GROWTH OF FACTORY EMPLOYMENT IN KERALA 1971-84

DEPARTMENT OF
ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
TRIVANDRUM

68/535—1

FOREWORD

The State is industrially backward compared to most other States in India. The Industrial Sector absorbs 16 per cent of the work force. More than 41 per cent of the main workers are engaged in agricultural sector. The slow pace of industrialisation has led to the acute unemployment situation in the State. This study on the growth of factory employment is of much significance in this context. An attempt is made in the present report to study the recent trend in the growth of factory employment in the State.

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Trivandrum,
11-8-1987.

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CHAPTER I

WORKING POPULATION

Kerala is a densely populated State. Its labour force (estimated) is also comparatively large. The huge labour force available here has a close linkage with the growth of population. So to make a reference, to the trend in the growth of population of Kerala is relevant in this context. The population of Kerala has been growing rapidly since 1901. In the beginning of the century, the population of Kerala was 63·96 lakhs. It reached the level of 254·54 lakhs by the year 1981 showing a rapid growth. The present size (1987) of the population of Kerala (276 lakhs) is more than four times the population in the beginning of the century. The population growth in the State, though arrested, is high during the decade 1971–1981 as well. It comes to 1·9 per cent per annum. One of the notable characteristics of the populations of Kerala is its sex composition. Unlike in other states in Indian union, the females are in excess of males. The fact that the sex composition has an impact on the characteristics like births, deaths, marriages, education, employment, etc., is also worth noting. The sex-ratio in the population showed an upward movement in all census years from 1901–1981 with an exception in the year 1971. According to the latest census, there were 1032 females for 1,000 males in the State.

During the year 1971, the percentage of workers to the total population in the State was 29 per cent. The proportion of the main workers has come down to the level of 27 per cent by the year 1981. The total number of workers in the State has increased from 62·16 lakhs to 67·91 lakhs with an increase of 9·25 per cent during the period 1971–1981. But the increase in the population during the same period was 41·07 lakhs registering an increase of 19·24 per cent. This indicates that the rate of increase in working population is not in proportion to the rate of growth of the population as a whole. The number of agricultural workers and non-agricultural workers for the year 1971 and 1981 are presented in the following table:—

TABLE 1.1

Main Workers in Kerala 1981

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Category	Workers		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Cultivators ..	8·06	0·82	8·88
2	Agricultural labourers ..	11·99	7·18	19·17
3	Other workers ..	31·36	8·50	39·86
	Total ..	51·41	16·50	67·91

TABLE 1.2

Workers by Industry and Sex

Serial number	Industry	Number of workers (in lakhs)					
		1971			1981		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Cultivators ..	10·40	0·67	11·07	8·06	0·82	8·88
2	Agricultural labourers..	11·96	7·12	19·08	11·99	7·18	19·17
3	Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and allied activities ..	3·56	0·79	4·35	5·34	1·02	6·36
4	Mining and quarrying..	0·28	0·02	0·30	0·48	0·05	0·53
5	Manufacturing –						
	(*a*) H.H. Industry ..	1·48	1·18	2·66	1·24	1·26	2·50
	(*b*) Other than H.H. Industry ..	5·33	1·79	7·12	6·30	2·11	8·41
6	Construction ..	1·03	0·04	1·07	1·93	0·12	2·05
7	Trade and commerce ..	5·36	0·29	5·65	7·04	0·55	7·59
8	Transport, storage and communication ..	2·27	0·15	2·42	3·10	0·27	3·37
9	Others ..	5·97	2·47	8·44	5·93	3·12	9·05
	Total ..	47·64	14·52	62·16	51·41	16·50	67·91

The figures in the table show a comparative position of the workers—males and females engaged in cultivation, agriculture, fishing and hunting etc. during the years 1971 and 1981. Female workers in agricultural sector were 7·79 lakhs in 1971 and 8·00 in 1981. Nearly 50 per cent of the women workers are agricultural labourers. The participation of women in the work force has increased from 14·5 lakhs in 1971 to 16·5 lakhs in 1981. The industry-wise classification of the work-force of Kerala and India is furnished below.

TABLE 1.3

Industrial Classification of Workers 1981

(in lakhs)

Serial number	Industry	Kerala		India	
		Number of workers	Percentage	Number of workers	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Cultivators ..	8·88	13·07	925·23	41·58
2	Agricultural labourers ..	19·17	28·23	555·00	24·94
3	Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting plantation and other allied activities ..	6·36	9·37	49·92	2·24
4	Mining and quarrying ..	0·53	0·78	12·69	0·57
5	Manufacturing—				
	(*a*) H.H. Industry ..	2·50	3·68	77·11	3·47
	(*b*) Other than H.H. Industry ..	8·41	12·38	174·28	7·83
6	Construction ..	2·05	3·02	35·65	1·60
7	Trade and commerce ..	7·59	11·18	139·29	6·26
8	Transport, storage and communication ..	3·37	4·96	60·69	2·73
9	Other services ..	9·05	13·33	195·30	8·78
	Total ..	67·91	100·00	2 225·16	100·00

It is seen from the table that in Kerala work participation rate is low. More than 41 per cent of the total main workers engaged in agriculture and its allied activities during the year 1981 as against 48 per cent in the year 1971. The women workers constitute more than 24 per cent of the working force in Kerala. This shows that there is one female worker for every four main workers in the population in the year 1981.

According to census of India 1981, the working population formed 33·45 per cent of the total population as against 33·06 per cent of the total population recorded as workers in 1971 census. The following shows the State-wise working population as per 1981 census.

