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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LABOUR

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A BACKGROUND NOTE AND BASIC STATISTICS

FOR

KERALA



A BACKGROUND NOTE ON KERALA STATE.

1. General - Salient Features of the State's Economy.

Kerala State, created under the States' re-organisation Act 1956, consists of the former State of Travancore - Cochin (excepting four taluks of Trivandrum district and part of the Shencottah taluk of Quilon district) and the Kasaragod taluk of South Kanara district which came over to it from the Madras State. It is presently constituted into nine districts. This is one of the smaller States of the Union - a narrow strip of land along the Western Coast with an area of about 15,000 sq. miles (38,900 sq. K.Ms.) and a coast-line of about 360 miles. The State's geographical area is about 1.2 per cent of the total area of the Indian Union. Its 1961 population was 16.9 million, that is nearly 4 per cent of the country's population. The rate of growth of population in the State has been high - about 24 per cent during 1951-61 compared to 22.8 per cent during the decade 1941-51 and 16 per cent during 1931-41. The faster rate of growth of population is attributable to a comparatively lower death rate owing to a high standard of hygiene education and public amenities, e.g., medical facilities, sanitation, etc.

2. The territory of the State can be classified into three well-marked divisions: (i) The hilly tracts undulating from the Western Ghats in the East and marked by long spurs, extensive ravines and dense forests; (ii) the cultivated plains intersected by numerous rivers and streams; and (iii) the coastal belt with dense coconut plantations, rice fields and picturesque backwaters. The low lands on the Western fringe of the State which stretch along the Coastal plain are most thickly populated. There



the soil is sandy and coir-making and fishing are the two main occupations of the people. The middle region with laterite soil is rich in agricultural produce, the main crops being paddy, tapioca, spices and cashewnut.

3. The total cultivated area in the State is about 5.8 million acres (gross), the net area sown in recent years being about 4.8 million acres. A little over 2 million acres are devoted to the production of foodgrains and the annual output of foodgrains has been about 1.1 million tons. Even though during the ten-year period - 1950-51 to 1960-61 the production of foodgrains nearly doubled, the State is deficit in foodgrains - the extent of deficit being over one million tons annually. Presently the entire State is under rationing.

4. Due to heavy and regular rainfall, the State's economy has a large number of high-value-yielding crops. About 95 per cent of the Indian black-pepper is produced in Kerala. The annual output is about 24,000 tons of which more than half is exported. The country's rubber production is also practically confined to this State. The Kottayam district has the largest concentration of acreage under rubber. Rubber plantations employ about 80,000 persons. Production of rubber has shown a marked increase in recent years and rose from about 16,000 tons in 1950 to about 49,000 tons in 1965. The most important cash crop is coconut. Of this Kerala produces something like 3,500 million nuts annually. The coir industry, which is a cottage industry all over the State, is based on coconut cultivation. Tea and coffee are other plantation crops. Annual exports of tea from Kerala have been of the order of about Rs.24 crores.



But the State's coffee production- about 17 per cent of the country's annual output of coffee- is mainly used for internal consumption.

5. The State has a considerable potential for the development of hydro-electricity. The hydro potential capable of being developed economically is estimated to be of the order of 2,200 M.W. In fact since the beginning of planned development, the State has made a striking advance in the matter of power development. The installed capacity for the generation of electricity in the State rose from about 33 MW in 1951 to 90 MW in 1956 and further to 137 MW in 1960-61. Currently it is around 315 MW and comprises almost entirely hydro plants. The Pallivasal, Sengulam, Neriamangalam, Peringalkuthu and Panniar stations with an installed capacity of 192.5 MW have been completed. The works at Sholayar, Sabarigiri, Kuttiyadi and Idikki are in progress. By the end of 1970-71, Sabarigiri is expected to add another 200 MW of installed capacity; and Sholayar 36 MW. Kuttiyadi will contribute 75 MW by the end of 1967 and Idikki (1st Unit) 130 MW by 1970-71. Thus the installed capacity at the end of 1970-71 period is expected to be 811MW. inclusive of the Cochin Thermal Power Station sanctioned recently. The load demand at the end of 1970-71 is, however, estimated to be 540 MW which calls for an installed capacity of 702 MW. However, the power supply being almost entirely dependent on hydel stations the State has been experiencing power cuts in the dry periods during recent years. It was to firm up part of the generating capacity that a 30 MW Thermal Station



was sanctioned in May 1966 to be installed near Cochin.

It has now been decided to increase the capacity of this thermal station to 55 MW. This thermal station is expected to be completed in three years.

6. Most of the major industries are either owned or sponsored by the Government. The total number of factories registered under the Factories Act 1948 may be placed around 2,600.

In about 1,250 of these, the average daily number employed is about 1.7 lakhs. Among the privately owned factories, the most numerous are cashew and coir factories. The cashew industry is concentrated for the main part in the Quilon area. It is primarily fed by imports of cashewnuts from East Africa. Other important factory industries are rubber, tea, tiles, oil, textiles, ceramics, fertilizers and chemicals, sugar, cement, rayon, glass, matches, pencils, monazite, ilmenite, titanium oxide, rare earths, aluminium, electrical goods, paper, sharkliver oil, etc. Among the cottage industries coir-spinning and handloom weaving are the most important ones. The other industries are the village oil industry, ivory carving, bell metal, brass and copper ware, leather goods, screw-pines, mat-making, etc.

7. The beach sands contain the much valued and strategic mineral monazite besides five others of great economic value namely ilmenite, rutile, silcon, silliminite and garnet. The extensive white clay deposits contribute to the ceremics industry. Other minerals available are mica, graphite, limestone, quartz-sand and lignite. Substantial white sand reserves suitable for glass manufacture have been found in some places in



Alleppey and Ernakulam Districts.

