
1969	91	19112	2944	185152	3035	204264
1970	94	18346	2946	186828	3040	205174
1971	124	29289	2900	177550	3024	206839
1972	142	41353	3357	184810	3499	226163
1973	156	44806	4890	199523	5046	244329
1974	173	51978	5853	206982	6036	258960
1975	188	57697	6129	206497	6317	264194
1976	198	58331	6723	222870	6921	281201
1977	199	59413	7426	226175	7625	285586

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