TABLE 1·4

Work participation rate—State-wise

State/Union territory	Total population ('000)	Workers ('000)	Percentage of workers to total population	
			1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5
India ..	685185	222517	33·06	33·45
Andra Pradesh ..	53550	22629	41·39	42·26
Bihar ..	69915	20753	31·03	29·68
Gujarat ..	34086	10984	31·45	32·22
Haryana ..	12923	3664	26·44	28·35
Himachal Pradesh ..	4281	1471	36·95	34·36
Jammu and Kashmir ..	5987	1819	29·76	30·37
Karnataka ..	37136	13650	34·74	36·76
Kerala ..	25454	6791	29·12	26·68
Madhya Pradesh ..	52179	20041	36·72	38·41
Maharastra ..	62784	24302	36·48	38·71
Manipur ..	1421	573	34·57	40·35
Mehalaya ..	1336	580	44·17	43·44
Nagaland ..	775	368	50·75	47·53
Orissa ..	26370	8635	31·22	32·75
Punjab ..	16789	4928	28·87	29·35
Rajasthan ..	34262	10442	31·24	30·48
Sikkim ..	316	147	53·18	46·60
Tamil Nadu ..	48408	19026	35·78	39·30
Tripura ..	2053	609	27·79	29·64
Uttar Pradesh ..	110862	32397	30·94	29·22
West Bengal ..	54581	15424	27·91	28·26
Andaman and Nichobar Islands ..	189	63	39·55	33·21
Arunachal Pradesh ..	632	313	57·65	49·61
Chandigarah ..	452	157	33·29	34·69
Dedra and Nagar Haveli ..	104	42	47·17	40·81
Delhi ..	6220	1986	30·21	31·93
Goa, Daman and Deu ..	1087	332	31·67	30·59
Lakshadweep ..	40	8	26·15	19·74
Mizoram ..	494	206	45·61	41·73
Pondicherry ..	694	173	29·90	28·66

Source—Census of India Part II B (1)

Kerala is one of the few states with the lowest work participation rate as is evident from the table. Despite the high growth of population during the period 1971–1981, the percentage of workers in the population has declined in Kerala in contrast to its increasing trend in the country as a whole.

Agricultural Sector and the Working Force

Among the various sectors of the State's economy, the importance of agriculture needs no emphasis. The sector absorbs more than 41 per cent of the total main workers as against 67 per cent for India as a whole. Its contribution to the State's economy is also considerable. Compared to the employment position in agricultural sector of the country, Kerala's position is not advantageous. This low level of employment in the agricultural sector coupled with the low earnings of the workers in the predominent industrial sector constitutes an unfavourable position in the employment situation of the State. In order to overcome these difficulties arising from the situation, more employment opportunities are to be created through industrialisation.

Out of about 68 lakhs of the total workers in the State (1981), the cultivators and agricultural labourers constitute 28 lakhs. The main feature of the agricultural labour force is that it's significant component is family labour. This causes a higher proportion of women and children in the agricultural labour force than in other sectors.

In agricultural sector, unemployment and low productivity are the principal features. The agricultural labour enquiries pointed out that nearly one third of the total number of agricultural workers were in excess of the actual requirement. During the period 1961–1981, the number of agricultural labourers inereased by 9·4 lakhs in the State.

Another notable feature of the agricultural sector in the State is the intensity of cropping. This ratio can be taken as a measure of the degree of utilisation of the cultivated area. The intensity of cropping during the year 1970–71 was 135·0, whereas that during the year 1984–85 was 132·0 only. The per capita availability of land has also come down due to the high growth of population indicating the limitation for employment in the agricultural sector. Due to these factors, there is no scope for further employment in this sector. Therefore the growing unemployment in this sector can be reduced only through industrial development.

Industrialisation and Employment Prospects

The Industrial background of Kerala is poor. Compared to many other States in India, Kerala stands industrially backward. But the State is trying its best 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 effective steps in solving the problems relating to traditional industries in the State like coir, cashew, handloom etc. The growth of small scale industries is also being accelerated.

According to 1981 Census, industrial sector in Kerala accommodates 16 per cent of the workers as against 11 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, as the industries like Cashew, Coir, handicrafts etc., which require comparatively very low investment 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. The factory sector comes under the organised sector. The industrial sector is mainly concerned with the manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs and these are generally included under the two groups—Household industry and other than household industry. Majority 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 II

FACTORY SECTOR IN KERALA—GROWTH

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 and working with the aid of power	Registered under section 85 (P) of the Act.
4. Facorties employing less than 20 workers and working without the aid of power	Registered under section 85 (NP) of the Act.

Registration and Cancellation of Factories

The data relating to the registration and cancellation of factories in the State during the period 1970–1984 are furnished in Table 14 of the appendix. New registration and cancellation of factories were reported for every year under reference. In all the years except 1970 and 1971 the new registrations were in excess of cancellations.

There were 107 cancellations as against 102 registrations in the year 1970. From the year 1972 onwards, the new registrations were relatively high in number, with a maximum of 1681 in the year 1973. There were ups and downs in the number of newly registered factories as well during the period under report. As far as the cancellations are concerned, it ranged from 67–725 with the maximum number in the year 1984.

Growth of Factories

The period under review (1971—1984) marked a tremendous increase (252 per cent) in the number of registered factories in the State. The number of factories increased to 6468 at the end of 1975 from 3156 in the year 1970. This shows that there was about 105 per cent of increase in the registration of factories during the period 1970—1975. During the next five year (1975—1980) the rate of increase in the registration of factories was just above 46 per cent. In 1984, the number of registered factories reached the level of 11078 showing increase of 17 per cent during the period of 1980—1984. The increased rate of new registrations were responsible for the phenomenal growth in the number of factories during the period under reference.

The not-working factories, though small in number were also among the registered factories. The number of working factories, in 1971 was 3024 as against 10647 in 1984. Thus the number of working factories also showed an annual growth rate of about 19 per cent during the period 1971—1984.

The relative increase in the number of factories in various districts in the State for two different periods, 1977—1980 and 1980—1984 is shown in Table 5 of the appendix. It was highest (61 per cent) in Malappuram District and lowest (2 per cent) in Idukki District, during the period 1977—1980. The Districts of Alleppey, Kottayam and Trichur showed not much difference in the growth rate of factories. The increase during the period was comparatively high in the districts of Trivandrum (22 per cent), Ernakulam (48 per cent), Palghat (26 per cent), Malappuram (61 per cent) and Cannanore (17 per cent). During the period 1980–84, the maximum increase in the registered number of working factories was seen in Malappuram District (94 per cent) and the minimum in Cannanore District (3 per cent).

Table 8 of the appendix presents the details regarding the industries which showed substantial increase in their average daily employment over the years from 1971 to 1984. It reveals that there was a considerable increase in the number of factories with exception in respect of sugar and cashew industry. Among them, the growth in their number was more prominent in the industries like rice, oil, Cotton Textiles, Saw mills, Plywood, printing and publishing, rubber and rubber products, matches, soaps, automobiles repairing. During the period 1971—1984 rice mill recorded more than 5—fold increase,

whereas the increase in the case of oil industry was about 44 per cent. The maximum increase was seen during the period in the case of rice mill followed by industries rubber and rubber products, cotton textiles, sawmills, oil, matches and automobiles repairing. The Cashew Industry, though exceeded 200 in number in all the above years, showed a fall in its number (—9 per cent) during the period.