8. In the sphere of social services, the State has a relatively high level of development. 100% coverage of the school-going children in the age group 6 to 11 and the programme of universal and compulsory education has been fully achieved in the State. For the age groups 11 to 14 and 14 to 17 facilities are anticipated to have been provided for 65.5% and 30.5 % of the children respectively in 1965-66. In recent years considerable emphasis has also been placed on technical education.

II. Five Year Plans.

9. As against the actual outlay of Rs.26 crores in the First Plan, the outlay on the State's Second Plan was originally placed at Rs.87 crores. The actual outlay on the State's Second Plan amounted to about Rs.78 crores. The size of the State's Third Plan was fixed at Rs.170 crores and the actual expenditure is estimated at about Rs.182 crores. Outlay for Fourth Plan is placed at Rs.293 crores. For financing the State's First Plan, the State received Rs.10 crores by way of Central assistance as against an allocation of Rs.7 crores during the First Plan period. For the Second Plan, the allocation of the Central assistance was Rs.26 crores against which the State received Rs.38 crores. The quantum of Central assistance for the Third Plan was fixed at Rs.109 crores against which the disbursements came to a little less than Rs.124 crores.

10. Approved outlay for the States annual plan for 1966-67 was Rs.41.8 crores but the actual expenditure is estimated



at Rs.40.8 crores. For 1967-68 it was placed at Rs.42.6 crores as against this anticipated expenditure for the year is placed at Rs.49.2 crores. For 1968-69 the State Government has proposed an outlay of Rs.65.4 crores.

III - Industrial Development.

11. In the period of the first and the second Plans there was no sizeable public investment for the development of industries in Kerala aside from provisions made under the State Plan. Over the Third Plan period the outlay on the development of large and medium industries under the State Plan is anticipated at Rs.8.7 crores. In addition an expenditure of about Rs.6.1 crores has been incurred on the development of village and small industries and Rs.2.8 crores for Mineral Development. Outlay for large and medium industries for the Fourth Plan is placed at Rs.16 crores. In addition to this an outlay of Rs.12.2 crores is for village and small industries. Actual expenditure for 1966-67 amounted to Rs.1.5 crores for large and medium industries and Rs.1.3 crores for village and small industries. Anticipated expenditure for 1967-68 is placed at Rs.2.5 crores for large and medium industries and Rs.1.9 crores for village and small industries. Proposed outlay for 1968-69 is Rs.3.0 crores for large and medium industries and Rs.2.2 crores for village and small industries. For the 1966-67 annual plan the provision for large and medium industries in the State Plan was of the order of Rs.5½ crores. Of this Rs.2 crores was in respect of a new scheme for the production of surgical instruments at Ettumanoor and the remaining provision was for the main part in respect of schemes continuing from the Third Plan period. Amongst these mention may be made of Kerala Ceramics Ltd. at Kundara, expansion of the Travancore Titanium Products, Kerala Soap & Oil Ltd.



Calicut, and United Electrical Industries. The year's provision also included some provision for the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation as well.

12. Besides the industrial schemes and projects under the State Plan, 19 private sector industries have also gone into production in the period of the Third Plan. Five more private industrial projects are expected to commence shortly. These include units for cables, water meters, tyres, wire ropes, penstocks, fibre foam, spinning mills, heavy transformers and Chinaclay washing.

#### Central Industrial Projects in Kerala.

13. While in the period of the First and the Second Plan there was investment to mention in the Central Sector in Kerala State, in the Third Plan period some Central Projects were located in Kerala State. From out of the total assets of the Industrial and Commercial undertakings of the Central Government which stood at Rs.1887 crores at the end of March, 1965 Kerala's share came to Rs.28.6 crores. Among the existing Central Projects in Kerala are the D.D.T. and Rare Earth Factories at Alwaye, the Machine Tools Factory at Kalamassery and the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT) in which the Central Government have a share in investment. Among the Central Projects under implementation in Kerala mention may be made of the Precision Instruments Factory at Palaghat, the Cochin Refinery and the Second Shipyard at Cochin. The Central Projects likely to come up in the next few years are the Cochin Fertiliser Factory, Travancore Titanium Products and the Contraceptives Factory at Trivandrum. Besides, there are the expansion programmes of FACT, the D.D.T. Factory and the Machine Tools Factory at Kalamassery.



IV. Labour and Labour Welfare.

14. The main heads of development under the plan programmes for Labour and Labour Welfare are: (i) Craftsmen Training, (ii) National Employment Service, and (iii) Employees State Insurance. The expenditure on these schemes in recent years has been as shown below.

<u>Head of Development</u>	<u>Fourth Plan Outlay</u>	<u>(Rs. Lakhs)</u>		
		<u>1966-67 (Actuals)</u>	<u>1967-68 (Anticipated expenditure)</u>	<u>1968-69 (Proposed outlay)</u>
i) Craftsmen Training	171.20	18.18	16.96	24.39
ii) Employment Service Scheme	4.20	-	0.04	1.0
iii) Labour Welfare Administration	6.00	-	1.50	4.52
iv) Employees State Insurance	25.00	1.07	-	-
v) Labour Welfare Statistics	2.70	-	-	0.09
vi) Other Labour Welfare Schemes	39.21	-	-	-
<u>Total</u>	<u>250.00</u>	<u>19.25</u>	<u>18.50</u>	<u>30.00</u>

Programmes in regard to individual heads of development (in physical terms) are discussed in the following paragraphs:

Craftsmen Training.

At the beginning of the Second Plan, there were only two institutions giving training to industrial workers with a total seating capacity of 264. To meet the increasing demand for skilled workers and foremen in different trades a comprehensive craftsmen training scheme was formulated during the Second Plan. An industrial training centre was started at Calicut and five Industrial Training Institutes were opened



at different places with a total intake capacity of 2420 trainees in 17 Engineering Trades. In addition to this apprentice training was given at the Cochin Harbour Workshop. Evening classes were also conducted to give theoretical training to bonafide industrial workers.

