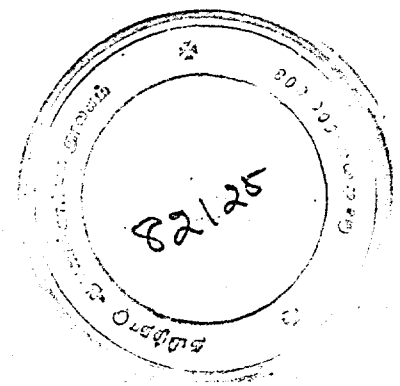


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The statements made and the conclusions drawn in this report are author's own and do not necessarily represent the views of the Government.





CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME VII

KERALA

PART I A (i)
GENERAL REPORT

M. K. DEVASSY, B. A., B. L.

OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE
Superintendent of Census Operations, Kerala

and
the Union Territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands

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Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations (Tabulation) :

Shri K. K. Krishnan
 „ K. Parameswaran Pillai
 „ M. Joseph

8. I am equally grateful to the various Charge Officers and the several thousands of supervisors and enumerators to whose untiring enthusiasm and co-operation should be attributed a great deal of the success of the Census Operations. A list of the Charge Officers is given as list 1 of this report.

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11. A work of such magnitude as the Census Operations cannot possibly be successfully conducted without the willing and devoted co-operation of one's own office. I take this opportunity to express my deep sense of gratitude to one and all of my office who have spared no pains in extending their whole-hearted co-operation in the work which we had undertaken. They have evinced utmost devotion to duty and to the cause of the Census.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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13. The dictation of the whole of the General Report was taken by my Stenographer Shri A. Madaswamy Pillai. The work was highly strenuous. Yet, he has discharged his work most promptly and carefully. I am extremely grateful to him.

14. Besides thanking my colleagues in general I have great pleasure in making special mention of a few of them who have made substantial contribution to the Census work in list 2 of this report.

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16. In educating the general public on the value of Census count the Press and the Radio have played an important role by giving the maximum publicity to the features of the 1961 Census and the important instructions connected with it. I am deeply grateful to them.

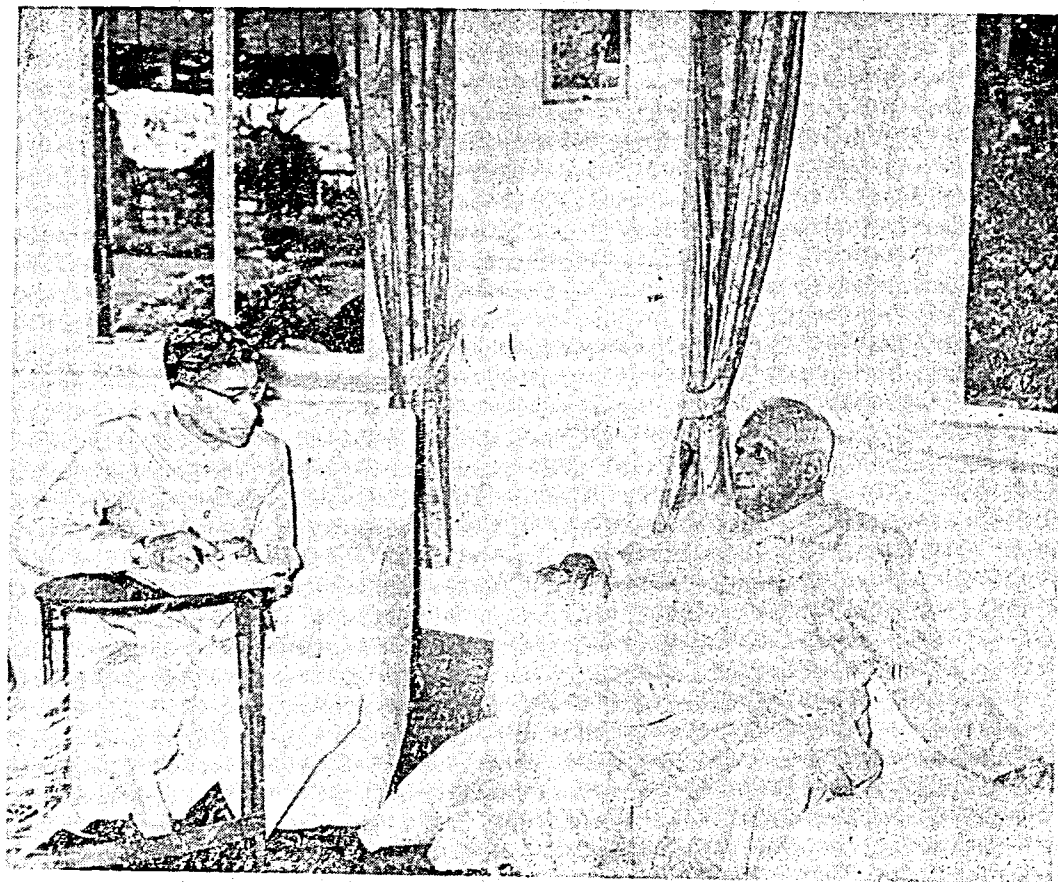
17. The names of the draftsmen of my office who have drawn the various maps and charts given in this report are given in list 3 of this report. The blocks of the

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photo and of all the maps and charts including one colour map were done by M/s. Printers Blocks, Trivandrum promptly and efficiently. The other colour maps were done in Delhi. The printing of a report of this type with innumerable inset tables, maps and charts is an arduous task requiring careful and diligent handling. The After Care Home Printing Unit, Trivandrum, the S. G. Press, N. Parur and the Educational Art Press, Trivandrum have done this work with great efficiency and care.

Trivandrum,
1-10-1965

M. K. DEVASSY
Superintendent of Census Operations



ENUMERATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF KERALA

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One cannot think of writing the acknowledgments for 1961 Census without remembering with gratitude and reverential affection the two great sons of our motherland, the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and Shri Govind Ballabh Pant whose loss can never be replaced. The inspiring guidance given by them for the conduct of the Census Operations of 1961 can never be forgotten. It is the saddest misfortune that they did not live to see the report of the 1961 Census which was so dear to their hearts.

2. Although Census is a Central subject, the co-operation of the State Government is a factor of supreme importance in the successful conduct of a Census count. I was extremely fortunate in receiving this co-operation in an abundant measure from the State Government at various levels from time to time throughout the entire period of the Census Operations. During the period covered by the conduct of the Census Operations, Dr. B. Ramakrishna Rao and Shri V. V. Giri were Governors of Kerala. I take this opportunity to express my deep sense of gratitude to both of them and particularly to the latter who was the Governor during the crucial period of the Census Operations for encouraging the Census Operations by a message to the public both in connection with the count and the issue of the first bunch of the Census reports of Kerala.

3. The period of the Census Operations saw several changes in the administrative set up of Kerala. At the commencement of the preliminary operations the Ministry headed by Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad was in power. This was followed by the President's rule which was succeeded by the Coalition Ministry headed by Shri Pattom A. Thanu Pillai. The Congress Ministry headed by Shri R. Shankar succeeded this. During the President's rule Shri P. V. R. Rao, I. C. S. was the Adviser to the Governor. I am deeply grateful to the Chief Ministers and Adviser to Governor mentioned above.

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INTRODUCTION

Census, an ancient institution

Census has a hoary tradition. About 4,000 years before Christ the Babylonians had instituted a system of revenue returns which was developed in course of time into an efficient machinery for the estimation of the country's wealth.¹ The Egyptian pyramids are said to have been constructed between 2900 B. C. and 2750 B. C. In connection with the erection of these pyramids labour statistics were collected by the Egyptians. The Hebrews took regular Censuses to ascertain the man-power available for military purposes. On the first day of the second month of the second year of the Israelites' going out of Egypt, Moses was asked by the Lord to "take the sum of all the congregation of the children of Israel by their families and houses: and the names of everyone, as many as are of the male sex."² The period of the Israelites' evacuation of Egypt is estimated to be 1415 B. C. King David (1030 B. C.—973 B. C.) ordered a population Census saying, "Go through all the tribes of Israel from Dan to Bersabee and number ye the people that I may know the number of them"³ and though Joab was not happy about it the King's words prevailed and Joab gave the sum of the number of the people to the king. It was found that there were 800,000 fighting men of Israel and 500,000 of Juda.⁴ The ancient Greeks and Romans had undertaken the Census periodically for registering the rights of citizenship. With the expansion of the Roman Empire Census

taking became a world-wide institution. During the time of Caesar Augustus a decree went from him that the whole world should be enrolled and this enrolling was first made by Cyrinus, the Governor of Syria. Everyone had to go into his own city to be enrolled.⁵ Census taking was not unknown to ancient India also. Kautilya's Arthasastra, ascribed to a period between 4th and 3rd century B. C. mentions among the duties of a village accountant numbering the houses as tax-paying or non-tax-paying, numbering the total number of inhabitants of the four castes in each village, keeping an account of the exact number of cultivators, cowherds, merchants, artisans, labourers, slaves and biped and quadruped animals fixing at the same time the amount of gold, free labour, toll and fines that can be collected from each house. It was also required that an account of the number of young and old men that reside in each house, their history, occupation, income and expenditure should also be taken.⁶ The edicts of Asoka of the third century B. C. referred to census as a permanent institution. A rough census of population called *Khana-Shumari* was always taken under the Indian princes from very ancient times. Census was disliked by God as well as man in its early periods. The act of King David in censusing his people referred to above invited the wrath of God resulting in pestilence which cost the lives of 70,000 men.⁷ This wrath of God is attributed to the fact that God alone having the power to multiply human beings

(1) Census Report of Travancore, 1931, page v

(2) The Old Testament, Book of Numbers 1, 1 and 2

(3) Ibid, Second Book of Kings 24, 2

(4) Ibid 24, 9

(5) The New Testament, St. Luke 2, 1 to 3

(6) Kautilya's Arthasastra by R. Shamasastri, page 159

(7) Old Testament, Second Book of Kings, 24, 15

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general enumeration were appointed subsequent to the house numbering and house-listing operations but sufficiently in advance of the starting of the Census count. The number of Supervisors, Enumerators and Assistants to Enumerators together for the house numbering and houselisting operations came to over 5,000 and the number of Supervisors and Enumerators for the Census count over 25,000. The training for the house numbering and houselisting operations to the District Census Officers and Charge Officers was given by the Superintendent of Census Operations. This was followed by the training of Supervisors and Enumerators by the Charge Officers which consisted of three rounds, the first round being devoted to explain the instructions, the second round to practical training and the third round to clearing of doubts. The Charge Officers scrutinised the forms filled up in the practical training and sent a report to the Superintendent of Census Operations with copy to District Census Officers along with 5% of the forms to the former and 15% to the latter. These were scrutinised and reviews sent to the Charge Officers who made use of them for the third round of training. The District Census Officers were also present in the last round of training. A consolidated review of the defects noticed in the houselists filled up in the practical training in all charges was also circulated to all the Charge Officers. The Superintendent of Census Operations visited various centres in the State during the house numbering operations in the course of which the houselists prepared in the various charges were gone through and the shortcomings brought to the notice of the Charge Officers, Supervisors and Enumerators which saved the house numbering operations from serious defects and ensured a high degree of perfection to the houselists. In the case of the Census count the training started with that of the District Census Officers, Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations and the Charge Officers by the Superintendent of Census Operations. This extended to two days, the first day being

devoted for the explanation of the instructions and the second day for practical training. The slips prepared by the Charge Officers by enumerating some households during the practical training were scrutinised by the Superintendent of Census Operations and defects pointed out. This was followed by two rounds of training of Supervisors by the Charge Officers and one round of training sample Census in between the two. Thereafter, the Supervisors had also to attend the training classes held by the District Census Officers or the Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations and the Superintendent of Census Operations. The training of Enumerators consisted of two rounds of classes by the Charge Officers, one round by the District Census Officers or by the Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations and one round by the Superintendent of Census Operations. Between the first round of training by the Charge Officer and by the District Census Officer a training sample Census was held, and again another training sample Census was held between the training class held by the District Census Officer or by the Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations and the last class held by the Charge Officer. The records of training sample Census were reviewed by the Charge Officers and copies of the reviews sent to the Superintendent of Census Operations, District Census Officers and the Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations who made use of the reviews in the training classes held by them. The training class for the Supervisors and Enumerators by the Superintendent of Census Operations was held in 54 taluk headquarters, a combined class being held for the Peermade and Udumbanchola taluks. In spite of the arduous nature of the training programme which entailed a continuous tour of the Superintendent of Census Operations from 8th December 1960 to 17th January 1961 holding two classes in two taluks a day wherever possible each lasting for about 3 to 4 hours, this was found highly rewarding. These classes helped in no small measure in contributing

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to the mastery of the Census instructions by the Charge Officers, Supervisors and Enumerators as well as instilling a spirit of national service implied in Census enumeration and mobilising the Census machinery to its task. Questions were encouraged after explaining every item in the enumeration schedule and at the end of the training class some of the Supervisors and Enumerators were called to the platform and requested to demonstrate practical enumeration. This round of training classes left a confidence which proved quite real that the personnel engaged in the enumeration for the 1961 Census in Kerala will make it a success.

Inauguration of the Count

The Census count in Kerala was inaugurated by enumerating the Chief Minister's household. The Governor of Kerala, Shri V. V. Giri, was pleased to issue a message in connection with the enumeration in which he observed, "The Census is a stupendous task involving work of over 25,000 Census Supervisors and Enumerators and its success would largely depend upon their enthusiastic co-operation and sincere work. The unstinted co-operation of the citizens is also equally indispensable. I would, therefore, call upon one and all, the citizens and Census workers, to co-operate wholeheartedly and make the Census work a success." The Chief Minister Shri Pattom A. Thanu Pillai also favoured the Census Operations with messages both in connection with the inauguration of the house numbering operations and the inauguration of the enumeration. In his message issued on the occasion of the inauguration of the enumeration he observed, "The 1961 Census enumeration which commences today is one in which every citizen of India should be deeply interested. Apart from the population count which is done in every Census, a good deal of useful data for national planning are being collected this time. In this respect this Census is one of outstanding national importance. I have no doubt that every citizen of the State will deem it a sacred duty to co-operate in the Census operations by furnishing correct and full

information to the Census Enumerators. The success of Census depends to a large extent on the enthusiastic and sincere work put forth by the several thousands of Enumerators, Supervisors and other officers engaged in the great national service of Census count. I am confident that they will discharge their duty with a full sense of responsibility. I wish the 1961 Census count every success." At the district level the District Collectors inaugurated the Census enumeration and at the charge level the Charge Officers. The count continued uninterrupted till 28th February 1961 and was followed by the revisional round from 2nd to 5th March 1961.

The scheduled day for relay of provisional totals was 10th March 1961. The revisional round was over on the 5th of March. The Enumerators prepared block summaries giving the figures of the total population and the number of literates by sex for each block on the basis of the abstract on each enumeration pad and handed over the Census records along with this abstract to the concerned Supervisors before the evening of 5th March. The Supervisors in their turn totalled up the figures in the block abstracts and prepared a circle summary which was handed over to the Charge Officers along with Census records before the evening of 6th March. The Charge Officers totalled the figures in the circle summaries and telegraphically communicated the charge figures to the District Census Officers before the evening of 8th March with copy to the Superintendent of Census Operations. The District Census Officers totalled their figures for the respective districts and communicated the same by telegram to the Registrar General and the Superintendent of Census Operations simultaneously on 9th March. On 10th March the provisional totals of the population were released by the Superintendent of Census Operations in consultation with the Registrar General. A pamphlet giving the provisional population figures down to the taluk level was also published shortly.

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nobody else should arrogate to himself the power of counting God's creatures. King David was persuaded to census his people by Satan and God disliked it.¹ The dislike to a census by people in the East particularly appears to have arisen from the necessity of mentioning their women, also a vague fear that Government is plotting some mischief against them and a superstitious aversion to assist in rousing divine wrath by what they considered such a display of pride as that of numbering the people.² Coming to the component territories of Kerala the Census history commences in Madras State with the computation of the population near Fort St. George and the villages around in 1687. Successive attempts at Census were made thereafter in 1802, 1822, 1826 etc., until the first Imperial Census of 1871. So far as Travancore is concerned Bartholomew mentions an instance of collecting statistics of the population and the resources of the country in 1787 when the king of Travancore was about to impose a poll-tax on the Christians of St. Thomas on the coast of Malabar. The first Census of Travancore, however, about which detailed information is available and on which report has been published is the one taken by Lieuts. Ward and Conner in 1816-1820 A.D. Regular Censuses were thereafter taken in Travancore in 1836, 1854 etc., until the first Imperial Census. In Cochin the first attempt at the enumeration of the people was made in 1820 followed by similar attempts in 1836, 1849 etc., till the first Imperial Census. The Census of 1961 is the 10th decennial Census of India and the second one after independence. Since the formation of the Kerala State this Census is the very first.

Organisation of the Census Count

The Indian Census has often been compared to the mythical phoenix which arises with renewed vigour from its ashes. The Census organisation is usually set-up one

or two years before the Census date and lasts for 3 or 4 years after the Census count and is heard of no more till the next Census. In the case of the present Census the organisation was set-up a little earlier than usual. The Superintendent of Census Operations was appointed in March 1959. The appointment of the Superintendent of Census Operations was soon followed by the organisation of his office which gradually developed according to requirements until it reached its maximum capacity when the tabulation was started. The late Mr. Yeatts has aptly said about Census, "First you count and then you tabulate." In the count the aim is to catch every man but only once. It involves the building up of a counting organisation which should be so perfect that there is no likelihood of anyone being omitted from the count. In India the canvasser method is used for enumeration which means that the Census Officer designated enumerator should visit every house within the enumeration block allotted to him during a prescribed enumeration period. This involves first a clear delimitation of the territories by which the meanest household will be accounted for. It was, therefore, an essential pre-requisite of Census work that a graduated breaking up of the entire State into convenient territorial units and the building up of a pyramid of jurisdiction and responsibility are effected. In pursuance of this, the State was divided into districts, taluks, villages and karas, muris or desoms for rural areas and districts, taluks, towns and wards of towns for urban areas and districts, taluks, forest divisions and forest ranges for reserve forests. Necessary maps of these Census divisions were prepared. Areas covered by Military, Navy, Air Force and the Cochin Port were treated as special areas. The next important operation consisted of the house numbering and house-listing. At this stage all the buildings,

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Census houses and Census households were numbered and their details entered in a list known as the 'Houselist'. The houselisting operations in Kerala were started on the 1st of March 1960 and completed in June 1960. Since the house numbering operations in Kerala were completed 10 months before the reference date it was necessary to follow up the house numbering periodically with a view to make the numbering of houses up to date by counting new houses and by deleting from the houselist the houses which have been demolished. This was regularly done till the Census count under appropriate instructions. The houselisting operations were followed by the preparation of the 'Block and Circle Register' which meant the further subdivision of the last territorial unit in a taluk or town or forest division viz., kara, muri or desom in a village, ward in a town and forest range in a forest division, into blocks and circles. Each block consisted of a convenient number of households which could be enumerated by a single enumerator. A convenient number of such blocks formed a circle which was placed under a supervisor. Usually about 5 blocks were thus placed under a supervisor. Thus the last territorial unit after the house numbering operations became an enumerator's block. There was to be a complete location code before enumeration. The purpose of the location code is to identify by means of code numbers the district, the taluk, the village and the kara, muri or desom or again the district, the taluk, the town and the ward of a town or again the district, the taluk, the forest division and the forest range or the district, taluk, special area and the ward of a special area within which the house in which a person is enumerated is located. While in the case of the rural areas of other States a four element location code including the number of Census house was allotted, in the case of Kerala a five element location code was allotted in view of the large size of the revenue villages of Kerala which have been subdivided into karas, muris or desoms.

The last element of the location code is the house number. The location code down to the taluk level is given in appendix II. Even before the house numbering operations were started the hierarchy of officials was determined. This hierarchy had the Superintendent of Census Operations at the State level, the District Census Officers at the district level, the Charge Officers at the charge level, the Supervisors at the circle level and the Enumerators at the block level. The District Collector was the Officer responsible for the proper conduct of the Census in the district. But in view of his multifarious duties an officer under him was appointed as the District Census Officer. This was the Additional District Magistrate (Personal Assistant to the District Collector) in all the districts except Trivandrum and Trichur and the Revenue Divisional Officer in the Trivandrum and Trichur districts. They were acting on the authority and on behalf of the District Collector in all matters connected with Census. The Charge Officers were the Tahsildars in the case of taluks except municipal towns and corporation, forest areas and special areas, the Corporation Commissioner in the Trivandrum Corporation, the Municipal Commissioners in the municipalities and the Divisional Forest Officers in the forest divisions. The Charge Officers for the special areas were nominated by the officers in charge of the units occupying the special areas and in the case of the Cochin Port by the Administrative Officer. In all there were 106 Charge Officers consisting of 55 Tahsildars, 14 Divisional Forest Officers, 1 Commissioner of Corporation, 28 Municipal Commissioners and 8 Officers in charge of special areas. All the District Census Officers and Charge Officers were appointed before the commencement of the house numbering and houselisting operations. The Supervisors and Enumerators for the houselisting and house numbering operations were appointed before the commencement of the house numbering and houselisting operations and the Supervisors and Enumerators for the

(1) Old Testament, Book of Paralipomenon, 21, 1

(2) Cyclopaedia of India and of Eastern and Southern Asia by Edward Balfour, Volume I, page 619

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The Post-enumeration Check

The relay of the provisional totals was followed on its heels by the post-enumeration check. The check covered all the charges except those which were inaccessible and special areas. Thus 55 taluks, one municipal corporation and 28 municipal towns were taken up for the post-enumeration check. Blocks were selected in accordance with the instructions of the Registrar General at the rate of 1 in every 100 blocks starting with the random number of 48 in rural areas and one in every 50 blocks with a random start of 26 in urban areas. In this process of selection 9 municipal towns and 39 non-municipal towns went without any block falling in them. The post-enumeration check consisted of two types of verification, viz. (1) the verification of the coverage of the houses censused and (2) the verification of the number of inmates censused in the sampled houses. For the purposes of the former, the verification officers were asked to prepare a fresh and independent houselist of the blocks allotted to them. This list was compared with the list of censused houses prepared from the household schedules by the Charge Officers and cases of omission in censusing houses were spotted. The verification of the number of inmates censused in the sampled houses was done by enumerating the inmates of sampled houses in each block. For this purpose 10% of the Census houses in rural areas and 5% of the Census houses in urban areas were selected marking them in the serial order of one in 10 and one in 20 respectively in the list of censused houses prepared by the Charge Officers starting with the random numbers prescribed by the Registrar General. The verification officers were given a list of the inmates of these houses which contained deliberate deletions and spurious entries. The verification officers were asked to conduct an independent enumeration of the inmates of these houses and find out deletions and spurious entries and also persons who ought to have been enumerated but have not been enumerated. Necessary

instructions for the conduct of the verification as envisaged above were given to the verification officers. The verification officers for post-enumeration check were appointed from the best supervisors in the main census enumeration subject to the condition that no supervisor will be appointed as verification officer in the circle which was originally in his charge for the main Census count. The post-enumeration check was completed and the report submitted to the Registrar General on 22nd July 1961 along with all the records in the check. A report on the post-enumeration check is being published by the Registrar General.

The post-enumeration check revealed an under enumeration of 3 persons per 1,000. This is against the All India average of 7 per 1,000 and the highest amongst the States coming to 18 per 1,000. In 1951 the under enumeration had come to 11 per 1,000. Copies of the Census calendar and instructions are given as appendices I and III. Of the reproductions of Census schedules given Appendix III, that of the individual slip is of the exact size used in enumeration.

Maps and Registers

The importance of correct maps of the State, districts, taluks, towns, forest divisions, villages, wards of towns, karas, muris or desoms of villages and ranges of forest divisions in the conduct of the Census Operations cannot be over-emphasised. Of these the maps of the State and districts alone were furnished by the State Government. The taluk maps were prepared at the cost of the Census Department by appointing necessary draftsmen who prepared the originals of the maps and by paying an honorarium to the staff of the Director of Survey and Land Records of the State Government for transferring the same to the zinc plates and doing the subsequent stages of work. The cost of the materials was also met by the Census Department. The remaining maps were supplied free of cost by the respective Charge Officers. The circles and blocks have been marked in the maps of taluks, municipal

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towns and forest divisions. Besides these the order of the location of houses has also been approximately indicated in the notional maps of villages or wards of towns or forest ranges. These maps as well as the block and circle register are of permanent value for future economic and social surveys.

Some Critical Remarks

The breaking-up of the State into various territorial units down to the block level, the preparation of the block and circle register and the maps helped a good deal in the efficient prosecution of the Census Operations. There was no case that this delimitation of territories had not covered the entire area of the State. It is usual in Census that in respect of delimitation of towns difficulties arise in marking out the territorial boundaries especially in the case of non-municipal towns. These difficulties have been carefully examined and a full and thorough demarcation of the boundaries has been given wherever the town does not take in an entire village. Where a town was co-extensive with a revenue village no separate demarcation was necessary. The Census schedules the details of which are given in Chapter I infra presented no difficulty in enumeration. No doubt, although apparently the questions appeared to be simple the instructions behind each question were far from being simple. But for the repeated training classes and training sample Census

the enumeration staff would have found it difficult to fill up the schedules correctly. The arrangements made for the Central printing of the Census schedules were highly helpful. The enumeration for this Census extended over 18 days and the revisional round took 4 days. In view of there being more than one schedule each schedule containing several questions to be filled up in the course of enumeration this was the minimum period that could ever be thought of for the enumeration. Probably a longer period would have been more helpful. But in that case the work in the revisional round would have been heavier.

The special features of the 1961 Census have been given in Section 4 of Chapter I infra. It would be found from there that the items of work taken up in the 1961 Census are several. As a result, the number of reports to be published has also increased. The total number of reports the preparation of which is already complete comes to 25. A few more are nearing completion. A list of these is given in Appendix.

To facilitate convenient handling, the General Report has been split up and presented in two parts viz. Part IA (i) General Report (present volume) and Part IA (ii) General Report-Appendices. Part IA (ii) contains the Appendices alone referred to in this volume.

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CHAPTER 1

GENERAL

SECTION 1

A HISTORICAL SURVEY

To write the first Census Report of modern Kerala without reference to her ancient past would be like building the superstructure without foundation. While modern Kerala is the product of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 (Central Act XXXVII of 1956), the Kerala of history is of more ancient origin and larger compass. Till the advent of the Portuguese towards the close of the 15th century the history of Kerala is almost lost in obscurity except for the fragments of information available in some ancient Tamil and Sanskrit works, memoirs left by European and Muhammadan travellers and a few inscriptions and copper plate grants.

Name and Origin

1.2 'Keram', according to Dr. H. Gundert, is a Canarese dialectical form of 'Cheram' and 'Keralam' means 'Cheram', the country between Gokarna and Cumari, the land of the Cheras. The 'Kerobotras' of Ptolemy, 'Keprobotras' of the Periplus and 'Calobotras' of Pliny have been identified by Bishop Caldwell, with the Tamil 'Keralaputra', the same as the 'Keralaputra' of the Asoka Edicts. According to him 'Kera' and 'Kela' are Dravidian abbreviations of 'Kerala' and they are Malayalam and not the Tamil abbreviations and the district over which the Tamil Keralaputra ruled is that in which the Malayalam language is now spoken. The author of the 'History of Kerala' is of the view that the country has been designated 'Kerala' in Sanskrit literature from the earliest times and 'Kerala' is

a Sanskrit word. A further version connects the word with 'Keram' meaning 'cocoanut' and holds that 'Keralam' means the land of the cacaoanut palms.¹ The puranic account of the origin of Kerala is that with the permission of Varuna, the god of the sea, Parasurama flung his weapon from Gokarna and it fell on Cape Comorin whereupon the sea receded from these two points to the extent of the Malabar coast and he called it Keralam.² According to 'Keralotpathi' the land so reclaimed was peopled with Brahmins to whom it was gifted by Parasurama, but the Brahmin oligarchy having failed to administer the land satisfactorily factions arose among them whereupon they brought Keya Perumal of Keyapuram from the country east of the Ghats and installed him as the first of the Perumals in 216 A. D. The last of the Perumals was Cheraman Perumal who reigned in glory over Kerala for 36 years and was a wise and liberal king. It is said that he finally became a convert to Islam and left for Mecca,³ and before making his departure he divided his kingdom amongst the great nobles of the realm as a result of which Kerala, thereafter, happened to consist of a number of small kingdoms. 'Keralamahatmyam' has a different version about the events subsequent to the reclamation of Kerala according to which Parasurama after completing his work of organising the sixty-four villages and consecrating the temples between Gokarna and Cape Comorin invited a Somakshatriya, Bhanuvikrama by name, and three of his

(1) Malabar and Anjengo by C. A. Innes

(2) According to another account the weapon was thrown from Cape Comorin to Gokarna, and yet another it was a wooden spoon used for sacrificial purposes that was thrown.

(3) This version is highly disputed.

have declined and Kerala would have been without a central authority. This would have led to the emergence of several local chieftains and later the choice of some popular representatives for administration known as 'Rashtrapurushas' the failure of whose rule culminated in the installation by common consent of royal personages from outside Kerala known as Perumals as the rulers of Kerala. It is also probable that the installation of Perumals would not have effaced the power and influence of the local chieftains. The term Perumal is only a designation meaning 'the big man'. Though 'Keralotpathi' mentions there were as many as 25 Perumals no authoritative confirmation has been found for it. The copper plate grants in favour of Joseph Rabban, Iravi Corttan and Tarisa Church ascribed to 700 A.D., 774 A.D. and 824 A.D. respectively by Dr. Burnell mention of Bhaskara Ravi Varma, Veera Raghava Chakravarthi and Stanu Ravi Gupta the last of whom, Stanu Ravi Gupta, has been regarded by William Logan and some other writers as the celebrated Cheraman Perumal of Kerala history whose glorious regime has surpassed all others. According to Logan all these three were Perumals. The tradition that Cheraman Perumal became a convert to Islam and left for Mecca and before leaving for Mecca he distributed his kingdom to the nobles of the realm and this partition accounts for the various kingdoms in Kerala has not been uniformly accepted to be true. While some historians hold that the story of conversion of Cheraman Perumal to Islam is utterly unfounded,¹ some others say that he became a Buddhist monk² and yet another that he became a convert to Jainism.³ Major Drury says that 'like

Charles V the aged monarch, weary of the cares of the State, retired to console his declining years with religion and solitude and taking his abode within the precinct of a sacred pagoda in the Cochin territory died full of years'. There is, however, a silver lining in the whole controversy that the fact of Cheraman Perumal having retired to a religious life renouncing his office is almost undisputed thus limiting the sphere of controversy to the question of his conversion. The tradition ascribing the origin of the various kingdoms of Kerala to the partition of his own kingdom by Cheraman Perumal has also been likewise challenged by a considerable section of historians according to whom the very mention of the rulers of Venadu and Odanadu, Eranad and Valluvanad in the copper plate grants made by Sri Bhaskara Ravi Varma and Sri Veera Raghava Chakravarthi to Joseph Rabban and Iravi Corttan respectively is proof positive of the existence of these rulers during the regime of these Perumals⁴ and the story of their having been made rulers by Cheraman Perumal is *ipso facto* puerile.⁵ Referring to the copper plate grant made in favour of the Tarisa Church it is observed that the mention of the sanction of the 'Ayyan Adigal' in the deed indicates the subordination of the Perumals to the ruler of Travancore.⁶ The grant of these deeds has been ascribed to local chieftains by some.⁷ It is also stated that 'Travancore, which lay far in the south was admittedly without and beyond Kerala as described in 'Kerala Mahatmyam' and 'Keralotpathi'.⁸ The tradition about partition has, however, been accepted to be true by a few writers.⁹ Assuming that the grantors of the copper plates were Perumals, at least in respect of those rulers specifically

- (1) History of Kerala by K. P. Padmanabha Menon
- (2) Talboys Wheeler in History of India, Vol. III
- (3) Memorandum on Syrian and Jewish copper plates by Kukkal-Kelu Nair
- (4) Whether the grantors of these deeds were Perumals at all is doubted by some.
- (5) History of Kerala by K. P. Padmanabha Menon
- (6) History of Travancore by P. Shankunni Menon
- (7) Cochin State Manual by C. Achuta Menon
- (8) Travancore State Manual by T. K. Velu Pillai
- (9) Malabar by William Logan

referred to in the deeds, the tradition ascribing the origin of their kingdoms to the partition by the last of the Perumals is patently inapplicable. The fact that only some rulers were mentioned in these deeds cannot also be conclusive proof of the non-existence of similar rulers in Kerala though, no doubt, an assertion of the existence of such rulers will be equally hollow. The existence of some rulers in Kerala simultaneous with the Perumals leads to the more complicated question of the relationship between the Perumals and these rulers. Any view on this question which is incapable of reconciling their coexistence consistent with the authority of the Perumals to grant the privileges mentioned at least in the copper plate grants in favour of Joseph Rabban and Iravi Corttan is likely to be incomplete, if not faulty. One view is that the Perumal would have been a prince paramount¹ and another that the Perumal was the Governor of Kerala appointed by the common consent of the rulers of Kerala due to differences of opinion among them.² Perhaps some form of a loose federation where both the central authority and the autonomous rulers had their respective spheres of activity would reconcile their coexistence. Indeed, more is involved in obscurity than what has come to light.

Invasions

1.7 References to the conquests of Kerala by the Cholas, the Pandyas, the Western Chalukyas, the Pallavas, the Rashtrakutas and others from the sixth to the fourteenth century are abundant in the inscriptions of Southern India and in contemporary Tamil literature. Some writers have even traced the period of conflict to earlier years going prior to the Christian era. Either the Chola king Vijayala or his son Aditya I is said to have defeated both the Chera king and the king of Madura. Rajendra I, the Chola king, appears to have defeated a confederacy of the Pandyas and Cheras in a pitched battle in the Malanadu. His son Rajendra Chola II conquered

Triruvanchikulam, the Chera capital, somewhere in the eleventh century. Chola invasions were frequent in the 11th century. In the twelfth century the Cholas and Hosyalas invaded Kerala in turn and in the next two centuries, portions of Kerala appear to have been subjected to the Yadavas and finally to the Pandyas. Of the Western Chalukya kings it is recorded that Vikramaditya II 'withered up Pandya, Chola, Kerala, Katabra and other kings'. With the conquest of the Western Chalukyas by the Rashtrakutas the tributary lien on Kerala must also have passed to Rashtrakutas. It is doubtful whether after the early part of the 9th century A.D., the Rashtrakuta dynasty had any dealings directly with Kerala. The invaders were probably driven back as Malayali tradition asserts. The year 1310 saw the invasion of South India by Malik Kafur. The great Ravi Varma Sangramadhira of Venad then succeeded in subduing the Chola and Pandya countries as far as Chingelpet thereby bringing the whole of South India under his imperial authority. But his regime was short-lived and his successors were unable to resist the invasion of South India by the Vijayanagar kings though, however, Vijayanagar could not bring the whole of Kerala under subjugation. None of these invasions succeeded in leaving a permanent impression on Kerala.

1.8 With the disappearance of the Central Cheras disintegration set in and Kerala became a collection of independent states described, not without exaggeration, as 'so small that though two steps might be made in one territory, a third must inevitably cross the boundary'. During the 14th and 15th centuries, Kerala was, no doubt, free from invasions. But internal conflicts among the several rajahs disturbed the tranquillity almost constantly. With the arrival of the Portuguese in 1498 and the Dutch, the French and the English following them, the internal conflicts among the rajahs got themselves inextricably mixed up with the intervention of foreign powers

(1) Analysis of the Jewish Deeds by Ellis

(2) Talboys Wheeler

brothers, the last being Kulasekharan, installed Bhanuvikrama as the King of Kerala with Sreevardhanapuram (modern Padmanabhapuram) as the capital. He also installed one of the brothers of the King at Gokarna and one Udaya Varma of the Cola royal family as the King of North Kerala called the Northern Perumal and further instituted a national ceremony called *Maghamakam* in which the first seat was given to Kulasekhara Perumal, King of Travancore and the second seat to Udayavarma of Kolathunad. The writers of Kerala history have placed little reliance on the above traditional history of Kerala. Referring to the writings of Fra Bartholomew, William Taylor and Philip Lake, the author of the History of Kerala finds in these legends a core of truth in that it chronicles in the imaginative style of the poet the efforts of volcanic action on the coast centuries ago. 'That the tract of country stretching from Gokarna to Cape Comorin and lying between the Western Ghats and the sea was once under water and its physical formation was due to some natural process, gradual or convulsive, are now well known and admitted facts'.¹ It is possible that these legends have a sprinkling of truth in them but it is inextricably mixed up with fiction and improbabilities. The most liberal acceptance extended to the legends about the origin of Kerala could only amount to Parasurama being the leader, perhaps, of the earliest Aryan colony in South India.

Extent of Ancient Kerala

1.3 The boundaries of the kingdom of Chera which were variously defined by ancient Tamil authors were according to one, Palani Hills on the north, the town of Peroor on the east, the sea about Cape Comorin on the south and the range of the great mountains on the west extending over about 80 *kathams* (800 miles), while according to another Tamil author it extended to the north up to the Coorg Hills and to the west up to Calicut. How the mountains

happened to be described as the boundary on the west is not clear. According to Dr. Burnell the period from the 3rd century to the 7th century A.D. was the most flourishing one in the history of Kerala when it extended over the present Mysore, Coimbatore, Tondinad, South Malabar and Cochin and formed one of the great triarchy of ancient kingdoms in the extreme south of India. Professor Dawson ascribes this era to a later period when Kerala extended to Mysore frontier on the north, the district of Salem on the east and the coast up to Calicut on the north-west. C. Achutha Menon, the author of the Cochin State Manual is of the view that the above were the original boundaries of Kerala; but in the early centuries of the Christian era its extent was confined to the strip of territory on the east from Pudukattanam to Kannetti. Referring to the writings of Pliny and Ptolemy and the Periplus, William Logan fixes the boundaries of Kerala during the period subsequent to the 3rd century of the Christian era as Palani on the north, Tenkasi on the east and Calicut or Mount Deli on the west. Regarding the southern boundary he observes that since the 3rd century A.D. the Malayalees have encroached considerably to the south of the ancient Pandya dominions meaning thereby that South Travancore was, prior to the 3rd century, under the Pandyan rule. According to him there is no evidence as yet on record to show that the Cheras did at any time extend their rule farther to the east than Karur on the banks of the Cauvery river east of the Palghat gap or that they ever held any territory on the Mysore Plateau. Referring to the identification of Kerala, C. A. Innes in his 'Malabar and Anjengo' published long after William Logan wrote the above says that it is not beyond dispute since in a copper plate recently discovered in the Tanjore district, Pandya, Chola, Chela (i.e. Chera) and Lanka are named the several countries conquered by the Chera king.

(1) Cochin State Manual by C. Achutha Menon

Raj Kesari Varma in the eleventh century; and possibly there is some truth in the tradition that Kerala, the west coast proper, was only a portion of the olden Chera kingdom which included parts of Mysore, Coimbatore and Salem and that it subsequently became independent. Senkuttuvan (Chenk Kudavan) the Chera king who ruled in the early centuries of the Christian era is said to have been a great warrior who defeated seven kings and subjugated their territories. The Travancore State Manual, 1940 says that after conquering the Kadamba and other neighbours he scored a victory over the Yavanas and proceeded right up to Himalayas where he implanted his bow on their slopes. He invaded the Chola country in the war of succession which followed Karikala's death and succeeded in placing his brother-in-law on the throne. The view expressed by William Logan that the Cheras did not either extend their rule to the east of the Palghat gap or hold any territory on the Mysore plateau has failed to receive the acceptance of several writers though the period of extending the rule of the Cheras to these territories has been variously described by them. It is also clear that the boundaries of the Chera kingdom varied from time to time.

Capital of Ancient Kerala

1.4 Ptolemy's writings mention Karoura as the capital of Chera or Kerala. There is a school of thought that identifies Karoura of Ptolemy with Karur, a town in the Coimbatore district situated on the banks of the Cauvery. Pliny who wrote in the 1st century A.D., says, "Calobotras reigned there (Muzuris) when I committed this to writing". 'Muzuris' of Pliny has been identified beyond dispute with modern Cranganore. In the light of the above and Ptolemy's reference to Karoura as the capital of Chera or Kerala in the 2nd century A.D., it could probably be said that by the 2nd century A.D., the capital might either have been shifted or there might have been two capitals for Chera. According to Rev. William Taylor the Chera

(Chera) metropolis was no other than Thiruvanchi or Thiruvanchikulam lying adjacent to Cranganore. The reference to Cranganore as *Makotai Pattanam* meaning the town of Makotai in the Syrian copper plate grant of Sri Bhaskara Ravi Varma, the ruler or Perumal of Chera or Kerala confirms the above position as Makotai is generally accepted as the capital of the Cheraman Perumals. Early Tamil records also describe Vanchi as the capital of the Chera king. "Thus all records, known traditions and old inscriptions", observes K. P. Padmanabha Menon in his History of Kerala, "all point to Thiruvanchi or Thiruvanchikulam (rendered into Sri Vanchi Kovilakam or Palace of the prosperous Vanchi king) lying adjacent to Cranganore as the capital of the early rulers of Chera or Kerala".