Factory Employment

The factory employment in the various States in India for the years 1975 to 1981 is compared in Table 15 of the appendix. The average daily factory employment of the country increased from 56 lakhs in 1975 to 68 lakhs in 1980 and to 70 lakhs in 1981. Average daily employment in the factories of Kerala for the same years were 2.6, 3.0 and 3.04 lakhs respectively. Compared to the percentage growth rate of average daily employment achieved by the States of Andhra Pradesh (42·6), Karnataka (43), Madhya Pradesh (44·5), Punjab (59) and Rajasthan (57) during the period 1975–1981, the achievement of Kerala was not so satisfactory. The work participation rate in Kerala was also much lower both in 1971 and 1981 than that in a few other States. Out of the total number of workers in Kerala in 1971 (62·16 lakhs), about 2·07 lakhs were factory workers. In 1981, the work participation rate was 26·7 per cent only. The proportion of the factory workers in 1981 has increased to 4·5 per cent from 3·3 in 1971, though the work participation rate declined during the decade 1977–1981. The district-wise distribution of main workers and factory workers in Kerala are presented in Table 2 of the appendix. The number of registered working factories and employment therein classified by sections 2m (i), 2m (ii), 85 (P) and 85 (NP) presented in Table 3 shows that there was an upward movement in respect of factories registered under sections 2m (i), 85 (P) and 85 (NP). The factories registered under section 2m (ii), though with ups and downs exhibited a reverse trend in its growth. The average daily employment in factories in 1981 had increased to 3·04 lakhs from 2.07 lakhs in 1971. Registered working factories and their average daily employment by minor group of industries for the years 1977 to 1984 are shown in Table 7. Nearly 51 per cent of the factory workers were engaged in "Manufacture of food products" during the year 1977. In the case of textile industry (including coir), the average daily employment was 31322 during 1977. This rose to 34688 in 1984 showing an increase of 11 per cent during 1977—1984. Over the period of 7 years, the employment in the wood and wood products (except furniture) exhibited only an increase of about 24 per cent. For chemical and chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal) the employment increased by 14 per cent during the period 1977—1984. In "Non-metallic mineral products", the employment increased from 4855 in 1977 to 5472 in 1984. A considerable increase in the other groups was also visible within the same period.

While considering the employment in individual industries under the factory sector, it is seen that in 1984, cashew industry has the maximum number of workers. Out of 290104 factory workers in 1984 104727 were cashew workers (36 per cent). During the period 1971—1977, the employment in cashew factories has increased from 99050 to 134350 and later declined. The tile industry showed a decline in employment during the same period. The employment in chemical and chemical products (excluding matches and soaps) has increased from 7402 to 9623 at the end of the year 1977. Similarly plywood, splints and veeners industry also showed an increase in the employment from 1971 to 1977. Thus in general there was an increasing trend in the growth of the employment during the period 1971—1977. But the period 1977—1984 witnessed a fall in employment in respect of a few industries. To cite an example, as regards cashew industry, though with a major share of factory employment in 1984, both the number of factories and employment decreased. In chemical and chemical products (excluding matches and soaps) which had the second place with regard to employment in 1984, the employment increased to 12656 at the end of 1984 from 9623 in 1977 showing a percentage (32 per cent). Tile industry with an employment of 11894 hold the next rank in 1984. Automobiles repairing, oil, beverages, printing and publishing etc., showed an increase in employment during the period 1977—1984 as well. The percentage increase in the average daily employment in factories. over a period of 12 years in respect of the selected industries is furnished below.

TABLE 2.1

Average daily employment in selected industries

Sl. No.	*Industry*		*Average 1971*	*Daily embloyment 1983*	*Percentage*
1.	Oil	..	1508	2522	67·24
2.	Rice	..	958	2228	132·57
3.	Beverages		182	883	385·16
4.	Cotton textiles	..	14710	25550	73·69
5.	Saw mills	..	4232	8209	93·97
6.	Plywood, splints and Veeners	..	6879	10775	56·64
7.	Printing and publishing	..	5132	8454	64·73
8.	Rubber and rubber products	..	4452	10240	130·00
9.	Chemical and chemical products	..	7402	12392	67·41
10.	Matches	..	554	1744	214·80
11.	Automobiles repairing	..	4709	9840	108·95

The table 6 in appendix clearly indicates that generally the factory employment was increasing except in some selected industries. An abnormal increase in employment was found in the beverages manufacturing units. In 1971, there were 182 workers in 23 units and in 1984, it increased to 941 in 64 units.

Table 10 in appendix shows the relative increase in factory employment in each district of Kerala. Every district, except Trivandrum and Quilon exhibited a substantial growth in the average daily employment from 1977 to 1980. The State has gained in factory employment by 5 per cent over a period of four years (1977—1980). Malappuram showed the highest growth rate during both the periods 1977—1980 and 1980—1984.

The increase in the factory employment for other districts of the State was 16 per cent in Ernakulam, 13 per cent in Cannanore, 12 per cent in Palghat, 11 per cent in Idukki and 11 per cent in Alleppey during 1977–80.

Employment Size

In Kerala, a majority of the factory units are small in size with less employment potential. The following table presents the distribution of the number of factories and the average daily employment in different employment size.

TABLE 2·2

Number of factories submitting returns and average daily employment 1984

Employment size	*Factories submitting returns*		*Employment*	
	Numbers	*Percentage*	*Numbers*	*Percentage*
Less than 10 workers	3604	69·1	17476	10·3
10—19	651	12·5	9134	5·4
20—49	508	9·7	15675	9·3
50—99	198	3·8	13982	8·3
100 - 499	172	3·3	40633	24·1
500—999	70	1·4	50981	30·2
1000—4999	13	0·2	20914	12·4
Total	5216	100·0	168795	100·0

There were 10647 registered factories working in Kerala in the year 1984. Only 5216 factories had submitted the returns; (i.e. 49 per cent of the total factories). 69 per cent of the working factories

belonged to size group less than 10 workers and the share of employment of these factories came to 10 per cent of the total average employment. Majority of the factories come under the size group less than 20 workers and average daily employment of about 27000. It registered 16 per cent of the total employment. The factories having an employment less than 100 workers came to 95 per cent. But their employment came to 33 per cent of the total average employment. The maximum employment is seen in the size group 500—999 and the corresponding number of factories submitted returns came to 70. The percentage of factories submitted returns in the employment size 1000–4999 came to 0·2 only and the proportion of employment in there was 12 per cent.