16. During the Third Plan period affiliation was granted to 12 private institutes training candidates to the standards prescribed for the craftsmen training programme. Evening classes for the benefit of adult industrial workers were also conducted. An accelerated training programme for the supply of craftsmen in 15 engineering trades to the defence services in the wake of National Emergency was conducted and about 2787 craftsmen were trained. 1377 persons enlisted in the army. At the end of the Third Plan there were 9 I.T.Is' and one I.T.C. having a total intake capacity of 5464 trainees in 23 engineering trades. The total number of persons in the institutes by the end of the Third Plan comes to 13,865.

17. The physical target for the Fourth Plan period is 4196 additional seats by enhancing the capacity of the existing 10 training institutes and by opening 6 new training institutes in a phased manner. The Instructors for the training institutes will be recruited and given training in the Central Training Institutes before they are assigned duty in particular institutes. The National Apprenticeship Training Scheme and the Evening Classes Scheme will be continued and expanded. The programme of Industrial Training Schools had helped a great deal to attract persons to equip themselves with necessary skills to find employment. 1076 additional seats were introduced during 1966-67 and 64 seats during the current



year. During 1968-69, 400 additional seats would be provided in the various institutions. Six new industrial training institutes are proposed to be established during 1969-70.

National Employment Service Scheme.

18. The National Employment Service Scheme seeks to promote the best possible co-ordination between the manpower requirements and manpower resources of the country. The Plan Schemes relating to N.E.S. and centrally sponsored schemes on an all-India pattern, the expenditure being shareable between the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio 60:40. During the Second Plan under the N.E.S. Scheme a District Employment Exchange and a University Employment Bureau started functioning. These Employment information and Assistance Bureaux were set up in selected community development blocks to serve as information centres for dissemination of information connected with the problem of manpower utilisation in rural areas. Employment Counselling Service was introduced at Trivandrum and Ernakulam Employment Exchange. Vocational guidance units were established in the Districts of Trivandrum, Kazhikode and Ernakulam at the close of the Second Plan period. During the second Plan, 4.47 Lakh persons were registered in the Employment Exchanges out of which 40,752 persons were actually placed in employment.

19. Employment information and Assistance Bureaux were set up during the Third Plan period in addition to the three existing Bureaux at the end of the Second Plan. A Professional and Executive Employment office was set up with a view to servicing more effectively the interests



of highly qualified employment assistance seekers such as post-graduate degree or diploma holders and professional and technical graduates. Vocation guidance service was extended to all the districts for imparting guidance to youths in solving their problems relating to occupational choice and employment opportunity. During the Third Plan period the Employment Exchanges in Kerala registered 6,82,414 (5,24,132 men and 1,58,282 women) employment assistance seekers and were able to secure employment for 83,668 (65,751 men and 17,917 women) applicants. 3075 candidates were placed in permanent/long-tenure jobs outside Kerala.

20. The schemes proposed for the Fourth Plan are the starting of the Project Employment Exchange at Cochin attached to the proposed ship-building yard, two special employment exchanges in the plantation areas, one special exchange for agricultural labour, one special exchange for ex-service personnel and 66 Rural Manpower Bureaux in selected N.E.S. Blocks. Employment Market information and Vocational Guidance programme will be expanded and intensified.

Employee's State Insurance Scheme.

21. The E.S.I. Scheme came into force in Kerala in 1956. It aims chiefly at giving medical benefits to the labourers. Eleven stationary dispensaries and three mobile medical units started work for 1956 onwards. By the end of the Second Plan about 72,000 employees were brought under this scheme by giving medical benefits. The objectives of the Third Plan were to give restricted medical benefits to the families of insured persons covered during the Second Plan period and to extend the scheme to cover an



estimated 5,000 employees additionally. These physical targets were exceeded because of extension of the scheme to cashew factories in Kerala. The scheme was extended to cover 1,48,570 family units of insured workers and 78,370 employees additionally in new areas. 28 fulltime dispensaries, 6 part-time dispensaries and 2 panel dispensaries were opened. The construction of a 100 bed E.S.I , T.B. hospital was also completed.

22. The proposals relating to Fourth Plan were aimed at extending medical benefit under the E.S.I. scheme to new areas to cover 1,07,000 employees and their families. 2300 beds are expected to be provided in the various hospitals.
23. Medical benefits under E.S.I. scheme were extended to 2800 employees and three new dispensaries were started during 1966-67. In the current year, it is expected that medical facilities will be extended to 7000 insured persons and their families and 765 additional beds will be provided. During 1968-69 it is proposed to cover 34000 employees of shops and commercial establishments and to provide 130 beds in E.S.I. hospitals at Ernakulam and Kalamoor. Detailed statistics regarding Kerala are given in the enclosed statements.

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KERALA STATE:

SOME BASIC STATISTICS

I. General

(a) Area and Population.