Early Chera Kings

1.5 'The Tamils Eighteen Hundred Years Ago' gives an account of some of the early Chera (Kerala) kings. Athan I who reigned in the 1st century of the Christian era is said to have starved himself to death unable to stand the disgrace of a wound on his back sustained in his fight with Kari Kala Chola at Vennil. He was succeeded by Athan II who had a peaceful regime. Senkuttavan (Chenk Kudavan) otherwise known as Imaya Varman succeeded Athan II. He was reputed as the greatest warrior of his time. Reference has already been made to the achievements of this great king. It is said that he won a signal naval victory which was considered such a great event that his contemporaries gave him the title 'Kadal pirakottiya' meaning 'who destroyed the efficiency of the sea as a refuge'. The successors of Senkuttavan known to history were Yenai-kad-Chay and Perumj-Cheral-Irumporai who reigned in the 2nd century A.D.

1.6 What exactly happened for a long time subsequent to the above period is a matter of inference from traditions. It is probable that due to the Pandya and Chola invasions and the weakness of later Chera kings the power of the Chera dynasty would

THE PORTUGUESE PERIOD

lending their support in favour of one ruler or another.

The Portuguese Period

1.9 The Portuguese period in the history of Kerala which lasted for 165 years commencing with the landing of Vasco da Gama at Pantalayani-Kollam on the 14th of May 1498 could be summed up as consisting of the early days of alliance with the Zamorin of Calicut for establishing factories for pepper trade which, having lasted but for a short period, ended in hostilities between the two, the second stage when the Portuguese settled at Cochin and entered into alliance with the Raja of Cochin and the Rani of Quilon, followed by repeated but futile attacks on Cochin by the Zamorin, the third period under Francisco D'Almeida, the first Portuguese Viceroy in India and his successor Alfonso D'Albuquerque distinguished for the naval victories of the Portuguese, the capture of Goa and other places of importance and the alliance with the Zamorin, much to the disappointment of the Cochin Maharaja, the fourth period of but three months when Vasco da Gama came as the Viceroy and died at Cochin on 24th December 1524 after doing a good deal to rehabilitate the good name of the Portuguese, put down corruption and post able officers in administration and the last stage marking their final decline consequent on the combined attack of the Zamorin and the Muham-madans in the north leading to the fall of Goa and of the Cochin Maharaja and the Dutch in the south resulting in the siege of Cochin on 8th January 1663.

The Dutch Period

1.10 When the Dutch succeeded the Portuguese in 1663 they inherited excellent trading centres from them. But along with them they also stepped into the shoes of their hostilities. The Zamorin renewed his policy of aggression which resulted in a number of ruinous wars for the Dutch with the result that the Dutch East India Company passed a resolution in 1721 to formally withdraw their interference in native State Affairs. This decision was a

death blow to the influence of the Dutch in Kerala in that several of their former allies had to be left to the tender mercies of their opponents. Maharaja Marthanda Varma of Travancore who was rapidly expanding his kingdom in the south after subduing several chieftains conquered Kayamkulam the Raja of which was an ally of the Dutch. Though the Dutch later revised their policy and engaged themselves in a naval battle at Kolachal and a half-hearted fight in support of the Cochin Maharaja against the advancing forces of Maharaja Marthanda Varma, they courted defeat in both and finally entered into a treaty with the Maharaja of Travancore in 1753 the terms of which were both dishonourable to them and so ruinous that the Dutch were reduced to the position of petty pepper merchants. Though they lingered on for 40 years more they had lost all their influence in Kerala.

1.11 Between 1755 and 1757 the Zamorin, who had by that time wrested some territories of the Valluvanad Raja and forced the Rajas of Polanad, Payyannur, Kurumbranad, Vettath and Parappanad to submission, annexed portion of Palghat and advanced to Chettwa and Cranganore and proceeded to invade Cochin. Towards the end of 1756 he advanced to Parur and Alengad and subdued the Chiefs thereof. Several parts of Cochin began to fall one by one. While the Zamorin was having his victorious marches from the north, Maharaja Marthanda Varma of Travancore was extending his conquests from the south to the north coming as far as Arookutty on one side and Udayamperur and Mamala on the north-east. At this stage the Cochin Maharaja sued for peace and a treaty was concluded in 1757 by which the Cochin Maharaja agreed to cede the territories already conquered by Travancore to her. In 1760 Travancore and Cochin formed a closer alliance to reconquer the countries overrun by the Zamorin as a result of which the Zamorin's forces were driven to his original territory and the Maharaja of Cochin was enabled to recover almost all his lost territories. The Cochin Maharaja

THE MYSOREAN CONQUEST

was so pleased with the conduct and service of Ayyappan Marthanda Pillai, Dalava of Travancore, who commanded one division that he bestowed upon him the village of Puthenchira which, however, the loyal Minister made over to his country. A treaty was concluded with the Zamorin by which he agreed to pay a war indemnity to Travancore and to desist from hostility towards Cochin in future.

The French Vs. the English

1.12 When the events described above were happening in the south, the French had appeared on the scene in North Malabar. In 1725 the French suddenly marched their forces on Mahe and conquered it almost overnight. An attempt was made by the French to capture some outlying hills at Tellicherry which was effectively repelled by the English. In 1728 the two factories of the French and the English agreed to get on amicably. The good relations between the English and the French continued for some time more till an army of the allied princes of Kolattunad, Kottayam and Kadathanad attacked Tellicherry and the French flag flew over the Nileswaram fort in 1750. In 1756 the allies of the French gave them up. In December 1760 reinforcements arrived for the English. Pondicherry fell in January. Ten days later the British flag flew over Mahe. The forts of the French to the north had already been surrendered to a prince of the Kolattiri family. The factors were now supreme on the coast and the monopolists of their trade.

The Mysorean Conquest

1.13 The Mysorean conquest which started with the crossing of the frontiers in February 1766 by Hyder Ali who proceeded to Calicut without opposition leading to the suicide of the Zamorin by jumping into fire fearing insult at the hands of Hyder Ali was characterised by occasional retreats of Hyder to Coimbatore and coming back again. In 1776 Hyder came as far as Trichur the fort of which was captured by him. But his progress was arrested by the Travancore lines. The English entered the scene and by the end of 1781 scored a

series of victories over Hyder and by 1782 Palghat was the only place of importance remaining with Hyder. Hyder died on 12th December 1782 and Tippu took his place. Palghat was recaptured by the British in 1783 and Cannanore, the nest of the enemy, was stormed. But Tippu again took possession of Palghat and re-established his authority from Palghat to Kotta river. In 1789 he set out from Coimbatore to capture Travancore and advanced as far as Alwaye. The Travancore forces raised some batteries on the banks of certain rivers at Cranganore and Ayacotta and stationed themselves in defence at a place where two rivers crossed the road. The passage of the tide above and where the water of the sea flowed into the river was blocked by a mound so that the water was stopped and the bed of the river became dry. The Sultan leading his cavalry crossed the river and drove back the Travancore army, and his men scaling over the ramparts took the first works of defence. The Sultan sent for his Kushoons and artillery. On their arrival the scene was set ready for further action. But at this critical time, all on a sudden, the Travancore forces cut down the mound which they had raised to stop the sea and the tide rushing with great violence filled up the rivers to the brim and the road of succour and assistance to the advanced division of the Sultan's troops was cut off. His troops were attacked with arrows and musketry by the Travancore army causing incalculable distress and confusion among them. Tippu was taken in his Palki by Kumruddin Khan and caused to be carried to the opposite side of the river to his camp. Of those present in that battle not one man returned safe to his presence. Though the danger was thus averted for the time being Kesava Pillai strengthened the fortification lines and mobilised the militia at all points. The monsoon was fast approaching and the military preparations of the English had begun to indicate the design of arresting Tippu's progress. But before his retreat Tippu gratified his vanity by destroying the Travancore lines. On 24th May 1790 Tippu

PHYSICAL FEATURES

and its apex on the western ghats. The perpendicular length of the State comes to 339 miles.¹

Physical Features

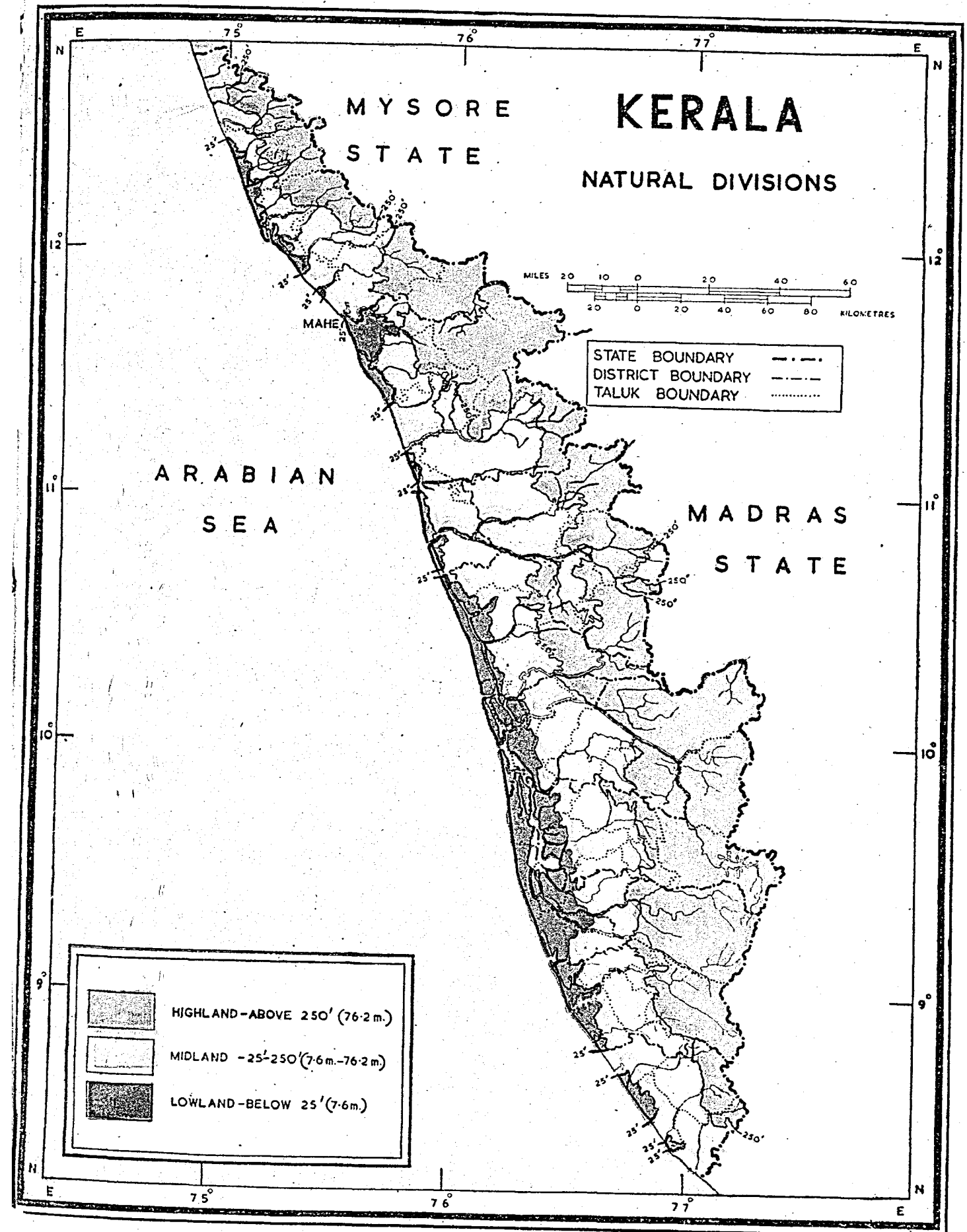
1.20 Kerala is singularly diversified in her physical features as in configuration. In the light of this diversity of physical features the State can be divided into three natural divisions consisting of the lowland or sea-board, plains and hills corresponding to the lowland, midland and highland. The coast for a short distance along the borders of the lakes is generally flat; retreating from it, the surface immediately becomes unequal roughening into slopes which gradually combine and swell into a mountainous amphitheatre that bounds it on the east. The long and narrow stretch of sandy sea-board is low and generally swampy and is in several parts liable to be flooded during the monsoon inundations. The area is typical of the luxuriant growth of the waving coconut palms. Beneath the shades of the trees nestle the houses, generally not huddled together as in an east coast village but each in its own compound often surrounded by a stout fence of thorns, coconut palm leaves or walls of mud or stones. The plains succeed the lowland in gentle ascents and valleys but broken here and there by isolated low hills. The endless succession of houses and gardens scattered in picturesque disorder and the florid and exuberant vegetation that for a great part of the year clothe the land of Kerala present a striking contrast to 'the nudity of the eastern plains'. The midland is 'enlivened and fertilised by innumerable rivers and pastoral streams whose borders are crowned with groves and cultivation that everywhere following their winding course presents a unique charming scenery infinitely more diversified than other parts of the Peninsular India and one that would indicate abundance'. The highland or the eastern portion is broken by 'long spurs, extensive ravines, dense forests and tangled

jungles'. Towering above all, 'their slopes mostly clad in dense forests the western ghats which constitute the glory' of the State keep watch over this favoured land at its feet.

Natural Divisions

1.21 Based on the above physical features of Kerala the population censuses of Travancore and Travancore-Cochin had from the Census of 1901 onwards recognised the division of the State into natural divisions. To begin with the number of divisions were two. But this was changed to three in the succeeding censuses as highland, midland and lowland. But, in none of these censuses the demarcation of natural divisions was done on the basis of contour lines. In the present Census, therefore, the natural divisions have been formed as far as possible, on the basis of contour lines, the highland consisting of areas lying 250 feet and over above the mean sea level, the midland comprising areas lying between 25 feet and 250 feet above the mean sea level and the lowland taking in the remaining areas viz, those falling below 25 feet above mean sea level. Since the contour map of the Survey of India for Kerala shows the contours only up to 50 feet above the mean sea level, it was inevitable that the determination of the area falling in the classification of lowland had to be done with reference to the reports of the Municipal Commissioners and Tahsildars who had necessarily to depend upon a certain amount of approximation for the purpose. There are, indeed, some revenue villages lying partly in one classification and partly in another. In all such cases the villages were classified according to the classification in which its major portion fell. In the case of towns also the same principle has been followed. It could be said with some amount of gratification, but not without some reservation due to the non-availability of maps showing contours below 50 feet above the mean sea level, that for the first time in

(1) 545.57 kilometres



made his retreat. The English by this time with the help of the sepoys and Nayars raised the siege of Tellicherry and proceeded with the routing of Tippu's forces with the combined forces of Chirakkal, Kottayam, Kadathanad, the Cochin Raja and the Zamorin. The final battle was fought with Martab Khan, Tippu's general who was driven back in confusion with the loss of nearly 2,000 killed, wounded and captured. Cannanore which was the only important town which still remained hostile also surrendered. The final surrender of Tippu was secured by Lord Cornwallis himself commanding the army to Tippu's headquarters. The Treaty of Seringapatam was concluded in March 1792 by which Tippu was forced to yield to the allies all his dominions taken from the districts contiguous to the territories of the confederates, to pay 3 crores and 30 lakhs of rupees and surrender two of his sons as hostages.

1.14 With the defeat of Tippu the British established a right for the northern State of Malabar. New treaties were concluded with Cochin and Travancore also. Cochin was placed under the British Resident in Travancore. But it was not until after the insurrections during Velu Thampi Dalawa's time in the first decade of the 19th century that the British hold over these States became complete. Mahe which was restored to the French after the conclusion of Peace in 1817 continued to remain a French possession till some time after Indian independence.

The Chera Civilization

1.15 The history of Kerala is bound to be incomplete without a reference to her ancient civilization which, it is undisputed, had reached a very high level even at an early period. Vanchi, the capital was strongly fortified and on the battlements were mounted various engines to throw missiles upon those who attacked the fort. The king's palace, a temple of Vishnu called 'Adakamadom' or 'the golden shrine', a Buddhist Chaitya and a Nigrantha monastery appear to have been the most conspicuous buildings in the town. At the mouth

of the Periyar was the emporium of trade, 'the thriving town of Muchiri, where the beautiful large ships of the Yavanas bringing gold came splashing the white foam on the waters of the Periyar which belongs to the Cherala and returned laden with pepper'. The monarch's power was limited by the five great assemblies consisting of priests, astrologers, physicians, ministers and the representatives of the people. One-sixth of all the produce was his rightful share, and customs levied at all the sea ports and the tolls on the trunk roads were his other sources of revenue. The king was the final arbiter in all civil and criminal cases, but special officers were appointed to perform the duties of judges and magistrates. Punishments were severe and crime was rare. A man taken in adultery was put to death and a thief beheaded. Long before Magasthenes wrote of Kerala, a flourishing trade had sprung up between the east and the west. Solomon (1000 B. C.) obtained his gold from 'Ophir' and once in three years came the navy of Tharshish bringing gold and silver, ivory, apes and peacocks. All these, except silver are products of Kerala. Writing in 77 A. D., Pliny observes, "thence they sail with the wind to the greatest mart of India which is called Muziris". The Periplus Maris Erythraei, the work of an unknown author probably contemporary with Pliny, the elder, observes, "Tyndis, a village of great note by the sea, is in the kingdom of Keprobotros, as does Muziris, a prosperous city thronged by ships from Ariake and by the vessels of Greek Merchants". After the time of Ptolemy trade was carried on steadily with the Roman empire for some centuries, and Ptingearean Tables compiled in the 3rd century A. D. mention of a Roman settlement which existed at cranganore, a temple dedicated to Augustus and two cohorts in the town for its protection. Toleration of religion and culture mark *par excellence*, the height of her civilization. Hindus, Christians, Muslims, Buddhists, Jains, Jews, and a host of others found their congenial abode in this country. The copper plate

grants made by the Perumals prove the encouragement the rulers of Kerala gave to the Christian and Jewish communities.

After the Dawn of Independence

1.16 With the attainment of independence one of the important steps taken by the Government of India was the consolidation of the country by reducing the number of States and making them sizable units. This naturally meant the integration of several native States which was effected in an astonishingly short period. As a result of this grand process of consolidation Travancore and Cochin States were integrated into Travancore-Cochin State on 1st July 1949. The people of Kerala looked upon the integration of Travancore and Cochin as a

preliminary step towards the formation of the Kerala State which was a longstanding political aspiration with them. On 1st November 1956, the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 (Central Act XXXVII of 1956) was enacted by which, along with the reorganisation of other States, Travancore-Cochin State (excluding the southern taluks of Thovala, Agasteeswaram, Kalkulam and Vilavancode as well as an eastern taluk of Shencottah) and the Malabar district (except Laccadive and Minicoy Islands) and the Kasaragod taluk of the South Kanara district of the Madras State were integrated to form the Kerala State. This marks the dawn of modern Kerala.

SECTION 2

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF MODERN KERALA

Situation

1.17 Stretching in a southerly direction from South Kanara along the west coast up to about 35 miles north of Cape Comorin, the land's end of India, Kerala lies between 8°17' 30" to 12°47' 40" N. latitude and 74°51' 57" to 77°24' 47" E. longitude.

Boundaries

1.18 While the State of Mysore bounds her on the north and north-east, the State of Madras defines her eastern and southern limits and the Arabian sea washes her shores on the west. The majestic western ghats with its magnificent array of skyscraping pinnacles rising in echelon constituting 'a no less striking physical than moral limit' on the east and the Arabian sea on the west have given Kerala a comparative isolation which, in the past, has been recognised to have played a vital role not only in the preservation of a distinctive culture but also in shaping her political destinies. In modern times, however, when quick and improved means of communication by land, water and air overstep natural

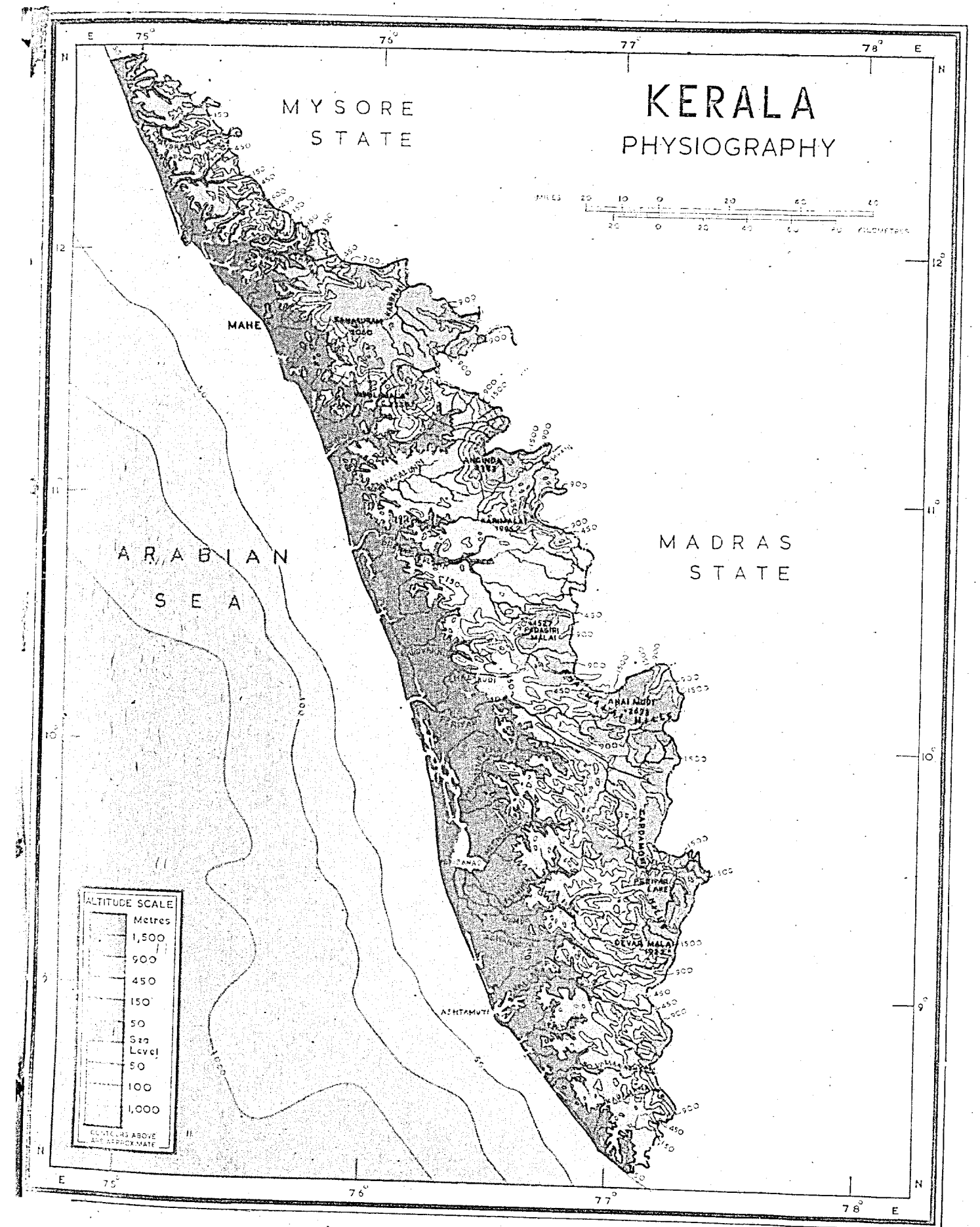
barriers and the fear of interstate aggressions has melted away, the role of isolation has ceased to command the importance it had in the past. Indeed, the western ghats protect the State from the dry winds of the eastern plateau and helps her to maintain a steady rainfall during the monsoon, and the Arabian sea, likewise, contributes in no small measure to the development of her maritime trade at several ports, her flourishing fishing industry and the exploitation of her mineral sand.

Area and Dimensions

1.19 The area of the State according to the Survey of India is 15,002 square miles¹ and according to the Survey department of the Kerala Government 15,002.6 square miles.² The country swells to the east in irregular widths ranging from a minimum of 7 miles³ to a maximum of 75 miles,⁴ her mid-width being 46 miles.⁵ From the farthest point on the east the land tapers to the north and south in unequal lengths forming a scalene triangle with its base on the long coast line extending over 360 miles⁶

- (1) 38,855 sq. kilometres
- (2) 38,856.73 sq. kilometres
- (3) 11.27 kilometres

- (4) 120.70 kilometres
- (5) 74.03 kilometres
- (6) 579.36 kilometres



Kerala, the classification by natural regions has been done on the basis of contour lines.
The Soils

1.22 The soils of the State can broadly be classified into sandy, alluvial, laterite, red, black, peaty, and forest and hill soils. * The sandy soils occur as a narrow belt all along the coast. Varying in texture from sandy loams to pure sand, they are highly porous with low retentive capacity. The sandy soils are extremely deficient in all the major plant foods and lime. Slightly acidic in reaction their prime requirement is organic matter. The alluvial soils are transported soils and cover the entire tract of Kuttanad and the *kole* lands of Trichur and Mukundapuram taluks. Heavy in texture, they are generally well supplied with organic matter, nitrogen and potash, but are deficient in phosphate and lime. Most of the alluvial soils are subject to periodical inundation with salt water and are strongly acidic in reaction. Laterite soils are, by far, the most important group found in Kerala and cover the largest area. They are formed by the weathering mainly of acidic rocks under alternate wet and dry tropical conditions and are generally developed in regions of heavy rainfall over 100 inches and high temperature. Typical laterite soils are characterised by a versicular structure and the accumulation of hydrated oxides of iron and aluminium. Most of the bases and silica have been removed by drastic leaching. These soils vary in depth from 6 ft. to 10 ft. and may have a thick layer of kaolin clay below. At or near the water table, the soil material is soft and can be cut into blocks which harden on exposure. This material makes excellent bricks for building purposes. Though the laterite soils are usually loams of some kind, they do not show typical clay properties such as plasticity, cohesion and shrinkage to any great extent. Porous and well drained, their capacity for retaining water and added fertilisers is somewhat poor.

The base exchange capacity of these soils is low. The molecular silica/sesquioxide ratio of the clay fraction of laterite soils is below 1.33 and is the lowest of all groups of soils. Laterite soils are usually of low fertility. Those found in the hills are gritty and shallow, poor in organic matter and deficient in all essential plant foods. Those which occur in the plains are deeper and of finer texture containing fair quantity of organic matter and nitrogen but very deficient in phosphate, potash and lime. Phosphate fertilization is a serious problem with these soils because of 'fixation', viz., conversion of soluble phosphates into insoluble and largely unavailable compounds of iron and aluminium. The reaction of these soils is acidic. Though laterite soils are of low natural fertility they respond well to good cultivation and judicious application of fertilizers. Francis Buchanan who has been responsible for the description of this soil as 'laterite' for the first time observes about it thus :- "It seems to be of the *Argilla Lapidea* of Wallerius 1.395 and is one of the most valuable materials for building. It is diffused in immense masses, without any appearance of stratification, and is placed over the granite that forms the basis of Malayala. It is full of cavities and pores, and contains a very large quantity of iron in the form of red and yellow ochres. In the mass, while excluded from air, it is so soft that any iron instrument can readily cut it, and is dug up in square masses with a pick-axe and immediately cut into shape wanted with a trowel, or large knife. It very soon afterwards becomes as hard as brick and resists the air and water much better than any bricks that I have seen in India. I have never observed any animal or vegetable exuvia contained in it, but I have heard that such have been found immersed in its substance. As it is usually cut into the form of bricks for building, in several of the native dialects, it is called the brick-stone (*Ittica callu*). When, however, by the wash-

* Forest and hill soils are marked as forest soil in the map.

THE SOILS

ing away of the soil, part of it has been exposed to the air, and has hardened into a rock, its colour becomes black and its pores and inequalities give it a kind of resemblance to the skin of a person affected with cutaneous disorders; hence in Tamil language it is called *shuri call*, or itch stone. The most proper English name would be laterite, from laterite, the appellation that may be given to it in Science".¹ In some parts of Kerala where the rainfall is only 70-80 inches the soils have not developed into true laterites. There is an accumulation of iron and aluminium in these soils and they show many of the properties of laterites. But they do not have the versicular structure peculiar to true laterites and cannot be used as building stones. These soils are called lateritic soils. The silica/sesquioxide ratio of the clay fraction of lateritic soils is between 1.33 and 2.00. Lateritic soils are, as a rule, more fertile than laterite soils. Red soils are found in a small part of Neyyattinkara taluk only. The deep red colour of these soils is due mainly to hacunatite or anhydrous ferric oxide. The majority of red soils are loams of some kind. They are deficient in organic matter and low in all the major plant foods and lime. But they respond well to good agronomic practices because of their favourable loamy texture. The reaction is acidic. Peaty or *kari* soils occur in the taluks of Ponnani, Kanayannur, Vaikom, Shertalai, Ambalapuzha and Kuttanad covering an area of 50,000 acres. Peculiar in their formation, these are clay soils with poor

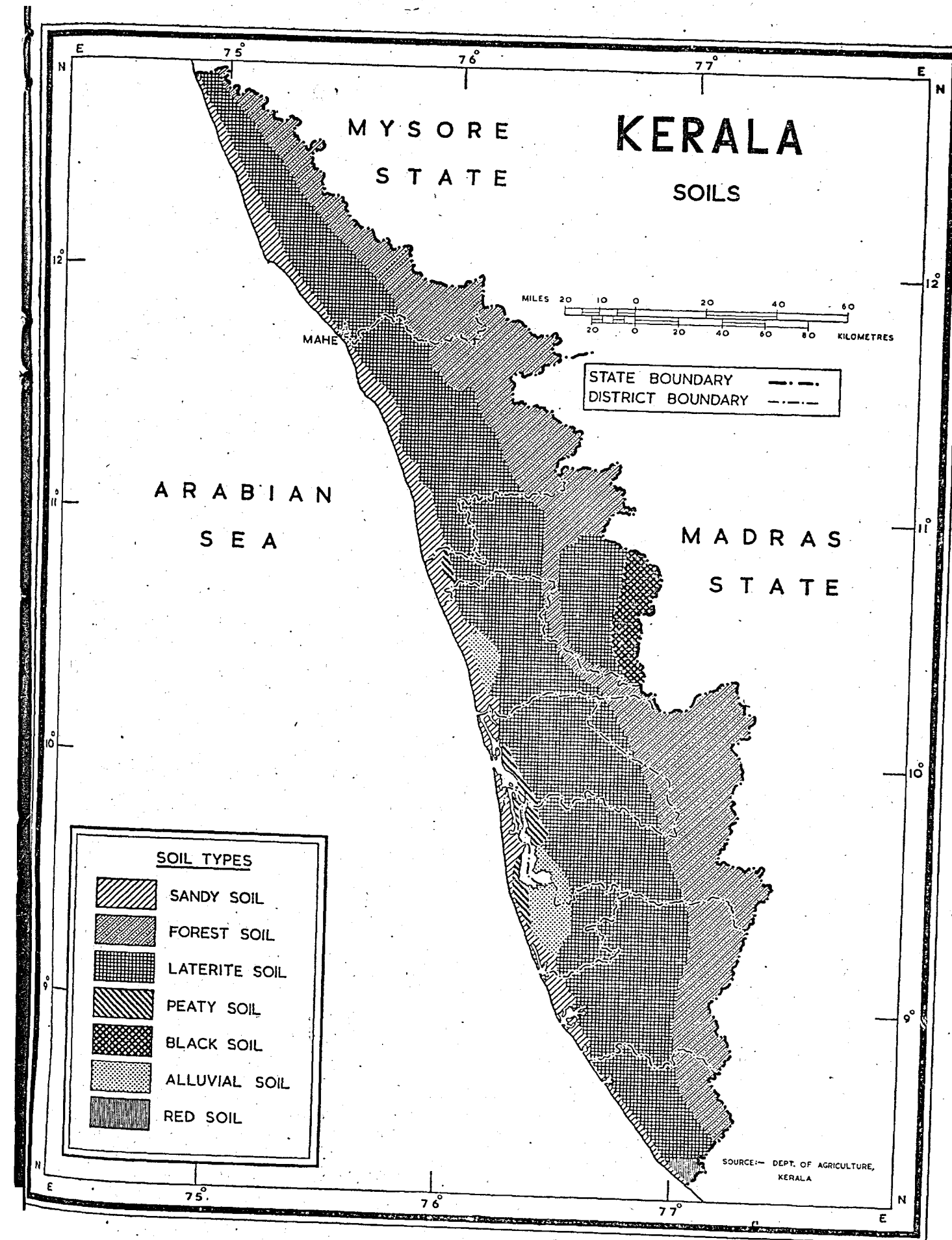
aeration and drainage. They are characterised by a deep black colour, extremely high content of organic matter and very strong acidity (pH. 1 and below 3.5). Rich in nitrogen they are highly deficient in phosphate and lime. The level of potash is fairly satisfactory. The failure of crops on *kari* lands is largely due to the production of free sulphuric acid by the oxidation of sulphur compounds and the formation of iron and aluminium sulphates in toxic concentration. Due to annual inundation with salt water there is considerable accumulation of water soluble alkali salts in these soils which further complicate their fertility problems. On the whole, these soils are noted for their poor fertility and low yields. About 26% of the area of the State is occupied by forest and hill soils. They are characterised by a surface layer of organic matter derived from forest growths. These soils are rich in nitrogen but extremely poor in bases due to heavy leaching. Their phosphate content is also very low. When the forests are cleared, these soils gradually undergo laterisation. Plantation crops such as tea, cardamom and rubber are extensively grown on cleared forest soils. These soils are strongly acidic in reaction. In Chittur and Palghat taluks black soils are also found covering a small area. They are usually deficient in all the major plant foods and are neutral or slightly alkaline in reaction. Cotton is the main crop grown in these soils. The following table gives the district-wise position of the soils.

Table 1.1

SOILS

District 1	Type of soil 2
1 Cannanore	In Kasaragod taluk the coastline contains a strip of sandy soil. The central sector which is fairly wide is laterite and the easternmost sector which is a little less than the central sector consists of forest soil. The coastal area of the Hosdrug taluk is sandy. This sandy strip is slightly wider than the sandy strip on the coastline of the Kasaragod taluk. The central strip which is the widest consists of laterite soil. This is followed by forest soil on the eastern boundary slightly less in width than the laterite sector and a little more than the sandy strip. In the case of Taliparamba

(1) A Journey from Madras through the countries of Mysore, Canara and Malabar by Francis Buchanan



THE SOILS

Table 1.1—(Contd.)

District 1	Type of soil 2
	taluk the coastal portion is sandy. This strip is followed by laterite soil covering a large area in the centre of the taluk. The easternmost sector which forms the boundary of the taluk consists of forest soil. The Cannanore taluk has sandy soil in the coastal belt and laterite soil in the rest of the area. While the coastal belt of the Tellicherry taluk is sandy, the central sector which is very wide is laterite. The eastern sector consists of forest soil. The whole of the North Wynad taluk consists of forest soil.
2 Kozhikode	Except for a narrow strip on the the western boundary which consists of sandy soil, the whole Badagara taluk is laterite. In the Quilandy taluk a fairly wide strip on the coastal line is sandy, while the rest is laterite. So far as the Kozhikode taluk is concerned, a narrow strip on the coastline is sandy. There is a small bit in the eastern corner which is forest soil. The rest is laterite. The Tirur taluk has a fairly wide strip of sandy soil on the coastline and laterite soil in the rest of the area. The Ernad taluk is fairly equally divided between laterite and forest soils, while the entire South Wynad taluk consists of forest soil.
3 Palghat	While the Perintalmanna taluk is equally divided between laterite and forest soils, a wide strip of the coastal belt of the Ponnani taluk is sandy and the rest except a small area of peaty soil in the middle is laterite. Except for a small strip on the eastern border which is covered by forest soil, the whole of Ottapalam taluk is laterite. While the Palghat taluk is laterite except for small strip on the eastern boundary which consists of black soil, and a small strip of forest soil on the western boundary, the Alathur taluk is divided between forest and laterite soils, the former being the western sector and the latter the eastern one which is slightly wider than the other. The Chittur taluk is almost equally divided between laterite and black soils, the black soil being on the eastern sector, except for a narrow strip of forest soil on the south-western boundary. While the major portion of Talappilly taluk is laterite, a very small bit on the western boundary is sandy and another bit on the eastern boundary is forest soil. The Trichur taluk is mostly laterite the remaining soil being alluvial lying in a strip on the south-west of the taluk comprising about a quarter of the entire taluk. Both the Chowghat and Cranganore taluks are entirely sandy. In the Mukundapuram taluk, a small strip on the north-western portion is alluvial, while the central sector which covers almost 75 per cent of the area of the taluk is laterite and the rest which forms the eastern boundary consists of forest soil.
5 Ernakulam	The western half of the Parur taluk is sandy and the rest laterite. The whole of Alwaye and Kunnathunad taluks is laterite. While the western sector of Kanayannur taluk is peaty, the rest of the taluk is laterite. The whole of Cochin taluk is sandy. The whole of the Muvattupuzha taluk is laterite. Except for a small strip of forest soil on the eastern boundary the whole of Thodupuzha taluk is also laterite.
6 Kottayam	While a small strip on the north-west of the Devicolam taluk consists of laterite soil, the rest of the taluk is of forest soil. While the entire Udumbanchola taluk is of forest soil, the whole of the Meenachil taluk is laterite. So far as the Vaikom taluk is concerned, a fairly wide portion on the west comprising about one third of the taluk is peaty and the rest laterite. In the Kottayam and Changanacherry taluks a narrow strip on the west consist of alluvial soil and the rest laterite while the whole of Kanjirappally taluk is laterite. The whole of the Peermade taluk except for a narrow strip on the west which is laterite consists of forest soil.
7 Alleppey	While the whole of the Shertalai taluk is sandy except for a small strip on the eastern boundary which is peaty, most of the Ambalapuzha taluk is also peaty except a small area on the west which is sandy. The entire Kuttanad taluk is alluvial except for a small strip on the west which consists of peaty soil. In the case of Thiruvananthapuram taluk,

GEOLOGY

Table 1.1—(Concl.)

District 1	Type of soil 2
8 Quilon	while a small strip on the south-west consists of alluvial soil the rest is laterite. The whole of the Chengannur taluk is laterite except for a small strip in the north-western corner which is alluvial. The Karthigapally taluk is almost equally divided between sandy and alluvial soil, the north-eastern half being alluvial and the south-western sandy, while the Mavelikkara taluk is laterite but for a small strip of alluvial soil in the north-western corner.
9 Trivandrum	The Pathanamthitta taluk is almost equally divided between laterite and forest soils, the former in the western sector and the latter in the eastern sector. While the Kunnathur taluk is entirely laterite, the Karunagapally taluk is sandy but for a small strip on the north-east which is laterite. Except for a narrow strip on the west which is sandy, the entire Quilon taluk is laterite. The whole of the Kottarakara taluk is also laterite. The Pathanapuram taluk is almost equally divided between laterite and forest soils, the former on the western sector and the latter on the eastern sector. Except for a narrow strip of sandy soil on the western boundary, the whole of the Chirayinkil taluk is laterite. A long and somewhat narrow strip on the west of the Trivandrum taluk is sandy, and the rest laterite. In the Neyyattinkara taluk a narrow strip on the western border is sandy. This is followed by another strip of red soil. The next which may be called the central sector is laterite. This is the largest. The easternmost sector consists of forest soil. In the Nedumangad taluk a long and wide strip on the west coming to a little below half the area of the taluk is laterite and the rest consists of forest soil.