The increase in factory employment in the districts of the State over the period 1971—1983 are indicated below.

TABLE 2·3

Increase in factory employment 1971–83

District		*Increase (Percentage)*	*Annual growth rate (Percentage)*
1. Trivandrum	..	14	1·2
2. Quilon	..	14	1·2
3. Alleppey	..	43	3·6
4. Kottayam	..	10	0·9
5. Idukki	..	..	..
6. Ernakulam	..	70	5·9
7. Trichur	..	38	3·2
8. Palghat	..	72	6·0
9. Malappuram	..	272	22·7
10. Kozhikode	..	21	1·8
11. Cannanore	..	77	6·4
State	..	36	3·0

The annual growth rate (23 per cent) achieved by Malappuram district was the highest. Cannanore came in the second place followed by Palghat and Ernakulam. The growth in employment of all other districts, was below 5 per cent per annum. During the period 1980—1984 also the average daily employment in the districts of Kottayam, Idukki, Ernakulam, Trichur and Malappuram increased, while in other districts a reversing trend was noted.

Table 9 in appendix shows the number of factory workers per lakh of population in various districts of the State for the year 1981. As a whole there were 1219 factory workers per lakh of population in various districts of the State for the year 1981. As a whole there

were 1219 factory workers per lakh of population. Quilon with large number of cashew workers had a high representation in terms of factory labour (4389) per lakh of population followed by Ernakulam (1693). The concentration of large scale industries in Kalamassery and Eloor in Ernakulam districts perhaps might have attributed to it. Kozhikode and Trichur districts came in the third and fourth place. The number of factory workers per lakh of population in Trivandrum district was 790 as against 729 in Alleppey. Malappuram (169) stood in the last position.

Table 11 in appendix presents the position of revenue districts in terms of number of registered factories and employment. In the year 1971, Trichur (18) per cent ranked first. Quilon (15) and Ernakulam (14) held the next two positions; Kozhikode and Kottayam accounted for 11 per cent and 10 per cent. Cannanore took the sixth rank. Malappuram stood in the last position. But when employment is considered, the relative ranking of the various districts was quite different. This may be due to the large number of cashew factories in the district which are labour oriented. Second rank was claimed by Ernakulam (13). Kozhikode stood in the third place and Trichur in the fourth. The last position was for Malappuram (10th rank) in the case of the number of factories and employment. Tables 12 and 13 in appendix present the relative positions of the districts in terms of number of factories and employment for the years 1981 and 1984 respectively. Here also Quilon occupied the first place in the case of number of factory employment, whereas Ernakulam district held the first rank in respect of the number of factories, Cannanore stood next to Ernakulam district. Kozhikode ranked third in both the number of factories and employment in 1981 and fourth in 1984. During the year 1981 Trichur was in the fourth place in the case of number of factories and fifth in the case of factory employment. Malappuram and Idukki were lagging behind in terms of number of registered factories and employment in the year 1981.

Chapter III

PUBLIC SECTOR AND PRIVATE SECTOR FACTORIES AND THEIR EMPLOYMENT

It is a fact that the public sector factories in Kerala are very few in number. Compared to the total number of registered working factories, they were only 2·5 per cent of the factories in 80's but at the same time the sector provides employment to 23 per cent of total workers. During 1970, there were 3040 registered working factories, of which 94 factories were in the public sector ie. the public sector factories formed 3 per cent of the total factories. Table 4 in appendix

shows that the regisitered working factories under the public sector have been steadily increasing from the year 1970 onwards. The number of factories in the sector which was 94 in 1970 has reached the level of 237 in 1980 registering a percentage growth of 152. The corresponding increase in the case of factory employment was 256 per cent during 1970–1980 with an annual growth rate of 25·6 per cent. The registered working factories in the public sector had increased to 267 at the end of 1984 with an average daily employment of 68489.

In the private sector, the number of factories in 1970 was 2946 with an average daily employment of 1·87 lakh. In the private sector, there was only a gradual change in the employment from 1970 to 1984. But the number of working factories has shown more than a three fold increase during the same period. During an interval of 14 years 1970 to 1984, the maximum employment was in 1981, being 2·37 lakhs. The increase in the number of working factories in private sector from 1970 to 1981 came to 200 per cent. The increase in the average daily employment in factories during the above period was less than 27 per cent. During a period of ten years from 1970 to 1980, the percentage increase in the number of working factories was 201 per cent and the corresponding increase in employment was only below 26 per cent. From these results, it is quite evident that the growth in employment during the period from 1970 to 1980 was not in the same pace at which the growth in the number of factories took place. Though the factories in private sector increased at a mounting rate in 1970–1980, they did not offer adequate employment opportunities. It can be inferred from the above that most of the new factories were small and that their employment potential was very low. Compared to the public sector, the private sector stood a step back in the case of average daily employment. The gap seen in the growth rates of the number of factories and employment was mainly due to a large percentage of small scale units with low employment capacities.

Table 3 in appendix shows the number of working factories and employment classified according to different sections viz. 2m (1), 2m (2), 85 (P) and 85 (NP) of the Indian Factories Act. Factories notified under 85 (P) increased from 724 in 1970 with an average daily employment of 4365 to 5095 in 1980 with an average daily employment of 28391, thereby registering an increase of 604 per cent in the case of number of factories and 350 per cent in the case of employment. By the end of 1984, the number of factories under this group had gone up to 6622. But under section 85 (NP) the number of factories at the end of 1970 was 183 which had come to 1275 at the end of 1980 and the corresponding employment changed from 1738 to 11443. Thus over a period of ten years, there was an increase of 597 per cent in the case of factories and 558 per cent in the case of employment. But during 1980–81, a decrease in both the

number of factories and employment was observed. Again in 1982, both the number of factories and employment increased and from 1983, a gradual decline was found in both the cases.