<u>Total Area.</u>	38900 Sq. Kilometres
<u>Population.</u>	1961 Census 16.9 million 1966 Mid-year Estimates 19.4 million
<u>Density.</u>	435 per square kilometre.
<u>Rural Population.</u>	84.89 per cent 14.35 million
<u>Urban Population.</u>	15.11 per cent 2.55 million
<u>Workers as Percentage of Total Population.</u>	33.31 per cent.
<u>Number of Districts.</u>	9
<u>Number of Towns.</u>	92
<u>Number of Villages.</u>	1575

I.(b) Population of Workers and Non Workers by sex and Industry

(1961 Census)

(Figures in 000's)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Total No. of Workers.</u>	<u>3947</u>	<u>1683</u>	<u>5630</u>
(i) <u>Cultivators.</u>	904	274	1178
(ii) <u>Agricultural labour</u>	517	461	978
(iii) <u>Mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities.</u>	398	89	487
(iv) <u>Household Industry</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>489</u>
<u>Employees</u>	48	84	132
<u>Others</u>	141	216	357
(v) <u>Manufacturing other than Household Industry.</u>	393	137	530
(vi) <u>Construction</u>	68	3	71
(vii) <u>Trade and Commerce</u>	298	24	322
(viii) <u>Transport, Storage and Communications</u>	145	8	153
(ix) <u>Other Services</u>	1035	389	1424
<u>Non Workers:</u>	<u>4415</u>	<u>6858</u>	<u>11273</u>
<u>Total Population</u>	<u>8362</u>	<u>8542</u>	<u>16904</u>



(c) Classification of Persons in Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Services by sex and Class of Worker.

(1961 Census)

(Figures in 000's)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
(i) Employers	75	3	78
(ii) Employees	960	341	1301
(iii) Single Workers	1232	288	1520
(iv) Family Worker	70	16	86
Total	<u>2337</u>	<u>648</u>	<u>2985</u>

II. Land-use Pattern. (000 hectares)

Total Area.	3886
Forests	1056
Area not Available for Cultivation.	356
Permanent Pastures and Grazing Lands.	45
Area under Miscellaneous Tree Crops & Groves.	204
Culturable Waste.	143
Fallow Lands other than Current Fallows.	62
Current Fallows.	67
Net Area Scwn.	1924
Area Sown more than once.	425
Total Cropped Area.	2349
Area Irrigated (Net)	<u>336</u>

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## III.

Budgetary position

(Rs. crores)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Revenue Receipts</u>	<u>Revenue Expenditure</u>	<u>Capital Receipts</u>	<u>Capital Disbursements</u>
1963-64	65.04	63.71	35.76	42.67
1964-65 (R.E.)	74.20	73.62	45.29	45.49
1965-66	80.82	80.55	42.67	46.29
1966-67 (R.E.)	104.04	99.85	39.19	46.10
1967-68 (B.E.)	123.54	120.74	44.42	56.23

## IV.

State Income and Per Capita Income(State Income Rs. Crores)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Industries</u>	<u>Commerce</u> <u>Transport &amp;</u> <u>Communications</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>Services</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Per</u> <u>Capita</u> <u>Income Rs.</u>
1960-61	251.03	70.23	69.99	82.87	474.12	283.07
1961-62	251.04	72.76	72.12	89.86	485.78	283.70
1962-63	262.39	73.60	74.51	98.17	508.67	290.57
1963-64	271.32	74.71	76.79	104.12	526.94	294.41
1965-66	282.66	88.44	195.66*	N.A.	566.76	303.00

\* Other Services.

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V. Area and Production - of Principal Crops

(000' hectares)

(a) Area under Principal Crops.

Crop	1952-53	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
i) Rice	742	759	779	753	802	805	801
ii) Tapioca	205	222	242	237	222	210	209
iii) Pulses & food grains	46	57	57	57	57	58	42
iv) Pepper	79	86	100	100	99	99	100
v) Cashewnuts	35	37	54	55	82	82	86
vi) Rubber	63	65	123	133	138	143	147
vii) Coconut	430	448	501	505	539	545	559

(b) Agricultural Production - Principal Crops

(000' tonnes)

Crop	1952-53	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
i) Rice	722	884	1068	1004	1093	1128	1121
ii) Tapioca	1514	1594	1683	1645	1540	2524	2763
iii) Pulses	14	18	18	17	17	17	17
iv) Pepper	23	28	27	27	25	22	22
v) Cashewnut	55	59	85	86	92	92	97
vi) Rubber	19	21	23	25	29	34	40
vii) Coconut*	2978	3099	3220	3247	3305	3262	3278

\* Million nuts



VI. Employment

(a) No. of working factories and estimated average daily employment.

Year	Govt. and Local Fund Factories		All other Factories		Total Factories	
	No.	Employment 000 Nos.	Nos.	Employment 000's	No.	Employment 000's
1957	32	6	1631	149	1653	155
1958	39	7	2105	159	2144	166
1959	41	7	2223	152	2264	159
1960	42	8	2364	160	2406	168
1961	45	6	2423	166	2468	172
1962	60	7	2506	169	2566	176
1963	62	8	2532	169	2594	177
1964 P	81	13	2598	174	2679	187
1965 P	81 E	13 E	2598 E	174 E	2679 E	187 E

P = Provisional

E = Estimated.

(b) Wage Employment of Adult Male Agricultural Labour during 1956-57

<u>Type of Employment</u>	<u>Average number of days worked on wages during the year.</u>
(i) Agricultural labour	156.00
(ii) Non-agricultural labour	14.19
<u>Total</u>	<u>170.19</u>
(i) Attached labourers	260.86
(ii) Casual	165.28

Source: Indian Labour Statistics.



VII. Average daily employment, Total wage bill and per capita annual money earnings of employees in Manufacturing Industries.

(a) Employees earning less than Rs.200 per month.

Year	Average daily employment (000's)	Total wage bill (Rs.000's)	Per capita annual earnings (Rs.)
1956	54	39374	736
1957	45	35926	805
1958	N.A.	N.A.	803 E
1959@	47	45834	965
1960	45	42759	960
1961	48	53568	1118
1962	48	53707	1128
1963	49	55350	1130
1964	94	50295	1148

VII (b) Employees earning less than Rs.400 per month.