Geology

1.23 Three main geological formations can be recognised in Kerala. All of them have a north-south alignment. They are (1) the Archaeans (oldest rocks), (2) the Warkallis of tertiary age (upper miocene to pliocene) and (3) the recent deposits (Quaternary). The chronological sequence may be given as follows:

Recent deposits — Quaternary
Warkallis — Tertiary (upper miocene to pliocene)

Crystallines — (Archaean)

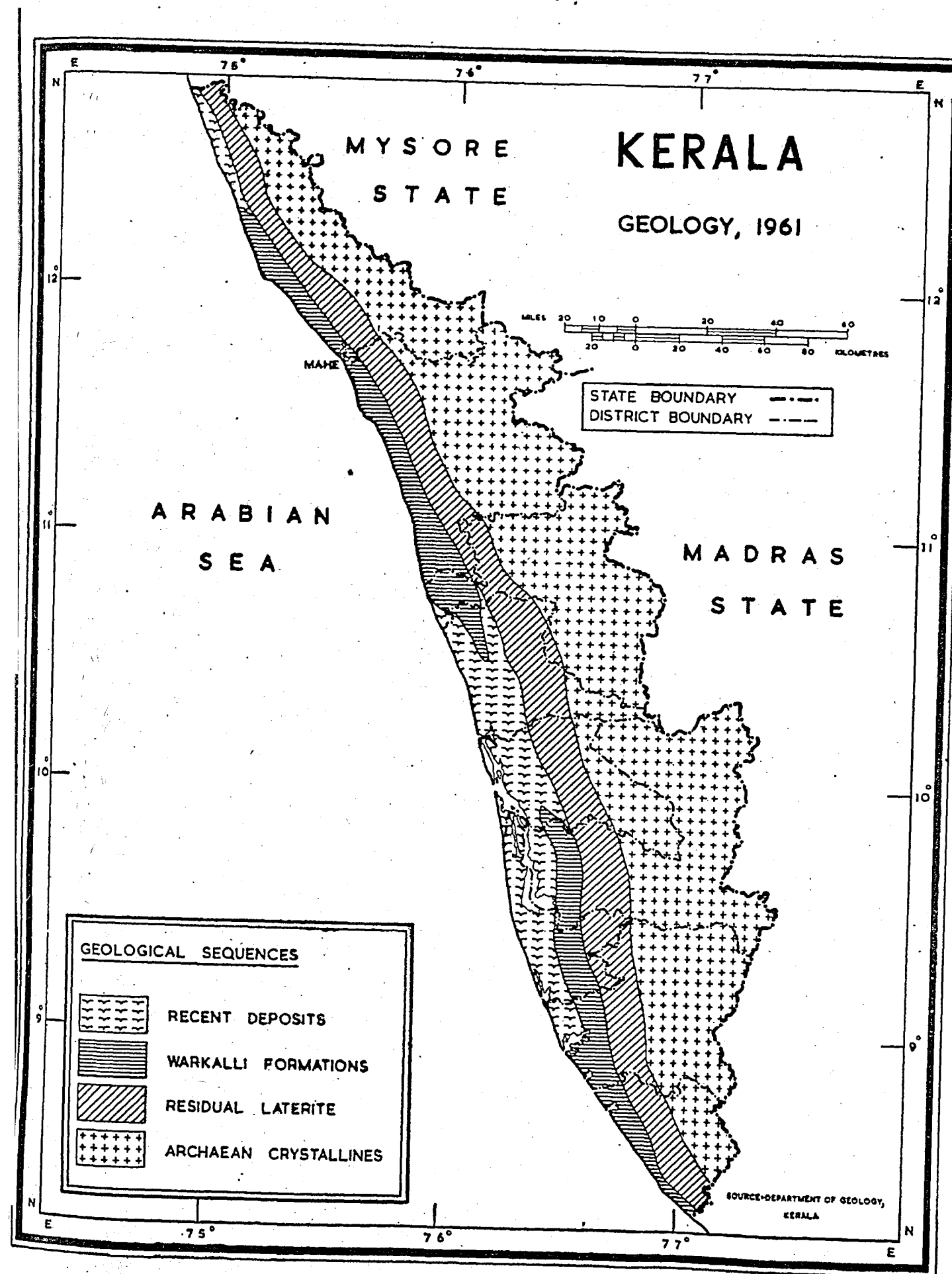
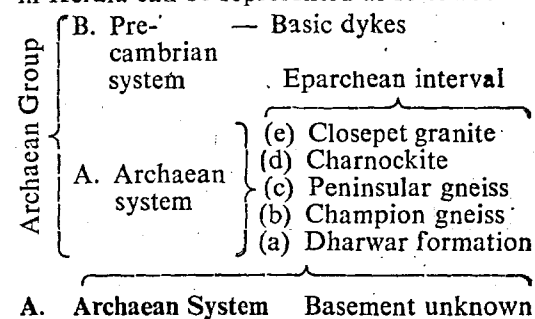
1.24 For the purpose of stratigraphical classification, the State of Kerala can be divided into 4 distinct zones each zone having a more or less north-south alignment. They are the following:

- Crystalline rocks, consisting of representatives of the Archaean group
- Residual laterite, formed by the decomposition *in situ* of the Archaean crystallines, subsequently
- The Warkalli formations-lignite

- bearing sedimentary beds with a laterite capping
- Recent formations-consisting of alluvial, marine and lacustrine deposits. The backwater tracts come in this westernmost zone

(i) Crystalline Rocks

1.25 Different types of Rocks of the Archaean group occur in Kerala. The Precambrian is represented by the basic dykes. The general succession of the various formations belonging to the Archaean group in Kerala can be represented as follows:-



a) Dharwar Formations

1.26 In Kerala Dharwar rocks are seen only in the Malabar region. They are represented by garnetiferous ferruginous quartzites, mica and talc schists and are found exposed in the south-eastern Wynad, north-west of Gudalur. The presence of garnet in the quartzites and schists is attributed to the intrusion of a neighbouring mass of charnockite. Quartz beds and haematite bands are seen lying conformably with the gneisses in South Malabar.

b) Champion Gneiss

1.27 In the gneisses that are seen in the south and south-east of Wynad, gold-bearing quartz veins occur. They cross obliquely the foliation planes of the peninsular gneiss which has a N.N.W.-S.S.E. strike. These rocks also appear to be post-peninsular in age and are referable to the Champion gneiss of Mysore.

c) Peninsular Gneiss

1.28 This is one of the most widespread and important rock types found in Kerala. In Malabar, the gneiss surrounding the Dharwar schists of Wynad is seen to be highly decomposed. Its great resemblance to 'Bengal gneiss' confirms its place in the peninsular suite of rocks. The strike of the folia is E.N.E.-W.S.W. and is presumed to be the result of intrusions of charnockite in the region. The important minerals that go to make this gneiss are quartz (clear and granular), feldspars (both monoclinic and triclinic), biotite (brown variety) and garnet. The quartz grains are occasionally clouded with numerous hairlike inclusions. Both fresh and decomposed feldspars are met with in these rocks. The decomposition products are epidote and muscovite. Garnets occur as highly cracked and broken crystals. Decomposed garnets give rise to chlorite and iron ores. This alteration is particularly marked in the neighbourhood of charnockite intrusions. In South Malabar the gneisses are more fine grained and are seen to be well laminated. The foliation of these rocks is not always parallel to the band-

ing. The direction of the bandings also shows much variation, though generally it is east-west. Some of these rocks are garnetiferous.

1.29 In the Cochin area, the most extensive rocks are the gneisses and resemble those of South Malabar in that they are fine grained. Most of them are streaky or banded and much crushed and mylonised. The chief types present are biotite and hornblende gneisses. Near Choondal, an exposure of augen gneiss is met with showing development of well-marked augen of pink feldspar. At Kozhinjampara a highly contorted and foliated gneiss is seen developed. The quartz in this rock show undulose extinction. At Kuriarkutty, near Parambikulam occurs a black micaceous foliated gneiss containing pyrite as an accessory. Pegmatites of two generations have been recognised as traversing these gneisses. Some of them follow the banding in the rocks and appear to be the products of segregation. Other pegmatites which are considered to be of a later intrusive phase, traverse these rocks in all directions.

1.30 In the Travancore area gneisses belonging to the peninsular suite occur near the northernmost portions. They are made up of quartz, orthoclase and mica and usually some hornblende also. These fine to coarse grained gneisses are invariably banded and have a general strike of N.N.W.-S.S.E. South of Pathanapuram also a garnetiferous gneiss (leptynite) is met with. "Charnockites and leptynites are the most common gneisses developed in Travancore. A line drawn approximately N. N. W. and S. S. E. through Pathanapuram marks the boundary between charnockites and leptynites. To the south of this line the prevailing crystalline rock is leptynite and to the north charnockite is the most common rock."¹ The exact relationship of the garnetiferous gneisses (leptynites) and the peninsular gneisses of the northern parts of Travancore area is not very clear. Whether they belong to the same stratigraphical horizon is also not yet clearly deciphered.

(1) A sketch of the Geology of Travancore by I. C. Chacko, Vol. I

1.31. As in the gneisses of the Cochin area pegmatites occur in the Travancore gneisses also. Many of them appear to be younger than even charnockites.

d) Charnockite

1.32 Charnockites occur very widely in Kerala. In the Malabar regions large exposures of charnockite are found in the South Wynad taluk, south and south-east of Kalpatta. These rocks are mostly of the intermediate variety.

1.33 Charnockite is the chief rock type in the Cochin area. Most of the rocks belong to the intermediate type, but acidic and basic types are also present. The rocks in general have the typical granulitic structure and are mostly devoid of garnets. The quartz of these rocks are colourless or grey but not blue as is the case elsewhere. Kavalai, Mukkathode, Vaniampara, Plachivellam etc. are some of the places where distinct varieties of charnockites are met with.

1.34 A good portion of the Western Ghats which form the eastern boundary of the Travancore portion of Kerala, is made up of charnockites. These rocks show intrusive relationship with the peninsular gneiss. They are highly garnetiferous in the south, but in the north garnet is absent. As stated while describing the peninsular gneiss, a N.N.W.-S.S.E. line passing through Pathanapuram will form an approximate boundary between the charnockites on the north-east and leptynites on the south-west. The leptynites are described by I.C. Chacko as passing into the charnockites and as having the appearance of overlying them. It has been suggested that the leptynite formerly extended as a crust—north-eastwards over the charnockites.

1.35 The charnockites of the Travancore area are mostly well foliated and show typical gneissose structure. All the types except the ultrabasic are present. The intermediate variety predominates. The general strike of the suite is N.W. - S.E. Local variations in the strike are noticeable. At Kottayam, Changanacherry, Thiruvalla and Kozhencherry, a cordierite bearing rock is seen in association with the charnockites.

Its exact relationship with the charnockites is not yet determined.

e) Closepet Granite

1.36 Archaean intrusives of post-charnockite age are found in two places in the Malabar region of Kerala. H. H. Hayden considers that the two intrusions of biotite granite found in the Kalpatta Hills and Sultan's Battery, have strong resemblance to the 'Dorne gneiss' of Hazaribagh. He is of the view that they are younger in age than the gneisses and may belong either to the peninsular suite or closepet group.

B. Precambrian System

i Basic Dykes

1.37 Evidence is available to show that during the Precambrian period, Peninsular India witnessed large scale intrusions of basic rocks. These dykes are at present assigned the Cuddapah age pending further investigation.

In South Wynad, basic dykes of probable Cuddapah age have been detected. These rocks are fresh but are fractured and mylonised. They approach dolerite in composition. In South Malabar dykes containing augite occurring asophitic masses are met with in the gneisses.

1.38 In the Cochin area, basic dykes of fine to medium grain and free from olvine occur in several places. They exhibit doleritic characters and have a general direction of 35° west of north and 35° east of south. At Kompuzha a very fine grained dolerite is exposed. The more coarsely crystalline phases of these basic dykes are represented by gabbros. Several exposures of gabbros are found in this part of Kerala. Talikode kunnu, Ammadam, Nedumpal etc. are a few places where such exposures are seen.

1.39 Dolerite and gabbros dykes are found in large numbers in North Travancore but they are scarce in the south. The most important exposure of gabbro is the one running in a straight line a N.N.W.-S.S.E. direction from the northern boundary of the State to a few miles of Ranni. Indications are that the dyke extends further south. This gabbro dyke is exposed as a chain of

hills and is easily detectable in the field by the rounded boulders into which the rock weathers. On either side of the gabbro dyke and occurring away from it there are many dolerite dykes which are presumed to be apophyses from the gabbro dyke. The gabbros and the dolerites differ in texture only and appear to be the different facies of the same basic magma. Basic dykes belonging to the norite group are also met with in certain localities. Dunite has been detected only in one place near Punalur.

ii Residual Laterite

1.40 Laterites of Kerala fall into two groups (i) Residual laterites and (ii) Sedimentary laterites. Only the first group is considered under the present heading. The second group falls under the Warkalli formation.

1.41 A narrow zone of lateritised rocks exists to the west of the crystalline rocks that constitute the eastern boundary of the State. Rocks exposed on the surface in this zone is a type of laterite which exhibits characteristics different from those of the laterite which caps the Warkalli formation. Unlike the latter, this rock preserves the structure of its parent rock and is less compact. Below the laterite lies a layer of kaolin, the product of complete decomposition *in situ* of the highly felspathic parent rocks. The passage from kaolin into the undecomposed rock below shows gradations. In this belt of transition, crystalline rock in its various stages of decomposition is met with. These facts clearly indicate that this zone has been formed as a result of the alteration *in situ* of the crystalline rocks viz. garnetiferous gneisses and charnockites.

iii Warkalli (Varkala) Formation

1.42 This represents the most conspicuous sedimentary bed occurring in Kerala and as the name itself indicates is best exposed at Varkala in the cliffs near the sea-shore. Dr. King, one of the pioneer workers on the geology of this part of the subcontinent, gives the following section of the Warkalli beds.

RESIDUAL LATERITE

Laterite	30 to 40 ft.
Sands and sandy clays or lithomarge	58 ft.
Alum clays	25 ft.
Lignite beds	7 to 15 ft.
Sands	...
Total	120 to 138 ft.

He was of the view that this lignite bearing formation did not extend north of Quilon. Later investigations have, however, shown that the Warkallis are only part of an extensive sedimentary formation of tertiary age fringing the coast line at several points. Cliff exposures of this formations are found on the Cannanore and Tellicherry beaches. Similar sedimentary beds have been found exposed in isolated localities on the western coast line of India as far north as Cutch. The entire sequence of beds as exposed at Varkala is not seen in all places. It is a significant feature that the Warkalli beds are devoid of animal fossils.

1.43 At Quilon and the neighbourhood a highly fossiliferous limestone is seen underlying the Warkalli beds and is termed in Indian geology as the Quilon limestone. Investigations have not yet revealed that this limestone underlies the Warkallis everywhere and is an essential part of the Warkalli beds. The faunal assemblage in this limestone is essentially upper Miocene to Pontian. It contains considerable numbers of corals and molluscs and the typical foraminifera "*Orbiculina Malabarica*". Some of the more important fossils found are the following:-

Corals	— <i>Stylopora Pulcherrima</i> , <i>Leptocyathus of epithecata</i>
Lamellibranchs	— <i>Parallelipedium prototortuosum</i> , <i>Arca theobaldi</i> , <i>Nucula cancellata</i> , <i>Pectunculus sindiensis</i>
Gastropods	— <i>Strombus fortisi conus</i> <i>catenulatus</i> , <i>C. hanza</i> , <i>Rimella subrimosa</i> , <i>Voluta Jugosa</i>

1.44 Though the exact relationship between the Quilon limestone and the Warkalli beds has not yet been fully deciphered, the faunal assemblage of the

CLIMATE

during the above period. According to the data published by the Director General of Observatories based on records of rainfall from 1901 to 1950 in the various States in India, Kerala stands foremost both in rainfall as well as in the number of rainy

days. Assam closely follows her with 2,516.4 mm. of annual rainfall and 113.6 rainy days. A table of monthly and annual normals of rainfall and of rainy days for Kerala including the different districts is given below.

Table 1.2
MONTHLY AND ANNUAL NORMALS OF RAINFALL AND OF RAINY DAYS
(Based on records from 1901 to 1950)

State/District		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
I		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Kerala	I	18.8	19.6	46.1	114.9	245.1	667.5	678.4	417.2	240.0	306.2	190.7	51.6	2,996.1
	II	1.1	1.1	2.7	6.5	10.3	22.6	23.6	19.0	13.2	13.8	9.2	2.9	126.0
Cannanore	I	5.3	4.8	11.2	58.6	200.6	923.0	1063.5	584.7	239.4	218.0	106.0	22.8	3,437.9
	II	0.4	0.3	0.7	3.4	8.0	24.3	27.5	22.9	14.0	10.7	5.4	1.3	118.9
Kozhikode	I	9.0	6.8	18.4	84.0	233.5	853.9	1005.9	530.5	239.2	286.6	160.1	33.4	3,461.3
	II	0.7	0.4	1.2	5.0	9.3	23.9	26.7	21.1	13.3	12.6	7.4	1.9	123.5
Palghat	I	9.1	9.3	26.6	80.0	175.2	532.2	657.1	361.9	175.7	257.4	144.3	30.4	2,459.2
	II	0.5	0.5	1.6	4.5	7.5	21.3	24.6	18.1	11.2	12.4	7.0	1.6	110.8
Trichur	I	10.1	9.2	28.4	91.1	283.5	800.3	747.6	441.7	245.5	305.7	163.5	32.8	3,159.4
	II	0.5	0.6	1.6	4.8	10.9	24.8	25.5	20.0	13.3	13.0	7.5	1.6	124.1
Ernakulam	I	18.0	23.6	54.4	136.1	310.1	792.1	785.9	523.5	296.6	365.7	216.9	54.6	3,577.5
	II	0.9	1.2	3.1	7.6	12.4	25.1	25.9	22.0	15.3	15.2	10.1	2.8	141.6
Kottayam	I	31.2	27.0	59.5	133.1	237.4	585.8	628.0	412.4	263.5	330.8	213.6	72.2	2,994.5
	II	1.8	1.7	3.6	8.2	10.7	21.0	22.0	18.4	13.7	15.4	11.0	4.1	131.6
Alleppey	I	27.6	31.6	59.7	134.1	293.7	666.1	548.4	371.3	272.3	328.1	224.0	64.0	3,020.9
	II	1.5	1.8	3.5	7.1	12.1	23.7	23.1	19.0	14.6	15.1	11.2	3.9	136.6
Quilon	I	24.1	32.1	83.6	166.3	260.3	547.4	449.6	318.1	226.1	344.9	242.9	64.8	2,760.2
	II	1.5	1.8	4.5	8.8	11.4	22.0	21.5	17.3	12.7	15.3	11.0	3.5	131.3
Trivandrum	I	21.2	18.0	48.0	118.1	213.9	391.1	257.4	204.5	168.9	280.2	210.2	70.1	2,001.6
	II	1.5	1.1	2.9	6.7	9.3	17.4	15.3	11.0	9.3	12.5	9.9	3.9	100.8

I Rainfall figures in millimetres

II Number of rainy days

Climate

1.50 On the whole the State has a fairly salubrious climate. A bracing cold climate exists in the highland region throughout the year while the rest of the country enjoys a temperate climate. In the plains humidity is rather high. The year is divided into six seasons according to the native concept.

The *Vasantha kalam* commences with the new moon in March and continues until May. This period is hot with rain at intervals. The temperature table for 1951 and 1961 given below more or less agrees with the feature of the season. The mean maximum temperature and mean minimum temperature recorded in the years 1951 and

RAINFALL

former gives the best clue as to the age of the Warkalli formation. This evidence coupled with the lithological similarity of the Warkallis to the Cuddalore beds on the east coast of the peninsula, indicates an upper tertiary age for these sedimentary beds.

iv Recent Formations

1.45 Recent deposits are mainly developed north of Quilon, and are made up of sands and silts. The lacustrine deposits of the backwater tracts of Kerala, the mud banks off the coast of Alleppey and the marine beach deposits all along the shore line of Kerala come under this group. From the economic point of view this zone is the most important among the four zones in that it contains all the valuable mineral sands of Kerala.

Economic Geology

1.46 Minerals of great economic importance occur in the placer deposits along the beach, particularly in the region between Quilon and Kayamkulam. These beach sands contain valuable minerals like ilmenite, monazite, zircon, sillimanite etc., all derived from the decomposition of the crystalline rocks. Rivers carry them to the sea and the waves wash them ashore. These mineral sands are a source of considerable revenue to the State.

1.47. In addition to the above, minerals like china-clay, mica, graphite, glass sands, shell limestone etc. are now being mined in the State. Low grade magnetic iron ore is also available in different parts of the Malabar region. Quartz reefs containing minute quantities of gold occur particularly in the Wynad taluk of Malabar.

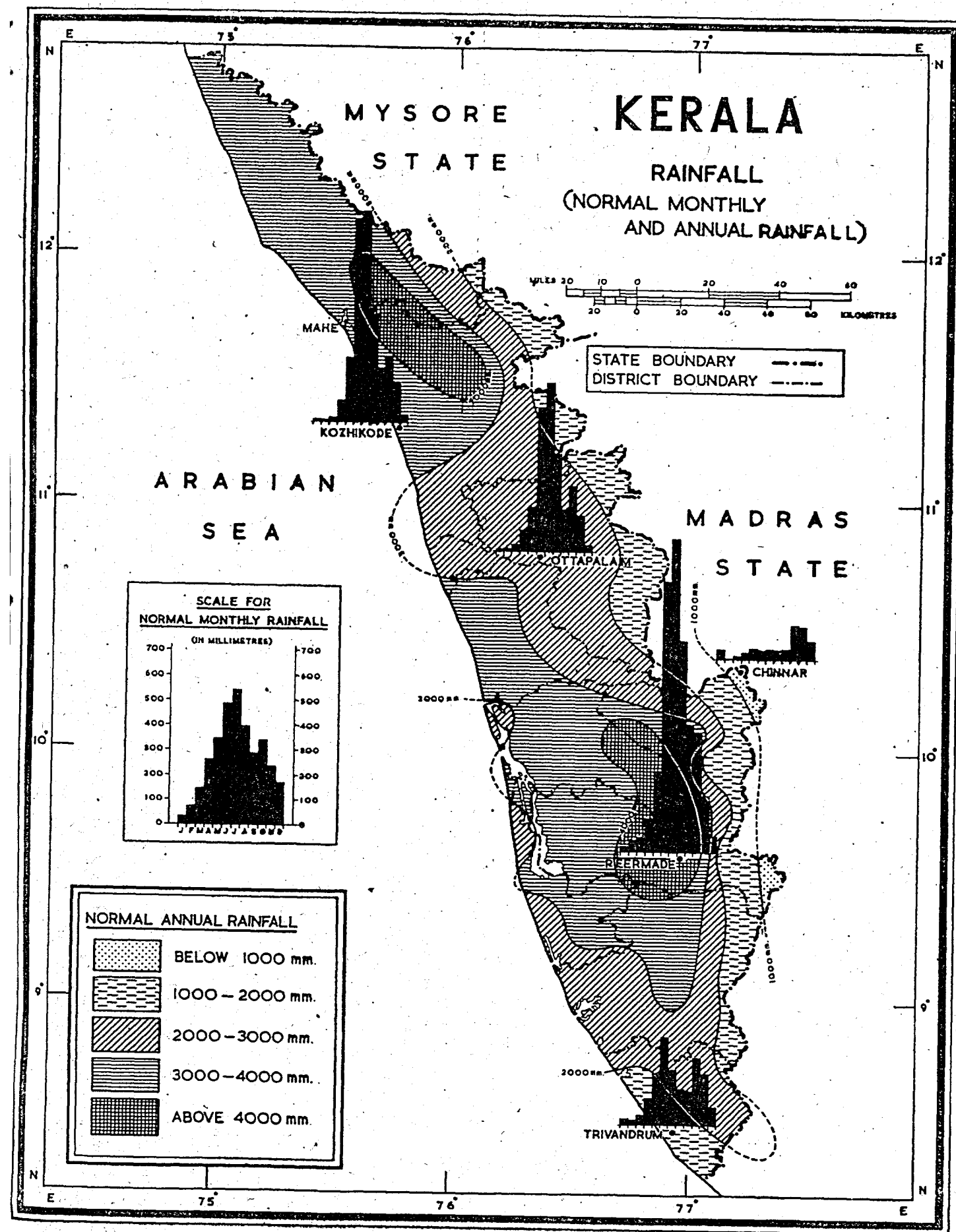
The Mud Banks

1.48 The mud banks occurring along the sea board from Kotta river to Cape Comorin, the most remarkable of which are those of Alleppey, Njarakkal, Calicut and Pantalayini-Kollam constitute a phenomenon peculiar to the southern part of the west coast. These banks have been known to mariners from ancient times as smooth and safe anchorages even when the sea is rough. When the sea is smooth, the banks cannot be discovered except by

surroundings of mud. But during monsoons the bed of the mud at the bottom of the sea is stirred up and the anchorage calm down as if oil had been poured on their waters. The mud is peculiar, dark-green in colour, fine in texture and oily to the touch. The banks are mobile, carried slowly along the littoral currents. At times its smooth surface is disturbed by 'mud volcanoes' or huge cones of mud and water which come bubbling up from below, often bringing with them dead fish and roots and trunks of trees. Various explanations have been offered for this phenomenon by geologists who have investigated the matter. Mr. Crawford attributes this to the existence of a subterranean passage or stream or a succession of them which, communicating with some of the rivers in land and the backwater become more active after heavy rains in carrying off the accumulating water and with it vast quantities of soft mud. Mr. Rhode, who was also a Commercial Agent at Alleppey like the former thinks that the mud formed by mud volcanoes is gradually floated away by the littoral current and fresh banks are formed. Dr. King of the Geological Survey of India is of the view that the discharge of the mud is due to the hydraulic pressure from the backwater by percolation or through underground channels and the soothing influence of the water over the mud banks is due to the oil contained in it.

Rainfall

1.49 The south-west monsoon is the most important rainy season in the year commencing from June and generally ending in September. This monsoon accounts for the largest rainfall in the State. While this monsoon is peculiar to Kerala, she also shares the north-east monsoon which commences in October and ends in November. Taking the average normal rainfall during the period of 50 years from 1901 to 1950 the State has an annual rainfall of 2,996.1 mm. spread over 126 rainy days. July is the wettest and January is the driest month recording 678.4 millimetres and 18.8 millimetres of rainfall respectively



TEMPERATURE

1961 in six centres in Kerala as given in the table below indicate the highest point during these months with very few exceptions. The next is the *Greeshma kalam* which sets in with the new moon in May and continues up to July. The south-west monsoon commences and continues throughout this period. The average monthly rainfall record during the 50 years ending with 1950 is highest during the months of June and July. The *Varsha kalam* which comes next begins with the new moon in July and continues to September. Though this is called the *Varsha kalam*, meaning the rainy season, the rainfall during this period is more moderate than in the preceding season. The trend indicated by the rainfall data given in the table confirms this. This is succeeded by the *Sarat kalam* which continues up to November. During this season the north-east monsoon is particularly felt. Indeed, the south-west monsoon which is peculiar to this coast would have generally subsided before the commencement of this season. The rainfall data show that during the 50 years ending with 1950, after June, July and August the highest rainfall record is in October. The *Hemantha kalam* succeeds

this and lasts till January. It is marked by moderate dews in some areas and rather heavy dews in others. The regions exposed to the Palghat gap up to the coast are characterised by strong winds from the east. Rains, if at all, are few in this season. The *Sisira kalam* which is the last season follows *Hemantham* and continues till March. It is distinguished by excessive heat as it enters the month of March but a major portion of the season is generally less warm than March; April and May. The south-west monsoon which commences in the beginning of June and ends in September is ushered by frequent thunder and lightning and a constant succession of showers. During its continuance the rains are heavy and incessant. The three months following its partial cessation are the most agreeable and salubrious in the year being cool and refreshing and the face of the country clothed with luxuriant verdure. From December to May it is almost continuous and sometimes suffocating heat with the exception of a few showers, generally in March and April. The following tables give the temperature and humidity of the State at some important selected centres.

Table 1.3
TEMPERATURE

Observatory 1	Temperature 2	January		February		March		April		in °C. May		June	
		1951		1951		1951		1951		1951		1951	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Kozhikode	Mean maximum	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.3	32.8	32.9	33.0	33.4	33.2	31.3	29.5	28.5
	Mean minimum	22.5	22.8	23.0	23.3	24.7	25.6	25.4	26.5	25.9	25.1	23.5	23.6
	Highest	32.2	33.0	32.2	32.5	33.9	33.8	33.9	34.0	33.9	34.7	31.7	31.4
	Lowest	19.4	19.9	20.6	20.9	22.2	23.8	22.8	22.9	23.9	21.9	22.2	21.4
Palghat	Mean maximum	33.7	32.5	35.8	35.2	37.4	37.4	35.1	37.1	34.3	32.4	28.5	28.2
	Mean minimum	22.7	22.3	22.2	22.4	24.7	24.7	25.1	25.7	25.5	24.4	22.7	22.8
	Highest	35.6	34.9	38.3	37.9	38.9	39.1	38.3	40.1	36.7	36.7	30.6	32.4
	Lowest	19.4	20.4	20.0	19.6	20.6	23.3	22.2	23.4	22.8	21.8	20.6	20.7
Fort Cochin	Mean maximum	30.7	30.6	30.7	30.3	31.6	31.8	30.9	32.2	31.6	30.5	28.2	28.5
	Mean minimum	23.3	24.4	23.9	24.9	25.6	25.7	26.0	25.9	26.2	25.1	23.7	24.2
	Highest	31.7	32.2	32.2	32.4	33.3	33.6	32.2	33.6	32.8	32.5	30.0	31.5
	Lowest	21.1	22.6	22.2	23.8	22.2	24.3	23.3	22.5	22.8	22.4	21.7	23.4

Contd.

TEMPERATURE

Table 1.3 (Contd.)

Observatory 1	Temperature 2	January		February		March		April		May		June	
		1951		1951		1951		1951		1951		1951	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Alleppey	Mean maximum	32.0	32.2	31.9	31.1	33.2	32.8	32.7	33.1	33.1	31.2	29.1	29.0
	Mean minimum	22.9	23.0	23.5	23.7	24.9	25.7	25.6	25.9	26.2	24.9	23.1	23.6
	Highest	34.4	34.4	33.3	32.4	36.1	34.6	33.9	36.0	34.4	33.4	31.7	30.8
	Lowest	19.4	20.0	22.2	21.7	22.2	23.5	21.7	22.4	23.3	21.7	21.7	22.5
Panalur *	Mean maximum		33.0		34.4		36.6		35.7		32.5		29.1
	Mean minimum		20.8		21.6		23.3		24.5		23.9		23.0
	Highest		35.6		36.2		38.4		38.3		35.9		32.9
	Lowest		17.8		16.9		20.0		22.7		21.8		22.0
Trivandrum	Mean maximum	31.1	31.2	31.5	31.2	32.0	32.5	32.2	33.1	32.2	31.3	28.8	28.6
	Mean minimum	23.0	22.4	22.4	22.7	24.2	24.4	24.9	25.3	25.4	24.2	23.0	23.4
	Highest	32.8	33.5	33.3	33.3	32.8	34.6	33.9	34.3	34.4	34.4	31.1	31.3
	Lowest	20.6	20.8	20.0	20.6	20.6	22.1	21.7	22.5	23.9	22.1	21.7	21.6

Table 1.3 (Concl'd.)

Observatory 1	Temperature 2	July		August		September		October		November		December	
		1951		1951		1951		1951		1951		1951	
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Kozhikode	Mean maximum	28.7	27.4	28.9	28.1	30.8	28.9	31.9	30.2	31.9	31.6	32.0	31.9
	Mean minimum	23.3	23.0	23.8	23.4	24.4	23.2	24.6	23.7	24.6	23.6	21.4	22.7
	Highest	31.1	29.2	30.0	30.4	33.3	30.6	33.9	32.8	33.9	32.9	33.3	32.9
	Lowest	22.2	21.8	23.3	22.1	22.8	21.4	23.3	22.5	23.3	21.1	18.9	19.4
Palghat	Mean maximum	28.7	27.1	29.3	27.8	31.2	29.4	31.2	30.6	32.0	32.3	32.2	31.6
	Mean minimum	22.7	21.9	23.4	25.6	23.3	22.5	24.0	22.8	24.0	23.2	21.4	21.9
	Highest	30.6	30.0	31.1	30.3	35.0	31.3	33.9	34.3	33.9	33.6	33.9	33.6
	Lowest	21.1	20.8	22.2	21.4	21.1	20.8	22.2	21.8	22.2	21.3	17.2	17.2
Fort Cochin	Mean maximum	27.9	28.4	28.2	28.1	28.9	28.6	30.3	29.4	30.4	30.9	30.2	31.1
	Mean minimum	23.7	24.1	24.7	24.1	24.4	23.8	24.9	23.9	24.7	23.9	23.1	23.8
	Highest	29.4	32.1	29.4	29.9	30.6	30.2	31.1	31.9	32.2	31.9	32.2	34.4
	Lowest	22.2	22.1	22.8	22.7	22.8	21.8	23.3	22.4	23.3	22.4	21.1	22.7
Alleppey	Mean maximum	29.2	28.4	29.7	28.2	30.4	29.4	30.8	30.6	30.9	32.0	32.2	32.0
	Mean minimum	23.2	23.1	24.0	23.3	24.1	23.1	24.5	23.7	24.4	23.6	22.5	22.7
	Highest	31.7	30.2	30.6	30.0	32.2	30.8	31.7	31.6	32.2	34.0	35.0	33.8
	Lowest	21.1	22.0	21.7	22.1	22.8	21.7	22.8	22.6	22.8	21.6	18.9	20.5
Panalur *	Mean maximum		29.2		29.4		31.1		32.3		32.6		32.3
	Mean minimum		22.7		23.0		22.5		22.3		22.4		21.0
	Highest		31.7		31.9		32.7		34.1		34.5		34.3
	Lowest		21.6		21.2		21.3		20.4		18.9		16.7
Trivandrum	Mean maximum	29.2	28.5	30.3	28.7	30.9	29.5	30.1	30.4	29.5	31.2	31.4	31.3
	Mean minimum	23.1	22.9	23.9	23.3	23.7	23.3	24.0	23.4	23.4	23.3	22.4	22.9
	Highest	31.7	30.2	31.7	30.3	32.8	31.2	32.2	32.5	31.7	34.3	33.9	33.3
	Lowest	21.7	21.6	22.8	21.8	22.8	21.8	22.8	22.2	21.7	21.7	20.0	20.5

*This observatory started functioning from April 1956.

RIVERS

Table 1.5 (Concl.)

RIVERS		Length in		Total catchment/ drainage in sq. miles		Total annual run-off in million cubic feet
Sl. No.	River	Miles	(km.)			
1	2	3		4		5
	<i>West Flowing</i>					
5	Mogral	21	(33.8)	47	D	9,150
6	Chandragiri	65	(104.6)	482	C	110,200
7	Kalnad	5	(8.0)	6	D	1,300
8	Bekal	6½	(10.5)	10½	D	2,040
9	Chittari	15½	(24.9)	31	D	7,000
10	Nileshwar	29	(46.7)	74	D	16,500
11	Karingote *	40	(64.4)	230	D	50,360
12	Kavvayi	14	(22.5)	32	C	6,870
13	Peruvamba	25	(40.2)	110	D	23,600
14	Ramapuram	12	(19.3)	13	C	2,790
15	Kuppam *	44	(70.8)	207	D	44,700
16	Valapattanam *	70	(112.7)	460	D	97,700
17	Anjarakandy	40	(64.4)	43½	C	8,700
18	Tellicherry-(Ponnayam)	18	(29.0)	24	C	4,300
19	Mahe	34	(54.7)	90	D	18,200
20	Murat (Kuttiyadi)	46	(74.0)	166	C	46,980
21	Korapuzha	25	(40.2)	232	D	25,500
22	Kallavi	14	(22.5)	37	C	7,200
23	Beypore (Chaliyar) *	105	(169.0)	1,085	D	185,000
24	Kadalundy	81	(130.4)	430	C	77,300
25	Pooraparamba	5	(8.0)	9	D	1,560
26	Tirur	30	(48.3)	55	C	9,500
27	Bharathapuzha *	156	(251.1)	2,100	D	311,800
28	Keecheri	27	(43.5)	98	D	16,000
29	Karuvannur	30	(48.3)	320	D	42,000
30	Chalakudi *	90	(144.8)	536	D	100,000
31	Periyar	142	(228.5)	2,040	D	378,200
32	Muvattupuzha	75	(120.7)	588	D	93,680
33	Meenachil	42	(67.6)	456	D	96,270
34	Manimala	57	(91.7)	310	D	72,670
35	Pamba	110	(177.0)	763	C	222,800
36	Achankovil	80	(128.7)	446	C	76,000
37	Kallada	75	(120.7)	600	C	76,000
38	Ithikkara	35	(56.3)	270	C	42,000
39	Vamanapuram (Attingal)	50	(80.5)	336	D	52,000
40	Karamana	42	(67.6)	250	D	38,750
41	Neyyar	35	(56.3)	191	D	29,600
	<i>East Flowing</i>					
42	Kabbani *	NA		762	C	145,000
43	Bhavani *	NA		220	C	27,000
44	Pambar *	NA		148	D	24,000

* A portion of the asterisk marked rivers is outside the State
C—Catchment area
D—Drainage area
NA—Not available

MOUNTAINS AND PASSES

Lakes and Backwaters

1.52 One of the striking features of the State is the continuous chain of lagoons or backwaters existing along the coastal region. These lagoons or backwaters are all connected with one another by canals, both natural and man-made. They thus form one of the most important navigation systems of the State. The lagoons or backwaters are connected to the sea through small openings called *Azhis* or *Pozhis* according as the opening is permanent or temporary. The important backwaters of the State are Kumbala, Kalnad, Bekal, Chittari, Valapattanam, Korapuzha, Kavvayi, Veliyangod, Cranganore, Parur, Vembanad, Kayamkulam, Ashtamuti, Anjengo, Katinamkulam and Veli. Some shallow portions of these backwaters have already been reclaimed for cultivation eg., the Vembanad lake in its southern extremity.

The Mountains and Passes

1.53 The Western Ghats which form the eastern belt of the State constitute her chief mountain system considered to be the glory of Kerala. Rising from very low altitudes of a few hundred feet above sea level upto about 5,000 ft.¹ on an average and presenting their highest elevation in the Anamudi peak, 8,841 ft.² above the sea level, the ghats extend throughout the eastern boundary of the State pierced here and there by a few gaps. From the extreme north they run parallel with the coast at a distance of about 20 miles³ as far as Vaval Mala (Camel's hump) (7,673 ft.)⁴ abreast of Calicut. Here they turn sharply eastward and after bending northwards

recede inwards as far as Vada Malas (4,500 ft.)⁵ north of the Palghat gap. South of the gap they rise again in the Tenmalas and gradually swell once more into the giant Anamalas, the Nelliampathi, Karinkulam or Sholeamala (8,455 ft.)⁶, Devimala (8,273 ft.)⁷, Telity or Coorcomboo (7,000 ft.)⁸, Chockenmudy (7,300 ft.)⁹, Perumpatty hills (6,500 ft.)¹⁰, Vagavarai (8,000 ft.)¹¹, Alleamala (6,900 ft.)¹², Eravimala or Hamilton plateau (7,880 ft.)¹³, Kattumala (8,100 ft.)¹⁴, Kumarikal (8,050 ft.)¹⁵, Chemmun peak (7,100 ft.)¹⁶, Payratmala (7,400 ft.)¹⁷, Kotumpara (7,900 ft.)¹⁸ and Pambadumchola (8,000 ft.)¹⁹. Intervening between them is the elevated plateau commonly known as the High Range. This forms an endless succession of elevated ramparts whose ramifications of various heights gradually dissolving are only terminated by the sea or expire a few miles of it. The infinity of ridges that combine to form the chain of the ghats is more irregular in their course than in the altitude of their summits. Some of the lofty tops detach themselves picturesquely from their dark and undulating bases; the space stretching westward beneath those colossal masses is not so much chequered by solitary tops as filled by groups of hills, or crowded by low perplexed chains. Passing along the vicinity of the coast this low terrace dissolves into the waving slopes of that tract. 'The form of hills is generally rather round with a great but gradual declivity than precipitous; towards the south, their bleak and craggy tops rising in every variety of grotesque shape relieve the uniformity of the outline; the valleys dilate

- (1) 1,524 metres
- (2) 2,694.7 metres
- (3) 32.2 km.
- (4) 2,338.7 metres
- (5) 1,371.6 metres
- (6) 2,577.1 metres
- (7) 2,521.6 metres
- (8) 2,133.6 metres
- (9) 2,225.0 metres
- (10) 1,981.2 metres

- (11) 2,438.4 metres
- (12) 2,103.1 metres
- (13) 2,401.8 metres
- (14) 2,468.9 metres
- (15) 2,453.6 metres
- (16) 2,164.1 metres
- (17) 2,255.5 metres
- (18) 2,407.9 metres
- (19) 2,438.4 metres

HUMIDITY

Table 1.4

HUMIDITY

(Mean Relative Humidity in percentages)

Observatory	Time	January		February		March		April		May		June	
		1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Kozhikode	08.30 hrs. I. S. T.	72	74	71	77	71	73	79	73	80	82	89	91
	17.30 hrs. I. S. T.	65	63	63	69	69	69	78	71	76	76	84	86
Palghat	08.30 hrs. I. S. T.	67	69	59	68	67	72	78	77	79	82	91	92
	17.30 hrs. I. S. T.	36	48	30	39	39	41	60	58	64	70	83	86
Fort Cochin	08.30 hrs. I. S. T.	65	73	68	83	71	86	78	81	78	85	89	89
	17.30 hrs. I. S. T.	63	66	65	72	68	71	79	75	79	82	84	87
Alleppey	08.30 hrs. I. S. T.	73	75	74	84	74	76	79	79	80	85	92	92
	17.30 hrs. I. S. T.	70	64	72	71	70	70	74	74	73	78	87	87
Punalur *	08.30 hrs. I. S. T.		80		86		78		83		89		94
	17.30 hrs. I. S. T.		55		50		50		64		75		84
Trivandrum	08.30 hrs. I. S. T.	81	77	77	81	81	75	84	78	81	84	91	91
	17.30 hrs. I. S. T.	65	67	61	68	70	67	74	72	72	78	85	84

Contd.

Table 1.4 (Concl'd.)