The factories registered under section 2m (*i*) of the Act (employing 10 or more workers using power) showed an increase of 39 per cent over a period of ten years from 1970 to 1980. Factories registered under section 2m (*ii*) of the Act (employing 20 or more workers without using power) recorded a decrease of 24 per cent from 1970 onwards, it is found that the number of factories coming under the section 2m (*i*) was high when compared to those registered under section 2m (*ii*). The employment under section 2m (*i*) constituted 66 per cent of the total employment and factories under this section was 25 per cent of the total factories in 1984. The factories coming under section 2m (*ii*) were more than 2 per cent of the total factories and employment was 19 per cent of the total employment in the year 1984. Even though the factories registered under section 85 formed major portion of the total registered working factories, they provided only a very low employment potential, as is evident from the Table 3 in appendix.

Chapter IV

FEMALE PARTICIPATION IN FACTORY EMPLOYMENT

According to the 1981 population census, 20 per cent of the workers in India are females engaged in various spheres. The high level of literacy especially female literacy (70·4 per cent) in Kerala makes perceptible contribution to women employment. The census shows that there were 16·5 lakhs of women workers constituting about 25 per cent of the total main workers. Females predominate in the agricultural sector. About 20 per cent of the female workers are also engaged in the industrial sector according to the census. When factory sector alone is taken Kerala has a better position in the case of women employment compared to other States.

The number of factories having women workers which submitted returns are found fluctuating during the period 1976—1984 with the same trend in the case of the employment. A sudden rise is seen in the year 1979 both in the number of factories and also in employment. But from 1982 onwards the number of factories having women employment is seen increasing.

TABLE 4·1

Women employment in factory sector

Period	*Number of factories*	*Women employment*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1976	1666	133217
1977	1587	107301
1978	1559	89442
1979	1739	99178
1980	1572	86058
1981	1600	84359
1982	1388	72959
1983	1745	64005
1984	1963	68648

Women employment in public and private sector factories

The female participation rate in the public sector factories submitting returns was 59 per cent in 1975. But it decreased to 45 per cent in the year 1980 and came down to 41 per cent in the year 1984–85. The following table reveals sector-wise women employment.

TABLE 4·2

Women employment in public and private sector factories

Year		*Total number of registered factories*	*Number of factories submitted returns*	*Employment*	*Women employment*	*Percentage of women employment*
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1975 (Total)	..	6317	2678	177172	95324	53·8
Public Sector	..	188	130	51244	30315	59·2
Private ,,	..	6129	2548	125928	65009	51·6
1980 (Total)		9106	4286	300515	86058	28·6
Public Sector	..	237	163	65327	29111	44·6
Private ,,	..	8869	4123	235188	56947	24·2
1984 (Total)	..	10647	5216	290104	68648	23·7
Public Sector	..	267	168	68489	28257	41·3
Private ,,	..	10380	5048	221615	40391	18·2

In the private sector also, the female participation rate is seen decreasing. In the year 1975, the number of factories submitted returns in the public sector was 130 with women employment of 30315. In 1980, it had increased to 163; but the employment decreased to 29111. The year 1984 also exhibited the same phenomenon. The women employment had come down to 28257 even though the number of factories rose upto 168 in the public sector in 1984. In the private sector, the number of factories, which submitted returns had increased to 5048 from 2548 during an interval of 10 years (1975—1984); but the employment decreased from 65009 to 40391. Cashew industry is seen over represented by female workers. There were comparatively large number of women employed in the 80's in the industry like, matches, plywood, splints and veneers.

Chapter V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This report deals with the growth of employment in factories over a period of 14 years. The factory sector covers registered factories under section 2m (*i*), 2m (*ii*) and factories notified under section 85 of the Act. The data used for the preparation of this report are mostly obtained from the annual returns submitted by the factories. The agricultural sector absorbs 41 per cent of the total main workers in the State. This problem of unemployment can be solved only through industrialisation.

Kerala stands industrially backward compared to other States. The number of registered factories increased from 3156 in 1970 to 6468 in 1975 indicating an increase of 105 per cent over a period of 5 years. But in the case of registered factories during the period 1975—1980 there is an increase of 46 per cent only. The increase in number of factories was the highest in Malappuram district during the period 1977—1980 (61 per cent). The average daily employment has increased to 3·01 lakhs in 1980 from 2·07 lakhs in 1971, registering a growth rate of 45 per cent during the period 1971—1980.

Out of the 2·90 lakhs of factory workers in 1984, 1·05 lakhs (36 per cent) are engaged in cashew industry alone. Chemical and chemical products comes next with an employment of 12656. A decrease in employment is seen in sugar and cashew industries compared to the employment in 1977 even though cashew holds the maximum employment during the year 1984. The maximum employment in factory sector is seen in Quilon district (36 per cent) followed by Ernakulam (16 per cent) and Trichur (8 per cent). In the year 1981, the State as a whole had 1193 workers per lakh of population. Among the districts Quilon had a unique ratio of 4389

workers per lakh of population due to the concentration of cashew factories there (table 9). In the year 1984, Ernakulam ranks first with the maximum number of factories (17 per cent) and occupies the second place in the case of employment (Table 13).

Even though the total number of factories has increased much, the public sector factories are very few in number. In 1984 there were 267 factories in the public sector with an average daily employment of 68,489. In the same year the number of private sector factories in the State was 10380 with an employment of 2·22 lakhs. The number of factories in the public sector during the year 1970 was only 94 while it increased to 237 in 1980 and 267 in 1984. Thus during a period of 14 years from 1970—1984, the number of factories in the public sector has increased to 184 per cent. Similarly the corresponding figure on employment has increased from 18346 to 68489 showing 273 per cent increase in employment. The private sector factories also showed notable increase during the period of 14 years from 1970—1984 with a percentage of 252. The corresponding increase in employment is 18 per cent only. This change in employment was not so satisfactory. The employment position of the factory sector reveals that the factories registered under section 2m (*i*) are having a higher employment than other sections. Out of 2·90 lakhs employed in the factory sector in 1984 employment under 2m (*i*) factories alone comes to 1·92 lakhs which is 66 per cent of the total. Only 2 per cent of the total number of factories comes under 2 m (*ii*) with an employment of 19 per cent. The remaining 73 per cent of the number of factories comes under section 85 of the Factories Act, but the employment under section 85 is only 15 per cent.