Year	Average daily employment	Total wage bill (000's)	Per capital annual earnings (Rs.)	Index Number of Money earnings Base 1961=100
1958	48	39946	839	-
1959@	48	46287	972	-
1960	45	43852	978	-
1961	49	56237	1152	100.0
1962	49	59375	1208	108.1
1963	51	62281	1228	107.3
1964	46	57270	1256	115.9
1965	N.A.	N.A.	1256 E	N.A.

Note: The above figures exclude those for Railway Workshops and groups of industries of seasonal nature consisting of Food, Beverages, Tobacco and Gins and Presses. Figures of per capita annual earnings have been obtained by dividing the actual wage-bills by the corresponding figures of average daily employment. Figures of average daily employment given above are as obtained from returns received under the Payment of Wages Act 1936 and hence are different from those collected under the Factories Act 1948.

@ = Excludes figures relating to industry Petroleum Pumping, Filling and Storage.

N.A. = Not available

E = Estimated.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistic.



VIII. Per Capita Annual Money earnings of employ es in Manufacturing Industries - by Industry Group

(a) Employees earning less than Rs. 400 p.m.

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
01. Processes Allied to Agriculture (Gins and Presses)	1958	-	-	-
	1959	-	-	-
	1960	-	-	-
	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-
	1964	-	-	-
20. Food except Beverages	1958	N.A.	N.A.	180
	1959	-	341	341
	1960	1,332	381	383
	1961	1,209	413	414
	1962	3,288	447	456
	1963	1,211	490	492
	1964	1,028	458	469
21. Beverages	1958	N.A.	N.A.	728
	1959	-	-	-
	1960	-	-	-
	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-
	1964	-	-	-
22. Tobacco	1958	N.A.	N.A.	567
	1959	-	577	577
	1960	-	698	698
	1961	-	755	755
	1962	-	964	964
	1963	-	884	884
	1964	-	762	762
23. Textiles	1958	N.A.	N.A.	734
	1959	595	879	867
	1960	-	986	986
	1961	-	1,243	1,243
	1962	873	1,270	1,163
	1963	989	1,151	1,141
	1964	141	1,275	1,256
24. Footwear, other Wearing Apparel and Made-up Textile Goods.	1958	N.A.	N.A.	772
	1959	-	695	695
	1960	-	727	727
	1961	-	670	670
	1962	-	341	341
	1963	-	858	858
	1964	-	1,591	1,591



Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund Factories	All other factories	Total factories
25. Wood and Cork (except Furniture)	1958	N.A.	N.A.	610
	1959	755	624	627
	1960	-	659	659
	1961	-	677	677
	1962	1,030	785	790
	1963	1,106	807	812
	1964	1,286	880	886
26. Furniture and Fixtures	1958	N.A.	N.A.	697
	1959	969	722	896
	1960	992	949	953
	1961	-	859	859
	1962	-	898	898
	1963	-	1,080	1,080
	1964	-	1,142	1,142
27. Paper and Paper Products	1958	N.A.	N.A.	970
	1959	-	1,129	1,129
	1960	-	1,249	1,249
	1961	-	1,184	1,184
	1962	-	1,571	1,571
	1963	-	1,610	1,610
	1964	-	1,640	1,640
28. Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	1958	N.A.	N.A.	989
	1959	-	1,352	1,352
	1960	-	1,115	1,115
	1961	-	1,099	1,099
	1962	-	1,236	1,236
	1963	-	1,460	1,460
	1964	-	1,122	1,122
29. Leather and Leather Products	1958	-	-	-
	1959	-	-	-
	1960	-	-	-
	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-
	1964	-	-	-
30. Rubber and Rubber Products	1958	N.A.	N.A.	806
	1959	1,218	1,676	738
	1960	1,612	716	838
	1961	1,249	892	932
	1962	1,590	866	942
	1963	-	1,016	1,016
	1964	1,257	1,222	1,225
31. Chemicals and Chemical Products	1958	N.A.	N.A.	1,866
	1959	1,117	2,883	2,801
	1960	1,239	1,856	1,824
	1961	1,091	2,193	2,165
	1962	-	2,219	2,219
	1963	-	2,041	2,041
	1964	3,755	2,119	2,398



Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
32. Products of Petroleum and Coal	1958	N.A.	N.A.	1,924
	1959	-	3,435	3,435
	1960	-	-	-
	1961	-	2,045	2,045
	1962	-	3,103	3,103
	1963	-	3,083	3,083
	1964	-	3,497	3,497
33. Non-metallic Mineral Products (Products of Petroleum and Coal)	1958	N.A.	N.A.	699
	1959	-	806	806
	1960	-	831	831
	1961	878	871	871
	1962	-	940	940
	1963	-	961	961
	1964	1,000	1,107	1,103
34. Basic Metal Industr- ies.	1958	N.A.	N.A.	2,048
	1959	-	2,620	2,620
	1960	-	522	522
	1961	-	263	263
	1962	-	851	851
	1963	1,574	3,701	3,109
	1964	2,091	1,142	1,700
35. Metal Products (except Machinery and Trans- port Equipment)	1958	N.A.	N.A.	773
	1959	-	598	598
	1960	-	866	866
	1961	-	855	855
	1962	-	1,176	1,176
	1963	-	1,046	1,046
	1964	-	1,161	1,161
36. Machinery (except Electrical Machinery)	1958	N.A.	N.A.	1,051
	1959	1,098	1,246	1,242
	1960	784	1,446	1,400
	1961	-	1,269	1,269
	1962	1,109	1,608	1,524
	1963	1,654	1,681	1,676
	1964	885	1,306	1,248
37. Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Suppl- ies.	1958	N.A.	N.A.	880
	1959	907	914	911
	1960	-	1,181	1,181
	1961	-	1,259	1,259
	1962	720	1,063	1,049
	1963	1,380	2,551	2,529
	1964	-	776	776



Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
38. Transport and Transport Equipment	1958	N.A.	N.A.	826
	1959	1,728	1,126	1,340
	1960	1,285	1,249	1,262
	1961	1,507	1,029	1,183
	1962	2,160	1,324	1,766
	1963	1,633	1,218	1,344
	1964	1,783	1,337	1,479
39. Miscellaneous Industries	1958	N.A.	N.A.	1,099
	1959	1,309	791	943
	1960	1,400	636	1,150
	1961	1,326	593	1,096
	1962	1,527	679	1,217
	1963	1,382	735	865
	1964	1,087	788	899
51. Electricity, Gas and Steam	1958	N.A.	N.A.	192
	1959	1,913	-	1,913
	1960	1,987	-	1,987
	1961	2,035	810	1,671
	1962	2,034	1,500	1,656
	1963	2,309	2,017	2,262
	1964	2,466	-	2,466
52. Water and Sanitary Services	1958	-	-	-
	1959	-	-	-
	1960	-	-	-
	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-
	1964	-	-	-
83. Recreation Services	1958	-	-	-
	1959	-	-	-
	1960	-	-	-
	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-
	1964	-	-	-
84. Personal Services	1958	N.A.	N.A.	866
	1959	-	1,071	1,071
	1960	-	1,043	1,043
	1961	-	1,352	1,352
	1962	-	1,218	1,218
	1963	-	965	965
	1964	-	-	-

N.A. - Not available

All figures given in this table are provisional.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics



(b) Employers earning less than Rs. 200 p.m.

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and local Fund Factories	All other Factories	Total Factories
01 Processes Allied to Agriculture (Gins and Presses)	1959	-	-	-
	1960	-	-	-
	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-
	1964	-	-	-
20 Food except Beverages	1959	-	334	334
	1960	1,332	373	375
	1961	1,209	404	405
	1962	1,869	447	448
	1963	1,221	475	476
	1964	947	446	455
21 Beverages	1959	-	-	-
	1960	-	-	-
	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-
	1964	-	-	-
22 Tobacco	1959	-	577	577
	1960	-	698	698
	1961	-	755	755
	1962	-	963	963
	1963	-	884	884
	1964	-	762	762
23 Textiles	1959	595	873	861
	1960	-	970	970
	1961	-	1,237	1,237
	1962	873	1,216	1,121
	1963	980	1,125	1,116
	1964	141	1,263	1,244
24 Footwear, Other wearing Apparel and Made-up Textile Goods.	1959	-	695	695
	1960	-	720	720
	1961	-	658	658
	1962	-	334	334
	1963	-	845	845
	1964	-	740	740
25 Wood and Cork (except Furniture)	1959	755	616	619
	1960	-	654	654
	1961	-	672	672
	1962	1,030	781	786
	1963	1,106	941	806
	1964	1,286	873	880



Industry Group	Year	Govt. and local Fund Factories	All other Factories	Total Factories
26 Furniture and Fixtures	1959	969	722	896
	1960	992	931	936
	1961	-	838	830
	1962	-	870	870
	1963	-	1,052	1,052
	1964	-	1,062	1,062
27 Paper and Paper Products	1959	-	1,129	1,129
	1960	-	1,249	1,249
	1961	-	1,176	1,176
	1962	-	1,564	1,564
	1963	-	1,403	1,403
	1964	-	1,450	1,450
28 Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	1959	-	1,352	1,352
	1960	-	1,017	1,017
	1961	-	1,097	1,097
	1962	-	1,183	1,183
	1963	-	1,451	1,451
	1964	-	1,122	1,122
29 Leather and leather Products (except footwear)	1959	-	-	-
	1960	-	-	-
	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-
	1964	-	-	-
30 Rubber and rubber Products	1959	1,218	647	714
	1960	1,612	689	816
	1961	1,249	851	896
	1962	1,590	829	910
	1963	-	983	983
	1964	1,257	1,069	1,087
31 Chemicals and chemical Products	1959	1,117	2,894	2,810
	1960	1,222	1,797	1,766
	1961	1,091	2,168	2,140
	1962	-	1,949	1,949
	1963	-	1,963	1,963
	1964	1,460	1,216	1,235
32 Products of Petroleum and Coal	1959	-	3,435	3,435
	1960	-	-	-
	1961	-	1,931	1,931
	1962	-	2,372	2,372
	1963	-	2,554	2,554
	1964	-	2,299	2,299
33 Non-metallic Mineral Products (Products of Petroleum and Coal)	1959	-	804	804
	1960	-	823	823
	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	929	929
	1963	-	956	956
	1964	991	1,090	1,087



Industry Group	Year	Govt. and local Fund Factories	All other Factories	Total Factories
34 Basic Metal Industries	1959	-	2,560	2,560
	1960	-	522	522
	1961	-	263	263
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	1,500	1,181	1,351
	1964	1,847	1,067	1,513
35 Metal Products (except Machinery and Transport Equipment)	1959	-	598	598
	1960	-	863	863
	1961	-	855	855
	1962	-	1,172	1,172
	1963	-	1,042	1,042
	1964	-	1,159	1,159
36 Machinery (except Electrical Machinery)	1959	1,098	1,246	1,242
	1960	784	1,431	1,385
	1961	-	1,145	1,145
	1962	1,109	1,605	1,521
	1963	1,654	1,612	1,621
	1964	885	1,238	1,189
37 Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and supplies	1959	907	914	911
	1960	-	1,181	1,181
	1961	-	1,259	1,259
	1962	720	1,063	1,049
	1963	1,380	2,493	2,471
	1964	-	776	776
38 Transport and Transport Equipment	1959	1,728	1,123	1,338
	1960	1,285	1,239	1,255
	1961	1,428	1,011	1,144
	1962	2,151	1,291	1,746
	1963	1,617	1,194	1,321
	1964	1,702	1,306	1,429
39 Miscellaneous Industries	1959	1,227	785	912
	1960	1,316	636	1,089
	1961	1,262	593	1,048
	1962	1,487	679	1,189
	1963	1,277	716	815
	1964	1,087	772	890
51 Electricity, Gas and Steam	1959	1,855	-	1,855
	1960	1,907	-	1,907
	1961	1,964	810	1,601
	1962	1,948	1,500	1,791
	1963	2,242	2,017	2,199
	1964	2,102	-	2,102
84 Personal Services	1959	-	1,071	1,071
	1960	-	1,043	1,043
	1961	-	1,301	1,301
	1962	-	1,173	1,173
	1963	-	965	965
	1964	-	-	-

1. All figures given in this table are provisional.

2. From 1965, the publication of these figures has been discontinued.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.