HUMIDITY

(Mean Relative Humidity in percentages)

Observatory	Time	July		August		September		October		November		December	
		1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Kozhikode	08.30 hrs. I. S. T.	92	94	94	94	85	90	81	83	80	78	74	71
	17.30 hrs. I. S. T.	88	90	89	90	79	83	75	77	77	67	63	62
Palghat	08.30 hrs. I. S. T.	90	94	91	92	87	87	85	85	82	70	87	68
	17.30 hrs. I. S. T.	83	89	79	86	74	77	76	77	74	56	45	51
Fort Cochin	08.30 hrs. I. S. T.	88	92	87	92	83	88	81	84	82	75	67	66
	17.30 hrs. I. S. T.	85	88	86	86	82	83	79	77	78	71	63	66
Alleppey	08.30 hrs. I. S. T.	92	94	88	95	86	89	84	85	85	79	73	77
	17.30 hrs. I. S. T.	83	87	83	87	82	80	78	78	81	72	68	68
Punalur *	08.30 hrs. I. S. T.		94		94		90		88		78		78
	17.30 hrs. I. S. T.		83		82		71		77		64		55
Trivandrum	08.30 hrs. I. S. T.	87	91	84	93	83	86	88	83	91	81	75	76
	17.30 hrs. I. S. T.	79	84	73	83	75	78	80	79	81	75	62	67

* This Observatory started functioning from April 1956.

THE RIVER SYSTEM

The River System

1.51 Few countries of similar extent are washed by so many fine streams; innumerable ones gush from the acclivities of the mountains and enliven the country through which they flow. The character of the rivers is so similar that a minute discrimination is scarcely necessary. Their banks steep and high in the more eastern parts are formed by the jutting tops round which they wind; receding from the hills they become lower but are often precipitous, or rising boldly from the river have an elevation too great to admit of artificial irrigation; approaching the coast, however, this diminishes considerably. 'Nearer their source the laterite is frequently seen overhanging the stream, but the banks are generally of clay and in few places liable to crumble; in their earlier course a deep verdant border of forest overshadows their confines which have always a luxuriant vegetation; this gives place to the groves that fringe the margin till they again yield to the cultivated fields which in the flatter parts near their *embouchures* occupy their borders.' 'During the monsoon the larger rivers flow with turbulent and impetuous force, frequently rising 12 to 14 feet above their ordinary level, sweeping away in their rapid tide habitations and crops; but the height of the banks generally is a security against at least frequent visitations of this nature. The flood diminishes as the monsoon draws to a conclusion, and the rivers

gradually subsiding into placidity their sandy beds are frequently only marked by a shallow and languid stream; the vigorous impetuosity of their early course murmuring over the asperity of the rugged beds down which their waters are frequently hurled into a series of cataracts settling into a sluggish current as it quits those wilds from which it makes, in many instances, so precipitate an escape.' In the dry season they admit boats for a good length from their mouth, a navigation that during the rains may be extended by about one-third of that distance. The total number of rivers comes to 44 excluding their tributaries which are innumerable. Of these 41 are west flowing and the rest east flowing. The east flowing rivers are tributaries of the Cauvery. The longest of these rivers is the Bharathapuzha, 156 miles¹ in length. Periyar 142 miles² long comes second. Pamba 110 miles³ in length is the third and Beypore (Chaliyar) 105 miles⁴ in length comes fourth. Rivers having a length between 50 and 100 miles⁵ are Chalakudy, Kadalundy, Achankoil, Muvattupuzha, Kallada, Valapattanam, Chandragiri, Manimala and Vamanapuram. The average length of the rivers may be taken to be 40 miles⁶, catchment 200 square miles⁷ and annual run off 38 Tmc. ft. The following table gives the rivers in Kerala with their length in miles, catchment or drainage in square miles and annual run off in million cft.

Table 1.5

RIVERS

Sl. No.	River	Length in Miles (km.)	Total catchment/ drainage in sq. miles	Total annual run-off in million cft.
1	2	3	4	5
	West Flowing			
1	Manjeshwar	10 (16.1)	14 C	3,000
2	Uppala *	31 (49.9)	93 D	20,000
3	Shiriya *	38 (61.2)	218 D	43,000
4	Kumbla	6½ (10.5)	10 D	2,100
(1)	251.1 km.		(5)	80.5 and 160.9 km.
(2)	228.5 km.		(6)	64.4 km.
(3)	177.0 km.		(7)	518 sq. km.
(4)	169.0 km.			

COMMUNICATIONS

in width as the elevation of the hills diminish; the more remarkable ridges in the mountainous parts are steep in their declivity, narrow in their summits, and furrowed by chasms or ravines, whose contracted breadth scarcely allows space for the winding rivulet that struggles to the depth.'

1.54 The Western Ghats are pierced in a few places by passes. The Perambadi Ghat gives access to Coorg, the Periya Ghat to Mysore and the Karkkur Ghat to the Nilgiri district. On either side of Palghat town the hills have been rolled aside by some world convulsion resulting in the unique physical character of a gap in the mountain chain 600 miles long and 25 miles broad. The Bodinaickannur pass connects Bodinaickannur in the

Madura district with the High Range and leads to Devicolam and Munnar. The Thevaram Pass connects Thevaram with the Cardamom Hills, the Kambam Pass opens up to Madura and the Gudallur or Kumili Pass connects Peermade and Kanjirappally with Kambam and Uttamapalayam. The trunk road from Tirunelveli to Trivandrum passes through the Aramboly Pass. Among the less important ones are the Mottachimala Pass, the Thirukkurangudy Bridle Pass and the Yedamala Pass.

Communications

Railways

1.55 Kerala has 821 km. of railways of which 517 km. are broad gauge and 304 km. metre gauge. The following table gives the length of railways in the State and districts in kilometres.

Table 1.6

RAILWAYS

State/District 1	Length in km.			Km. per 1 lakh population 5	Length in km. per 100 sq. km. 6
	Total 2	B. G. 3	M.G. 4		
Kerala	821	517	304	4.86	2.11
Cannanore	137	137	...	7.70	2.41
Kozhikode	151	151	...	5.77	2.27
Palghat	149	122	27	8.39	2.91
Trichur	65	65	...	3.96	2.21
Ernakulam	65	42	23	3.49	1.95
Kottayam	49	...	49	2.83	0.77
Alleppey	29	...	29	1.60	1.58
Quilon	128	...	128	6.59	2.70
Trivandrum	48	...	48	2.75	2.20

Roads

1.56 The road length in the whole of Kerala comes to 23,015.24 km.¹ The distri-

(1) 14,300.98 miles

bution of roads according to districts is given below.

CANALS

Table 1.7

LENGTH OF ROADS

State/District 1	Total km. 2	Natio- nal High- way km. 3	State Highway km. 4	District Roads km. 5	* Village Roads km. 6	Others km. 7	Length in km. of road per 100 sq. km. 8	Length in km. of road per 1 lakh popula- tion 9
Kerala State	23,015.24	430.55	2,136.93	6,144.09	12,146.53	2,157.14	59.23	136.15
Cannanore district	2,132.72	...	213.36	635.53	1,204.88	78.95	37.58	119.80
Kozhikode district	1,961.63	...	331.73	796.82	746.98	86.10	29.47	74.95
Palghat district	2,119.18	67.59	170.59	745.13	1,000.96	134.91	41.33	119.29
Trichur district	2,088.34	99.89	147.99	587.78	974.12	278.56	70.92	127.35
Ernakulam district	2,902.71	45.61	200.46	878.33	1,451.89	326.42	86.91	156.07
Kottayam district	3,435.04	...	555.19	781.34	1,768.63	329.88	54.01	198.23
Alleppey district	2,371.69	97.77	143.63	569.50	1,194.13	366.66	129.32	130.94
Quilon district	3,358.16	49.49	271.78	542.54	2,371.22	123.13	70.96	172.99
Trivandrum district	2,645.77	70.20	102.20	607.12	1,433.72	432.53	121.04	151.66

* Inclusive of Panchayat roads of 'more than local importance'. Roads having 'local importance' have been omitted from this statement.

1.57 Another table giving the road surface by length is also given hereunder.

Table 1.8

ROAD SURFACE

Type of road 1	Total km. 2	Concrete km. 3	Bituminus km. 4	Water bound Macadam km. 5	Unmetalled Gravelled, Earthern etc. km. 6	Others (Classification not available) km. 7
Kerala State—Total	23,015.24	114.30	3,317.11	7,495.24	10,363.88	1,724.71
National Highway	430.55	46.06	384.49	...	...	...
State Highway	2,136.93	48.83	1,625.48	462.62	...	...
District Roads	6,144.09	18.41	1,138.12	3,856.87	1,130.69	...
Village Roads	12,146.53	...	61.91	3,080.10	9,004.52	...
Others	2,157.14	1.00	107.11	95.65	228.67	1,724.71

Canals

1.58 Inland waterways play a vital role in the economic life of Kerala. The coastal reaches of the rivers, backwaters and lagoons are inter-connected by artificial canals which are subject to tidal action. These canals form good navigable waterways, their total length coming to 1,200 miles¹ or more forming more than 20 per cent of

(1) 1,931.16 km.

India's total length of 5,760 miles² of inland waterways. The Vembanad lake is the centre of gravity of these waterways in Kerala. North and south of these are the various backwaters to which a reference has already been made. Artificial canals join these backwaters, the tidal reaches of the rivers in one continuous length from Kavvai to Trivandrum except for three gaps

(2) 9,269.6 km.

(*Holostemma rheedii*), *Thetti* (*Ixora coccinea*) *Kattumalli* (*Jasminum angustifolium*) *Kattujirakamulla* (*Jasminum hirsutum*) *Manimaruthu* (*Lagerstroemia flos-reginae*), *Nedumchetti* (*Memocylon amplexicaule*), *Champak* (*Michelia champaca*), Indian cork tree (*Millingtonia hortensis*), *Vellila* or *Vellimadantai* (*Mussaenda frondosa*, lotus, sweet-scented oleander, *Arali* (*Nerium odorum*), *Parijatam* or *Pavazhamalli* (*Nyctanthes arbor-tristis*), *Alli* (*Nymphae rubra*), *Kaitha* (*Pandanus Odoratissimus*), *Venga*, (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), *Nandivatta* (*Tabernaemontana coronaria*), *Javanthi* (*Vicoa auriculata*), *Anzimallika*, *Kolundu*, rose, *pichi*, *Kanakambaram*, sun flower, dahlia etc.

1.64 To the above should be added indigenous grasses yielding food grains like paddy, raggee and *Chama* (*Panicum mileaceum*), great millet etc., plants yielding vegetables, pulses and other produces such as horsegram, red gram, gingili, cluster beans, winged beans, brinjal and lady's finger, cucurbitaceous plants like cucumber, *Vellari* (*Cucumissativus*), snake gourd, bottle gourd, bitter gourd and water melon, tuber plants including tapioca, sweet potato, *Kurka* (*Coleus parviflorus*), elephant foot yam, *Colacacia antiquarium* and *Ameranthus* etc. Among the vines should be mentioned betel and grapes. The latter is rare. The fruit trees include bananas, plantains of various kinds, oranges, pineapples etc. besides mango trees and jack trees. The above are only illustrative and not exhaustive.

The Fauna

1.65 Besides the common domestic animals such as cows, bulls, buffaloes, goats, dogs and cats, a few other varieties of fauna like mongoose, hedge-hogs, rats, mice, bats like flying foxes, the short-nosed fruit bats and the vampires, porcupines, hares and the common striped squirrels are some of the fauna found in the plains and lowlands of the State. The forest and hilly regions of Kerala abound in a larger variety of fauna which are both interesting and some of them rare. The lion-tailed monkey and the Nilgiri langur

are a few important types of monkeys. The tigers are not uncommon in the hills. The leopard is very common of which the black variety is more common and usually bolder and fiercer than the ordinary one. Elk, horned antelope, vulghian, ibex and toddy cat are also popular. Jungle and wild dogs are plentiful. The sloth bear or Indian bear is found on the hills at all elevations and is more dreaded by the hillmen than any other animal. The bison is common in the forests. Of the rodents which include the squirrel, rat, mouse, porcupine, etc., the porcupine is the largest. The black-naped hare is common. Likewise the flying squirrel and the large black and red squirrel are also seen in the hilly areas. From the small rodents to the lordly elephant is a great step. These animals are wild in the forests and particularly abound in some places. Their movements are regulated by the quantity and condition of the food available and the state of weather. Sometimes elephants die in large number as in 1866 when a murrain attacked them in a forest near Malayattur. Such epidemic would doubtlessly occur more frequently if the number of elephants increases unduly and the supply of food is very short. The Indian wild bear, the sambur, the spotted deer and the tiny little mouse deer are among the family of ungulates.

1.66 The birds common to the plains are besides, the domestic birds like fowls, geese, turkeys etc., the Indian house crow, the neatly built black and white Magpie robin whose sweet notes break the dawn, the red vented bulbul with its cheery song, the fly-catcher, the ubiquitous king crow, the owl, the horse sparrow, the Indian skylark, the charming little honey sucker with glorious metallic colours, the golden backed woodpecker, the yellow fronted pied woodpecker and the southern rufous woodpecker, the gorgeously clad white breasted kingfisher, the kite, pigeon, snipe, parrot, dove etc.

1.67 Bird life is most abundant in the forest area. The "Seven sisters" are

represented by the jungle babbler (*Crateropus canorus*) which has the same colouring and habits as the others of its class. Jerdon's Chloropsis, a green bird with a black chin and a blue moustache whose colour harmonises so well with the foliage of the trees, the yellow-browed bulbul which is mostly yellow with brown wings, flocks of Malabar wood-shrikes, the black-beaked pied shrike, flocks of little munias, the Ceylon Pigmy woodpecker and the heart-spotted and the western blossom-headed paroquet are a few of them. Another bird that is often heard is the Southern Scimitar babbler. The Malabar whistling thrush has obtained the name 'The Drunken Plough Boy' by its musical efforts. Creeping among the leaves the little white-eyed tit is a common sight. The "whish" of the brown-necked Spinetail is a familiar sound as it rushes at high speed. The note of the brown hawk-owl is frequently heard at night while by the day the scream of the crested serpent eagle is equally common. Bronze-winged dove may be seen in heavy jungles feeding on the ground.

1.68 Among the reptiles snake, chameleon, lizard, green house lizard, (*Lacerta interpunctula*) and *ignana* *Lacerta* *Monitor* are the important ones. Of the insects the bees and glow worm are the most popular. It is impossible to exhaust the list of fauna in Kerala. What has been attempted above is only to give the names of more important of the fauna.

Forests

1.69 Next to Assam which has the largest area under forests comes Kerala with 25.8 per cent of her area under forests. A reference to the flora and fauna with which the forests of Kerala abound has been made separately. Apart from the excellence of wild life to which these contribute not a little they also form an important source of income to the State. High grade tea and cardamom are also grown in the higher altitudes on a plantation basis and in the lower altitude cash crops like pepper, ginger, rubber, lemon grass and turmeric are cultivated.

On an average the revenue per acre comes to Rs. 10 in these forest areas against the all India average of Rs. 3 per acre.

Fisheries

1.70 Kerala has several facilities for fishing mostly because of the Arabian Sea throughout her western coast supplemented to a considerable extent by extensive lakes and backwaters and a number of rivers. Marine fishing is carried out in the sea all along the coast as well as in the backwaters. The annual catch from marine fish is estimated to be about 2½ lakhs tons of which 67,000 tons are locally consumed and the balance sent to Madras and elsewhere. The fish forms an essential and highly beneficial item of food of a large section of the people of the State. Facilities for developing harbours for fishing are available at Kasaragod, Azhikkal, Tellicherry, Beypore, Azhikkode, Neendakara, Tangasseri, Vizhinjam, etc. The construction of a fishing harbour at Vizhinjam is already in progress. There is great scope for introducing fresh water varieties of fish in the rivers and lakes of Kerala and developing them for internal consumption and export. The salt water exclusion in several areas will automatically convert many of the backwaters into fresh water lakes and a change over in the fish species will then become inevitable.

Administrative Divisions

1.71 Kerala State is divided into 9 districts, these being, Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum. All the districts except Trivandrum and Trichur are subdivided into revenue divisions while the entire districts of Trivandrum and Trichur constitute only single revenue divisions. There are altogether 55 taluks in the State. Each taluk is divided into a number of revenue villages the total number of such villages in the State being 1,636. In the former Malabar area, a few revenue villages are grouped under firkas. Except in respect of the villages of Tirur taluk and the majority of villages of Alathur and Palghat taluks the revenue villages of

between Valapattanam (Baliapatam) and Vadakara (Badagara) totalling 26½ miles.¹ The total length of these canals is 313 miles² of which the artificial canal system itself is 117½ miles³ long. All these canals connect the industrial and commercial centres and ports and are useful for transport of goods, passengers, forest and agricultural produces, minerals etc. The cost of water transport is 18 p. per ton per mile as against 45 p. for rail transport and 63 p. for road transport.

Ports and Harbours

1.59 Cochin harbour known as 'the Queen of the Arabian Sea' is the only major port in the State. Accommodating as it does a naval base in it already, it also helps in the location of the second ship-building yard in India. The minor ports are Kasaragod, Azhikkal, Tellicherry, Vadakara, Kozhikode, Beypore, Ponnani, Alleppey, Kollthottam, Quilon and Trivandrum.

Aerodromes

1.60 There are two aerodromes in the State, one in Trivandrum and the other at Cochin. The Indian Airlines Corporation operates air services to these aerodromes.

The Flora

1.61 Diversity, beauty and economic value are the special characteristics of the flora of Kerala. The rich forest soil, the heavy rainfall and the peculiar climate of the State have contributed to the richness of her flora. There are no less than seven hundred varieties of trees in Kerala.

1.62 The flora of the State can be classified under the following heads. The first and the most important classification is the valuable timber trees. About 650 indigenous trees fall in this group, the more important of them being teak, the Malabar blackwood (rosewood), ebony, sandalwood, *Anjili* (*Artocarpus hirsuta*), *Thambagam* (*Hopea parviflora*), *Venga* (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), *Thembavu* (*Terminalia tomentosa*), white cedar, red cedar, *Venthek* (*Lagerstræmia lanceolata*), jack, *Irul* (*Kodaxylia-*

dolabriformis), *Myla* (*Vitex altissima*), *Manja Kadambu* (*Adina cordifolia*), Ceylon oak (*Poovan*), *Manimaruthu* (*Lagerstroemia flos-reginae*), mango, *Malampunna* (*Calophyllum tomentosum*), *Cheeni* (*Tetrameles nudiflora*), *Palhiri* (*Stereospermum chelonoides*), cotton tree and *Vaga* (*Albizia procera*). Among the other useful trees employed in the low country and having some market value are *Malakanjiram* (*Anogeissus latifolia*), ironwood (*Nangu*), *Nedunar* (*Polyalthia fragrans*), *Shurali* (*Hardwickia binata*), Indian copal, *Malavuram* (*Pterospermum rubiginosum*), *Kalasam* (*Odina woderi*), *Kolamavu* (*Machilus macrantha*), *Arayanjili* (*Antiaris toxicaria*), *Aval* (*Holoptelea integrifolia*), *Venkotta* (*Lophopetalum wightianum*), *Mukkampala* (*Alstonia scholaris*), *Palagapayyan* (*Oroxylum indicum*), *Maruthu* (*Terminalia paniculata*), *Kanakaittha* (*Milium velutina* and *Bocagea dalzelli*), *Karanjili* (*Dipterocarpus bourdillonii*), *Mulluvenga* (*Bridelia retusa*), *Pambarakumbil* (*Trewia nudiflora*), etc. Among the flora which are exclusively cultivated by planters are *Kattu Iluppa* or *Pala*, of which there are two species viz, *Dichopsis elliptica* and *Chrysophyllum roxburghii*, *Puthenkalli* (*Poecc loneuron indicum*), *Kuruva* (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*), *Kalpayin* (*Dipterocarpus turbinatus*), *Shenchandanam* (*Gluta travancoria*), *Kattu Puva* (*Nephelium longana*), *Malakonnai* (*Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*), *Vellikasavu* (*Hemicyclia venusta*), rubber, tea, coffee and cardamom. The trees yielding gums, resins and dyes include the beautiful *Venga* (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), the lofty *Ailantus malabarica*, *Kattucheru* (*Holigarna arnottiana*), *Karuvellam* (*Acacia arabica*), *Vembu* (*Melia azadirachta*), *Gamboge* (*Garcinia pictoria*), etc. The foremost among the avenue trees come the banyan, *Arasu* (*Ficus religiosa*), *Naval* (*Eugenia jambolana*), *Poovarasu* (*Thespesia populnea*) casuarina, tamarind, jack, mango, margosa, Alexandrine laurel, pine and the cashew trees. The glyrecedia has now been popularised

- (1) 42.6 km.
(2) 503.7 km.

- (3) 189.1 km.

as a hedge plant. The most important of the cedars and palms are the *Eentha* (*Cycas circinalis*), the cocoanut and arecanut palms whose cultivation forms a striking feature of the garden lands of Kerala, the palmyra, the talipot, the bastard sago, the *Bentinckia condapana*, the *Pinanga dichronii* and the *Arenga wightii*. The bamboos and reeds consist of several species useful to man in a variety of ways. The ubiquitous bamboo known as *Bambusa arundinacea* commonly called *Mulah*, the male bamboo (*Kalmulah*), the *Araimbu* (*Oxytenanthera bourdillonii*), the *Eeral* reed etc., are the more important of them. Among the trees yielding fibre may be mentioned the *Sterculia villosa*, *Antiaris toxicaria*, the Indian hemp, *Inja*, *Chiyakka*, rattan etc. The number of medicinal plants is Legion. Some of the commoner medicinal plants are *Yettima-am* or *Kanjiram* (*Strychnos nux-vomica*), *Tettankotta* (*Strychnos potatorum*), *Odallam* (*Cerbera odollam*), *Vellai-oomatha* (*Datura alba*), *Kari-oomatha* (*Datura fastuosa*), *Sapium insigne*, *Chera* (*Holigarna ferruginea*), *Mettonni* (*Gloriosa superba*), *Vettila Kasturi* (*Abelmoschus moschatus*), *Peruntutti* (*Abutilon indicum*), *Kuppamoni* (*Acalypha indica*), *Nayuri* (*Achyranthes aspera*), *Vayambo* (*Acorus calamus*), *Adatoda* (*Adhatoda vasica*), *Bilva* (*Aegle marmelos*) *Chittaratta* (*Alpina galanga*), lemon grass, *Vilamicham* (*Andropogon muricatum*), *Karuntumba* (*Anisomeles malabarica*), *Samudrachedi* (*Argyrea speciosa*), *Perumarundoo* (*Aristolochia indica*), *Nirumulli* (*Asteracantha longifolia*), *Kattu Atthi* (*Bauhinia tomentosa*), *Alpam* (*Brangantia wallichii*), *Erukhalai* (*Calotropis gigantea*), *Modakattan* (*Cardiospermum halicabum*) *Seema Agathi* (*Cassia alata*), *Karuva* or *Kattularangam* (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*), *Elumichai* (*Citrus medica*), *Sankhupushpam* (*Clitorea ternatea*), *Neervalam* (*Croton tiglium*), *Mavilangam* or *Nirmalhalam* (*Crataeva religiosa*), *Kuvamanjal* (*Curcuma angustifolia*), wild turmeric, *Kasturimanjal* (*Curcuma aromatica*), *Veliparuthi* (*Doemia extensa*), *Karusalankanni* (*Eclipta erecta*), *Mullumurunga* (*Erythrina indica*), *Devadaram* (*Erythroxylon monogynum*), *Kammatti* (*Ex-*

coecaria camettia), *Karumochi* (*Gendarussa vulgaris*), *Choratti* (*Gomphia angustifolia*), *Kazhanchi* (*Guilandina bonduce*) *Narunindi* or *Naruri* (*Hemidesmus indicus*), *Kodagapala* (*Holarrhena antidysentrica*), *Modirakanni* (*Hugonia mystax*), *Maravotti* (*Hydnocarpus wightiana*), *Vallarai* (*Hydrocotyle asiatica*), *Orelatamara* (*Ionidium suffruticosum*), Indian Jalap, *Shevatai* (*Ipomaea turpethum*), *Kattumallika* (*Jasminum angustifolium*), *Kattamanakku* (*Jatropha curcas*), *Veppu* or neem (*Melia azadirachta*), *Champak* (*Michelia champaca*), *Thottavadi* (*Mimosa pudica*), *Karuvappila* (*Murraya koenigii*), wild nutmeg, *Jatikai* (*Myristica laurifolia*), Sweet Basil, *Vellatulasi* (*Ocimum bacilicum*), *Tulasi* (*Ocimum sanctum*), *Nelli* (*Phyllanthus emblica*) *Kilanelli* (*Phyllanthus niruri*), *Pevetti* (*Physalis somnifera*), black pepper *Nallamilagu* (*Piper nigrum*), *Kodiveli* (*Plumbago zeylanica*), Pomegranate, *Mathalam* (*Punica granatum*), *Nagamalli* (*Rhinacanthus communis*), *Karinghota* (*Samadera indica*), *Belamodagam* (*Scoevola konigii*), *Ealettiadi-maravara* (*Scindapsus pertusus*), *Senkottai* (*Semecarpus anacardium*), *Agathi* (*Sesbania grandiflora*), *Kandankathri* (*Solanum jacquini*), *Tooduvala* (*Solanum trilobatum*), *Tanikai* (*Terminalia belerica*), Indian almond, *Badankotta* (*Terminalia catappa*), *Kadukai* (*Terminalia chebula*), *Sirukanjori* (*Tragina cannabina*), *Nerunji* (*Tribulus lanuginosus*), *Peppodal* (*Trichosanthes cucumerina*), *Narumpanel* (*Uvaria narum*), *Chembaravalli* (*Vitis indica*), Ginger (*Zingiber officinale*), Jujube, *Elantha* (*Zizyphus jujuba*) etc.

1.63 There are quite a large number of flowering and ornamental plants the more important of them being *Allamanda cathartica*, *Somastravadi* (*Barringtonia acutangula*), *Mandarai*, *Velutha Mandarai*, (*Bauhinia acuminata*) and *Chuvanna Mandarai* (*Bauhinia variegata*), *Porasu* or *Palasa* (*Butea frondosa*) *Saralkonnai* (*Cassia fistula*), *Chirutekku* (*Clerodendron serratum*), *Sankhupushpam* (*Clitorea ternatea*) *Kasturimanjal* (*Curcuma aromatica*), *Murunga* (*Erythrina indica*) *Gloriosa superba*, *Chemparuthi* (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*), *Adakodien*

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

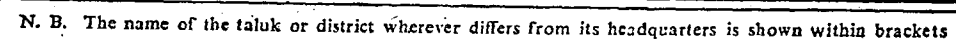
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS, 1961

ERNAKULAM

A RETROSPECT

ministrative divisions continued up to 1951, the only alteration being that *mullas* or *shermanams* ceased to be current and only the term *karas* or *muris* existed instead and in the place of division the term district was used. In respect of the former Cochin area there was no question of divisions or districts as the State was too small. The primary divisions consisted of taluks and under them villages which were

32



CHANGES IN THE AREA OF THE STATE AND DISTRICTS

unsurveyed area of 14.56 sq. miles. It is presumed that the slight variations in the area of the taluk as given in the census reports of 1911, 1941 and 1951 are due to the difference in the estimates of the extent of unsurveyed hills.

Malabar District of the Madras State

1.75 The condition of land records in the Malabar district in the year 1881 has been

Year	Area in Sq. miles	set forth by the then Collector of Malabar Mr. G. Macwatters thus:- "We have no land register, we have no regular register of gardens and we have no register of dry
1901	5,795	lands".
1911	5,794	The survey of lands was first begun in Wynad taluk and was extended to other taluks of Malabar after 1883.
1921	5,794	1.76 The area of Malabar district for 1901 was inclusive of the areas of Laccadive and Minicoy Islands and Anjengo and Tangasseri settlements. In 1906 the small settlements of Anjengo and Tangasseri were separated and constituted into a new revenue district known as Anjengo the area of which was 1 sq. mile. This Anjengo district was transferred to the Tirunelveli district in 1927.
1931	5,794	1.77 There is considerable change in the area of Malabar district since 1931. The following explanation is given in the 1941 census volume of Madras for the difference in area:- "District areas given in this Table (Provincial Table) differ in varying degrees from those in the Imperial Table I, but want of time prevented the investigation of differences and compelled the adoption of Madras survey figures as they are." The area of this district was corrected in 1951 census as 5,802 sq. miles by the Madras survey office. The area according to Surveyor General stood at 5,844 sq. miles.
1941	5,809	
1951	5,802	

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Cochin State

1.79 The area of Cochin State was 1,361.5 sq. miles according to the census

report of 1901. The taluks of Cochin and Kanayannur were amalgamated before the

Year	Area in Sq. miles	census of 1911 without re-distribution of territory. The State was surveyed cadastrally since the census of 1901 and was split up into 273 survey villages more or less
1901	1,361.5	
1911	1,361	
1921	1,479	
1931	1,479.76	
1941	1,480.28	

uniform in size. In 1921 the total area of Cochin State was revised taking into consideration the 'India Map' published since the census of 1911. The slight variation in the area of the State in 1931 was due to accretions from the Arabian Sea. The area of the State remained as 1,480.28 sq. miles in 1941. According to Surveyor General, India, the area was 1,493 sq. miles.

Travancore State

1.80 The wide variations in the area as given in the different census reports are mainly due to the inadequacy of exact surveyed figures. In the census report of 1901 the then Census Commissioner explained the following reason for this wide

variation:- "For the purposes of the 1891 census and the enumeration previous thereto, the total area was taken as 6,730 sq. miles. This represented the result of the survey made by Lieutenants Ward and Conner between the years 1816 and 1820. On comparing the present areas of taluks with those given in State Table I for 1891, differences are observed in regard to them all. These differences are attributable partly to the more accurate measurements of the present survey and partly to the areas as they stood in 1820 not having been corrected with reference to subsequent changes in Taluk constitutions."

1.81 The State was divided into 4 divisions and 31 taluks at the time of 1901 census. Cardamom Hills was a separate division for magisterial, general planting and census purposes. In 1911 there was an

CHANGES IN THE AREA OF THE STATE AND DISTRICTS

increase in the total area of Travancore by 502.73 sq. miles. According to the Census Commissioner, 1911, this difference was "due to more accurate measurements, to the inclusion of the areas of some hill tracts surveyed during the past decade and to differences in the estimate of the extent of unsurveyed hills. In addition to the reasons just mentioned, inter-district transfers of jurisdiction, and on a small scale, reclamations and extension of cultivation have contributed to the differences in areas observable on the component administrative units." For the purposes of administration the State was divided into five divisions and 33 taluks. Cardamom Hills division was split up into two taluks, Devicolam and Peermade. In the year 1909 the fifth division Devicolam was newly constituted out of the adjoining taluks of the Kottayam division and the Cardamom Hills. The area of the State was increased by 31 sq. miles in 1921. This was due to the inclusion of certain hill tracts left unsurveyed in 1911 and surveyed since. At the time of the 1921 census there were five divisions and 33 taluks. Subsequently the administrative division of Padmanabhapuram was abolished and amalgamated with Trivandrum division and the latter renamed as Southern division. Three villages covering an area of 31 sq. miles were taken from Kottayam division and included in the Quilon division which was renamed as Central division. Six villages extending over an area of 210 sq. miles and which formed part of the Devicolam division were transferred to the Kottayam division, the designation of which was changed into Northern division, while the pruned division of Devicolam was called High Range division. The State was thus divided into four divisions and 30 taluks. Portions of Alangad taluk were added to Parur and Kunnathunad taluks. Ettumanoor taluk was split up into three and portions were added to Vaikom, Kottayam and Meenachil taluks. Portion of Chengannur taluk was added to Thiruvalla taluk. A new taluk known as Pathanamthitta was formed taking regions

from Chengannur, Thiruvalla and Kunnathur taluks. Eraniel taluk was abolished and its portions were added to Kalkulam and Vilavancode taluks. The above are the major changes of jurisdiction in 1921.

1.82 At the time of 1931 census this State had four administrative divisions and 30 taluks. The only change that had been made in the divisions since the last census was that an area of 2 sq. miles was transferred from the High Range division to the Central division. This in no way affected the area of the State. Before the census of 1941 the High Range division was amalgamated with the Northern division and Shertalai taluk was transferred from Northern to Central division. The area of the State was increased by 37 sq. miles since 1931 census. This was due to the inclusion of the area of certain unsurveyed hills in the Northern division (former High land division).

Travancore-Cochin

1.83 The two princely States of Travancore and Cochin were integrated with effect from 1st July 1949. Under the Provinces and States (Absorption of Enclaves) Order, 1950 a few bits of territory were added to this State from Madras and a few enclaves were surrendered to Madras State with effect from 25th January 1950. Thus, Anjengo and Panagudi were added to Trivandrum district and Tangasseri to Quilon district. Theneri, Vadavannur, Peruvemba, Kootallur, Elappully, Elavancheri, Panayur and Palathulli were added to Trichur district while isolated bits of Nalleppalli and Chittur villages and Thathamangalam village and Vallanghi village were surrendered to the Malabar district of Madras State.

1.84 The districtwise area of Travancore-Cochin State as in 1951 is furnished in

District	Area in Sq. miles		column 2 of the marginal table. The revised area for these districts for 1951 based on the latest village-wise area figures supplied by the
	1951	Revised	
Trivandrum	1,491.8	1,489.5	
Quilon	2,729.6	2,733.0	
Kottayam	2,954.1	2,984.1	
Trichur	1,968.4	2,021.4	
Travancore-Cochin	9,143.9	9,228.0	

CHANGES IN THE AREA OF THE STATE AND DISTRICTS

sudivided into *muris*. The above nomenclatures were existing from the very beginning. There is no change so far as the Malabar area and Kasaragod taluk of South Kanara district are concerned in the nomenclatures of district, taluk, village or

amsom and *desom* from the very beginning. The following table gives the administrative divisions in the Travancore-Cochin, Malabar and Kasaragod areas from the census of 1901 onwards.

Table 1.10

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1901—1951

Name of State or area covered 1	Census year 2	District or equivalent term 3	No. of districts or equivalent units 4	Taluk or equivalent term 5	No. of taluks or equivalent units 6
Travancore State excluding portions transferred to Madras State	1901 1911 1921 1931 1941	Division " " " "	3 4 4 4 3	Taluk " " " "	26 28 26 26 26
Cochin State	1901 1911 1921 1931 1941	" " " " "	" " " " "	" " " " "	7 6 6 6 6
Travancore-Cochin State	1951	District	4	Taluk	36
Malabar District excluding Laccadive and Minicoy Islands	1901 1911 1921 1931 1941 1951	District " " " " "	1 1 1 1 1 1	Taluk " " " " "	10 10 10 10 10 10
Kasaragod taluk of South Kanara District	1901 1911 1921 1931 1941 1951	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	1 1 1 1 1 1
Anjengo District	1911 1921	District "	1 1	Settlement "	2 2

Brief account of the changes in the area of the State and Districts, from 1901 to 1961

1.73 The present Kerala State was constituted of regions from the princely States of Travancore and Cochin and the Madras State. The changes referred to in the following portions relate to the period commencing with the present century. The areas of the undernoted territories for the census years commencing with 1901 are given in the margin against each census year.

Kasaragod Taluk of South Kanara District of Madras State

1.74 According to the area of the Kasaragod and Hosdrug taluks recently furnished by the Director of Survey and Land Records of the Kerala State the total extent of the old Kasaragod taluk comes to 758.69 sq. miles. This taluk still has an

Year	Area in Sq. miles
1901	774
1911	762
1921	762
1931	762
1941	767
1951	766

CHANGES IN THE AREA OF THE STATE AND DISTRICTS

Director of Survey and Land Records, Kerala is furnished in column 3.

1.85 The main change since 1951 was the reconstitution of Shencottah taluk. A portion of Shencottah taluk which comes to 60.65 sq. miles was transferred to Pathanapuram taluk.

1.86 There was a thorough re-distribution of villages and their boundaries with effect from 1st October 1956. Five new taluks viz, Kanjirappally, Udumbanchola, Alwaye, Cochin and Kanayannur were formed on that date. Kuttanad and Chengannur taluks were formed with effect from 1st November 1956, i.e., on the re-organisation day.

Effect of States Re-organisation in 1956

1.87 Kerala State was formed with effect from 1st November 1956 as per the States Re-organisation Act, 1956 (Central Act 37 of 1956). Sections 4 and 5 of the States Re-organisation Act, 1956 fixing the territories are extracted below.

"4. As from the appointed day, there shall be added to the State of Madras the territories comprised in the Agastheeswaram, Thovala, Kalkulam and Vilavancode taluks of Travancore district and the Shencottah taluk of Quilon district; and thereupon

- (a) the said territories shall cease to form part of the existing State of Travancore-Cochin;
- (b) the territories comprised in the Agastheeswaram, Thovala, Kalkulam

and Vilavancode taluks shall form a separate district to be known as Kanyakumari district in the State of Madras; and

- (c) the territories comprised in the Shencottah taluk shall be included in, and become part of, Tirunelveli district in the State of Madras.

5. (1) As from the appointed day, there shall be formed a new Part A State to be known as the State of Kerala comprising the following territories, namely:-

- (a) the territories of the existing State of Travancore-Cochin, excluding the territories transferred to the State of Madras by section 4; and
- (b) the territories comprised in—
 - (i) Malabar district, excluding the islands of Laccadive and Minicoy and
 - (ii) Kasaragod taluk of South Kanara district; and thereupon the said territories shall cease to form part of the States of Travancore-Cochin and Madras, respectively.

(2) The territories specified in clause (b) of subsection (1) shall form a separate district to be known as Malabar district in the State of Kerala".

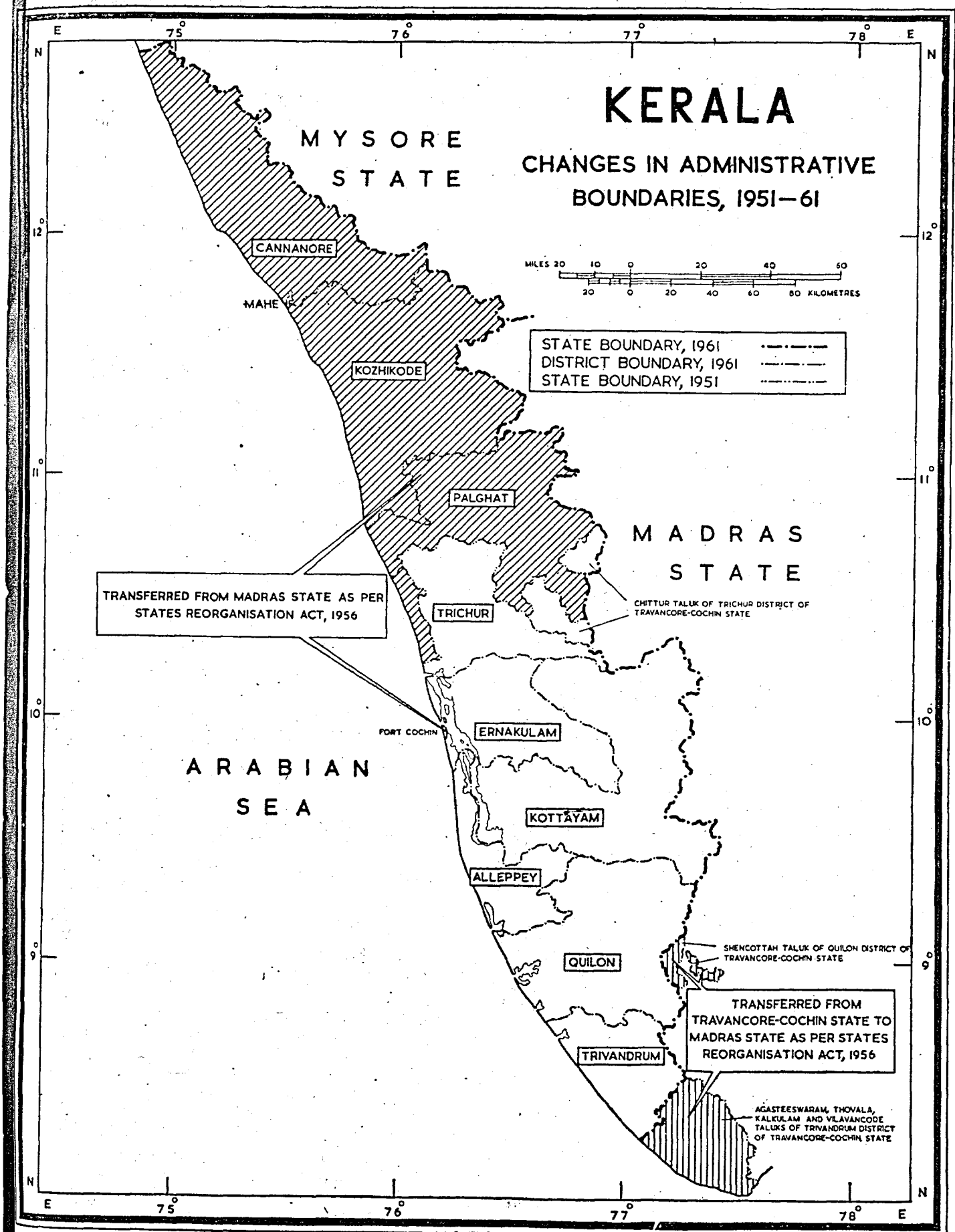
1.88 The following table gives the area of the districts from 1901 to 1961 of the Travancore State, the Travancore-Cochin State, and the Kerala State.