APPENDIX

TABLE I

Percentage of workers to total population (State-wise)

Sl. No.	*State*		*1971*	*1981*
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)
1.	Andhra	..	41·39	42·26
2.	Bihar	..	31·03	29·68
3.	Gujarat	..	31·45	32·22
4.	Haryana	..	26·44	28·35
5.	Himachal Pradesh	..	36·95	34·36
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	..	29·76	30·37
7.	Karnataka	..	34·74	36·76
8.	Kerala	..	29·12	26·68
9.	Madhya Pradesh	..	36·72	38·41
10.	Maharashtra	..	36·48	38.71
11.	Manipur	..	34·57	40·35
12.	Meghalaya	..	44·17	43·44
13.	Nagaland	..	50·75	47·53
14.	Orissa	..	31·22	32·75
15.	Punjab	..	28·87	29·35
16.	Rajasthan	..	31·24	30·48
17.	Tamil Nadu	..	35·78	39·30
18.	Tripura	..	27·79	29·64
19.	Uttar Pradesh	..	30·94	29·22
20.	West Bengal	..	27·91	28·26
	India	..	33·06	33·45

Source.—Population census

TABLE 2

District-wise distribution of workers in Kerala

Serial number	District	1971					1981				
		Population in lakhs	Number of workers in lakhs	Percentage to total population	Number of factory workers	Percentage to total number of workers	Population in lakhs	Number of workers in lakhs	Percentage to total population	Number of factory workers	Percentage to total number of workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Trivandrum ..	21·98	6·28	28·57	0·13	2·07	25·96	7·03	27·08	0·20	2·84
2	Quilon ..	24·13	6·90	28·60	0·92	13·33	28·14	6·93	24·63	1·24	17·89
3	Alleppey ..	21·26	5·99	28·17	0·12	2·00	23·50	6·16	26·21	0·17	2·76
4	Kottayam ..	15·39	4·21	27·36	0·09	2·14	16·97	4·62	27·22	0·09	1·95
5	Idukki ..	7·66	2·65	34·60	*	*	9·72	3·35	34·47	0·05	1·49
6	Ernakulam ..	21·64	6·20	28·65	0·27	4·35	25·35	7·10	28·01	0·43	6·06
7	Trichur ..	21·29	6·03	28·32	0·17	2·82	24·40	6·49	26·60	0·23	3·54
8	Palghat ..	16·85	6·05	35·91	0·07	1·16	20·44	6·68	32·68	0·12	1·80
9	Malappuram ..	18·56	5·03	27·10	0·01	0·20	24·03	5·23	21·76	0·04	0·76
10	Kozhikode ..	21·06	5·67	26·92	0·17	3·00	22·45	4·91	21·87	0·24	4·89
11	Wynad ..	**	**	**	**	**	5·54	1·86	33·57	**	**
12	Cannanore ..	23·65	7·15	30·23	0·12	1·68	28·04	7·55	26·93	0·23	3·05
	Kerala ..	213·47	62·16	29·12	2·07	3·33	254·54	67·91	26·68	3·04	4·48

* Included in Kottayam and Ernakulam

** Included in Kozhikode and Cannanore

TABLE 3

Number of working factories and employment under different sections—Kerala

Year	Grand total		Section 2m				Section 85			
			2m (i)		2m (ii)		85 (P)		85 (NP)	
	Number of factories	Employment	Number	Employment	Number	Employment	Number	Employment	Number	Employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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
1978*	7784	272397	2160	179071	250	58716	4189	24068	1135	10542
1979*	8491	295502	2349	194883	268	63023	4643	26365	1223	11231
1980*	9106	300515	2476	201541	260	59140	5095	28391	1275	11443
1981*	9099	303588	2577	205365	262	60063	5040	27392	1220	10768
1982*	9988	286268	2609	186947	257	56684	5856	31599	1266	10978
1983*	10362	281673	2658	184636	259	54000	6241	32764	1204	10273
1984	10647	290104	2681	191576	259	55292	6622	34454	1085	8782

*Excluding those of defence factories

TABLE 4

Growth of public sector and private sector factories (working factories) and estimated average daily employment—Kerala

Year	Public sector		Private Sector		All factories	
	Number of factories	Employment	Number of factories	Employment	Number of factories	Employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1970 ..	94	18346	2946	186828	3040	205174
1975 ..	188	57697	6129	206497	6317	264194
1980 ..	237	65327	8869	235188	9106	300515
1981 ..	240	66370	8859	237218	9099	303588
1982 ..	245	65827	9743	210786	9988	276613
1983 ..	250	65014	10112	216659	10362	281673
1984 ..	267	68489	10380	221615	10647	290104

TABLE 5

Relative increase in the number of factories in the districts of Kerala

Serial number	District	Number of registered working factories		Relative increase (Percentage)	Number of registered working factories		Relative increase (Percentage)
		1977	1980		1980	1984	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Trivandrum ..	295	361	22·37	361	430	19·11
2	Quilon ..	800	901	12·63	901	995	10·32
3	Alleppey ..	561	625	11·41	625	721	15·36
4	Kottayam ..	616	697	13·15	697	933	33·86
5	Idukki ..	123	125	1·63	125	182	45·60
6	Ernakulam ..	1059	1564	47·69	1564	1765	12·85
7	Trichur ..	884	1001	13·24	1001	1320	31·87
8	Palghat ..	746	942	26·27	942	1091	15·82
9	Malappuram ..	149	240	61·07	240	465	93·75
10	Kozhikode ..	1184	1235	4·31	1235	1282	3·81
11	Cannanore ..	1208	1415	17·14	1415	1463	3·39
	Kerala .	7625	9106	19·42	9106	10647	16·92

TABLE 6

Number of registered working factories and estimated daily number of workers employed (by industries)—Kerala

Serial number	Industry	1971		1977		1984	
		No. of factories	Employment	No. of factories	Employment	No. of factories	Employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Sugar ..	3	975	3	1710	3	912
2	Rice ..	79	958	304	2471	404	2306
3	Oil ..	234	1508	336	2079	337	2422
4	Tea ..	117	4983	109	4885	114	5530
5	Cashew ..	266	99050	270	134350	243	104727
6	Beverages ..	23	182	49	526	64	941
7	Coir ..	130	3553	306	4698	303	4322
8	Saw mills ..	318	4232	777	5755	1399	8309
9	Plywood, splints and veneers ..	169	6879	347	9950	512	10647
10	Printing and publishing.	233	5132	516	7112	695	8879
11	Rubber and rubber products ..	169	4452	629	8829	849	10317
12	Paper and paper products ..	11	2391	36	3018	72	3941
13	Chemical and chemical products (excluding matches and soaps) ..	67	7402	134	9623	247	12656
14	Matches ..	35	554	114	1547	159	1814
15	Soaps ..	9	1178	45	1742	44	2187
16	General and jobbery engineering ..	115	3113	254	2873	337	3024
17	Tiles ..	228	12353	288	11287	327	11894
18	Automobiles repairing..	153	4709	438	7130	672	9913
19	Other industries ..	665	43235	2670	66001	3866	85363
	Total ..	3024	206839	7625	285586	10647	290104