IX Agricultural Labour.

(a) Average daily wage of Casual Agricultural Labour during 1956-57.

Operations	(in paise)	
	Men	Women
1. Ploughing	130	-
2. Sowing	-	108
3. Weeding	-	57
4. Transplanting	78	59
5. Harvesting	132	72
6. All agricultural operations	128	70
7. Non-agricultural occupations	136	58

(b) Average annual income and expenditure of Agricultural Labour households (casual and attached) during 1956-57.

Particulars	Amount
1. Total Income (Rs)	437
2. Percentage to total income from	
(a) Agricultural Labour	65.86
(b) Non-agricultural Labour	4.54
(c) Cultivation of land	12.74
(d) Others	16.86
3. Total Expenditure (Rs) *	595
4. Percentage to total expenditure on	
(a) Food	73.0
(b) Clothing, bedding and footwear	3.2
(c) Fuel and Lighting	8.6
(d) Services and Miscellaneous ) including house rent )	15.2

\* Exclusive of expenditure incurred on ceremonials

(c) Average size and Number of Wage Earners in Agricultural Labour households during 1956-57.

Particulars	Number
1. Average size of household	5.1
2. Average number of wage earners in Agricultural Labour households.	
i) Men	1.15
ii) Women	0.80
iii) Children	0.04
iv) Total	1.99

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics, 1967



X Results of Working class Family Budget Enquiries- 1958-59.

Particulars	Alleppey	Alwaye	Munda- kkayam
1. Size of family	5.62	5.45	4.95
2. No. of adult consumption units per family	4.48	4.37	3.89
3. No. of earners per family	1.38	1.19	1.85
4. Monthly income per family(Rs)	78.23	151.58	96.12
5. Monthly total expenditure.* per family (Rs)	97.30	158.35	122.00
6. Monthly consumption expenditure per family (Rs)	95.94	153.01	120.91
7. % expenditure on food to total consumption expenditure	61.61	56.06	62.82
8. Monthly income per capita (Rs)	14.06	27.78	19.40
9. Monthly expenditure per capita(Rs)	17.49	29.03	24.65

\* Includes expenditure on taxes, interest, litigation and remittances to dependents.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics, 1967.

XI Number of workers' and Employers' Unions on Register, Unions submitting returns and their membership.

Year	Workers' Unions			Employers' Unions		
	No. on Register	No. submitting returns	Membership of Unions submitting returns (1000)	No. on Register	No. submitting returns	Membership of Unions submitting returns (1000)
1956-57	584	577	241	1	1	2
1957-58	1,213	823	355	3	3	2
1958-59	1,538	909	374	8	7	2
1959-60	1,650	869	321	8	6	2
1960-61	1,815	837	256	8	4	1
1961-62	1,842	877	262	7	7	1
1962-63	1,680	796	220	8	8	1
1963-64	1,616	657	197	23	8	1
1964-65P	1,750	573	150	6	3	(a)

(a) Less than 500 P - Provisional.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics

XII No. of Workers' Unions submitting returns and their membership in the Public Sector by State and Central spheres.

Year	Unions in the State spheres		Unions in the Central spheres	
	No. submitting returns	Membership	No. submitting returns	Membership
1960-61	9	4,807	4	1,936
1961-62	7	4,395	3	1,870
1962-63	5	3,198	4	2,174
1963-64	4	1,867	3	2,356
1964-65 P	1	1,328	2	2,526



XIII. Cash and Other Benefits given under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948

Year	Attendants at dispensaries in respect of insured persons	No. of cases referred to hospitals for admission	No. of domiciliary visits paid to insured persons	Disablement Benefit			Sickness Benefit		Maternity Benefit		Dependants' Benefit	
				Claims Admitted	Amount of T.D.B. paid (Rs.000)	Capitalised value of P.D.B. claims paid (Rs.000)	including Claim admitted	Ex. S.B. Total amount paid (Rs.000)	No. of confinements.	Total amount paid (Rs.000)	No. of death cases admitted	Capitalised value of claims admitted (Rs.000)
1956-57	66,499	441	76	136	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957-58	3,18,461	2,231	217	516	19	1,495*	16,915	225	428	35.3	3	25,500*
1958-59	3,81,284	1,662	392	978	29	4,137*	42,012	487	795	99.4	1	11.5*
1959-60	6,07,959	2,113	2,532	1,758	44	37	68,684	754	639	127.9	2	14.9
1960-61	8,17,970	2,867	6,806	2,815	66	36	93,302	1,025	1,420	207.5	3	29.2
1961-62	8,99,560	3,449	10,614	3,190	87	35	96,898	1,134	2,281	315.1	3	18.4
1962-63	10,48,795	4,151	10,516	3,543	109	85	99,189	1,377	2,156	374.2	6	50.6
1963-64	12,52,853	4,148	13,112	3,868	114	168	1,24,864	1,739	2,059	362.5	6	51.4
1964-65	16,87,496	5,071	23,332	4,372	148	190	1,38,821	2,060	4,446	556.4	4	35.3
1965-66	17,74,496	6,066	23,716	4,390	165	286	1,66,377	2,588	7,323	1036.7	15	211.1

\* Represents actual amount (Rs.) of benefit paid.