Table 1.11

AREA OF DISTRICTS 1901-'61

State/District 1	1961		Area in square miles					
	Surveyor General of India 2	State Survey 3	State Survey					
			1951 4	1941 5	1931 6	1921 7	1911 8	1901 9
Kerala	15,002	15,002.6	9,143.9 (a)++ 9,228.0 (b)++	7,661.75+	7,624.58+	7,624.84+	7,593.76+	7,091.03+
Cannanore District *	2,744	2,191.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kozhikode District *	2,042	2,570.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palghat District *	1,982	1,979.6	...	...	...	...	...	...

Contd.



CHANGES IN THE AREA OF THE STATE AND DISTRICTS.

Table 1.11 (Concl'd.)

AREA OF DISTRICTS 1901-1961

State/District 1	Area in square miles							
	1961		State Survey					
	Surveyor General of India 2	State Survey 3	1951 4	1941 5	1931 6	1921 7	1911 8	1901 9
			1,968.4 (a) 2,021.4 (b)					
Trichur District	1,149	1,137.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ernakulam District *	1,270	1,289.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kottayam District	2,326	2,455.6	2,954.1 (a) 2,984.1 (b)	3,429.84 (Northern division)	3,539.88 (Northern and High Range divi- sions)	3,542.40 (Northern and High Range divi- sions)	3,573.30 (Kottayam and Devi- colam divisions)	3,289.01 (Kotta- yam divi- sion and Cardamom Hills)
Alleppey District *	698	708.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilon District	1,944	1,827.3	2,729.6 (a) 2,733.0 (b)	2,745.15 (Central division)	2,595.14 (Central division)	2,592.79 (Central division)	2,564.31 (Quilon division)	2,371.29 (Quilon division)
Trivandrum District	847	844.0	1,491.8 (a) 1,489.5 (b)	1,486.76 (Southern division)	1,489.56 (Southern division)	1,489.65 (Southern division)	1,456.15 (Trivan- drum and Padma- nabhapuram divisions)	1,430.73 (Trivan- drum and Padma- nabha- puram divisions)

- * District newly formed since 1951 Census
+ Figures relate to Travancore State
++ Figures relate to Travancore-Cochin State
(a) Area figures as given in the Census Volumes
(b) Based on revised computation of area figures

1.89 The above table would show that in 1901 there were 4 divisions alias districts in Travancore. In 1911 this number rose to 5 and again in 1921 and 1931 the number came down to 4 and in 1941 it was still reduced to 3. By 1951 the integration of Travancore and Cochin took place. The nomenclature of division was given up and 4 districts were formed. When the Kerala State was formed there were 5 districts which later on were reconstituted into the present 9 districts. The vacant columns in the table relate to the districts which were not in existence in the corresponding years.

(1) 38,855 sq. km.

Travancore was treated as a basic State for purposes of the above table. The total area of the Kerala State supplied by the Surveyor General of India is 15,002 sq. miles¹ while that given by the Director of Survey and Land Records of Kerala is 15,002.60 sq. miles². The difference is negligible. Taking the area of the districts the area of the Cannanore district given by the Surveyor General of India is much higher than what is given by the Director of Survey and Land Records of the State Government, while that of the Kozhikode district given by the former is much below

(2) 38,856.73 sq. km.

TERRITORIAL CHANGES 1951-'61

the figures given by the latter. Though not to the same degree, there is substantial difference between the figures furnished by the Surveyor General of India and the State Director of Survey and Land Records in respect of the areas of the Kottayam and Quilon districts also. But considering the fact that the difference between the total areas furnished by the two sources is negligible it would appear that the error relates

to some omission in bringing the area of the districts uptodate on a par with the changes in the jurisdiction of districts from time to time. The respective sources have not, however, furnished any clarification on the discrepancies.

1.90 The territorial changes effected during the period 1951-'61 up to the district level are given below.

Table 1.12

TERRITORIAL CHANGES DURING 1951-'61

State/District	1951 territorial units	Area (sq. miles)
1	2	3
Kerala	As in 1951 (Travancore-Cochin State)	9,228.0
	Plus: (i) Entire former Malabar district (except Laccadive and Minicoy Islands) transferred from Madras State	5,729.3
	(ii) Entire Kasaragod taluk transferred from the South Kanara district of Madras State	758.6
	Minus: (i) Entire four taluks i.e., Agastheeswaram (107.1 sq. miles), Thovala (142.5 sq. miles), Kalkulam (229.2 sq. miles) and Vilavancode (166.7 sq. miles) of Trivandrum district, transferred to newly formed Kanyakumari district of Madras State	645.5
	(ii) Shencottah taluk (except Arienkavu, Edapalayam and Kazhuthayurutti villages of Puliara Pakuthy Achankovil village of Achenputhur Pakuthy and a portion of Shencottah Pakuthy with a population of 20) of Quilon district transferred to the Tirunelveli district of Madras State	67.8
Cannanore District	Newly constituted with the following:	2,191.3
	(i) Entire Kasaragod taluk of the South Kanara district of Madras State	758.6
	(ii) Entire Chirakkal (679.2 sq. miles) and entire Kottayam (465.2 sq. miles) taluks transferred from the Malabar district of Madras State	1,144.4
	(iii) Mananthody and Periya firkas of former Wynad taluk of the Malabar district of Madras State	288.3
Kozhikode District	Newly constituted with the following:-	2,570.2
	(i) Entire Kurumbranad taluk (506.8 sq. miles), entire Kozhikode taluk (379.1 sq. miles) and entire Ernad taluk (987.3 sq. miles) transferred from the Malabar district of Madras State	1,873.2
	(ii) Tanur, Tirur and Kuttippuram firkas transferred from the Ponnani taluk of the Malabar district of Madras State	164.4
	(iii) Kalpatta, Sultan's Battery and Kaniyambatta firkas transferred from former Wynad taluk of the Malabar district of Madras State	532.6
		Contd.

TERRITORIAL CHANGES 1951-'61

Table 1.12 (Contd.)

TERRITORIAL CHANGES DURING 1951-'61

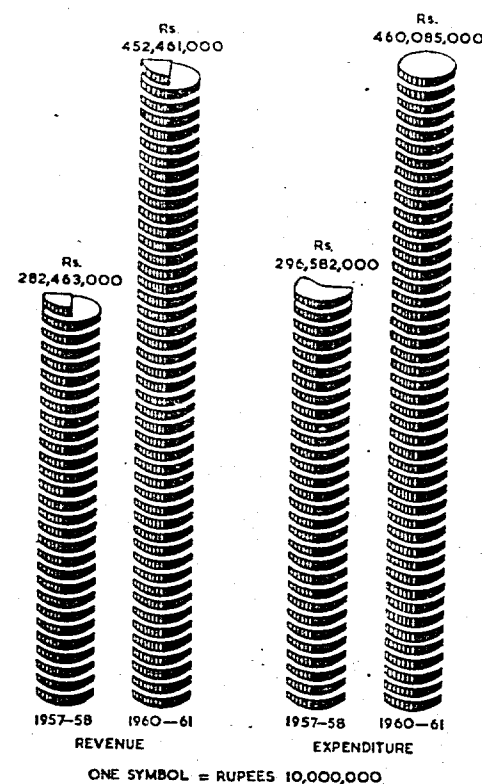
State/District	1951 territorial units	Area (sq. miles)
1	2	3
Palghat District	Newly constituted with the following :—	1,979.6
	(i) Entire Palghat taluk (590.3 sq. miles) and entire Walluvanad taluk (873.0 sq. miles) transferred from the Malabar district of Madras State	1,463.3
	(ii) Entire Ponnani taluk except Tanur, Tirur and Kuttippuram firkas (transferred to Kozhikode district), Nattika and Chowghat firkas and 5 villages viz, Pookode, Perakam, Iringaprom, Kadapram and Manathala (transferred to Trichur district) transferred from the Malabar district of Madras State	162.0
Trichur District	(iii) Entire Chittur taluk transferred from the Trichur district As in 1951	354.3
	Plus: Nattika and Chowghat firkas and 5 villages viz, Pookode, Perakam, Iringaprom, Kadapram and Manathala transferred from Ponnani taluk of the Malabar district of Madras State	2,021.4
	Minus: (i) Entire Chittur taluk transferred to the Palghat district	99.2
	(ii) Entire Kunnathunad taluk (365.8 sq. miles) and entire Cochin-Kanayannur taluk (160.4 sq. miles) transferred to the Ernakulam district	354.3
	(iii) Entire Parur taluk except Puthenchira village and Kottappuram kara of Vadakkekara village transferred to the Ernakulam district	526.2
Ernakulam District	Newly constituted with the following:-	103.1
	(i) Entire Thodupuzha taluk transferred from the Kottayam district	1,289.5
	(ii) Entire Muvattupuzha taluk except the portion of Kuttamangalam village including a portion of Malayattur reserve forest (now known as Mannamkandom village) transferred from the Kottayam district	394.2
	(iii) Manakunnam village transferred from Vaikom taluk of the Kottayam district	254.6
	(iv) Entire Parur taluk except Puthenchira village and Kottappuram kara of Vadakkekara village transferred from the Trichur district	9.6
	(v) Entire Kunnathunad taluk (365.8 sq. miles) and Cochin-Kanayannur taluk (160.4 sq. miles) transferred from the Trichur district	103.1
	(vi) Existing Fort Cochin village (including town) and outlying pattom enclaves of Fort Cochin village viz, Kallancherry North bit known as Antony Fernandez, Kallancherry South bit known as Thekkepurappinkara, Pallipport, Henrique Silva, Santiago and Mundamveli of former Cochin taluk of the Malabar district of Madras State	526.2
Kottayam District	As in 1951	1.8
	Plus: (i) Portion of Periyar Game Sanctuary in Ranni village transferred from Pathanamthitta taluk of the Quilon district	2,984.1
		172.4
		Contd.

GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Rs. 4,600.85 lakhs in 1960-61. This registers an increase of 55.13 per cent.

GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

1957-58 AND 1960-61



The following table shows the revenue under the main sources in 1957-58 and 1960-61.

Table 1.13

GOVERNMENT REVENUE UNDER MAIN SOURCES IN 1957-58 AND 1960-61

	1957-58 (in lakhs) Rs.	1960-61 (in lakhs) Rs.
1	2	3
Other taxes and duties	507.36	20.06
Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax and Estate duty	452.73	551.52

	1957-58 (in lakhs) Rs.	1960-61 (in lakhs) Rs.
1	2	3
Forest	292.79	431.94
State excise duties	215.58	261.57
Grants-in-aid from Central Government	182.14	272.12
Taxes on vehicles	154.17	239.40
Miscellaneous departments	116.20	115.38
Land Revenue	115.74	146.05
Education	115.12	237.64
Stamps	112.57	166.09
Miscellaneous	78.07	199.10
Civil works	45.88	105.82
Community Development, National Extension Schemes and Local Development Projects	31.38	108.65
Sales tax		902.09

Out of Rs. 507.36 lakhs under 'other taxes and duties' in 1957-58 Rs. 491.82 lakhs constitute revenue from sales tax. A comparative picture of the main items of expenditure in 1957-58 and 1960-61 is given below.

Table 1.14

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE UNDER MAIN HEADS 1957-58 AND 1960-61

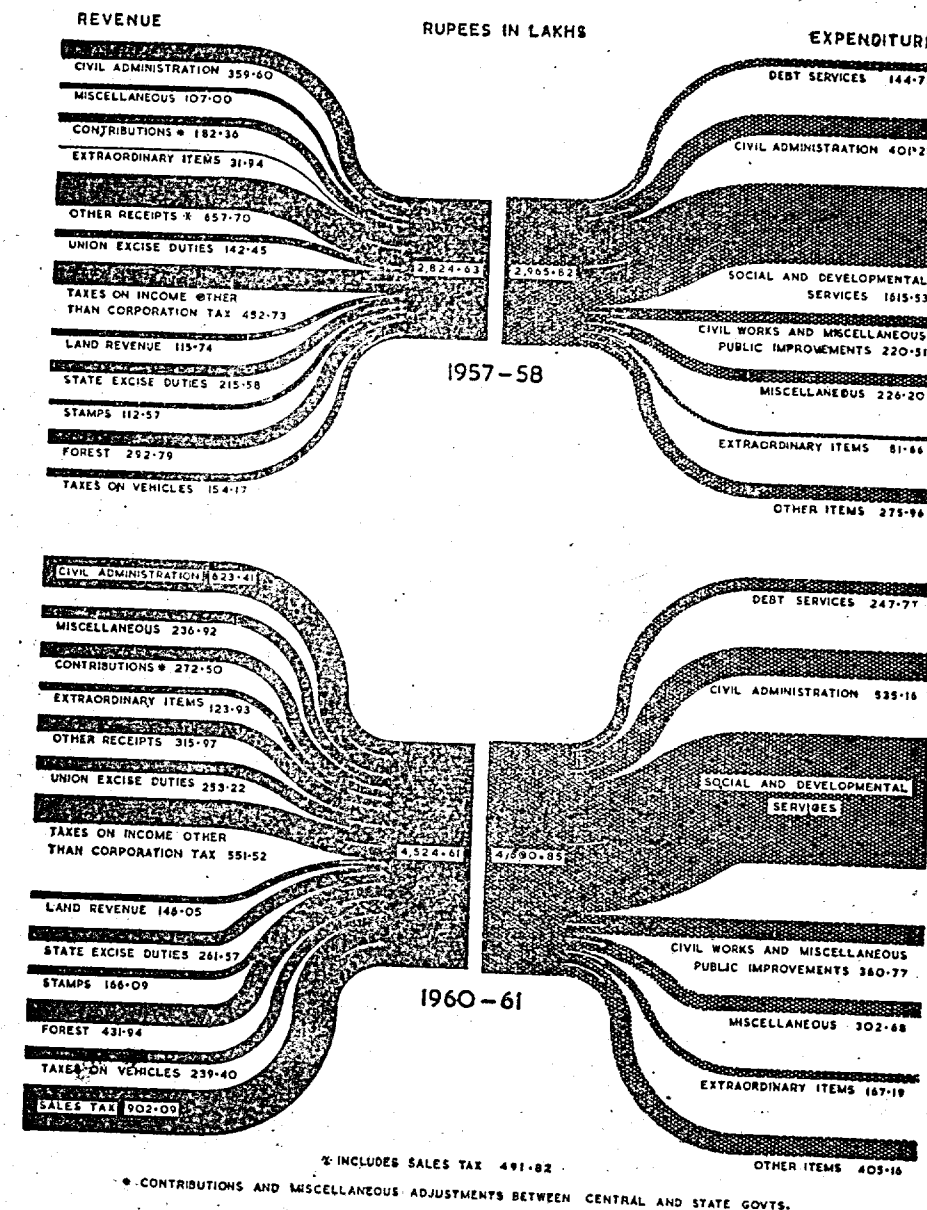
	1957-58 (in lakhs) Rs.	1960-61 (in lakhs) Rs.
1	2	3
Education	996.99	1,616.80
Civil Works	220.51	360.77
Medical	212.73	294.07
Police	176.83	240.51
General Administration	128.82	168.48
Interest on debt and other obligations	124.48	221.32
Miscellaneous Departments	108.89	247.98
Community Development, National Extension Schemes and Local Development Projects	81.66	167.19
Public Health	42.65	150.96
Forest	78.22	111.34
Superannuation allowances and pensions	85.52	111.02
Agriculture	89.99	102.70
Rural Development	55.55	46.40

GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The following chart shows the Government Revenue and Expenditure under ap-

propriate heads in 1957-58 and 1960-61.

GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE



It is significant to note that the expenditure on social and developmental services has risen from Rs. 1,615.53 lakhs constituting

54.47 per cent of the total expenditure in 1957-58 to Rs. 2,582.12 lakhs forming 56.12 per cent of the expenditure in 1960-61.

TERRITORIAL CHANGES 1951-'61

Table 1.12 (Contd.)

TERRITORIAL CHANGES DURING 1951-'61

State/District 1	1951 territorial units 2	Area (sq. miles) 3
Alleppey District	(ii) Pulikallu in Kallooppa village transferred from Thiruvalla taluk (now transferred to Alleppey district) of the Quilon district	0.9
	Minus: (i) Entire Thodupuzha taluk (394.2 sq. miles) and Muvattupuzha taluk (254.6 sq. miles) except the portion of Kuttamangalam village including a portion of Malayattur reserve forest (now known as Mannamkandam village) transferred to the Ernakulam district	648.8
	(ii) Manakunnam village of Vaikom taluk transferred to the newly formed Kanayannur taluk of the Ernakulam district	9.6
	(iii) Portions of 3 villages (back-waters) viz, Nattakom, Kumarakom and Thiruvappu of Kottayam taluk transferred to the newly formed Kuttanad taluk of the Alleppey district	11.0
	(iv) 5 villages viz, Ramankary, Muttar, Velianad, Chennamkary and Neelamperoor and the portion of Vellavoor kara of Vellavoor village of Changanacherry taluk transferred to the newly formed Kuttanad taluk of the Alleppey district	32.4
	Newly constituted with the following:-	708.1
	(i) Entire Ambalapuzha taluk (128.4 sq. miles), Shertalai taluk (123.7 sq. miles), Mavelikkara taluk (113.4 sq. miles) Karthigapally taluk (72.4 sq. miles) and Thiruvalla taluk except Pulikallu in Kallooppa village (210.4 sq. miles) transferred from the Quilon district	648.3
	(ii) Puthuppally village and portion of Krishnapuram village (now known as Kayamkulam) of Karunagapally taluk transferred from the Quilon district	16.3
	(iii) Portions of 3 villages (Backwaters) viz, Nattakom, Kumarakom and Thiruvappu of Kottayam taluk transferred from the Kottayam district	11.0
	(iv) 5 villages viz, Ramankary, Muttar, Velianad, Chennamkary, and Neelamperoor and portion of Vellavoor kara of Vellavoor village of Changanacherry taluk transferred from the Kottayam district	32.4
Quilon District	(v) Manakkodam east and Manakkodam west, Athazhikad, Kattoor and Thumboli, all outlying pattom enclaves of Fort Cochin village transferred from former Cochin taluk of the Malabar district of Madras State	0.1
	As in 1951	2,733.0
	Minus: (i) Entire Ambalapuzha taluk (128.4 sq. miles), Shertalai taluk (123.7 sq. miles), Mavelikkara taluk (113.4 sq. miles), Karthigapally taluk (72.4 sq. miles), and Thiruvalla taluk except Pulikallu in Kallooppa village (210.4 sq. miles) transferred to the Alleppey district	648.3
	(ii) Pulikallu in Kallooppa village of Thiruvalla taluk transferred to the Kottayam district	0.9

Contd.

THE LAST DECADE

Table 1.12 (Concl'd.)

TERRITORIAL CHANGES DURING 1951-'61

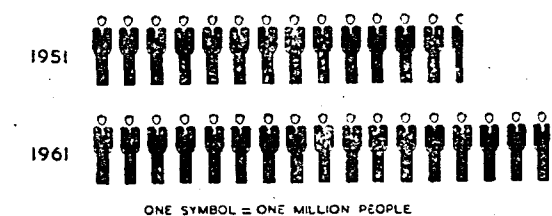
State/District 1	1951 territorial units 2	Area (sq. miles) 3
Trivandrum District	(iii) Puthuppally village and the portion of Krishnapuram village (now known as Kayamkulam) of Karunagapally taluk transferred to the Alleppey district	16.3
	(iv) Portion of Periyar Game Sanctuary in Ranni village of Pathanamthitta taluk transferred to Peermade taluk of the Kottayam district	172.4
	(v) Shencottah taluk (except Arienkavu, Edapalayam and Kazhuthayurutti villages of Puliya pakuthy, Achankovil village of Achenputhur pakuthy and a portion of Shencottah pakuthy with a population of 20) transferred to the Tirunelveli district of Madras State	67.8
	As in 1951	1,489.5
	Minus: Entire Agastheeswaram, Thovala, Kalkulam and Vilavancode taluks transferred to newly formed the Kanyakumari district of Madras State	645.5

The Last Decade

1.91 At no time in our history has the Nation pulsated with a more increasing aspiration for an all-round development of the country-economic, social and cultural-than during the post-independence period. The decade 1951-61 is of special importance in assessing the extent of this progress as it synchronises with the implementation of the first and second Five Year Plans which reflect the national aspiration in concrete terms. An attempt has, therefore, been made in this section to give an account of the salient items of progress made by Kerala during this decade. It is not the idea to exhaust every aspect of progress in this brief discussion but only to deal with important items. Nor are these items confined to those under Five Year Plans. The population of Kerala has increased from 13,549,118 in 1951 to 16,903,715 in 1961. The problem of population has, indeed, a vital bearing on the features presented by some of these items of progress. A detailed analysis of this aspect is given in subsequent chapters

wherever relevant, the broad features alone being given here.

POPULATION OF KERALA



Government Revenue and Expenditure

1.92 The first budget since the formation of the Kerala State related to the last 5 months of the financial year 1956-57. This being the budget of an incomplete financial year cannot be taken into account for assessing the progress of the revenue and expenditure of the State. The revenue for the financial year 1957-58 came to Rs. 2,824.63 lakhs. It rose to Rs. 4,524.61 lakhs in 1960-61 thus recording an increase of 60.18 per cent. The expenditure rose from Rs. 2,965.82 lakhs in 1957-58 to

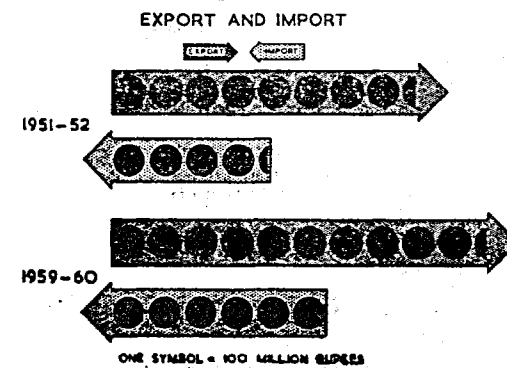
STATE INCOME

State Income

1.93 According to the data supplied by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics of the Kerala Government the total annual State income in 1955-56 is estimated at current prices to be of the order of Rs. 33,033.45 lakhs. It has risen to Rs. 35,936.49 lakhs in 1956-57, Rs. 37,598.94 lakhs in 1957-58, Rs. 40,309.46 lakhs in 1958-59, Rs. 44,139.88 lakhs in 1959-60 and Rs. 47,412.10 lakhs in 1960-61. The increase from 1955-56 to 1960-61 comes to 43.53 per cent. The per capita income at current prices according to the above comes to Rs. 220.30 in 1955-56 and Rs. 283.07 in 1960-61 per annum against a per capita national income of Rs. 255.0 in 1955-56 and Rs. 327.3* in 1960-61. The rise in the annual per capita State income during the period comes to 28.49 per cent against 28.35 per cent per capita national income.

Exports and Imports

1.94 The value of exports from the State has risen from Rs. 8,355.37 lakhs in 1951-52 to Rs. 10,288.37 lakhs in 1959-60, thus registering an increase of 23.13 per cent during the period. The value of imports to the State also has risen from Rs. 4,259.05 lakhs in 1951-52 to Rs. 5,947.11 lakhs in 1959-60 recording an increase of 39.63 per cent.



Developmental Expenditure under First and Second Five Year Plans 1955-61

1.95 The expenditure under the First and Second Five Year Plans during the

* Provisional

period 1951-61 under the various heads of development is given below.

Head of Development	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Agriculture and Rural Development	1,663.14
2. Irrigation and power (including Flood Control and Anti-sea Erosion)	5,418.63
3. Industry and Mining	660.19
4. Transport and Communication (Including Ports and Harbours and Inland Water Transport)	1,250.91
5. Social Services	3,044.21
6. Miscellaneous	181.54

Total 12,218.62

Land

1.96 The period from 1955-56 to 1960-61 has shown an increase of land under forests from 2,489,891 to 2,609,784 acres. There is a reduction during the period in land put to non-agricultural uses from 506,494 to 505,688 acres, in barren and uncultivable land from 504,903 to 373,978 acres, permanent pastures and other grazing land from 116,337 to 111,770 acres, cultivable waste from 374,617 to 354,371 acres, and fallow land other than current fallow from 268,168 to 154,545 acres and an increase in current fallow from 139,744 to 165,868 acres. The reductions are attributable to the increase in the cultivated area. Thus, the net area sown has increased from 4,524,914 acres in 1955-56 to 4,753,616 acres in 1960-61. The area sown more than once has increased from 857,803 to 1,050,527 acres and the total cropped area from 5,382,717 to 5,804,143 acres during the period. An analysis of the cropped area by major crops shows that the area under food crops has increased from 3,725,874 acres in 1955-56 to 3,867,337 acres in 1960-61, while the area under non-food crops has increased from 1,656,843 to 1,936,806 acres. The progress in respect

IMPORTANT CROPS

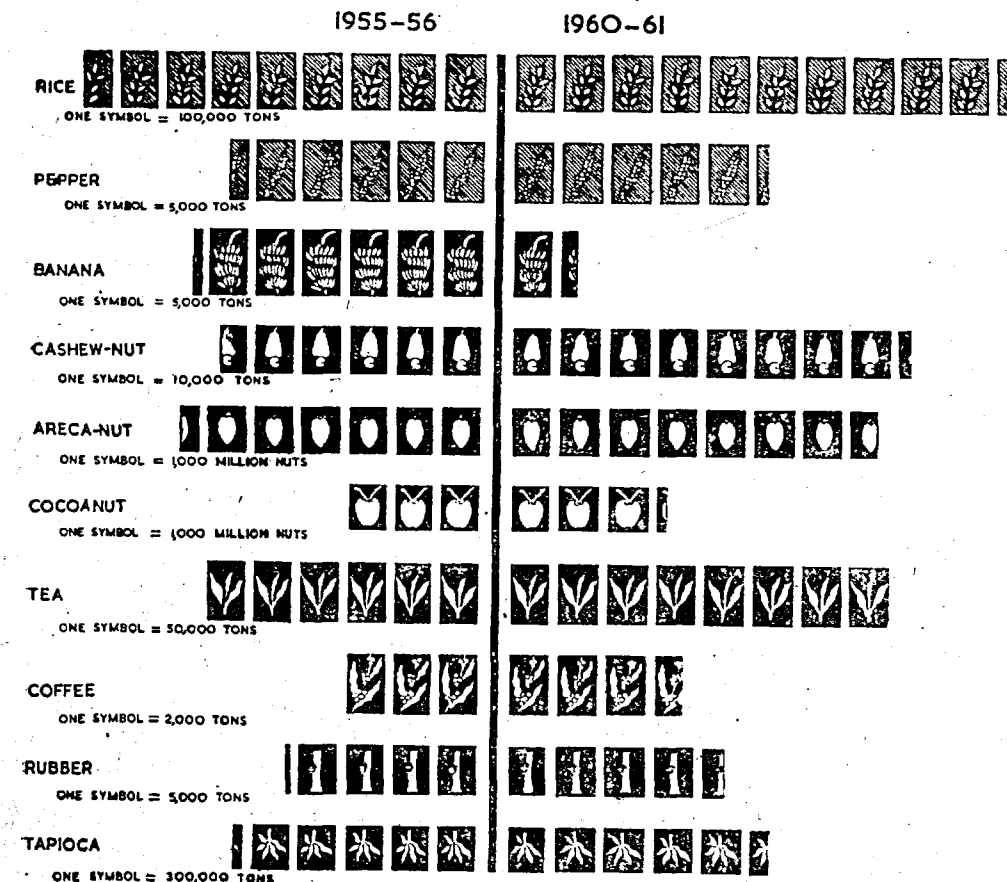
of the area under narcotics and plantation crops has been phenomenal during the period, the increase being from 295,433 to 443,412 acres.

Important Crops

1.97 All the important crops with the exception of sugarcane, pepper, turmeric, banana, sesame and groundnut, have recorded an increase in production from 1955-56 to 1960-61. Of these, rice has increased from 870,000 to 1,050,721 tons. The production

of cashewnut has shown an increase from 57,860 to 83,297 tons, while the production of tea has shown an increase by 9,820 tons. Out of those items which have shown a decrease during the period bananas indicate the steepest fall from 311,790 tons to 64,072 tons. The production of sesame has also shown a steep fall by more than 50 per cent. The following table gives the production of important crops in 1955-56 and 1960-61.

PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT CROPS



IRRIGATION

Table 1.15
PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT CROPS,
1955-56 AND 1960-61

In tons unless otherwise indicated.

Sl. No.	Name of crop	1955-56	1960-61
1	2	3	4
1	Rice	870,000	1,050,721
2	Jowar, ragi & pulses	24,214	25,780
3	Sugarcane	334,466	374,900
4	Pepper	27,236	26,600
5	Ginger (dry)	10,936	11,086
6	Turmeric (dry)	5,021	4,115
7	Cardamom	1,239	1,263
8	Bananas	311,790	64,072
9	Cashewnut	57,860	83,297
10	Groundnut	14,240	13,580
11	Sesame	6,358	2,545
12	Arecanut *	6,460	7,737
13	Cocconut *	3,099	3,220
14	Cotton †	9,560	10,610
15	Tobacco	NA	990
16	Tea	29,917	39,737
17	Coffee	6,155	7,292
18	Rubber	20,841	22,682
19	Tapioca	1,569,000	1,656,500
20	Lemongrass oil+	NA	2,742,588

* In Million nuts

† In bales of 392lb.

+ In bottles of 22 oz. each

NA— Not available

Irrigation

1.98 One of the main factors which have contributed to the increase in agricultural production, especially rice, is the improvement in irrigation facilities during the decade. The main source of irrigation in the State is the river system referred to supra. The annual run off of all the west-flowing rivers has been roughly estimated at 2,560,800 Mcft., while that of the east-flowing rivers till they cross Kerala's borders has been estimated at 196,000 Mcft. The total area under paddy cultivation in Kerala is estimated to be of the order of 1.33 million acres and the production of paddy as in 1960-61 of the order of 1 million tons. The annual requirement of rice which is the staple food of the State is estimated

at about 2.4 million tons. By converting all the available lands into paddy fields 1.4 million acres more can be brought under paddy cultivation, of which 1.2 million acres can be irrigated and the annual production of rice can be increased to 2.7 million tons. With this end in view a few irrigation schemes were taken up during the First and Second Five Year

IRRIGATION-AREA BENEFITED



Plans. Of the major schemes, the Malam-puzha Irrigation Project which was started in March 1949 is expected to be completed in all respects by the end of 1964. The dam has been completed and its surroundings aesthetically finished with well laid out fountains and gardens. The entire length of 17 miles of the left bank canal system as well as the major portion of the 19½ miles of the main right bank canal along with the distributaries has also been completed and an area of 47,600 acres brought under irrigation. The dam is 6,066 feet long, its maximum height being 125 feet. The reservoir has a maximum capacity of 8,000 Mcft. with a water spread of 8.5 sq. miles. The entire project is estimated to cost Rs. 53,200,000. Another important project is the Walayar Irrigation Project which was practically completed by March 1963 except for some minor items. This has a reservoir of 815 Mcft. in capacity with a water spread of 1 sq. mile to irrigate about 8,000 acres in the Palghat district. The dam is 4,851 feet long, its maximum height being 100 feet. The cost of the project is estimated to be Rs. 11,616,000. The Gayatri Project, which contemplates the construction of two dams at Meenkara and Chuliyar and a common distribution system, has seen the completion of its first stage. The maximum heights

IRRIGATION

of the dams are 55 ft. and 85 feet respectively. The whole scheme is estimated to irrigate about 10,700 acres. The Pothundi Project, yet another irrigation scheme, which was inaugurated in February 1958 envisaging the construction of an earthen dam across the Aylurpuzha, a tributary of Bharathapuzha, is expected to irrigate 13,500 acres in the Palghat district. The canal system will be 17 miles long, both right and left bank canals together. This is expected to cost Rs. 22,500,000. The Mangalam Project with a masonry dam 533 feet long with saddle earthen dams 470 feet in length on the right side and 2,460 feet in length on the left side across the Mangalam river, another tributary of Bharathapuzha, has already been completed. Cheerakuzhi Irrigation Project which was commenced in 1957 envisaging the construction of a regulator across the Cheerakuzhi river, a tributary of Bharathapuzha, is expected to irrigate 4,000 acres. The cost is estimated at Rs. 4,734,000. The construction of this canal is in progress. The Vazhani Irrigation Project commanding the entire area in the Keecheri river basin by a storage dam at Vazhani will impound about 690 Mcft. of water. The canal system which will irrigate about 8,810 acres of land consists of 23 miles of main canal and 14 miles of tributaries. The scheme which costs Rs. 10,757,000 is almost complete. The Peechi Irrigation Project which was started in 1947 by the erstwhile Cochin Government and later included in the First Five Year Plan was commissioned in 1953. The dam which is a straight gravity type masonry structure across the Manali river in the Trichur district is 750 feet long and 130 feet in height with a storage capacity of 3,900 Mcft. With a main right bank canal system of 23 miles and branches about 47 miles in length and a left bank canal of 28 miles with branches extending to 41 miles, it irrigates an area of 43,380 acres. The cost of the project is Rs. 23,500,000. The project area is being developed into a beauty spot

and a tourist centre. The Chalakudy Irrigation Project commenced during the First Five Year Plan is estimated to irrigate about 48,650 acres in the Trichur district. This consists of a diversion weir constructed across the Chalakudy river with a length of 606 feet and a maximum height of 12 feet. The canal system consists of 52 miles of main channels and 162 miles of branches. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 21,325,000. The first stage of the project was completed in 1957-58 when 28,400 acres were brought under irrigation. The second stage is still in progress. The Periyar Valley Irrigation Project consisting of the construction of a barrage across the Periyar river at a place called Boothathankettu to divert the water into a left bank main canal extending up to the tail-end of the river with a net work of distributaries for irrigating paddy lands in the Periyar and Moovattupuzha valleys is expected to serve an ayacut of 63,300 acres. The barrage will be 657 feet in length. The main canal will be 17.4 miles long and is designed for 715 cusecs at head. The project which was started in the Second Five Year Plan is expected to be complete during the Third Five Year Plan. Its cost is estimated at Rs. 64,000,000. The Neyyar Irrigation Project located 19 miles south-east of the Trivandrum City consists of a dam across the Neyyar river 987 feet in length with a maximum height of 183 feet to impound 3,750 Mcft. of water and two main canals with necessary tributaries. Started in 1959, the dam and the right bank canal with two of its branches have already been completed with the left bank canal nearing completion. When finally completed the project will irrigate about 36,000 acres of which 10,000 acres lie in the Madras State. The entire cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 39,600,000. In addition to the above, six new projects have been started during the Third Plan. These are the Kallada Project to irrigate 109,000 acres in the Quilon district, the Pamba Scheme to irrigate about 33,000 acres lying in the Quilon and Alleppey districts, the Kuttiyadi

LIVE STOCK

Project to irrigate about 36,000 acres in the Kozhikode district, the Kanjirapuzha Scheme to irrigate about 24,000 acres in the Palghat district, the Valapattanam Scheme to irrigate 40,000 acres in the Cannanore district and Chitturpuzha Scheme to irrigate about 28,000 acres in the Chittur area. The supply of water from the major irrigation projects is supplemented by a number of medium and minor irrigation schemes. While irrigation by gravity flows is certainly preferable to irrigation by pumping for obvious reasons there are hundreds of blocks spread all over the State ranging from a few acres to as much as 2,000 acres that can be conveniently irrigated by pumping. Lift irrigation on an extensive scale is possible in Kerala because of the availability of sufficient quantity of fresh water in all the rivers throughout the cultivating season and the cheap hydro-electric power and the suitability of terrain in many places. The deepening of extensive canals and tanks as well as the construction of new ones form another class of minor irrigation schemes. Taking the major, medium and minor irrigation projects together 247,849 acres were irrigated as in 1955-56. This figure has risen to 466,119 in 1960-61. Of this, 75,300 acres were irrigated by major

and medium irrigation schemes as in 1955-56 which figure rose to 187,700 acres in 1960-61.

Live-stock and Poultry

1.99 Another major factor which has contributed to the increase in the cultivated area and in the production of crops during the decade is the improvement in the live-stock of the State. The total heads of live-stock in the State have gone up from 3,561,901 in 1951 to 4,606,771 in 1960-61 thus registering an increase of 29.33 per cent. Of this, the total number of cattle has increased from 2,151,522 to 2,686,442 recording an increase of 24.86 per cent. The following table gives the break-up.

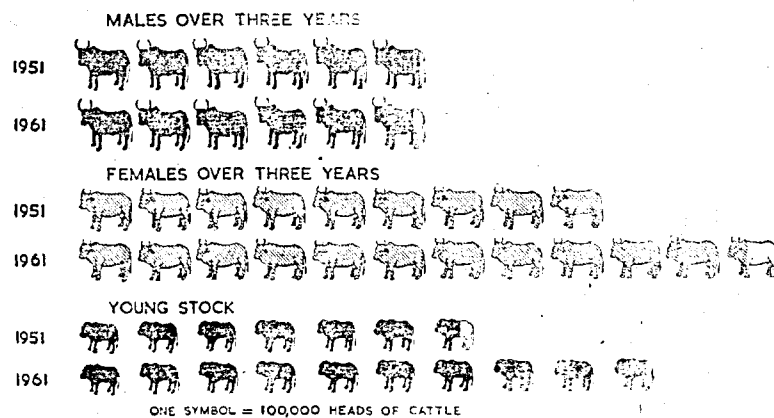
Table 1.16

CATTLE 1951 AND 1961

Cattle	1951	1961	Percentage increase or decrease
1	2	3	4
Males over 3 years	596,142	569,228	-4.51
Females over 3 years	896,653	1,132,762	+26.33
Young stock	658,727	984,452	+49.45

1.100 The total heads of buffaloes in 1951 stood at 444,368. The figure rose to 485,428 in 1961 showing an increase of 9.24 per cent. The following is the break-up.

CATTLE



LIVE STOCK

BUFFALOES

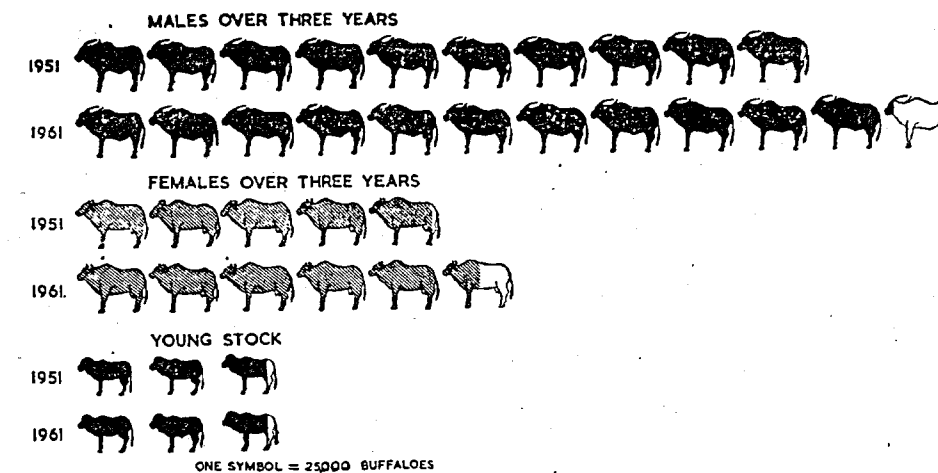


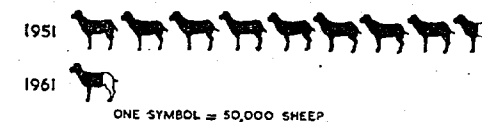
Table 1.17

BUFFALOES 1951 AND 1961

Buffaloes	1951	1961	Percentage increase or decrease
1	2	3	4
Males over 3 years	249,018	277,895	+11.60
Females over 3 years	123,445	136,248	+10.37
Young stock	71,905	71,285	-0.86

1.101 In the case of sheep, goats etc., the total heads of sheep in 1951 were 423,513. In 1961 there was a decline in the figure, the number being 36,217 and the percentage of decrease 91.45. The number of goats, however, has increased from 423,345 to 1,252,138 recording an increase of 195.77 per cent.

SHEEP



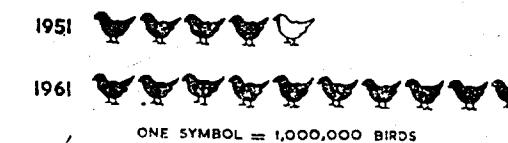
GOATS



1.102 The heads of poultry have risen from 4,117,466 in 1951 to 9,600,903 in

1961, the percentage of increase being 133.18.