TABLE 7

Registered working factories and employment (by minor group of industries)—Kerala

Serial number	Industry	1977		1980		1983		1984	
		Number of factories	Employment	Number of factories	Employment	Number of factories	Employment	Number of factories	Employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Manufacture of food products ..	1444	153616	1637	147254	1663	121407	1683	124102
2	Do. beverages ..	49	526	51	605	59	883	64	941
3	Tobacco and tobacco products ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Textile including coir ..	1146	31322	1190	35929	1154	35437	1030	34688
5	Wood and wood products except furniture ..	1341	18036	1760	20988	2201	22273	2283	22443
6	Wooden furniture and fixtures ..	150	1666	162	1615	182	1666	195	1714
7	Paper and paper products ..	36	3018	49	2984	68	2592	72	3941
8	Printing, publishing and allied industries ..	564	7405	658	8595	827	9790	890	10077
9	Leather and leather products ..	27	218	33	333	36	331	35	319
10	Petroleum and coal products ..	10	749	10	541	11	702	12	955
11	Chemical and chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal) ..	293	12912	389	15622	429	16352	450	16657

TABLE 7—(*cont.*)

Serial number	Industry	1977		1980		1983		1984	
		Number of factories	Employment	Number of factories	Employment	Number of factories	Employment	Num er of factories	Employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12	Non-metallic mineral products ..	353	14549	398	15557	449	15810	471	16576
13	Basic metal and alloy industry ..	221	4855	233	4968	261	5131	262	5472
14	Metal products and parts except machinery and transport equipments ..	371	4318	525	4980	638	5678	674	6047
15	Machinery, machine tools and parts except elcctrical machinery ..	327	6235	415	6287	457	6812	488	6579
16	Electrical machinery apparatus, appliances and supplies and parts ..	83	5645	117	7011	142	8545	151	8709
17	Transport equipments and parts ..	43	2748	54	3506	52	3751	51	3988
18	Other manufacturing industries not elsewhere classified ..	38	631	45	695	51	752	50	660
19	Electricity, gas and steam ..	11	425	11	447	11	410	12	418
20	Water and sanitary service ..	4	125	7	322	7	303	7	299
21	Others ..	1081	16587	1362	22276	1664	23048	1767	25519

TABLE 8

Industries which showed a substantial increase in average daily employment during the period 1971–1984

Serial number	Industry	1971		1977		1981		1984	
		Number of factories	Employment	Number of factories	Employment	Number of factories	Employment	Number of factories	Employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Sugar ..	3	975	3	1710	3	1002	3	912
2	Rice ..	79	958	304	2471	358	2180	404	2306
3	Oil ..	234	1508	336	2079	322	2227	337	2422
4	Cashew ..	266	99050	270	134350	262	127737	243	104727
5	Beverages ..	23	182	49	526	51	720	64	941
6	Cotton textiles ..	172	14710	752	21974	776	27040	625	24899
7	Saw mills ..	318	4232	777	5755	1071	7128	1399	8309
8	Plywood, splints and veneers ..	169	6879	347	9950	475	11043	612	10647
9	Printing and publishing ..	233	5132	516	7112	557	7969	695	8879
10	Rubber and rubber products ..	169	4452	629	8829	763	10528	849	10317
11	Matches ..	35	554	114	1547	139	1870	159	1814
12	Soaps ..	9	1178	45	1742	39	1903	44	2187
13	Automobile repairing ..	153	4709	438	7130	515	9521	672	9913

TABLE 9

Number of factory workers per lakh of population in the districts of Kerala (1981)

Serial number	District	Population in lakhs	Average daily employment in registered factories	Number of factory workers per lakh of population
1	2	3	4	5
1	Trivandrum ..	25·96	20500	790
2	Quilon ..	28·14	123507	4389
3	Alleppey ..	23·50	17124	729
4	Kottayam ..	16·97	9450	557
5	Idukki ..	9·72	4641	477
6	Ernakulam ..	25·35	42927	1693
7	Trichur ..	24·40	22522	923
8	Palghat ..	20·44	11989	587
9	Malappuram ..	24·03	4059	169
10	Kozhikode ..	22·45	24147	1076
11	Wynad ..	5·54	..	..
12	Cannanore ..	28·04	22722	810
	State ..	254·54	303588	1193

TABLE 10

Relative increase in factory employment in the districts of Kerala

Serial number	District	Average daily employment		Relative increase/decrease (Percentage)	Average daily employment		Relative increase/decrease (Percentage)
		1977	1980		1980	1984	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Trivandrum ..	19896	19769	(—) 0·64	19769	18070	(—) 8·59
2	Quilon ..	126072	124624	(—) 1·15	124624	105031	(—)15·72
3	Pathanamthitta ..	*	*	*	*	448	*
4	Alleppey ..	16100	17808	10·61	17808	16396	(—) 7·93
5	Kottayam ..	8107	8726	7·64	8726	12092	38·57
6	Idukki ..	4265	4734	11·00	4734	5236	10·60
7	Ernakulam ..	35122	40820	16·22	40820	46874	14·83
8	Trichur ..	19807	21853	10·33	21853	23310	6·67
9	Palghat ..	10639	11909	11·94	11909	13055	9·62
10	Malappuram ..	2261	3575	58·12	3575	5712	59·78
11	Kozhikode ..	23149	23887	3·19	23887	22460	(—) 5·97
12	Wayanad ..	**	**	**	**	289	..
13	Cannanore ..	20168	22810	13·10	22810	21131	(—) 7·36
	State ..	285586	300515	5·23	300515	290104	(—) 3·46

* Included in Quilon and Alleppey.

** Included in Kozhikode and Cannanore.

TABLE 11

Ranking of revenue districts in Kerala in terms of number of registered factories and employment therein—1971

Serial number	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	8·5	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	9·0	6	12503	6·0	6
	State	3024	100·0	..	206839	100·0	..