T.D.B. - Temporary Disability Benefit

P.D.B. - Permanent Disability Benefit

Ex.S.B. - Extended Sickness Benefit

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.



XIV. Coverage under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 in Kerala Region.

Reference Date	No. of factories/establishment covered			No. of Workers working in factories/ establishments covered			No. of subscribers covered.		
	Exempted	Unexempted	Total	Exempted	Unexempted	Total	Exempted	Unexempted	Total
28th February, 1958	19	538	557	9,347	1,55,830	1,65,177	8,716	1,42,872	1,51,588
31st October, 1960	37	542	579	12,129	1,57,665	1,69,794	10,714	1,39,867	1,50,551
31st October, 1961	35	842	877	19,275	1,69,779	1,89,054	18,197	1,45,705	1,63,902
30th September 1962	34	1,007	1,041	19,992	1,77,118	1,97,110	13,956	1,52,993	1,66,949
30th September 1963	33	1,349	1,382	19,475	2,77,328	2,96,803	13,328	2,38,647	2,51,975
30th September 1964	38	1,460	1,498	20,392	2,82,433	3,02,825	13,996	2,39,244	2,53,240
30th September 1965	50	1,587	1,637	22,312	2,96,624	3,18,936	15,821	2,52,093	2,67,914
30th September 1966	49	1,767	1,816	22,318	3,05,328	3,27,646	15,983	2,63,802	2,79,785

Figures given in this table relate only to factories establishments submitting returns.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.



XV Industrial Disputes.

(a) Number of Industrial disputes resulting in work-stoppages, Workers involved and Mandays lost.

Year	No. of disputes	No. of workers involved	No. of Mandays lost
1957	250	1,85,935	10,04,386
1958	209	1,09,479	10,73,753
1959	128	35,402	2,93,262
1960	242	1,57,355	10,57,519
1961	146	35,506	3,95,315
1962	201	99,053	21,38,491
1963	145	34,421	1,71,961
1964	210	78,707	8,68,734
1965	200	1,56,110	8,68,690
1966 P	175	98,254	9,44,585

P-Provisional

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics

(b) Industrial disputes in the Public Sector.

Year	No. of disputes	Maximum No. of workers involved	Total number of Mandays lost
1963			
1964	15(6)	4,159(2,572)	24,908(8,819)
1965	17(7)	5,011(3,855)	10,662(5,722)

Figures in brackets indicate the figures for the Central sphere and are already included in the respective total figures.

(c) Number of mandays lost due to Industrial disputes-  
Monthwise.

Month	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
January	8	2	18	2	137	9
February	12	32	13	5	15	11
March	8	12	6	19	24	11
April	21	75	20	11	52	15
May	7	89	144	27	81	13
June	73	93	120	1	125	22
July	761	59	32	6	142	9
August	42	5	631	35	133	303
September	54	-	1,030	22	65	372
October	31	3	72	21	31	60
November	21	5	43	15	21	19
December	19	20	10	7	43	25

Total = 1,057 392 2,130 172 869 869

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.



XVI. New Series of Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers.

Base 1960=100

Year	Alwaye	Alleppey	Mundakayam
1961	104	102	103
1962	106	105	107
1963	109	109	109
1964	124	119	123
1965	142	132	135
1966	156	147	149

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

XVII. Volume of cargo handled and reportable accidents in relation to number of manshifts worked on board ships in Cochin Port.

Year	Total No. of manshifts worked ('000)	Total No. of accidents on board ships	Frequency rate *	Volume of cargo handled (000 @ tonnes)	Cargo per manshift @ (tonnes)	Rate of accidents per lakh tonnes of cargo handled
1956	352	45	1.58	1,162	3.30	3.88
1957	396	35	1.26	1,309	3.31	2.67
1958	395	21	0.66	1,183	3.00	1.77
1959	460	20	0.54	1,816	3.95	1.10
1960	459	27	0.73	975	2.12	22.77
1961	458	25	0.68	1,403	3.06	1.78
1962	349	56	2.00	1,379	3.95	4.06
1963	282	267	11.85	1,534	5.44	17.41
1964	357	443	15.53	1,629	4.56	27.19
1965	412	775	23.52	1,938	4.70	40.00

\*  $\frac{\text{Number of accidents} \times 1,00,000}{\text{No. of manshifts worked} \times \text{hours per shift}(8 \text{ hrs})}$

@ British tons upto 1960

Source: Indian Labour Statistics

XVIII. Number of reportable Fatal and Non-fatal accidents in Cochin Port.

Year	Fatal	Non-fatal
1951	5	31
1952	3	79
1953	1	55
1954	-	38
1955	2	30
1956	-	45
1957	-	35
1958	-	21
1959	-	111
1960	-	52
1961	-	66
1962	3	81
1963	1	322
1964	-	546
1965	1	911

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.



XIX Some Economic Indicators.

Year	Money earnings (Base 1961=100)	Agricultural Production * (Base 1956-57=100)	Per capita Income @ at 1960-61 prices (Base 1960-61=100)
1953	-	89.3	-
1956	-	98.7	-
1961	100.0	112.1	100.0
1962	108.1	110.4	100.2
1963	107.3	114.7	102.7
1964	115.9	116.8	104.0
1965	-	120.0	107.0

\* Relate to agricultural years 1952-53 etc.

@ Relate to financial years 1960-61 etc.

XX. Plan Outlays and Expenditure.

Plan Outlay and Expenditure.  
(Rs. crores)

First Plan.	26
Second Plan.	78
Third Plan (anticipated).	182
Fourth Plan (outlay).	293

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