POULTRY



Agricultural Services

1.103 A third and no less important factor which has facilitated the enhancement of agricultural production during the decade consists of several items of agricultural services the more important ones among them being soil conservation which has come to 11,500 acres in 1960-61, the application of nitrogen fertilisers rising from 5,500 tons in 1955-56 to 26,500 tons in 1960-61 and the application of phosphatic fertilisers rising to 8,200 tons, organic manures rising to 50,000 tons and urban and rural compost rising to 101,000 tons in 1960-61. The number of seed farms established during the period comes to 21 of which 18 were functioning in 1960-61. 12 artificial insemination centres were also established during the decade.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Community Development

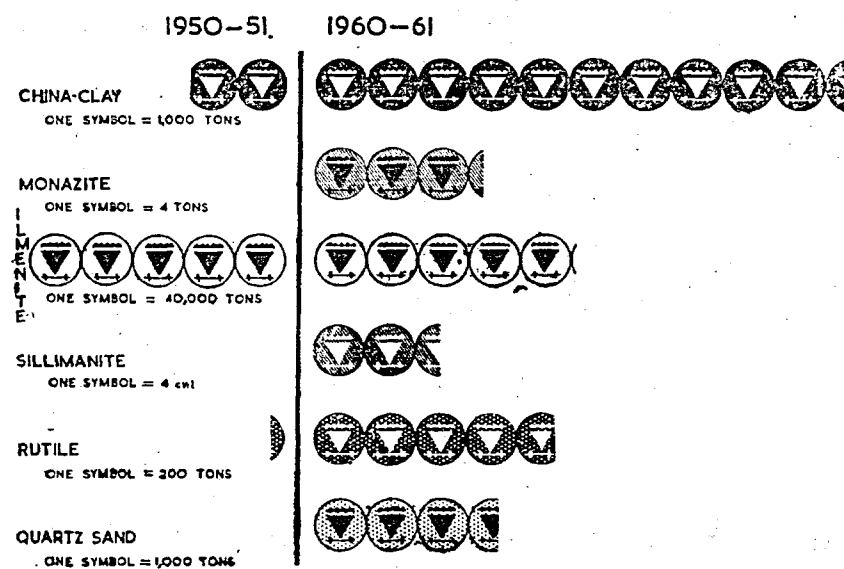
1.104 Agricultural programmes have been firmly integrated with the community development movement, the expansion of which is the most salient feature of the rural development programme of the Second Plan. The number of blocks which stood at 5 in 1953 by gradual increase from year to year rose to 108 by April 1961. "The expansion of the community development movement has been accompanied by significant institutional changes aimed at strengthening the people's initiative. It has been realised that mobilisation and motivation of rural man-power is the key to success in the field of agriculture. By the techniques of mass education, the knowledge of improved agricultural practices, of valuable local resources which can be more purposefully exploited and of methods of better and more profitable utilisation of the existing potential was spread among the farmers. The process of building up and strengthening of local

leadership was initiated by launching orientation and training programmes."

Minerals and Ores

1.105 While the mining of China clay has gone up from 1,828 tons in 1950-51 to 10,397 tons 2 cwts. and 68 lb. in 1960-61 recording a percentage increase of 468.77, the mining of monazite has shown a decline from 473 tons to 13 tons 7 cwts. coming to 97.18 per cent during the period. The quantity of ilmenite has gone up from 200,462 tons in 1950-51 to 201,527 tons 11 cwts. and 56 lb. in 1960-61, the increase being 0.53 per cent. Sillimanite which was already as low as 5 tons 5 cwts. and 100 lb. in 1950-51 has shown a steep decline to 10 cwts. in 1960-61, the percentage being 90.56. There is phenomenal increase in rutile which has risen from 43 tons to 965 tons during the period, the percentage of increase being 2,144.19. The quantity of quartz sand in 1960-61 stood at 3,599 tons 10 cwts. while the figure for the previous year is not indicated.

PRODUCTION OF MINERALS AND ORES



Factories and Industrial Production

1.106 The total number of factories registered under the Factories Act stood at 1,663 in 1952. This number has come up

to 2,413 in 1961. The number of factories under the various ranges of employment capacity in 1952 and 1961 is given below.

FACTORIES AND EMPLOYMENT CAPACITY

Table 1.18
FACTORIES SHOWING THEIR EMPLOYMENT CAPACITY IN 1952 AND 1961

Employment capacity	Total number of factories registered	
	1952	1961
1	2	3
Less than 20 persons	267	685
20 persons	259	440
21-50 persons	464	602
51-100 "	204	309
101-150 "	15	1
151-200 "	7	1
201-250 "	128	162
251-500 "	87	122
501-1,000 "	28	86
1,001-1,500 "	8	2
1,501 and above	3	3
Unclassifiable for want of returns	193	...
Total	1,663	2,413

According to the data collected in the houselisting operations in March to June 1960 for the present Census, there are altogether 58,365 industrial establishments including factories registered under the Factories Act and unregistered workshops together in the State. These employ

394,787 persons. Corresponding figures for the previous years are not available. In the development of village and small scale industries also the decade has seen sufficient progress. The number of handlooms registered in the State as at the end of 1960-61 came to 1.25 lakhs out of which 47,757 were in the co-operative fold. Several training-cum-production centres were organised in order to initiate new lines of production and popularise improved techniques among the artisans. The scheme for the organisation of coir industry in the State on co-operative basis taken up under the first Five Year Plan was pushed through. A statutory board with autonomous powers was brought into existence for the development of khadi and village industries. One of the outstanding items of industrial expansion in the State is the establishment of 7 industrial estates during the period. These estates provide accommodation and facilities for the establishment of various small scale industries. The following table gives the comparative figures from 1959 to 1961 of the gross output ex-factory value of industrial products in the State.

Table 1.19

GROSS OUTPUT EX-FACTORY VALUE OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS, 1959-'61

Sl. No.	Industry Group (Group level)	Gross out put ex-factory value (in 1,000 Rupees)		
		1959	1960	1961
1	2	3	4	5
1	Canning and preserving fish and other sea foods	4,123	5,192	6,461
2	Grain mills	1,930	1,409	1,446
3	Miscellaneous food	198,696	235,492	271,072
4	Spinning, weaving and finishing textiles	69,860	79,075	95,651
5	Knitting mills	1,706	2,300	2,474
6	Textiles not elsewhere classified	70,828	65,183	56,023
7	Wearing apparel (except footwear)	467	4,049	2,161
8	Saw mills etc.	21,952	23,307	22,443
9	Wooden and cane containers and cane smallware	1,623	1,711	2,110
10	Printing, publishing etc.	8,187	12,032	13,249

(Contd.)

Table 1.19 (Concl'd.)

GROSS OUTPUT EX-FACTORY VALUE OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS, 1959-'61

Sl. No.	Industry Group (Group level)	Gross output ex-factory value (in 1,000 Rupees)		
		1959	1960	1961
1	2	3	4	5
11	Rubber products	15,383	18,995	18,705
12	Basic industrial chemicals	65,677	73,355	109,263
13	Miscellaneous chemicals	52,420	62,482	59,383
14	Structural clay products	20,295	23,808	24,787
15	Glass and glass products	1,064	1,480	...
16	Pottery, China earthenware	2,244	2,589	2,958
17	Metal products except machinery and transport equipment	12,490	5,490	7,822
18	Machinery except electrical	3,902	5,582	2,855
19	Electrical machinery &c.	37,011	38,409	41,144
20	Motor vehicles repair of	4,071	3,527	4,729
21	Motor cycles and bicycles	...	463	...
22	Professional and scientific instruments	1,906	2,836	...
23	Manufacturing industries not elsewhere classified	49,497	5,349	6,376
24	Other industry groups	56,674	59,502	64,562
Total		702,006	733,617	815,674

Source: Annual Survey of Industries (Published by C. S. O.)

Power Development

1.107 One of the vital factors contributing to the development of industry and agriculture in the State has been the development of power. The installed capacity which stood at 85,500 kw. in 1955-56 has risen to 147,500 kw. in 1960-61. This records an increase of 72.51 per cent in the installed capacity. The number of places electrified has also risen from 846 in 1955-56 to 1,849 in 1960-61 registering an increase of 118.56 per cent.

POWER - INSTALLED CAPACITY



1.108 With the commissioning of the first hydro power station at Pallivasal in 1940

with an installed capacity of 9,000 kw., the demand for power has been steadily growing, necessitating enhancement of the capacity of this station. By 1951, the installed plant capacity in this station was raised to 28,500 kw. A 66 kv. transmission system extending to 565 miles covered the State and power was being distributed to about 28,000 consumers in about 158 towns and villages. The shortage of generating capacity and inadequate water storage had, however, been causing severe restrictions on power supply.

1.109 The construction of Madupatty Dam with a storage of 1,950 Mcft. of water for augmenting the summer flow to the Pallivasal Station was, therefore, taken up. The installed capacity of the Pallivasal Station itself was further raised to 37,500 kw. in 1951. The Sengulam Hydel Station with an installed capacity of 48,000 kw. was also commissioned in 1954. By the end of the first Plan, the maximum demand on the

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AND DISTRIBUTION SCHEMES

		During the Plan	At the end of the Plan
1	2	3	
Centres electrified	Nos.	1,003	1,849
Consumers connected	"	97,662	174,994
Street lights installed	"	57,282	82,645

The peak load of the State hydel grid at the end of the Second Plan was 116,300 kw. The number of units generated per annum reached 581.82 million and the per capita consumption per annum rose from 18.5 units to 30.1 units during the Plan period. The supply to the districts of Kozhikode, Cannanore and Palghat continued to be from Madras as before the reorganisation of the State. The expenditure during the second Five Year Plan period was Rs. 2,324.52 lakhs. The total outlay on the schemes as at the end of the Second Plan was Rs. 44.33 crores and the annual revenue Rs. 309.72 lakhs.

1.111 In the third Five Year Plan of Kerala, the outlay envisaged for power development is Rs. 43.56 crores. The programme of development has been drawn up with a view to meet the long term requirements of power. The physical programme contemplates the implementation of the Panniar, Sholayar and Sabarigiri Projects carried over from the Second Plan. With the targets set under the Plan, the installed capacity in the system will rise to 546.5 mw. A 220 kv. grid will also be brought into operation in the State in the Third Plan. A scheme for constructing a 220 kv. inter-State link to connect the Kerala system to the Madras Power System is also envisaged. This link will facilitate exchange of power from one State to another. The Plan also provides for expansion of the transmission facilities in the State and for extending the benefits of electricity to an additional 750 villages in the State and for connecting up an additional 100,000 consumers. With the completion of the work programmed in the third Plan, the per capita consumption of power per annum would be 59.5 units.

system had increased to 62,900 kw. with an annual generation of 349.78 million units from Pallivasal and Sengulam Stations. The 66 kv. transmission network was also expanded to 664 miles. 744 new villages were electrified and an additional 51,456 consumers were connected up to the system. There was a rise in the per capita consumption of power per annum from 13 units to 18.5 units during the first Plan Period. With a capital investment of 11 crores of rupees in the first Plan, the total capital invested at the end of the Plan was 21.1 crores of rupees and the annual revenue Rs. 140.73 lakhs.

1.110 Of the total outlay of Rs. 87 crores for the second Five Year Plan of Kerala State the allotment for power development was Rs. 23.45 crores with a split up of Rs. 11.40 crores for hydro-electric projects, Rs. 4.82 crores for extension of transmission grid and Rs. 7.23 crores for rural electrification and distribution schemes. The physical targets achieved during the second Plan and the total as at the end of the Plan are the following.

Name of Station	Capacity added during the Plan in kw.	Capacity at the end of the Plan in kw.
1	2	3
(a) Pallivasal	...	37,500
(b) Sengulam	...	48,000
(c) Poringalkuthu Left Bank 1st stage	24,000	32,000
(d) —do—2nd "	8,000	
(e) Neriya Mangalam	30,000	30,000
Total	62,000	147,500

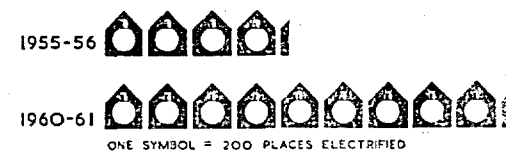
TRANSMISSION LINES AND SUB STATIONS

		During the Plan	At the end of the Plan
1	2	3	
110 kv. lines	Ct. miles	343.3	343.3
66 kv. lines	"	84.99	853.2
110 kv. Sub Stations	No.	3	3
66 kv. Sub Stations	"	5	16

CO-OPERATION

Work on two new major hydro electric projects, namely, the Kuttiyadi and Idikki has also been commenced during the third Plan. The projects are programmed to be completed during the fourth Plan period. The Kuttiyadi Project with an installed capacity of 75,000 kw. besides contributing about 245 million units to the energy potential of the grid will help to stabilise the power supply position in Malabar. The Idikki Project (installed capacity 500,000 kw. initially) is conceived with the object of serving the long term power requirement of the State and of the Southern Grid.

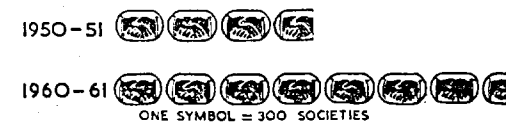
PLACES ELECTRIFIED



Co-operation

1.112 The period under review has seen substantial progress in the field of co-operation. The number of primary agricultural societies rose from 1,141 in 1951 to 2,239 in 1960-61, the total membership having increased from 147,794 to 773,000. The scheme for starting service co-operatives was taken in hand. These co-operatives not only sought to dispense credit but also aimed at catering to the multifarious needs of the rural population such as distribution of fertilisers, seeds etc. 54 co-operative farming societies, 38 marketing and processing societies and the apex marketing society were brought into existence. Several small sized co-operative societies were revitalised under a scheme drawn up for the purpose. 9 non-official training centres which imparted

CO-OPERATION - PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

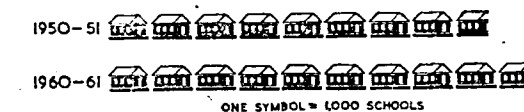


training to as many as 18,408 persons were established. The total number of co-operative societies in 1960-61 stood at 4,628 and the loans issued at Rs. 1,353.15 lakhs.

Schools

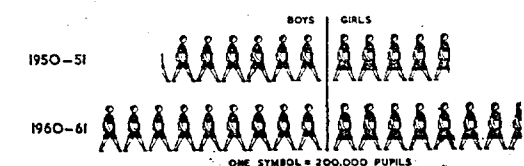
1.113 The total number of schools has increased from 8,804 in 1950-51 to 9,678 in 1960-61, the percentage of increase being 9.93. The number of school-going children

SCHOOLS



has risen from 2,184,394 to 3,295,887 during the period, the rate of increase being 50.88 per cent. The total number of teachers has gone up from 67,466 in 1950-51 to 110,356 in 1960-61 registering an increase of 63.57 per cent.

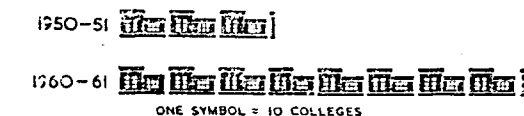
SCHOOL-GOING POPULATION



Collegiate Education

1.114 The decade under review has shown a remarkable progress in respect of collegiate education, the number of colleges having risen from 31 in 1950-51 to 82 in 1960-61 recording a percentage

COLLEGES

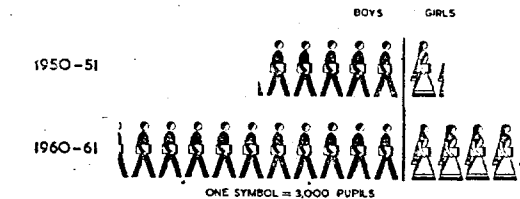


increase of 164.52. The number of students has also increased from 19,141 in 1950-51 to 44,309 in 1960-61 and in number of teachers from 1,052 to 2,734

HEALTH SERVICES

showing an increase of 131.49 per cent and 159.89 per cent respectively.

COLLEGE-GOING POPULATION

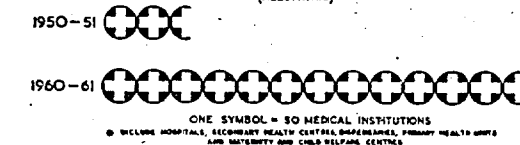


Health Services

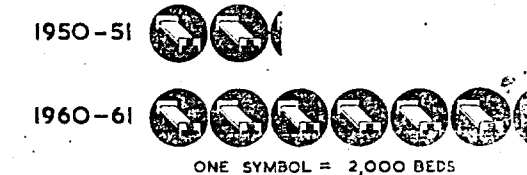
Allopathic

1.115 The progress in the case of Public Health Services during the decade 1950-51 to 1960-61 has been even more striking than in the field of education. On the allopathic side alone the total number of Government medical institutions including hospitals, dispensaries, secondary health centres and primary health units has increased from 133 in 1950-51 to 641 in 1960-61 the percentage increase being 381.95. The number of outdoor patients has risen from 3,140,534 to 11,515,399 registering an increase of 266.67 per cent and of indoor patients from 188,877 to 584,170 from 1950-51 to 1960-61, the percentage of increase being 209.29. Though not to the same extent the number of beds in these institutions has increased by 186.55 per cent during the period, the actual number being 4,415 in 1950-51 and 12,651 in 1960-61. While the number of doctors has increased during the period from 200 to 613 indicating a percentage increase of 206.50, the number of nurses has risen from 508 to 933, the percentage of increase being 83.66.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS (ALLOPATHIC)



BEDS IN GOVERNMENT MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS (ALLOPATHIC)



Ayurveda

1.116 On the Ayurvedic side the total number of Government hospitals and dispensaries together has increased from 141 in 1957-58 to 212 in 1960-61 registering a percentage increase of 50.35. During this period the number of outdoor patients has risen from 3,872,522 to 4,601,839 recording an increase of 18.83 per cent and of indoor patients from 3,978 to 5,741, the percentage of increase being 44.32. The number of beds has likewise risen from 283 to 413 indicating 45.94 per cent increase. The number of doctors/vaidyans rose from 177 to 264 showing 49.15 per cent increase and the number of nursing personnel from 38 to 52, the percentage increase being 36.84.

Homeopathy

1.117 One Government Homeo hospital and 5 dispensaries came into existence during the period.

Other Services

1.118 Several new water supply and drainage schemes were taken up, the more important among them being the water supply schemes for Ernakulam-Mattancherry, Quilon, Kottayam, Palghat and Ottapalam and the drainage schemes of Ernakulam-Mattancherry and Trivandrum. The Trichur water supply scheme that was initiated in the first Plan period was commissioned during the decade. Several tube wells were constructed and rural water supply schemes taken up besides the three projects under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.

Housing

1.119 Under the various housing schemes as many as 34,977 houses have been either

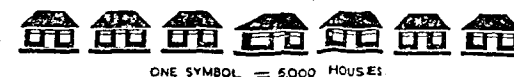
STATE TRANSPORT

constructed or re-modelled till 31st March 1961. A total amount of Rs. 19,280,817 has been advanced by the Government on this account by way of loans, grants and acquisition and development charges. The

particulars of amounts advanced by Government and the number of houses constructed or re-modelled up to March 1961 are given below.

Name of the scheme	Amount advanced (in Rupees)	Houses re-modelled or constructed
1	2	3
Scheme for the construction of houses for Government servants	1,874,348 (Loans)	389
Plantation Labour Housing Scheme	188,400 (Loans)	28,577
Co-operative Housing Scheme	1,125,500 (Loans)	167
Settlement Scheme	2,179,000 (Loans or grant)	2,871
Poor Housing Scheme	562,000 (Loans)	327
Low Income Group Housing Scheme	8,615,000 (Loans)	1,430
Housing Scheme for the employees of Local Bodies	56,000 (Loans)	17
Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme	614,000 (Grant and loan)	400
Rental Housing Scheme	40,280.64 (Spent)	26 (under construction in March '61)
Village Housing Project Scheme	380,000 (Loans)	57
Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	456,000 (Loans)	312
Slum Clearance Scheme	2,436,288.81 (Spent)	224 houses and 152 open developed plots
Housing Scheme at Elamkulam and Trikkakara	754,000 (For acquisition and development of land)	Nil

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE HOUSING SCHEME TILL MARCH 1961



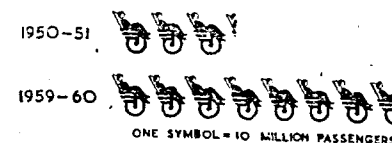
ONE SYMBOL = 5,000 HOUSES

State Transport

1.120 The number of passengers who travelled in the State Transport services in 1950-51 was 31,842,464. This has increased to 76,236,054 in 1959-60 recording an increase of 139.42 per cent. The passenger earnings have increased from Rs. 14,177,687 during 1950-51 to Rs. 21,480,339 during 1959-60, the percentage increase being 51.51 which, however, is not in proportion to

the increase in passenger traffic. The average daily operated distance has shown an increase from 32,738 miles in 1950-51 to 66,492 miles in 1959-60 registering an increase of 103.10. But the earnings per mile have decreased from 108 p. in 1950-51 to 95 p. in 1959-60, the percentage decrease being 12.04. Correspondingly, the earnings per passenger have

STATE TRANSPORT-PASSENGER TRAFFIC



ONE SYMBOL = 10 MILLION PASSENGERS

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

gone down from Rs. 44.5 to Rs. 28.2 during the period, the percentage decrease being 36.63. The number of accidents has gone up from 352 in 1950-51 to 945 in 1959-60, there being an increase of 168.47 per cent.

Posts and Telegraphs

1.121 The number of Post Offices in the State has increased from 1,576 in 1950-51 to 2,895 in 1960-61 recording a percentage increase of 83.69. The number of telegraph offices attached to Post Offices has also gone up from 73 to 299 during the period, the percentage being 309.59.

Trade Unions

1.122 The number of trade unions

has increased from 323 in 1951 to 1,826 in 1961.

National Savings

1.123 The gross investment in National Savings during 1958-59 came to Rs. 12,406,300 and the net (deducting discharges and withdrawals) Rs. 14,300. The corresponding figures in 1960-61 are Rs. 54,364,000 and Rs. 23,384,300 respectively. The gross National Savings Investments have shown an increase of 338.20 per cent and net 163,426.57.

Employment Services

1.124 The figures relating to the Employment service for 1959-60 and 1960-61 are given below.

Table 1.20

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—1959-60 AND 1960-61

Year	Registration	Placings	Live Register	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Special types of applicants that were available on the live Register		Employed persons
						Ex-Service personnel and ex-service disabled personnel		
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7		8
1959-60	105,050	10,696	128,391	7,853	1,039	4,139		2,251
1960-61	83,844	7,859	151,469	8,482	698	3,684		4,781

Ten Employment Exchanges with two Employment Counselling units, one Occupational Information Unit and 10 Employment Market Information Units were started besides a chain of Industrial Training and Work and Orientation Centres. In addition to the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme a scheme for conducting evening classes for industrial workers was also introduced.

The Employees State Insurance Scheme

1.125 The scheme for the State Insurance

of Employees made suitable progress during the period and as many as 72,000 employees were insured before the end of 1960-'61. A number of Employees State Insurance dispensaries were opened to meet their demand for medical aid.

Consumer Price Index

1.126 A statement showing the consumer price index numbers for some important centres of the State for the years 1957-'61 is given below.

CENSUS OPERATIONS, 1961

Table 1.21

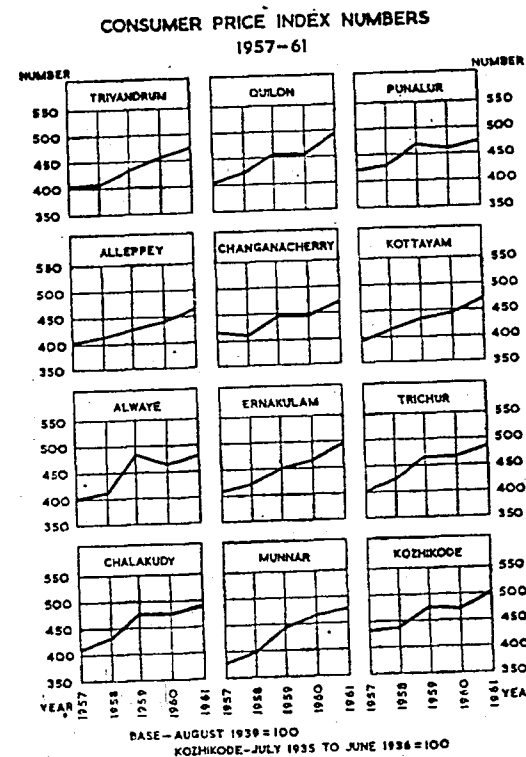
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER-1957 to '61

Sl No.	Centres	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Trivandrum	402	407	433	456	474
2	Quilon	403	422	455	455	493
3	Punalur	422	428	469	458	473
4	Alleppey	404	412	426	439	461
5	Changanacherry	415	409	446	447	468
6	Kottayam	392	412	433	443	470
7	Alwaye	401	412	482	462	479
8	Ernakulam	408	421	450	463	493
9	Trichur	400	426	463	464	484
10	Chalakudy	410	430	475	475	489
11	Munnar	379	399	444	463	477
12	Kozhikode	433	435	476	471	501

Note:— Base for Kozhikode — Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936 = 100

Base for other centres — August 1939=100

The above table would show that the consumer price index numbers have shown a rising trend during the period 1957 to 1961 in all the centres about which data have been collected. The following chart illustrates the position.



Roads

1.127 The total length of roads excluding panchayat roads of local importance as in 1951 came to 11,870 kilometres¹. This has increased to 23,015 kilometres² in 1961.

SECTION 4

CENSUS OPERATIONS, 1961

Jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Census Operations

1.128 Before proceeding to the details of Census Operations it would be useful to review the changes in the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Census Operations from the commencement of the Imperial Censuses up to 1961. For purposes of this review the Travancore State has been taken as the

- (1) 7,376 miles
- (3) 17,430.70 sq. km.

- (2) 14,301 miles
- (4) 23,900.31 sq. km.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE 1961 CENSUS

the Superintendent of Census Operations went further up to 15,002.60 sq. miles¹ and the population to 16,903,715 persons. The following table gives the changes in the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Census

Operations from 1875 to 1961. The changes from 1875 to 1951 were consequent on the integration of Travancore and Cochin States and from 1951 to 1961 on the formation of the Kerala State.

Table 1.22

CHANGES IN THE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, 1875-1961

Census Year	Provinces/Princely States	Number of Administrative Divisions/Districts	Area in Sq.miles	Number of Towns††	Number of Villages**	Persons	Males‡	Females‡
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1875	Travancore State	4	6,730.00	...	3,318	2,311,379	1,150,025	1,161,354
1881	Travancore State	4	6,730.00	...	3,719	2,401,158	1,197,134	1,204,024
1891	Travancore State	4	6,730.00	8	247	2,557,736	1,290,415	1,267,321
1901	Travancore State	4	7,091.03	9	3,885	2,952,157	1,490,165	1,461,992
1911	Travancore State	5	7,593.76	11	3,955	3,428,975	1,731,363	1,697,612
1921	Travancore State	4	7,624.84	38	3,897	4,006,062	2,032,553	1,973,509
1931	Travancore State	4	7,624.58	46	3,936	5,095,973	2,565,073	2,530,900
1941	Travancore State	3	7,661.75	46	3,906	6,070,018	3,045,102	3,024,916
1951	Travancore-Cochin State	4	9,227.92*	98	4,130	9,280,425	4,620,803	4,659,622
1961	Kerala State	9	15,002.60	92	1,575	16,903,715	8,361,927	8,541,788

* Based on revised computation of area figures

† Sex composition of 2,488 cardamom hill population is estimated

** For Census years 1891 and 1961, revenue villages were taken as the ultimate unit as against *karas/muris/desoms* in other Census Years. The number of *karas/muris/desoms* in 1891 and 1961 were 3,728 and 5,901 respectively.

†† In 1875 and 1881 towns were not censused as such. It was only from 1891 towns were censused separately.

Salient Features of the 1961 Census

1.129 When the last decennial Census was conducted in 1951 the Kerala State had not been formed. The area now constituting the Kerala State was then in the Travancore-Cochin and Madras States. In these States the Census was conducted in 1951 by the Central Government. The Census of 1951 was an extended *de facto* Census in which the canvassing method was adopted. This was followed in the 1961 Census also. The reference date for 1961 Census was the

- (1) 38,856.73 sq.km.

sunrise of 1st March 1961. Enumeration commenced on the 10th and ended with 28th February 1961. With a view to bring the count made during these days up to date as on the sunrise of 1st March 1961 a revisional round was conducted from 2nd March to 5th March 1961 during which the enumerators visited every household, cancelled the enumeration of any person who died between the date of enumeration and the sunrise of 1st March 1961 and enumerated every child born during this

so framed as to bring all people who work including the family workers who were not in receipt of any income or working children who cannot earn enough for their maintenance within the scope of workers and in respect of the persons who are recorded as workers to show how many are working separately as cultivators, agricultural labourers, at household industry or doing any other work, or working in combination of the above four and also whether a person working in the household industry or a person doing any other work is an employer or an employee or a single worker or a family worker.

1.133 Those who are not working are categorised into 8 groups and shown against question 12 dealing with the activity of a non-worker. These groups are (1) full-time students, (2) housewives and persons engaged in unpaid house duties, (3) infants and other dependants including permanently disabled or old persons, (4) retired persons, rentiers and others who are in receipt of income without doing any work, (5) beggars, vagrants and others of unspecified sources for existence, (6) convicts or inmates of penal, mental or charitable institutions, (7) persons not employed before but seeking employment for the first time and (8) persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment.

Tables

1.134 In the 1961 Census an attempt has been made to collect more comprehensive data than in the previous Indian Censuses in view of the Five Year Plans which have been undertaken by the Government and also in view of the growing need for basic data for administrative purposes. The data collected in the Census have been tabulated in four population tables, nine economic tables prepared from individual slips excluding Primary Census Abstract, eight tables on household economy, eight tables on social and cultural aspects and seven tables on migration besides five tables on housing and establishments already referred to, five tables for Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes, one special table for Scheduled Castes only and two special tables for Scheduled Tribes only.

General Population Tables

1.135 The four general population tables dealing with area, houses and population, variation in population during 60 years, villages classified by population and towns (and town groups) classified by population in 1961 with variations since 1901, follow the 1951 model. Table A III namely, villages classified by population relate only to villages unlike in the previous Census in which it related both to villages and towns. A table corresponding to table A V of the 1951 Census has been included in the economic tables.

Primary Census Abstract

1.136 In the 1951 Census a significant change was made in the presentation of the Census data at the village or town level. In the 1941 and earlier Censuses religion was adopted as the basis on which primary sorting and tabulation were done and the population classified by religion and sex thus obtained was given in the village statistics. In the 1951 Census, economic classification was substituted for the classification based on religion. For this purpose the population was divided into 8 livelihood classes and in each livelihood class the self-supporting persons and their dependants were included. The eight livelihood classes were framed with reference to the means of livelihood returns at the Census. In the 1961 Census the concept of dependency has been abandoned for economic classification of the population and hence the eight livelihood classes as defined by the 1951 Census have not been followed. Instead, an industrial classification according to which the population has been divided into nine categories of workers has been adopted, the non-workers being treated as a separate category. These ten categories are :-

- I Working as cultivator
- II Working as agricultural labourer
- III Working in mining, quarrying, live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting

and plantations, orchards and allied activities

- IV Working at household industry
- V Working in manufacturing other than household industry
- VI Working in construction
- VII Working in trade and commerce
- VIII Working in transport, storage and communication
- IX Working in other services
- X Non-workers

The Primary Census Abstract furnishes the data for each village and its subdivisions such as *karas*, *muris* and *desoms* and in the case of towns and cities for each enumerator's block classified under respective wards. It also gives in addition the data on the number of literates and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately.

Economic Tables

1.137 The number of economic tables prepared in 1961 Census is more than twice the number at the 1951 Census. The tables are also more elaborate. The working population in each of the nine categories of workers adopted for the Primary Census Abstract and non-working population are divided by broad age groups viz, 0—14, 15—34, 35—59 and 60+. These data are produced in respect of urban areas for each town. The working population has further been classified separately according to returns for occupation and industry. The Indian Census economic classification adopted at the 1951 Census was neither a purely industrial nor occupational classification of the population but was a combination of both. There were only 10 divisions and 88 subdivisions of the industries and services. In the 1961 Census tabulation the national classification of industries and occupations adopted by the Government has been followed, thus covering as many as 300 occupational families and industrial minor groups. The population under each is subdivided by sex. The occupational and industrial divisions have been cross-tabulated by educa-

tional levels. In the case of occupational divisions a further cross-tabulation has been done by broad age-groups. In respect of a person whose principal work is given as cultivator, agricultural labourer or working at household industry and whose secondary work is any of these, a cross-tabulation between the principal work and the secondary work has also been attempted. The non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service has also been cross-tabulated by household industry in the case of persons whose principal work is non-household industry etc., and who also work in household industry. Persons who have returned themselves unemployed have been classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels.

Social and Cultural Tables

1.138 The social and cultural tables are based on the corresponding tables of the 1951 Census. But in view of the fact that broad age-groups are already given in the economic tables no table similar to C-II of the last Census giving livelihood classes by age-groups is prepared in this Census. Unlike in the 1951 Census in which age tables were prepared on the basis of the 10% samples of the slips the age tables in this Census are prepared on a full count. The quinquennial age-group as recommended by the United Nations for population Census have been adopted. A scheme of languages including dialects based on the Grierson classification has been prepared in consultation with experts for languages and dialects for purposes of the table on mother tongue.

Migration Tables

1.139 While migration tables DI and DII correspond to similar tables of 1951 Census, Table D IV is a special table for cities of population of 100,000 and over. Tables DIII, DIIIA and DV relate to the new question of migration. Table D VI is a new table giving the distribution of industrial categories of workers and non-workers by place of birth.

period. If the enumerator came across a visitor in any household who had come to stay there during the above period and had not been enumerated elsewhere he was also enumerated. But no notice was taken of any birth or death or visit occurring after the sunrise of 1st March 1961. In this way, the enumeration though spread over a period of days, was brought up to date as on the sunrise of 1st March 1961. Only persons who were alive and present during the period of enumeration were enumerated. But a person was counted in his house if he was present there on any day during the period of enumeration even though on the actual date of enumeration he was not physically present there. Otherwise he was counted wherever he was found during the period of enumeration.

The Census of 1961 has set a landmark in certain important respects. These are the following:-

Houselist

1.130 An exhaustive list of houses has all along been considered to be the cornerstone of the organisation of every Census count. The pattern of the houselist varied from Census to Census and from State to State in former Censuses. The houselist for the 1961 Census was not only prescribed on an all-India basis thus ensuring uniformity in all the States and Union territories but also excelled its predecessors in respect of the wealth of information recorded in it. In respect of all houses, whether residential or not, the following particulars were included in the houselist.

- 1 Building number
- 2 Building number with subnumbers for each Census house
- 3 Purpose for which the Census house is used
- 4 Material of the walls
- 5 Material of the roof

In the case of Census houses used as a workshop or factory the following additional particulars were entered:-

- 1 Name of the establishment or the proprietor
- 2 Name of the products or repair or servicing undertaken
- 3 Average number of persons employed daily during the week prior to the house numbering
- 4 Kind of fuel or power, if machinery is used

In respect of residential houses the following particulars were noted in addition to those applicable to all houses:-

- 1 The name of the head of the household
- 2 Number of rooms in the Census household
- 3 Whether owned or rented
- 4 Number of persons (sex-wise) residing in the household on the house numbering date.

This elaborate houselist has enabled the collection of a good deal of useful data relating to housing conditions and facilitated the publication of a separate part of the Census Report viz, Part IV, dealing with Housing and Establishments, the like of which has not been published in any of the previous Censuses.

The Household Schedule

1.131 A no less important departure from the previous Censuses is the household schedule filled up for every Census household. In the case of countries of such economic status as ours where not all the goods produced enter the money market and where such of the goods produced are consumed by the family itself the collection of information purely on the basis of individuals tends to be slightly misleading unless such information is supplemented by data concerning the economic activities of the household as an entity. In the previous Censuses information regarding economic activities of a household as such was not collected although the economic activities of the individual members were recorded. A household schedule was, therefore, filled up in the present Census in addition to

the usual individual slip meant to be filled up in respect of every member. The household schedule consisted of two parts, the first part dealing with particulars of household cultivation and household industry along with the workers in the household cultivation or household industry or both and the second part giving the name, sex, relationship to head, age, marital status and description of work of the members of the household. The first part of the household schedule has enabled the classification of households in accordance with their being engaged in any household industry or household cultivation or both, or not being so engaged, thereby throwing considerable light on the economic activity of a household as such and the persons engaged in household undertakings. The second part of the household schedule is meant to serve as a National Register of Citizens in the place of a similar one maintained in the 1951 Census but in a different form. The household cultivation for the purpose of the schedule has been defined to cover plots or parcels of land which are cultivated by the household itself viz, lands which lie within the village or in an adjacent village or within such a distance as to enable the household to work on the land or actively supervise its cultivation. If, however, the head of the household insisted that he is cultivating the land situated at a distance from his household his version was accepted and such land also treated as coming within the scope of household cultivation. Cultivation was taken to involve ploughing, sowing and harvesting and consisted of the production of the cereal crops (including Bengal gram) such as rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, roots and tubers like potato, yam, beat-root, sugarcane etc., production of pulses such as arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari and other grams and production of raw jute, raw cotton and kindred fibre crops. The household industry was defined as an industry not on the scale of a registered factory conducted by the head of the household himself and/or mainly by the members of the household

at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. Participation of the head of the household and/or members of the household was considered an important element of this definition. Industry for purposes of the above definition was taken to relate to production, processing, servicing or repairing.

The Individual Slip

1.132 The individual slip for the 1961 Census contains 13 questions, some with subdivisions. These included, besides the usual demographic questions like the name for identification, relationship to the head of the household, sex, age, marital status, birth place and particulars relating to migration, nationality, religion, whether the person belongs to a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe, literacy and education, mother tongue and any other language and five economic questions. The migration statistics were produced in the earlier Censuses by the data of the birth place. This being inadequate for a demographic study of the population with reference to internal migration, two new questions were included, one to ascertain from a person who was not born at the place of enumeration whether his birth place was rural or urban and the other to ascertain the duration of his residence at the place of enumeration, the former being meant to assess the extent of rural-urban migration in view of the growing industrialisation of the country. A departure has also been made in the concept for the collection of economic data from that of the earlier Indian Censuses which stressed the income or economic independence as the yardstick to measure the economy of a country, as it was felt that this yardstick of income or economic independence does not take adequate cognizance of those who are actually engaged in the family economy but without actual earning of income, like men other than the head of the household and women or children of the house working at cultivation or cottage industries of the household. The economic questions for 1961 Census were, therefore,

THE POPULATION

Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1.140 At the 1951 Census there were no special tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes except a table giving the total number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and their distribution among the eight livelihood classes adopted for the Census. The special tables devised in the 1961 Census tabulation deal with the population figures of each Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. Their cross-classification by religion, age, marital status, education and distribution by industrial categories adopted for the Primary Census Abstract and the table on household cultivation confined to the total Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are expected to facilitate the implementation of the special safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Constitution and promote the measures for the improvement of the conditions of these communities by suitable welfare schemes under the Five Year Plans.

Special Table for Scheduled Castes only

1.141 The special table for Scheduled Castes who are not at work gives a classification by sex, type of activity and educational levels.

Special Table for Scheduled Tribes only

1.142 The special tables for Scheduled Tribes show the distribution of each tribe by mother tongue and bilingualism and persons not at work classified by sex and type of activity.

Housing Tables

1.143 The housing tables published in the Housing and Establishments Part of the Census Report are based on the data collected in the houselist. These deal with Census houses and the uses to which they are put. Census households classified by tenure status, Census houses used as workshops and factories classified by industry, power used and size of employment, distribution of Census houses used wholly or partly as dwelling by wall and roof material and households classified by number of

members and number of rooms occupied. In addition to the above tables a number of subsidiary and inset tables have also been prepared intended to throw more light on the data presented in the main tables.

Extra Census Enquiries

1.144 It is pertinent to observe in this connection that a large number of extra Census items of work have been taken up in connection with the present Census operations. These include *inter alia* a survey of selected villages in respect of the economic, social, cultural and related aspects under which series 35 monographs are being published for Kerala, survey of selected handicrafts, study of selected castes and tribes, compilation of a report on fairs and festivals, Census of technically qualified personnel and fertility survey.

Post-enumeration Check

1.145 In accordance with the precedence of 1951 Census and having regard to the growing importance of the post-enumeration check in verifying the correctness of the Census count which has been receiving increasing attention during the fifties of this century a post-enumeration check was conducted soon after the Census count the details of which have been given in the introductory portion of this report.

The Population

1.146 The population of Kerala according to the 1961 Census count which comes to 16,903,715 consists of 8,361,927 males and 8,541,788 females against a total population of 13,549,118 in 1951 Census with 6,681,901 males and 6,867,217 females. The above population is distributed among the 9 districts of the State as follows:-

Table 1.23

POPULATION OF DISTRICTS BY SEX 1961

District	Population as on 1st March 1961		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Cannanore	1,780,294	874,667	905,627
Kozhikode	2,617,189	1,300,974	1,316,215

Contd.

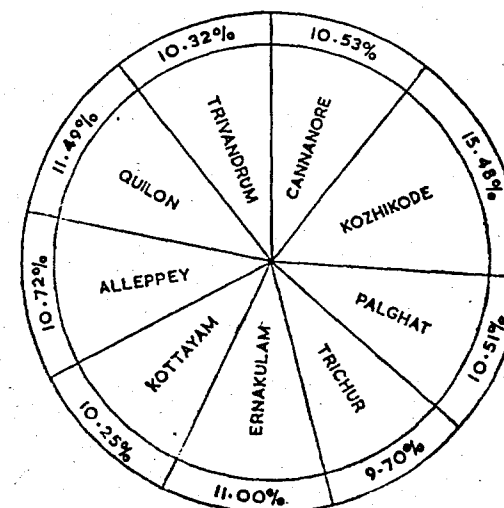
THE POPULATION

Table 1.23 (Concl'd.)