TABLE 12

Ranking of revenue districts in Kerala in terms of number of registered factories and employment therein—1981

Serial number	Name of district	Registered working factories			Employment		
		Number of factories	Percentage to total	Rank	Number of workers	Percentage to total	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Trivandrum ..	371	4·1	9	20500	6·8	6
2	Quilon ..	883	9·7	6	123507	40·7	1
3	Alleppey ..	604	6·6	8	17124	5·6	7
4	Kottayam ..	669	7·4	7	9450	3·1	9
5	Idukki ..	159	1·8	11	4641	1·5	10
6	Ernakulam ..	1567	17·2	1	42927	14·1	2
7	Trichur ..	1001	11·0	4	22522	7·4	5
8	Palghat ..	907	10·0	5	11989	4·0	8
9	Malappuram ..	340	3·7	10	4059	1·3	11
10	Kozhikode ..	1175	12·9	3	24147	8·0	3
11	Cannanore ..	1423	15.6	2	22722	7·5	4
	State	9099	100·0	..	303588	100·0	..

TABLE 13

Ranking of revenue districts in Kerala in terms of number of registered factories and employment therein—1984

Sl. No.	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 ..	430	4·0	10	18070	6·2	6
2	Quilon ..	901	8·5	7	105031	36·2	1
3	Pathanamthitta ..	94	0·9	12	448	0·2	12
4	Alleppey ..	721	6·8	8	16396	5·6	7
5	Kottayam ..	933	8·8	6	12092	4·2	9
6	Idukki ..	182	1·7	11	5236	1·8	11
7	Ernakulam ..	1765	16·6	1	46874	16·2	2
8	Trichur ..	1320	12·4	3	23310	8·0	3
9	Palghat ..	1091	10·2	5	13055	4·5	8
10	Malappuram ..	465	4·4	9	5712	2·0	10
11	Kozhikode ..	1282	12·0	4	22460	7·7	4
12	Wynad ..	54	0·5	13	289	0·1	13
13	Cannanore ..	1409	13·2	2	21131	7·3	5
	Total ..	10647	100·00	..	290104	100·00	..

TABLE 14

Registration and cancellation of factories—Kerala

Year	Number of factories				Average No. of workers employed daily in all factories in '000
	At the beginning of the year	Newly registered during the year	Registration cancelled during the year	At the end of the year	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1970 ..	3161	102	107	3156	205
1975 ..	6177	543	252	6468	264
1980 ..	8827	823	183	9467	301
1981 ..	9467	553	536	9484	304
1982 ..	9484	1183	174	10493	286
1983 ..	10493	959	629	10823	282
1984 ..	10823	980	725	11078	290

TABLE 14 A

District-wise and major group-wise distribution of newly registered factories during 1984

Major group	Industry	Main factories	Number of registered factories													
			Trivandrum	Quilon	Kottayam	Pathanamthitta	Idukki	Alleppey	Ernakulam	Trichur	Palghat	Malappuram	Kozhikode	Wynad	Cannanore	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
20, 21	Manufacture of food products	Grain mill, oil, tea, cashew	6	5	8	1	3	18	4	19	25	3	4	1	4	101
22	Manufacture of beverages, tobacco and tobacco products	Aerated drinks	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	5
23	Manufacture of cotton textiles	Cotton spinning and weaving, handloom, powerloom, weaving, umbrella, coir	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	21	26
26	Manufacture of textile products including wearing apparel other than foot wear	..	..	2	11	..	..	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	23
27	Manufacture of wood and wood products,	Plywood, splints and veneer, saw mills wooden furniture	27	18	31	5	2	7	15	24	12	13	44	3	12	213
28	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing publishing and allied industries	Paper making, printing, book binding	13	6	34	4	..	9	23	7	3	3	7	..	6	115

29	Manufacture of leather and leather products (except repair)	Leather garment	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	1	7
30	Manufacture of rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products ..	Rubber sheets	11	5	40	2	1	6	14	15	4	5	4	..	19	126
31	Manufacture of chemical and chemical products except product of petroleum and coal	Pesticides, fertilisers, soap, matches	1	3	6	..	2	4	1	2	8	7	11	..	7	52
32	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	Bricks and Tiles	..	1	7	1	..	..	5	4	1	3	13	..	3	38
33	Basic metal and alloy industries	Manufacture of structural (Iron and Steel)	1	1	1	..	..		3	3	4	..	1	..	1	15
34	Manufacture of metal products and parts except machinery and transport equipment	Metal furniture	8	1	4	..	..	9	16	9	13	3	8	..	13	84
35	Manufacture of machinery, machine tools and parts except electrical machinery	General and Jobbing engineering	1	3	7	3	..	3	12	13	8	5	10	1	11	77
36	Manufacture of electrical machinery, Apparatus Appliance and Supplies and parts	Batteries, wire and cables	2	..	..	..	..	1	9	3	1	..	1	..	1	18
37	Manufacture of transport equipment and parts	Boat building, motor parts, scooters, bicycles	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
97	Repair services	Automobile repairing	1	3	22	..	2	7	5	9	7	5	11	..	7	79
	All State		74	49	172	16	10	69	112	112	87	47	115	5	112	980

TABLE 15

Distribution of workers in registered factories showing the percentage increase/decrease

State/Union Territory	*Estimated average daily employment ('000)*			*Percentage increase/decrease in 1981 over 1975*
	1975	*1980*	*1981*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andra Pradesh ..	394	5?2	562	42·64
Assam ..	80	88	89	11·25
Bihar ..	336	375	375	11·61
Gujarat ..	527	636	668	26·76
Hariyana ..	110	176	83	66·36
Himachal Pradesh ..	16	14	14	(—)12·5
Jammu and Kashmir ..	16	20	21	31·25
Karnataka ..	344	492	492	43·02
Kerala * ..	266	302	306	15·04
Madhya Pradesh ..	283	388	409	44·52
Maharashtra ..	1069	1235	1254	17·31
Uttar Pradesh ..	466	534	534	14·59
Manipur ..	2	2	2	..
West Bengal ..	884	905	925	4·64
Meghalaya ..	·2	·3	·3	50·00
Orissa ..	75	98	93	24·00
Punjab ..	132	203	210	59·09
Rajasthan ..	100	157	157	57·00
Tamil Nadu ..	516	643	717	38·95
Tripura ..	3	7	12	300.00

Source.—Pocket Book of Labour Statistics, 1978 and 1985.

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