POPULATION OF DISTRICTS BY SEX, 1961

District	Population as on 1st March 1961		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Palghat	1,776,566	851,746	924,820
Trichur	1,639,862	784,736	855,126
Ernakulam	1,859,913	931,248	928,665
Kottayam	1,732,880	882,580	850,300
Alleppey	1,811,252	893,435	917,817
Quilon	1,941,228	972,657	968,571
Trivandrum	1,744,531	869,884	874,647

DISTRICT PERCENTAGES OF STATE POPULATION



Houselist population, Provisional totals and Final population

1.147 The population of Kerala as recorded in the houselist prepared between March and June 1960 was 16,506,010.

The population according to the provisional totals taken immediately after the Census count on 1st March 1961 was 16,875,199. The above two vary from the final population figure of 16,903,715 arrived at after tabulation of the Census data. The period that elapsed between the houselisting operations and the final Census count explains away the difference between the population figures according to the houselist and the final count. Cases of all charges where significant variations were noted between the provisional totals and the final figures were investigated by going into the original block abstracts, circle summaries and charge summaries. The investigation revealed that mistakes in totalling have occurred at the level of the enumerators in totalling the pad abstracts or at the level of the supervisors in totalling the block abstracts or at the level of the charge officers in totalling the circle summaries. In some charges the errors have been committed at all levels, in some only at certain levels and in yet others no such errors have been committed at all. Going still deeper into the subject it was seen that the difference between the total of the pad abstracts and the final figures is negligible. This small variation is the difference between the total of the individual slips which ought to have been entered by the enumerator in the pad abstract and the figures actually given in the pad abstract. It is thus clear that the mistake in the provisional totals was only an error in totalling. The final figures being based on the actual count of the individual slips in the tabulation offices are free from the above error. A table giving the population figures of Kerala and the districts according to the houselist, provisional totals and final figures is given below.

provided with conservancy staff were recognised as Census towns in the Census of 1931 of Travancore also as was done in 1921. No new town was added in 1941 Census.

1.152 So far as the former princely State of Cochin is concerned, although the first Census in Cochin was taken in 1820 followed by similar Censuses in 1836, 1849 and 1858 prior to the commencement of the Imperial Census, these furnished only rough estimates of population. After the commencement of the Imperial Census the first Census held in Cochin was in 1875 followed by subsequent Censuses in 1881 and thereafter every 10 years. Till 1891 no attempt has been made to census the urban population separately. It is in 1891 only that for the first time the towns of Cochin were censused as such. Although the limits of each town were defined, no definite principle seems to have been followed in their selection. Those places which were treated as towns for police purposes were selected for separate enumeration. But, on tabulating the results two of the seven towns so selected were found to contain only about 1,500 inhabitants each and were, therefore, deleted from the list. Though the town, as a term, was of vague application, it was admitted that the minimum of 5,000 inhabitants was absolutely necessary to constitute it. But this minimum, by itself, was not taken to classify a place as a town. Size, compactness and certain architectural, commercial or industrial features were also considerations which weighed with the authorities in selecting a town. A collection of numerous buildings near each other within a limited area, together with good roads and buildings and shops for the continuous supply of goods, especially manufactured goods, was also regarded as essential. There was no change in the definition of a town in 1911. The definition of a town adopted in the Census of 1921 of Cochin treated all municipalities of whatever population and every other continuous collection of houses

permanently inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons as towns. The importance of the place as a centre of trade and its historic associations were other factors taken into account in deciding whether a place should be treated as a town. The 1931 Census of Cochin followed the Imperial definition of the town which treated

- (i) every municipality of whatever size,
- (ii) all civil lines not included within the municipal limits;
- (iii) every cantonment; and
- (iv) every other continuous collection of houses permanently inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons

as a town. All the towns had a population of 5,000 or over. A town for the purposes of the Census of 1941 was defined to include

- (i) every municipality; and
- (ii) every other continuous collection of houses which having regard to the character of the population, the relative density, importance as a centre of trade and other amenities may be deemed to have urban characteristics.

The Census Commissioner of India had instructed that while there would not be any objection for provincial Superintendents to treat a place as a census town irrespective of its population, for the purposes of all-India comparison only those places with a population of more than 5,000 should be considered as urban.

1.153 According to the Census Report of 1881 of the Madras State, which applied to the Malabar and Kasaragod areas, 'size, compactness and certain architectural, commercial or other industrial features were of the considerations which went to make up the definition of a town'. In the Census of 1901 of Madras, a census town was taken to comprise municipalities of whatever population and every other continuous collection of houses permanently inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons

which, the Provincial Superintendents having regard to the character and relative density of its population, its importance as a centre of trade and its historical associations, might decide to treat as a town. A town as defined for the purpose of the Census of 1911 in Madras included all municipalities and cantonments and every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which the Provincial Superintendents considered fit to treat as a town. The definition of a town followed in the 1921 Census of Madras was practically the same as of 1911. There was no addition also to the number of towns in this Census in Malabar and Kasaragod areas. In the 1931 Census of Madras also the same definition of a town as in 1921 was followed. The criteria applied in reaching the decision regarding areas other than municipal towns and cantonments were the character of the population, the relative density of the residential dwellings, the importance of the place as a centre of trade and its historic associations. Every care was taken to secure consistent application of the definition. In the 1941 Census also there was no change in the definition of a town.

1.154 During the inter-Census period of 1941-51 the States of Travancore and Cochin were integrated into Travancore-Cochin State. In the Census of 1951 all municipalities and conservancy towns were recognised as Census towns in the former Travancore-Cochin State. The number of these towns in Travancore-Cochin came to 78 excluding the area which is now outside Kerala State. All the towns which existed in 1941 also continued as towns in 1951. So far as the Malabar area is concerned all the towns which were existing in 1941 Census

were continued in 1951 Census and in addition, Hosdrug (Kanhagad) was treated as a town for the first time.

1.155 Owing to the growing impotence of urbanisation and its place in formulating the Five Year Plans, the 1961 Census laid down a three-fold criterion for classification of an area as a town besides corporations/municipalities, civil lines and cantonments which were automatically recognised as towns. According to this criterion, only places with a minimum population of 5,000 persons and a density of not less than 1,000 persons per sq. mile with at least 75 per cent of the male population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits that could be recognised as a town. The population, density and extent of male population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits were to be determined with reference to the Census figures of 1951. Exceptions were, however, allowed where an area may have a population of less than 5,000 but has definite urban characteristics and amenities. Similarly where a place was treated as a town in 1951 but is not eligible to be treated as a town in 1961, if the State Government desired that it should be treated as a town in 1961, it was considered as an exceptional case. Barring a few exceptions numbering 23, all the towns of 1961 fulfil the criterion. The exceptions were either towns according to the 1951 Census but did not satisfy the criterion laid down in the 1961 Census or places of growing importance for one reason or another having urban characteristics. As a result of the application of the above criterion, thirty-six towns of 1951 Census were declassified as rural, one town was merged with a new town of 1961 and thirty-five towns were newly added. On the whole, one municipal corporation, 28 municipal towns, one cantonment area and 62 non-municipal towns have been recognised as Census towns in 1961.

Table 1.24

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE HOUSELIST POPULATION, PROVISIONAL TOTALS AND FINAL FIGURES FOR THE STATE AND THE DISTRICTS

State/District	Total			Males			Females		
	Houselist population	Provisional totals	Final figures	Houselist population	Provisional totals	Final figures	Houselist population	Provisional totals	Final figures
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KERALA STATE	16,506,010	16,875,199	16,903,715	8,163,285	8,345,897	8,361,927	8,342,725	8,529,302	8,541,788
Cannanore district	1,727,614	1,779,852	1,780,294	851,700	874,896	874,667	875,914	904,956	905,627
Kozhikode	2,522,365	2,619,283	2,617,189	1,253,431	1,300,379	1,300,974	1,268,934	1,318,904	1,316,215
Palghat	1,752,466	1,775,477	1,776,566	847,095	851,239	851,746	905,371	924,238	924,820
Trichur	1,627,700	1,634,251	1,639,862	782,753	782,508	784,736	844,947	851,743	855,126
Ernakulam	1,822,168	1,858,440	1,859,913	909,309	930,876	931,248	912,859	927,564	928,665
Kottayam	1,691,319	1,730,436	1,732,880	856,480	881,440	882,580	834,839	848,996	850,300
Alleppey	1,794,017	1,809,530	1,811,252	886,739	893,023	893,435	907,278	916,507	917,817
Quilon	1,890,374	1,929,845	1,941,228	943,880	964,973	972,657	946,494	964,872	968,571
Trivandrum	1,677,987	1,738,085	1,744,531	831,898	866,563	869,884	846,089	871,522	874,647

Projections

1.148 Although there were different projections about the 1961 population of India, so far as Kerala is concerned there is only one important projection viz, that of the Planning Commission who had put the population at 17.16 millions. The actual count of 16.90 millions should be deemed to be almost near it.

Rural-Urban Classification

Definition of Village

1.149 The revenue villages in Kerala have as their constituent parts *karas* in the former Travancore area, *muris* in the former Cochin area and *desoms* in the former Malabar area. Except in the Census of 1891 the *karas* were treated as the Census villages in Travancore. In all the Censuses prior to 1911 in the former Cochin area the Census villages were *muris* and thereafter revenue villages. So far as Malabar area is concerned except in the Censuses of 1871 and 1881 the Census villages were *desoms*. The Censuses of

the years mentioned as exceptions above had revenue villages as Census villages. In the Census of 1961 only revenue villages have been recognised as Census villages.

Definition of Towns

1.150 It has not been possible to adopt a uniform definition of urban area throughout the world. It differs from country to country, even in the highly industrialised West. In the Census Report of India of 1881 the concept of a town was expressed as follows:-

"Where the population is not less than 5,000 and resides in one assemblage of houses, the houses being in juxtaposition or only separated by streets or spaces whether cultivated or not, distinctly appertaining to the houses in question, such assemblage of houses, if bearing one common name, shall be considered a town". The Census Report of 1891 defined a town as to denote:

- (i) every place that has been established as a municipality or brought

under similar regulations for police or sanitary purposes;

- (ii) every place where the proportion of the trading and industrial population to the total is equal to or greater than that of the agricultural population; and
- (iii) every other continuous group of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 people.

The definition adopted in the subsequent Imperial Censuses was substantially the same up to 1951 except for minor changes from Census to Census. The tests prescribed on all sides for rural-urban classification were based on common ideas; but they were not identical; nor had they been applied with meticulous uniformity. Since the Kerala State is composed of the princely States of Travancore and Cochin, and the former Malabar district and the Kasaragod taluk (present Kasaragod and Hosdrug taluks) of the Madras State less some portions, the history of the rural and urban classification for Census purposes has to be traced in respect of these separate territorial units.

1.151 In the former State of Travancore, the first Census was held in 1816 by Lieutenants Ward and Conner. This was followed by one in 1836 and yet another in 1854 prior to the commencement of the Imperial Censuses. In none of these Censuses has any attempt been made to enumerate urban population as such. After the introduction of the Imperial Census, the first Census in Travancore was held in 1875. There was no rural-urban classification in this Census also. In the Census of 1881 it was ascertained from local officers what *karas* and portions of *karas* were comprised in the principal towns and the figures so totalled were submitted to the Imperial Census Commissioner for 7 towns in Travancore. The limits of towns were not, however, defined. The Census Commissioner of Travancore, therefore, suggested in the Census Report of 1881 that it would be desirable to define

the limits of the chief towns and to census them separately. In the Census Report of 1891 of Travancore it was observed as follows:-

"In deciding what were towns for Census purposes we followed the dictum laid down by Mc Ivar in para 720 of his Census Report that size, compactness and certain architectural, commercial or industrial features are all considerations which would go to make up the definition of a town". The Census Report of 1901 of Travancore followed the definition of the Imperial Census according to which a town included

- (i) every municipality of whatever size;
- (ii) all civil lines not included within the municipal limits;
- (iii) every cantonment; and
- (iv) every other continuous collection of houses, permanently inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the provincial Superintendents may decide to treat as a town for Census purposes.

In the Census of 1911 of Travancore a town was defined as to include

- (i) every municipality or local area declared to be a town by or, under the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation and
- (ii) every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons or any other local area declared by Government to be a town for Census purposes.

"The town was generally an over grown village except when, containing within it the civil and military headquarters of a kingship, it was a co-ordinate entity making up with the village the larger organism of the State." In the 1921 Census of Travancore 17 new towns were added to those which already existed in 1911 as they were declared as towns for the first time under the Police Regulation, and were provided with sanitary staff. Of these, 8 towns had only a population of less than 5,000. Places which have been declared as towns under the Police Regulation and

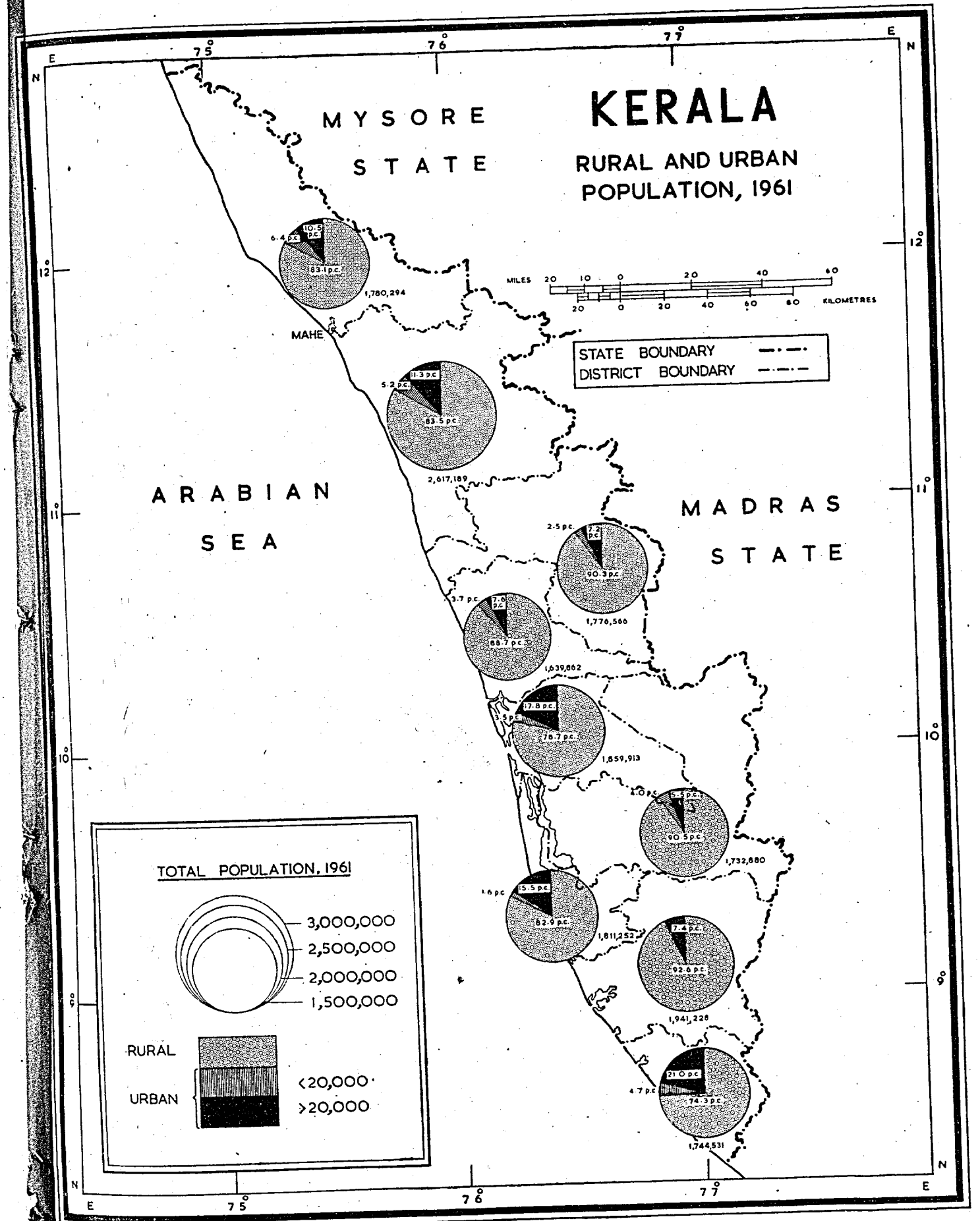
RURAL-URBAN POPULATION

Rural-Urban Population, 1961

1.156 The rural and urban population of Kerala in the 1961 Census come to 14,349,574 and 2,554,141 persons respec-

tively representing 84.89 per cent and 15.11 per cent respectively of the total population of the State. The growth of rural-urban population is discussed in the next chapter.

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION, 1961



CHAPTER 2

GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

SECTION 1

GROWTH OF POPULATION IN KERALA

The first population Census of Travancore conducted by Ward and Conner in 1816 gives the population of Travancore as 906,587. The Census of Cochin conducted in 1820 records the population of the State as 223,003. The population Censuses of 1802, 1807 and 1821-22 of the Madras State give the population of the Malabar district as 465,594 in 1802, 707,556 in 1807 and 907,575 in 1821-22. These population figures for the different regions are of little help in estimating the population of Kerala as a single unit in any particular year for want of synchrony among the Censuses of the three regions in any particular year. But, from 1836 onwards it is possible to estimate the population figures of Kerala. These are given below along with the figures of actual count in 1961.

The growth of population from 1836 to 1961 comes to 541.26 per cent according to the above figures. From 1836 to 1901 and from 1901 to 1961 the population has grown by 142.65 per cent and 164.27 per cent respectively. The decennial percentage variation in population from 1881-91 to 1951-61 is given below.

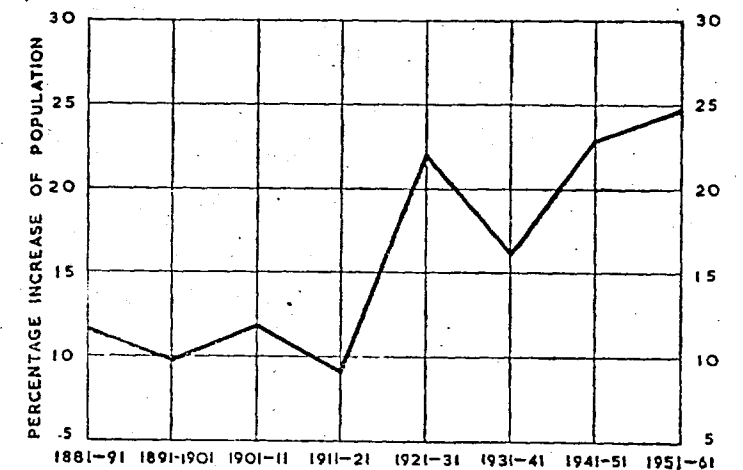
Table 2.2
DECENNIAL VARIATION IN POPULATION
1881 — 1961

Decade	Percentage of decennial variation
1	2
1881-91	+ 11.57
1891-1901	+ 9.84
1901-11	+ 11.75
1911-21	+ 9.16
1921-31	+ 21.85
1931-41	+ 16.04
1941-51	+ 22.82
1951-61	+ 24.76

Table 2.1
POPULATION OF KERALA,
1836—1961

Year	Population
1	2
1836	2,635,996 Persons
1875	5,059,959 "
1881	5,219,141 "
1891	5,823,181 "
1901	6,396,262 "
1911	7,147,673 "
1921	7,802,127 "
1931	9,507,050 "
1941	11,031,541 "
1951	13,549,118 "
1961	16,903,715 "

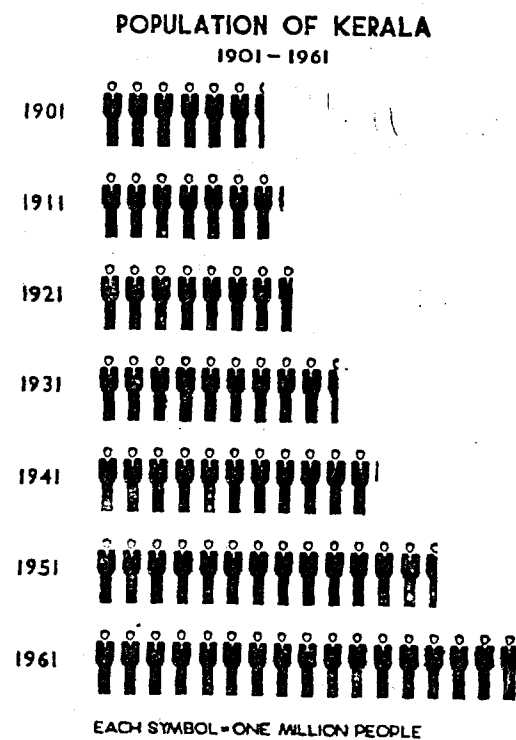
DECENNIAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION OF THE
POPULATION OF KERALA, 1881—1961



GROWTH OF POPULATION

It would be seen from the above that although the population of Kerala had shown an increase at every Census during the last eight decades, the decennial percentage increase had been fluctuating from Census to Census indicating a decline during every alternate decade with the solitary exception of the decade 1951-61. In this accelerated decennial percentage increase during the last 20 years Kerala along with the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Mysore and four Union territories has struck a departure from the all-India trend. This has also to be viewed in the background of the alarming increase of 164.27 per cent

in the population of Kerala between 1901 and 1961 there being only Assam above Kerala in the whole country barring five Union territories. This is against the all-India average of 84.25 per cent increase during 1901-61. The departure in 1961 from the usual trend of a declining decennial percentage increase in alternate decades has deprived her of even that modicum of relief enjoyed at least once in 20 years thus increasing the existing pressure of population. A chart showing the growth of the population of Kerala from 1901 to 1961 is given below.



2.2 The following table gives the decennial percentage variation in population

since 1901 in India.

DECENNIAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION IN POPULATION

Table 2.3

DECENNIAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION IN THE POPULATION OF INDIA, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1901-61

('+' denotes increase, '-' denotes decrease)

State/Union Territory	Decennial percentage variation					
	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1951-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	+ 5.75	— 0.31	+ 11.00	+ 14.22	+ 13.31	+ 21.51
STATES						
Andhra Pradesh	+ 12.49	— 0.13	+ 12.99	+ 12.75	+ 14.02	+ 15.65
Assam	+ 16.73	+ 19.01	+ 19.54	+ 20.08	+ 19.28	+ 34.45
Bihar	+ 3.67	— 0.66	+ 11.45	+ 12.20	+ 10.27	+ 19.77
Gujarat	+ 7.79	+ 3.79	+ 12.92	+ 19.25	+ 18.69	+ 26.88
Jammu and Kashmir	+ 7.16	+ 5.75	+ 10.14	+ 10.36	+ 10.42	+ 9.44
Kerala	+ 11.75	+ 9.16	+ 21.85	+ 16.04	+ 22.82	+ 24.76
Madhya Pradesh	+ 15.30	— 1.38	+ 11.39	+ 12.34	+ 8.67	+ 24.17
Madras	+ 8.57	+ 3.47	+ 8.52	+ 11.91	+ 14.66	+ 11.85
Maharashtra	+ 10.74	— 2.91	+ 14.91	+ 11.99	+ 19.27	+ 23.60
Mysore	+ 3.60	— 1.09	+ 9.38	+ 11.09	+ 19.36	+ 21.57
Orissa	+ 10.44	— 1.94	+ 11.94	+ 10.22	+ 6.38	+ 19.82
Punjab	— 9.96	+ 4.35	+ 9.64	+ 17.81	+ 0.21	+ 25.86
Rajasthan	+ 6.70	— 6.29	+ 14.14	+ 18.01	+ 15.20	+ 26.20
Uttar Pradesh	— 0.97	— 3.08	+ 6.66	+ 13.57	+ 11.82	+ 16.66
West Bengal	+ 6.25	— 2.91	+ 8.14	+ 22.93	+ 13.22	+ 32.80
UNION TERRITORIES*						
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	+ 7.34	+ 2.37	+ 8.78	+ 14.61	— 8.28	+ 105.19
Delhi	+ 1.98	+ 18.03	+ 30.26	+ 44.27	+ 90.00	+ 52.44
Himachal Pradesh	+ 3.82	+ 1.54	+ 7.22	+ 10.84	+ 4.89	+ 21.78
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	+ 4.85	— 6.31	+ 17.62	+ 14.43	+ 14.60	+ 14.61
Manipur	+ 21.71	+ 10.92	+ 16.04	+ 14.92	+ 12.80	+ 35.04
Tripura	+ 32.48	+ 32.59	+ 25.63	+ 34.14	+ 24.56	+ 78.71
Andhra Pradesh and Nagar Haveli	+ 19.52	+ 6.99	+ 23.23	+ 5.70	+ 2.70	+ 39.56
Goa, Daman and Diu	+ 2.31	— 3.53	+ 8.15	+ 7.76	+ 2.11	+ 5.14
Nagaland	+ 46.76	+ 6.55	+ 12.62	+ 6.04	+ 8.60	+ 14.07
Pondicherry	+ 4.39	— 5.06	+ 5.93	+ 10.20	+ 11.31	+ 16.34
Sikkim	+ 48.98	— 7.05	+ 34.37	+ 10.67	+ 13.34	+ 17.76

*Figures of North-East Frontier Agency are not available.

2.3 Taking the decade 1951-61 the annual percentage of increase in population comes to 2.24 for Kerala against 1.98 for

India. Among the States, Kerala holds the 6th rank in this respect, while Assam leads with 3.00 per cent and Jammu and Kashmir

RANKS IN POPULATION, AREA AND DENSITY OF POPULATION

comes last with 0.91 per cent. When both States and Union territories are taken Kerala's rank is pushed down to the 11th, while Andaman and Nicobar Islands leads with 7.45 per cent. Goa, Daman and Diu comes last with an annual percentage increase of 0.50. The rate of annual percentage increase registered by Kerala during the last decade compared to some of the foreign countries mentioned in the table given infra during 1953-60 is higher than that of Nigeria, Cuba, United

States of America, Argentina, Burma, Japan, Pakistan, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia and New Zealand.

Population of Kerala, India and Other Countries

2.4 A comparative statement showing the rank held by Kerala among the states and Union territories in India in respect of population, area and density of population is given below.

Table 2.4

RANK OF KERALA AMONG THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES OF INDIA IN TERMS OF POPULATION, AREA AND DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1951 AND 1961

Rank in population 1961	State/Union Territory	Per cent of India's population in 1961	Per cent of India's area in 1961	Rank in area in 1961	Rank in population in 1951	Density of population per sq. mile		Rank in density 1961	Rank in density 1951
						1961	1951		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Uttar Pradesh	16.79	9.27	4	1	648	555	8	8
2	Bihar	10.58	5.45	8	2	694	579	6	7
3	Maharashtra	9.00	9.63	3	3	334	271	12	12
4	Andhra Pradesh	8.19	8.63	5	4	339	293	11	11
5	West Bengal	7.95	2.78	14	6	1,021	769	5	5
6	Madras	7.67	4.08	11	5	672	601	7	6
7	Madhya Pradesh	7.37	13.76	1	7	192	154	19	19
8	Mysore	5.37	6.01	6	8	319	263	13	13
9	Gujarat	4.70	5.78	7	9	290	229	16	15
10	Punjab	4.62	3.85	12	10	429	341	10	10
11	Rajasthan	4.59	10.74	2	11	153	121	20	20
12	Orissa	4.00	4.90	9	12	292	243	15	14
13	Kerala	3.85	1.22	16	13	1,127	903	4	4
14	Assam	2.70	3.85	13	14	251	187	18	17
15	*Jammu and Kashmir	0.81	4.37	10	15	66	61	23	23
16	Delhi	0.61	0.05	24	16	4,640	3,044	1	1
17	Himachal Pradesh	0.31	0.87	17	17	126	104	21	21
18	Tripura	0.26	0.31	20	18	277	155	17	18
19	Manipur	0.18	0.70	18	20	90	67	22	22
20	Goa, Daman and Diu	0.14	0.12	23	19	438	417	9	9
21	Nagaland	0.08	0.52	19	22	58	33	24	25
22	Pondicherry	0.08	0.01	26	21	2,040	1,753	3	3
23	*N. E. F. A.	0.08	2.56	15	NA	11	NA	27	NA
24	Sikkim	0.04	0.23	22	23	58	49	25	24
25	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.01	0.26	21	25	20	10	26	26
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01	0.02	25	24	303	217	14	16
27	L. M. & A. Islands	0.01	0.001	27	26	2,241	1,955	2	2

*Surveyor General's area has been taken into account for calculating the percentage of India's area and the density as the State Survey figures are not available.

NA—Not available

COMPARISON WITH THE POPULATION OF OTHER STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES IN INDIA

2.5 The above table would indicate that although there are 14 States and one Union territory in India above Kerala in respect of area, Kerala stands 13th in respect of population. While the area of Kerala is only a little above $\frac{1}{80}$ of India, her population comes to $\frac{1}{26}$ of the country's total population. There is, however, no change from the rank in population occupied by Kerala in 1951. A comparison of the 1961 population of Kerala with the population of some of the foreign countries would show that while the population of Kerala is a little above 3 times that of Kenya, double that of Ceylon and Greece, 1.7 times that of Hungary, 1.6 times that of Australia and 7 times that of New Zealand,

it is only $\frac{2}{3}$ of the population of Egypt, almost equal to the population of Canada, a little less than half the population of Mexico, nearly $\frac{1}{11}$ of the population of the United States of America, a little above $\frac{1}{6}$ of the population of Japan, slightly more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the population of France and slightly less than $\frac{2}{5}$ of the population of the United Kingdom. Two tables showing a comparison of Kerala's population, annual rate of increase, sex ratio and density of population per sq. kilometre with other States and Union territories of the Indian Union and with other countries are given below.

Table 2.5

COMPARISON OF KERALA'S POPULATION, ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE, SEX RATIO AND DENSITY OF POPULATION PER SQ. KILOMETRE WITH OTHER STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES OF THE INDIAN UNION

India/State/Union Territory	1961 Census Population			Annual rate of increase per 1,000 (1951-61)	Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Density (population per sq. km. of area)
	Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	439,234,771	226,293,201	212,941,570	1.98	941	138
Andhra Pradesh	35,983,447	18,161,671	17,821,776	1.46	981	131
Assam	11,872,772	6,328,129	5,544,643	3.00	876	97
Bihar	46,455,610	23,301,449	23,154,161	1.82	994	268
Gujarat	20,633,350	10,633,902	9,999,448	2.41	940	112
Jammu and Kashmir	3,560,976	1,896,633	1,664,343	0.91	878	26
Kerala	16,903,715	8,361,927	8,541,788	2.24	1,022	435
Madhya Pradesh	32,372,408	16,578,204	15,794,204	2.19	953	74
Madras	33,686,953	16,910,978	16,775,975	1.13	992	259
Maharashtra	39,553,718	20,428,882	19,124,836	2.14	936	129
Mysore	23,586,772	12,040,923	11,545,849	1.97	959	123
Orissa	17,548,846	8,770,586	8,778,260	1.82	1,001	113
Punjab	20,306,812	10,891,576	9,415,236	2.33	864	166
Rajasthan	20,155,602	10,564,082	9,591,520	2.36	908	59
Uttar Pradesh	73,746,401	38,634,201	35,112,200	1.55	909	250

Contd.

COMPARISON WITH THE POPULATION OF OTHER COUNTRIES

Table 2.5 (Concl'd.)

COMPARISON OF KERALA'S POPULATION, ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE, SEX RATIO AND DENSITY OF POPULATION PER SQ. KILOMETRE WITH OTHER STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES OF THE INDIAN UNION

India/State/Union Territory	1961 Census Population			Annual rate of increase (1951-61)	Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Density (population per sq. km. of area)
	Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal	34,926,279	18,599,144	16,327,135	2.88	878	394
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	63,548	39,304	24,244	7.45	617	8
Delhi	2,658,612	1,489,378	1,169,234	4.30	785	1,792
Himachal Pradesh	1,351,144	702,697	648,447	1.99	923	49
L. M. & A. Islands	24,108	11,935	12,173	1.38	1,020	831
Manipur	780,037	387,058	392,979	3.05	1,015	35
Tripura	1,142,005	591,237	550,768	5.98	932	107
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	57,963	29,524	28,439	3.39	963	117
Goa, Daman and Diu	626,667	302,534	324,133	0.50	1,071	169
Pondicherry	369,079	183,347	185,732	1.50	1,013	787
N. E. F. A.	336,558	177,680	158,878	NA	894	4
Nagaland*	369,200	191,027	178,173	1.32	933	22
Sikkim	162,189	85,193	76,996	1.65	904	22

* The area of Tuensang district in Nagaland is different in 1951 and 1961 Censuses. Thus for the purpose of annual percentage rate of increase the populations of 1951 and 1961 of Tuensang have been excluded.
NA — Not available

Table 2.6

COMPARISON OF KERALA'S POPULATION, ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE, SEX RATIO AND DENSITY PER SQUARE KILOMETRE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

1961 Continent and Country	Latest Census date	Population			Annual rate of increase (1953-60)	Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Density per square kilometre of area in 1960
		Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
KERALA STATE	1-3-61	16,903,715	8,361,927	8,541,788	2.2@	1,022	435
INDIA	1-3-61	439,234,771	226,293,201	212,941,570	2.0@	941	138

Contd.

COMPARISON WITH THE POPULATION OF OTHER COUNTRIES

Table 2.6 (Concl'd.)

COMPARISON OF KERALA'S POPULATION, ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE, SEX RATIO AND DENSITY PER SQUARE KILOMETRE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

1961 Continent and Country	Latest Census date	Population			Annual rate of increase (1953-60)	Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Density per square kilometre of area in 1960
		Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AFRICA	-6-53						
* Nigeria	-7-52	30,418,025(1)	14,870,260	15,547,719	1.9	1,046	38
Egypt	20-9-60	26,059,000	NA	NA	2.4	NA	26
Kenya	2-8-48	5,405,966	2,680,248	2,725,718	2.3	1,017	12
NORTH AMERICA							
Canada	1-6-61	18,238,247	NA	NA	2.6	NA	2
Cuba	28-1-53	5,829,029	2,985,155	2,843,874	2.1	953	59
Mexico	8-6-60	34,923,129	17,415,320	17,507,809	3.1	1,005	18
U. S. A.	1-4-60	179,323,175	88,331,494	90,991,681	1.7	1,030	19
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina	30-9-60	20,008,945	10,034,544	9,974,401	1.2	994	7
* Venezuela	26-2-61	7,523,999	3,729,490*	3,632,213*	4.3	974	8
ASIA							
Burma	1-2-53	2,940,704	1,499,488	1,441,216	1.0	961	30
Cambodia	-4-59	4,845,000	2,420,000	2,425,000	NA	1,002	29
Ceylon	20-3-53	8,097,895	4,268,730	3,829,165	2.7	897	151
* China (Main land)	30-6-53	582,603,417(2)	297,553,518	276,652,422	2.3	930	68
China (Taiwan)	16-9-56	9,367,661	4,772,136	4,595,525	3.6	963	295
* Japan	1-10-60	93,418,501	45,871,194*	47,535,636*	1.0	1,036	252
* Pakistan	1-2-61	93,831,982	49,308,645(3)	44,411,968(3)	1.9	901	98
* Thailand	25-4-60	26,257,848	12,729,018*	12,790,947*	4.3	1,005	51
EUROPE							
France	10-5-54	42,843,520	20,551,100	22,292,420	0.9	1,085	83
Federal Republic of Germany	25-9-56	50,963,500	23,898,800	27,064,700	1.2	1,132	215
Greece	19-3-61	8,387,201	NA	NA	0.9	NA	64
Hungary	1-1-60	9,976,530	4,815,838	5,160,692	0.6	1,072	107
* Poland	6-12-60	29,731,009	14,374,400*	15,356,600*	1.8	1,068	95
Rumania	21-2-56	17,489,450	8,503,420	8,986,030	1.3	1,057	77
* U. K.	23-4-61	52,675,556*	25,478,000*	27,198,000*	0.5	1,068	215
* Yugoslavia	31-3-61	18,538,150(4)	9,029,000*	9,510,000*	1.1	1,053	72
OCEANIA							
Australia	30-6-61	10,508,191	5,312,284	5,195,907	2.2	978	1
New Zealand	18-4-61	2,414,984	1,213,376	1,201,608	2.1	990	9

(*) Provisional

(1) Reason for discrepancy between this figure and the sum of frequencies shown for male and female is inclusion in latter of rounded figures for African population of former Northern Cameroons.

(2) Population registered, plus estimate of 8,397,477 for persons living in outlying areas where local registration offices were not established. Sex break-up of estimate is not available.

(3) Excludes the foreigners, numbering 111,369 for both sexes.

(4) Reason for discrepancy between this figure and sum of frequencies for male and female is rounding of figure for the latter.

@ Annual rate of increase during 1951-61 is shown.

NA Not available.

Source: U. N. Demographic Year Book, 1961

DENSITY OF POPULATION

SECTION 2

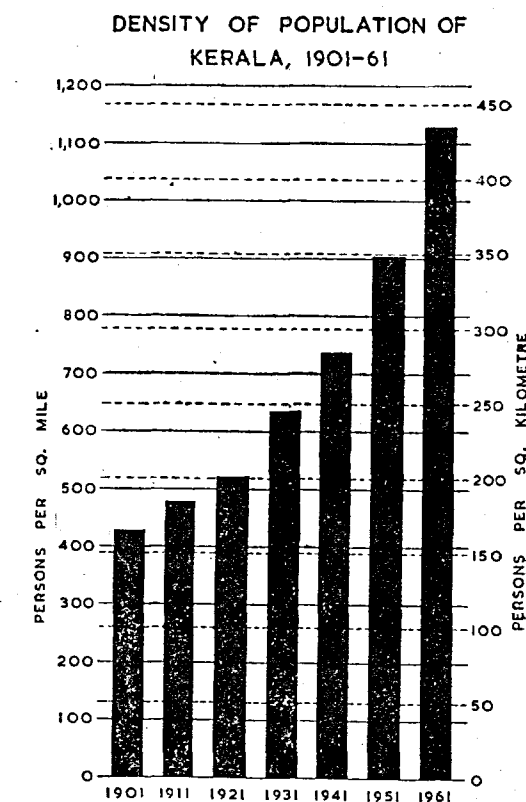
DENSITY OF POPULATION

2.6 According to the 1961 Census the density of population of Kerala comes to 1,127 persons per sq. mile (435 persons per sq. km.). Between 1836 and 1961 the density of population per sq. mile has shot up from 176 to 1,127 persons, the increase being progressive throughout the period as revealed by the following table.

Table 2.7
DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1836-1961

Census Year	Number of persons	
	per sq. mile	per sq. km.
1	2	3
1836	176	68
1875	337	130
1881	348	134
1891	388	150
1901	426	165
1911	476	184
1921	520	201
1931	634	245
1941	735	284
1951	903	349
1961	1,127	435

2.7 The table given below shows the percentage of the area and population of Kerala in different density ranges which would reveal that 27.8 per cent of the area of the State and 57.2 per cent of the population are in the range above



1,500 persons per sq. mile (579 per sq. km.). The proportionate area and population for the different density ranges have been worked out on the basis of the taluks for the purposes of this table.

Table 2.8

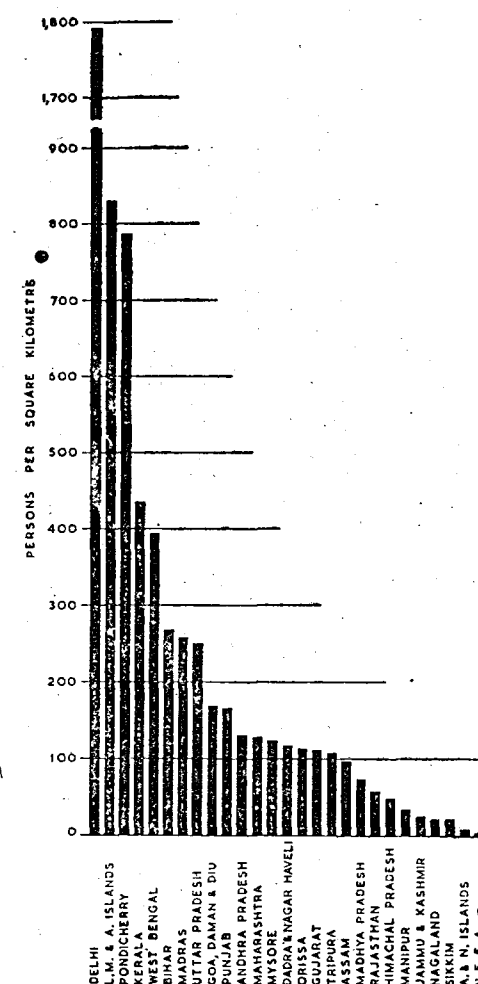
PROPORTION OF POPULATION RELATED TO PROPORTION OF AREA IN DIFFERENT DENSITY RANGES, 1961

Percentage of area/population	Density ranges (persons per sq. mile)						
	0-200	201-350	351-500	501-750	751-1,000	1,001-1,500	1,501 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Percentage of area to the total area	4.6	8.8	10.5	24.6	7.5	16.2	27.8
Percentage of population to the total population	0.7	2.4	4.0	13.1	6.1	16.5	57.2

DENSITY OF POPULATION

2.8 In point of density of population in the 1961 Census Kerala leads the States in India followed closely by West Bengal with 1,021 persons per sq. mile. If the States and Union territories are together taken into account Kerala stands 4th in point of density while the neighbouring

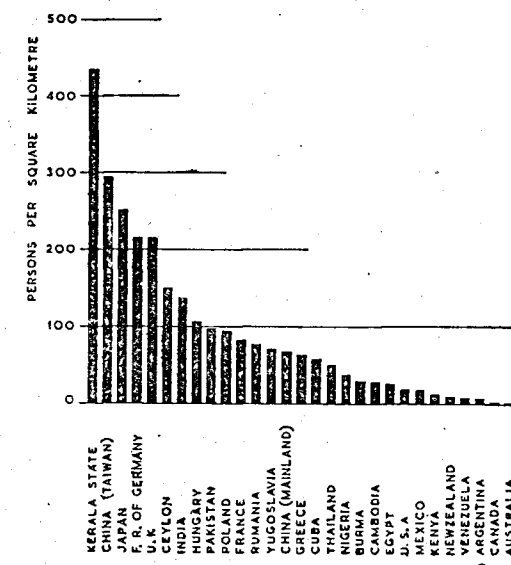
DENSITY OF POPULATION PER SQUARE KILOMETRE IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES OF INDIA, 1961



(1) U. N. Demographic Year Book, 1962

States of Madras and Mysore stand 7th and 13th with 672 and 319 persons per sq. mile respectively. The density of 435 persons per sq. km. of Kerala is not only higher than the all-India average of 138 persons per sq. km. but far higher than the average world density of population which comes to only 23 persons per sq. km.¹ A comparison of the density of population of the foreign countries mentioned in table 2.6 above with that of Kerala indicates that as against a density of 435 persons per sq. km. in Kerala, Australia has only 1 person, Canada only 2 persons, New Zealand 9, Mexico 18, United States of America 19, Greece 64, France 83 and Hungary 107 persons per sq. km. Though the density of population of United Kingdom comes to 215, of Japan 252, of China (Taiwan) 295 and of Ceylon 151 persons per sq. km., Kerala eclipses even these countries.

DENSITY OF POPULATION PER SQUARE KILOMETRE IN KERALA, INDIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES



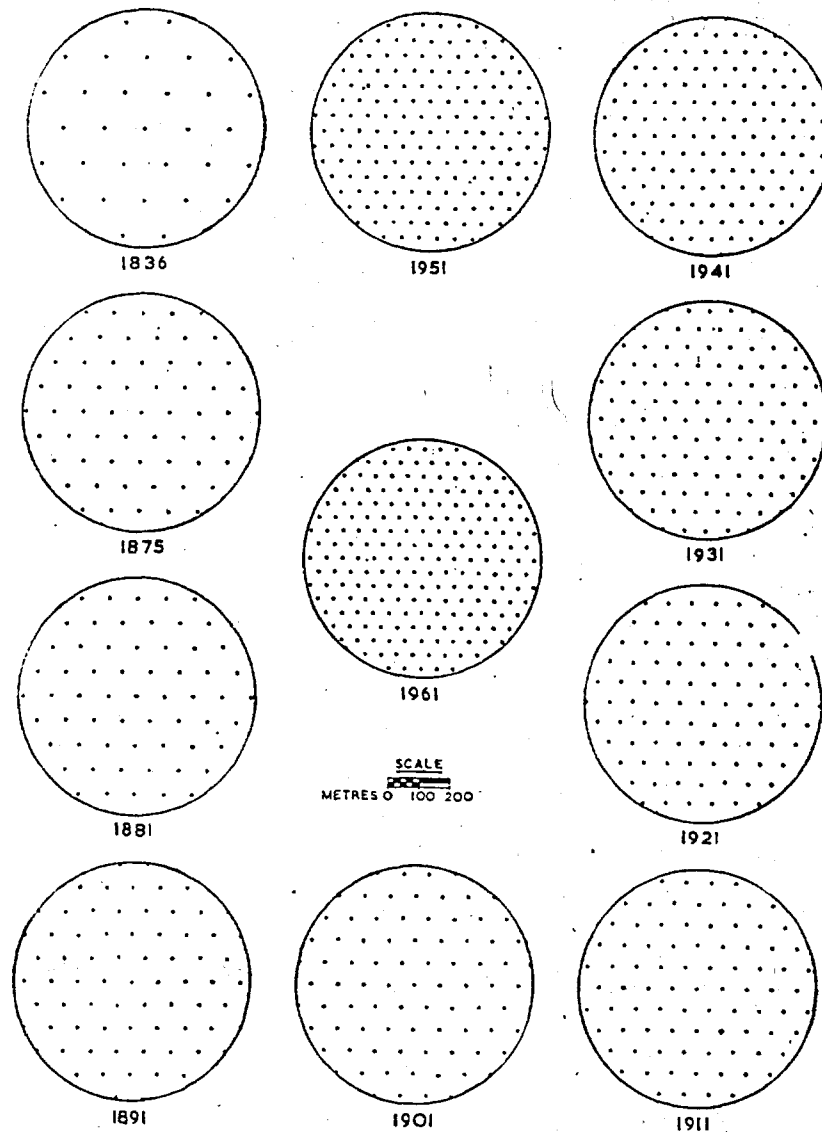
PROXIMITY OF POPULATION

Proximity of Population

2.9 The density of population is reflected in the proximity between persons enumerated at a census. This is calculated on the basis of the formula $d^2 = \frac{200}{n\sqrt{3}}$ in which d

denotes proximity and n the number of persons per 100 sq. km. For the application of this formula the area of the State is supposed to be divided into a number of equilateral triangles and the individuals are assumed to be occupying the corners

PROXIMITY IN METRES OF THE POPULATION OF KERALA, 1836-1961



PER CAPITA LAND

of the triangles. This is illustrated in the diagram on the proximity of population given separately. The following table gives the proximity of the population of Kerala from 1836 to 1961 in metres and yards.

Table 2.9

PROXIMITY IN METRES OF THE POPULATION OF KERALA, 1836-1961

Year	Proximity	
	in metres	in yards
1836	130.47	142.68
1875	94.17	102.99
1881	92.72	101.40
1891	87.78	96.00
1901	83.75	91.59
1911	79.23	86.65
1921	75.83	82.93
1931	68.70	75.13
1941	63.77	69.74
1951	57.55	62.94
1961	51.52	56.34

It would be found from the above table that while the proximity of population in 1836 was 130.47 metres, in 1961 it has come to 51.52 metres against a density of population of 68 persons per sq. km. in 1836 and 435 persons per sq. km. in 1961.

Per Capita area of land

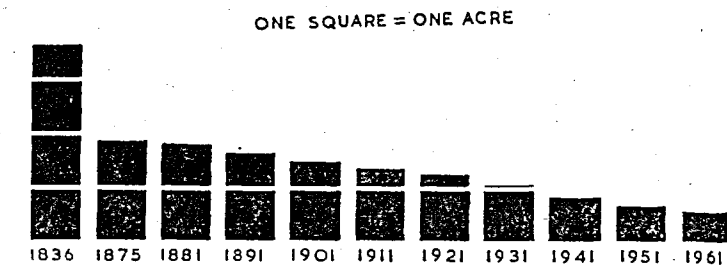
2.10 The average area of land per head of population by dividing the total area by the total population has come down from 3.64 acres in 1836 to 0.57 acres in 1961. The per capita cultivable area comes to 0.35 acres in 1961. Taking the actual cultivated area it comes only to 0.28 acres in 1961. A table giving the per capita area of land from 1836 to 1961 is given below.

Table 2.10

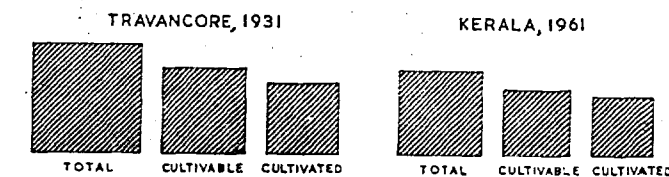
PER CAPITA AREA OF LAND, 1836-1961

Year	Per capita area	
	in acres	in hectares
1836	3.64	1.47
1875	1.90	0.77
1881	1.84	0.74
1891	1.65	0.67
1901	1.50	0.61
1911	1.34	0.54
1921	1.23	0.50
1931	1.01	0.41
1941	0.87	0.35
1951	0.71	0.29
1961	0.57	0.23

PER CAPITA AREA OF LAND, 1836-1961

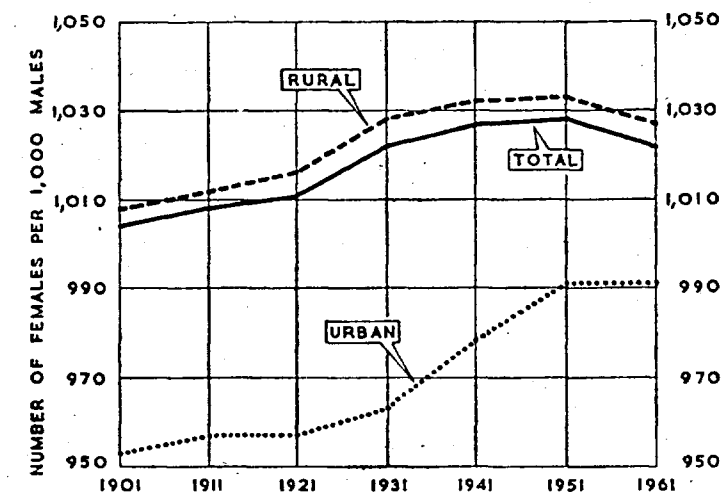


PER CAPITA TOTAL, CULTIVABLE AND CULTIVATED LAND



SEX-RATIO

SEX-RATIO OF KERALA, 1901-1961



2.13 Kerala has the highest sex ratio among the States in India. When the Union territories are also included for purposes of comparison the rank of Kerala in respect of sex ratio comes second, the first being Goa, Daman and Diu with 1,071 females for 1,000 males. The sex ratio in the neighbouring States of Madras and Mysore is 992 and 959 females respectively against 1,022 females for every 1,000 males in Kerala. The sex ratio for India as a whole is only 941 females per 1,000 males. Barring Kerala, the States and Union territories in which a higher sex ratio is indicated are Orissa with 1,001, the Union territories of Laccadive, Minicoy

and Amindivi Islands with 1,020, Manipur with 1,015, Goa, Daman and Diu with 1,071 and Pondicherry with 1,013 females per 1,000 males. Andaman and Nicobar Islands has the lowest sex ratio in India with 617 females per 1,000 males. Taking the sex ratio of foreign countries in the table given supra the countries having a higher sex ratio than Kerala are Nigeria with 1,046, U. S. A. with 1,030, Japan with 1,036, France with 1,085, Federal Republic of Germany with 1,132, Hungary with 1,072, Poland with 1,068, Rumania with 1,057, United Kingdom with 1,068 and Yugoslavia with 1,053 females per 1,000 males.

SECTION 5

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION

Growth, Density and Sex Ratio

2.14 For purposes of reviewing the growth of rural-urban population those places which were recognised as towns in the previous Censuses but declassified

according to the criterion adopted in the 1961 Census have been dropped. The following table gives the rural-urban population and their percentage decade variations from 1901 to 1961.

POPULATION BY NATURAL DIVISIONS

SECTION 3

POPULATION BY NATURAL DIVISIONS

2.11 An analysis of the population of the State by natural divisions gives the following result.

Table 2.11

AREA AND POPULATION BY NATURAL DIVISIONS, 1961

Natural divisions	Percentage of		Number of persons per sq. mile
	Area	population	
1	2	3	4
Highland	48.66	13.79	319
Midland	41.21	59.73	1,633
Lowland	10.13	26.48	2,946

While the largest percentage of the population is in the midland, the highest density of population is in the lowland. The highland which has more area than the lowland or midland taken separately has the lowest percentage as well as the lowest density of population. This, indeed, agrees with the physical features of the State which indicate more of forests, plantations and mountainous areas in the highlands which naturally account for its sparse population. The lowland, consisting as it does of dense coconut growing regions, long sea coast as well as inland waters rich in fisheries and

vast paddy fields has attracted a population far beyond its limited area can hold. This narrow belt has, therefore, the maximum density of population though by percentage of population it is only the second. The Census Report of 1951 of Travancore-Cochin shows that 45.2 per cent of the area of the State fall under highland with 6.5 percent of the population and a density of 147 persons per sq. mile, while 36.8 percent of the area constitute midland with 50 per cent of the population and a density of 1,381 persons per sq. mile and 18 per cent of the area comprise lowland with 43.5 percent of the population and a density of 2,448 persons per sq. mile. It would be found from this that the patterns of distribution of the area and population and density of population are more or less the same now with but slight variations in percentages. The proximity in metres of the population of the State by natural regions in 1961 works out to 96.78 in the highlands, 42.79 in the midlands and 31.86 in the lowlands. The per capita area of land in the highland regions comes to 2 acres, in the midlands to 0.39 acres and in lowlands to 0.22 acres.

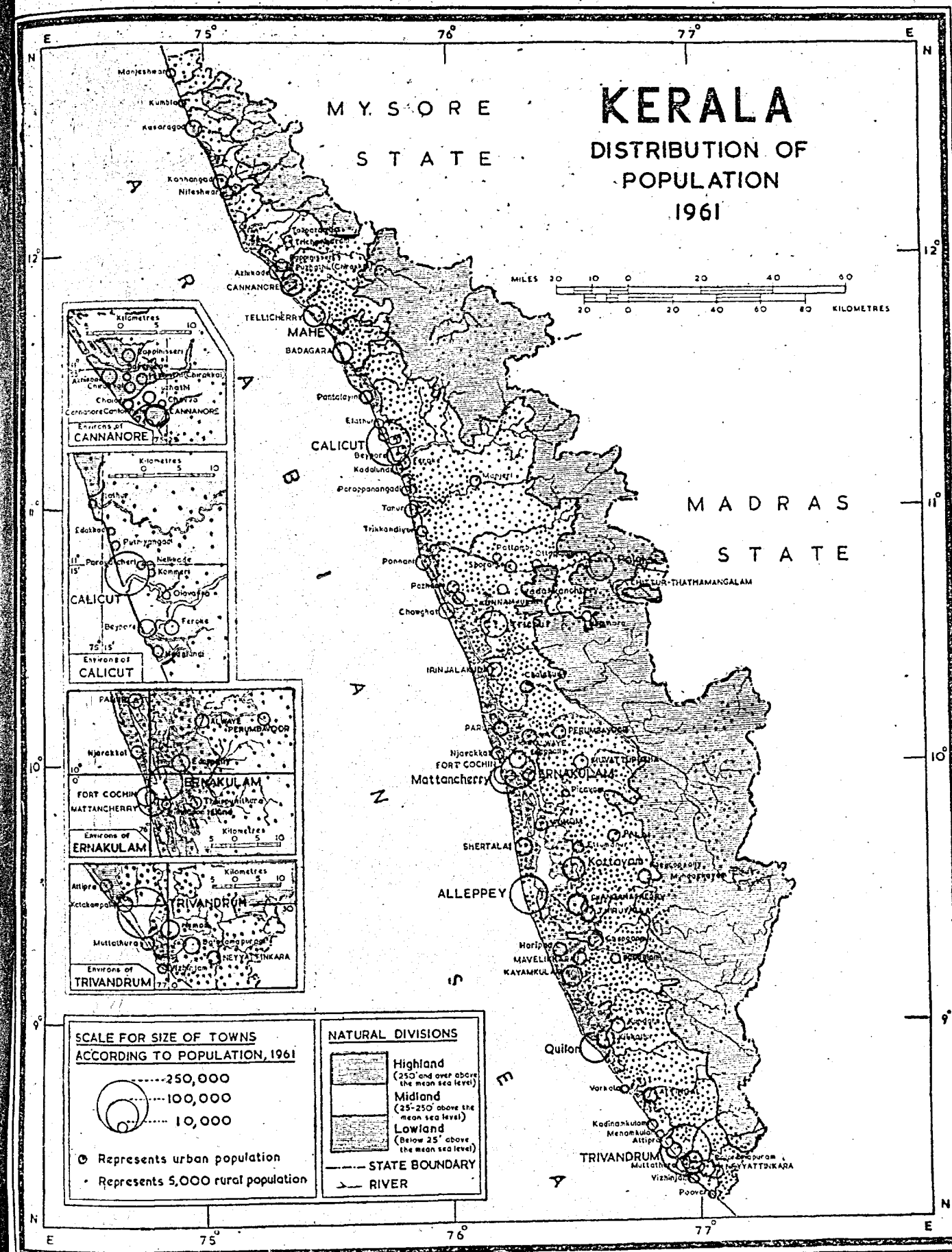
SECTION 4

SEX RATIO

2.12 The 1961 Census has shown a sex ratio of 1,022 females for every 1,000 males in Kerala. From 1901 up to 1951 the sex ratio in the State has been on a progressive increase. But in 1961 there is a slight fall from this trend. The sex ratio of Kerala from 1901 to 1961 is shown below.

Table 2.12
SEX RATIO, 1901-'61

Census year	Number of females per 1,000 males
1	2
1901	1,004
1911	1,008
1921	1,011
1931	1,022
1941	1,027
1951	1,028
1961	1,022



RURAL-URBAN POPULATION

Table 2.13

RURAL-URBAN POPULATION OF KERALA FOR THE CENSUS YEARS 1901-'61

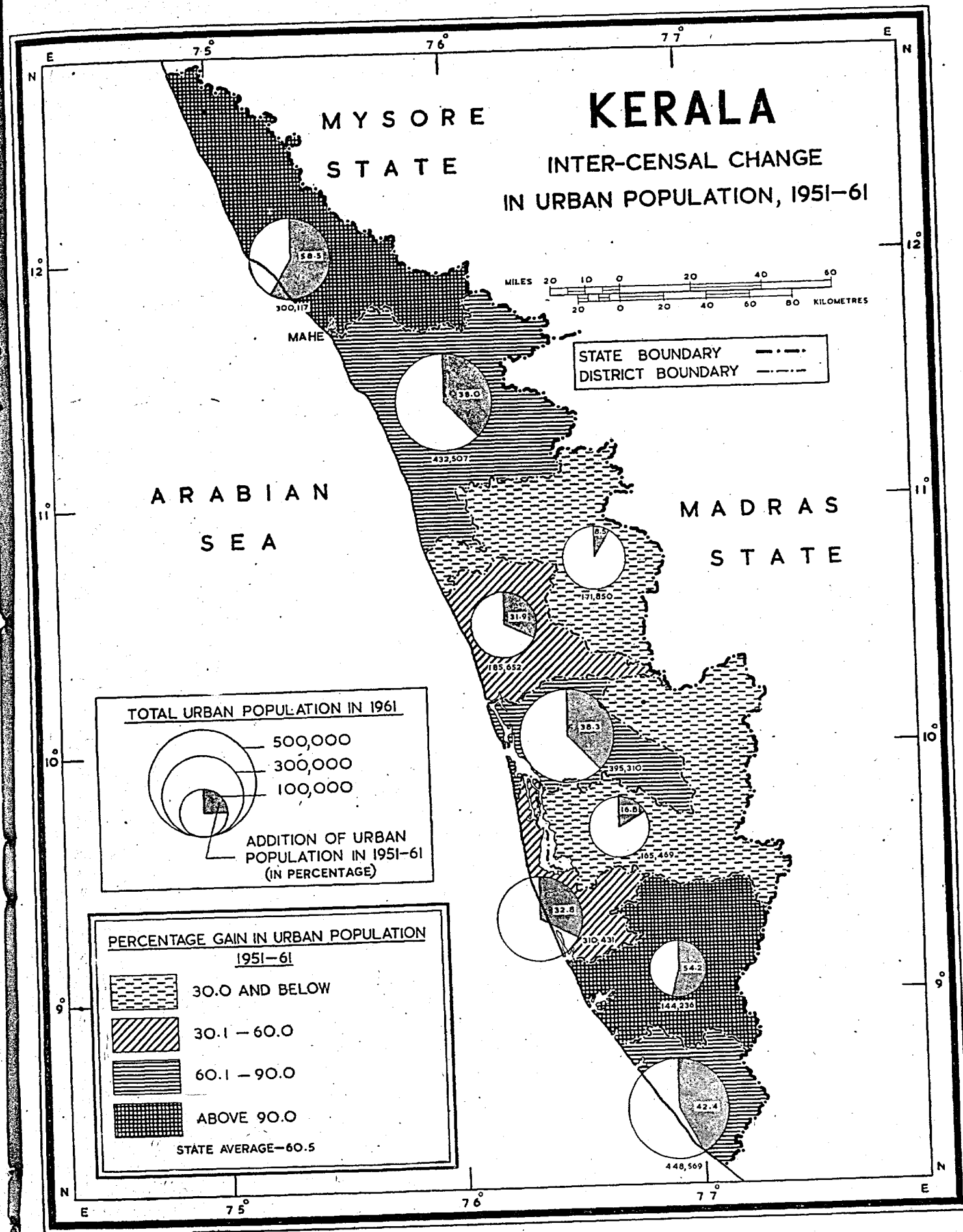
Census Year	Population		Per cent decade variation	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1901	5,941,763 (92.89)	454,499 (7.11)		
1911	6,623,012 (92.66)	524,661 (7.34)	+ 11.47	+ 15.44
1921	7,155,661 (91.71)	646,466 (8.29)	+ 8.04	+ 23.22
1931	8,640,102 (90.88)	866,948 (9.12)	+ 20.74	+ 34.11
1941	9,903,140 (89.77)	1,128,401 (10.23)	+ 14.62	+ 30.16
1951	11,957,926 (88.26)	1,591,192 (11.74)	+ 20.75	+ 41.01
1961	14,349,574 (84.89)	2,554,141 (15.11)	+ 20.00	+ 60.52

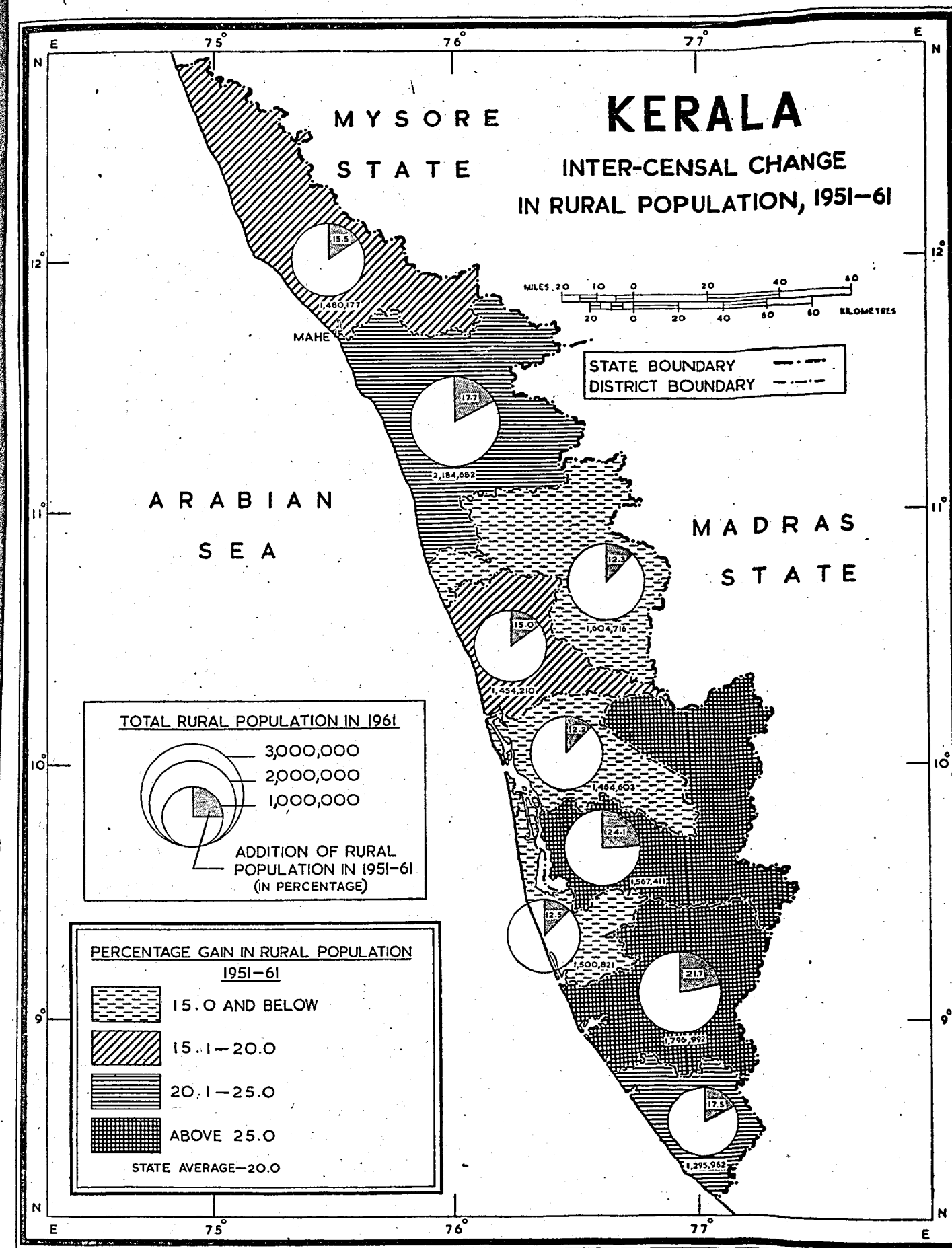
‘+’ denotes increase and ‘-’ denotes decrease

The proportion of urban population in Kerala has shown a rising trend from 7.11 per cent of the total population in 1901 to 15.11 per cent in 1961. The decennial growth of urban population has also shown an accelerated increase from 15.44 per cent in 1901-11 to 34.11 per cent in 1921-31 and from 30.16 per cent in 1931-41 to 60.52 per cent in 1951-61. The trend of acceleration had, however, a break in the decade 1931-41 as could be seen from the above. From 1901 to 1961 the urban population in the State has increased by 461.97 per cent. The highest rate of decennial increase has been during the decade 1951-61. This should be attributed to the growth of population of the towns, the increase in the number of towns as also the increase in the area of some towns which have already found a place in the previous Censuses. The second and third factors could be classed under what may be called increasing urbanisation.

For want of reliable data regarding the area of the towns in the previous Censuses it is not possible to give the variation in the density of urban population for the previous decades except for the last. The density of urban population in 1951 has been 6,309 persons per sq. mile (2,436 persons per sq. km). This has decreased to 5,919 persons per sq. mile (2,285 persons per sq. km.) in 1961. The main factors which have contributed to this decrease in the density of urban population are that the density of some of the new areas recognised as Census towns in 1961 is lower than that of the areas which were already towns before and the jurisdiction of some of the towns has been extended to cover low density areas. The proximity of population in urban areas is 22.48 metres in 1961. The per capita land comes to 0.11 acre.

2.15 The variation in the rural population has, no doubt, shown an increasing





DISTRICT POPULATIONS

trend from Census to Census, though the decennial variation has been fluctuating showing a fall in the percentage increase at every alternate decade. This trend is on the same pattern as the trend in respect of the total population already discussed except for the decade 1951-61 which records a fall in the growth rate of the rural population. From 1901 to 1961 the rural population in the State has increased by 141.50 per cent. The density of population in the rural areas has risen from 811 persons per sq. mile (313 persons per sq. km.) in 1951 to 985 persons per sq. mile (380 persons per sq. km.) in 1961. The proximity of population in the rural areas comes to 55.11 metres and the per capita area of land to 0.65 acre.

2.16 The sex ratio in the urban areas in 1961 is 991 females per 1,000 males while that in the rural areas is 1,027 females per 1,000 males. A study of the sex ratio from 1901 to 1961 shows that all along the sex ratio in the urban areas has been lower than that of the rural areas. But in both rural and urban areas the sex ratio has been on the increase from 1901 to 1951 except in 1921 when the sex ratio in the urban areas stood at

the same figure as in the previous Census. During the decade 1951-61 there has been a slight fall in the sex ratio in the rural areas. But the urban areas maintain the same ratio as in 1951. A table giving the sex ratio for rural and urban areas of the State from 1901 to 1961 is given below.

Table 2.14

RURAL-URBAN SEX RATIO, 1901-61

Census year	Females per 1,000 males	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
1901	1,008	953
1911	1,012	957
1921	1,016	957
1931	1,028	963
1941	1,032	978
1951	1,033	991
1961	1,027	991

SECTION 6

DISTRICT POPULATIONS IN KERALA AND SISTER STATES IN INDIA

Most populous and least populous districts

2.17 The average population of a district in Kerala works out to 1,878,191 persons. This stands 4th among the district averages of the States in India. Kozhikode district with a population of 2,617,189 is the most populous district of Kerala and the Trichur district with a population of 1,639,862 is

the least populous district. The Kozhikode district is the 8th among the most populous districts of the States in India. The following table gives the most populous and the least populous districts and the average population of the districts in each of the States of India.

VARIATIONS IN DISTRICT POPULATIONS

Table 2.15

MOST POPULOUS AND LEAST POPULOUS DISTRICTS AND THE AVERAGE POPULATION OF DISTRICTS IN EACH OF THE STATES OF INDIA, 1961

State	Most populous district		Least populous district		Average population of districts
	Name	Population	Name	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	3,009,900	Adilabad	1,009,292	1,799,172
Assam	Kamrup	2,062,572	Mizo Hills	266,063	1,079,343
Bihar	Darbhangha	4,413,027	Dhanbad	1,158,610	2,732,683
Gujarat	Surat	2,451,624	Dang	71,567	1,213,726
Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	654,368	Ladakh	88,651	395,664
Kerala	Kozhikode	2,617,189	Trichur	1,639,862	1,878,191
Madhya Pradesh	Bilaspur	2,021,793	Datia	200,467	752,847
Madras	Salem	3,804,108	Nilgiri	409,308	2,591,304
Maharashtra	Greater Bombay	4,152,056	Wardha	634,277	1,521,297
Mysore	Bangalore	2,504,462	Coorg	322,829	1,241,409
Orissa	Cuttack	3,060,320	Baudh Khondmals	514,427	1,349,911
Punjab	Ferozepur	1,619,116	Lahaul & Spiti	20,453	1,068,780
Rajasthan	Jaipur	1,901,756	Jaisalmer	140,338	775,215
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	2,712,960	Uttar Kashi	122,836	1,365,674
West Bengal	24—Parganas	6,280,915	Darjeeling	624,640	2,182,892

While the population of the most populous districts in the neighbouring states of Madras and Mysore is 3.80 millions and 2.50 millions respectively that of the most populous district of Kerala is of the order of 2.62 millions. Among the least populous districts in the states of India the Trichur district of Kerala has the largest population. While the least populous districts of Madras and Mysore States have a population of 0.41 million and 0.32 million respectively that of Kerala has a population of 1.64 millions. The range between the most populous and the least populous districts of Kerala is 977,327 as against the highest in West Bengal with 5,656,275 and the lowest

in Jammu and Kashmir with 565,717. Next to Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala has the smallest variation in population between the most populous and the least populous districts.

Variations in District Populations

2.18 All the districts of the State except Kozhikode lie within — 20 per cent and + 20 per cent of the average population of a district of the State. In other words, 89 per cent of the districts of Kerala fall within the above limit which indicates that the variation of population between district and district is comparatively small. The following table gives the data for an all-India comparison in this respect.

VARIATIONS IN DISTRICT POPULATIONS

Table 2.16

NUMBER OF DISTRICTS AND THEIR TOTAL POPULATIONS WHICH ARE ABOVE OR BELOW THE AVERAGE POPULATION OF A DISTRICT FOR EACH STATE, 1961

State	Number of districts in the State which are above the average population of district for the State	Total population comprised in districts mentioned in column 2	Number of districts in the State which are below the average population of district for the State	Total population comprised in districts mentioned in column 4	Number of districts which are within 20% (±) of the average population of district for the State	Total population comprised in districts mentioned in column 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	10	22,225,178	10	13,758,269	11	20,075,312
Assam	7	10,557,603	4	1,315,169	2	2,500,431
Bihar	9	31,414,419	8	15,041,191	6	17,334,716
Gujarat	7	12,571,241	10	8,062,109	4	4,569,741
Jammu & Kashmir	4	2,416,370	5	1,144,606	1	326,061
Kerala	2	4,558,417	7	12,345,298	8	14,286,526
Madhya Pradesh	16	17,701,448	27	14,670,960	17	12,321,601
Madras	8	25,933,389	5	7,753,564	4	10,396,452
Maharashtra	10	20,484,032	16	19,069,686	13	19,064,184
Mysore	9	15,391,052	10	8,195,720	6	7,269,550
Orissa	6	11,221,169	7	6,327,677	4	5,626,923
Punjab	10	14,105,092	9	6,201,720	8	8,878,552
Rajasthan	13	13,724,250	13	6,431,352	9	6,964,404
Uttar Pradesh	24	46,101,676	30	27,644,725	24	32,670,154
West Bengal	6	21,154,333	10	13,771,946	3	6,559,905

Next to Kerala the State having the smallest variation between district and district in respect of population is Andhra Pradesh where 55 per cent of the districts lie within — 20 per cent and + 20 per cent of the average population of a district for the State. The percentages of districts lying within this limit in the neighbouring States of Madras and Mysore are 31 and 32 respectively of the total number of districts in these States. Jammu and Kashmir reveals a wider variation compared to the rest of the States in India with but

one district out of the total of 9 falling within the range of — 20 per cent and + 20 per cent of the average population of a district for the State. Uttar Pradesh, the State with the largest number of districts in India viz., 54, has only 44 per cent of the districts lying within the above range.

Largest and smallest districts

2.19 The table given hereunder furnishes the largest and the smallest districts and the average size of districts in the various States of India.

THE LARGEST AND SMALLEST DISTRICTS

Table 2.17

THE LARGEST AND SMALLEST DISTRICTS AND AVERAGE SIZE OF DISTRICTS IN EACH OF THE STATES OF INDIA

State	Largest district		Smallest district		Average area of district in sq. miles
	Name	Area in sq. miles	Name	Area in sq. miles	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	9,209	Hyderabad	2,997	5,303
Assam	Mizo Hills	8,143	Nowgong	2,200	4,296
Bihar	Ranchi	7,035	Dhanbad	1,109	3,937
Gujarat	Kutch	16,567	Dang	689	4,180
Jammu & Kashmir*	Ladakh	37,754	Kathua	1,024	5,963
Kerala	Kozhikode	2,570	Alleppey	708	1,667
Madhya Pradesh	Bastar	15,128	Datia	786	3,931
Madras	Salem	7,051	Madras (Corporation)	49	3,858
Maharashtra	Chanda	10,088	Greater Bombay	169	4,549
Mysore	Bijapur	6,567	Coorg	1,590	3,887
Orissa	Koraput	9,919	Balasore	2,507	4,629
Punjab	Kangra	6,293	Simla	222	2,490
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	14,995	Dungarpur	1,460	5,073
Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	4,263	Rampur	917	2,109
West Bengal	24-Parganas	5,638	Calcutta	40	2,137

Note: The area figures have been taken after rounding them to the nearest integer.

*Surveyor General's figures are given as State Survey figures are not available.

Kozhikode, the most populous district is also the largest in point of area. The smallest district in the State is Alleppey. Among the largest districts in the States of India, Kozhikode, the largest district of Kerala, has the smallest area of 2,570 sq. miles as against 37,754 sq. miles of the Ladakh district of Jammu and Kashmir, the largest district in India. Taking the smallest districts in the States of India, the Alleppey district of Kerala with but a small area of 708 sq. miles occupies the

10th rank. The smallest district of the Madras State has only about 1/14 of the area of the smallest district of the Kerala State. But the smallest district of the Mysore State has a little more than twice the area of the smallest district of Kerala.

Variations in District Areas

2.20 The following table furnishes the number of districts which are above or below the average area of district for each State and their total areas together with their respective populations in 1961.

VARIATION IN DISTRICT AREAS

Table 2.18

NUMBER OF DISTRICTS WHICH ARE ABOVE OR BELOW THE AVERAGE AREA OF A DISTRICT FOR EACH STATE AND THEIR TOTAL AREAS TOGETHER WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE POPULATIONS, 1961

State	Number of districts in the State which are above the average area of district for the State		Percentage of the population living in these districts to the population of the State		Number of districts in the State which are below the average area of district for the State		Percentage of the population living in these districts to the population of the State		Number of districts which are within 20% (±) of the average area of district for the State		Percentage of the population living in these districts to the population of the State	
	Total area comprised in districts mentioned in column 2	the State	Total area comprised in districts mentioned in column 4	the State	Total area comprised in districts mentioned in column 6	the State	Total area comprised in districts mentioned in column 8	the State	Total area comprised in districts mentioned in column 10	the State	Total area comprised in districts mentioned in column 12	the State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	10	67,100	47.82	10	38,953	52.18	9	50,135	42.70			
Assam	4	24,592	21.66	7	22,665	78.34	4	16,278	56.25			
Bihar	9	46,877	51.21	8	20,059	48.79	5	19,444	36.84			
Gujarat	4	30,362	25.94	13	40,694	74.06	10	39,917	67.28			
Jammu and Kashmir*	1	37,754	2.49	8	15,911	97.51	...	...	...			
Kerala	5	11,024	58.26	4	3,979	41.74	2	3,807	21.99			
Madhya Pradesh	15	91,977	47.74	28	77,065	52.26	18	68,642	39.25			
Madras	8	41,584	74.54	5	8,570	25.46	4	15,509	33.31			
Maharashtra	12	70,965	47.84	14	47,315	52.16	12	52,910	39.83			
Mysore	10	49,526	59.08	9	24,320	40.92	9	34,088	51.36			
Orissa	4	26,466	33.56	9	33,706	66.44	8	34,353	64.47			
Punjab	7	28,007	40.44	12	19,298	59.56	5	11,862	31.14			
Rajasthan	9	78,659	40.28	17	53,231	59.72	5	23,078	25.04			
Uttar Pradesh**	19	51,360	47.14	29	47,069	52.86	28	54,580	61.17			
West Bengal	6	21,033	51.79	10	13,161	48.21	5	10,667	22.27			

Note:— The area figures have been taken after rounding them to the nearest integer.

* The Surveyor General's figures are given as State Survey figures are not available.

** Area figures of the State Survey Office of the districts of Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora are not available separately as these districts have been carved out in the intercensal period. Uttar Kashi and Tehri Garhwal are formed from the former district of Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Chamoli district from the former Garhwal district and Almora and Pithoragarh from the former district of Almora. The State Survey figures are available only for the former districts of Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora which are 4,500.0, 5,619.2 and 5,330.7 sq. miles respectively. The figures of these districts have been excluded and the figures of the remaining 48 districts have been taken for the preparation of this Table.

POPULATION CONCENTRATION IN VILLAGES AND TOWNS

class I. Of the States and Union territories in India, as many as 10 including Kerala have the above pattern in which the largest single percentage of the urban population is distributed among towns and town-groups of classes III to VI, the next largest in cities and town-groups of class I and the smallest in towns and town-groups of class II. Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh,

West Bengal and Delhi have the largest single percentage of the urban population in cities and town-groups of class I, while six of the Union territories have the entire urban population in towns and town-groups of classes III to VI. The following table gives the percentage distribution of towns and villages falling under various population sizes.

Table 2.20

PERCENT OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS AMONG ALL VILLAGES AND TOWNS (INCLUDING CITIES AND TOWN-GROUPS) RESPECTIVELY OF SELECTED POPULATION SIZES

State	Villages					Towns			
	Total	Less than 200	200-999	1,000-4,999	5,000 and over	Total	Towns and town-groups of classes III to VI	Towns and town-groups of class II	Towns and town-groups of class I
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	100	22	39	37	2	100	91	4	5
Assam	100	41	50	9	N	100	95	2	3
Bihar	100	31	52	16	1	100	87	6	7
Gujarat	100	17	57	25	1	100	91	6	3
Jammu and Kashmir	100	35	55	10	N	100	95	...	5
Kerala	100	N	1	29	70	100	90	5	5
Madhya Pradesh	100	37	56	7	N	100	94	2	4
Madras	100	5	32	59	4	100	88	8	4
Maharashtra	100	19	57	23	1	100	90	5	5
Mysore	100	23	57	19	1	100	93	4	3
Orissa	100	46	48	6	N	100	93	5	2
Punjab	100	23	53	23	1	100	90	7	3
Rajasthan	100	32	56	12	N	100	93	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	100	29	56	15	N	100	86	7	7
West Bengal	100	27	53	19	1	100	77	16	7
A. & N. Islands	100	82	18	N	...	100	100	...	...
Delhi	100	9	54	37	...	100	...	...	100
Himachal Pradesh	100	83	17	...	...	100	100	...	...
L. M. & A. Islands	100	10	10	80	...	...	...	...	...
Manipur	100	57	33	10	N	100	...	...	...
Tripura	100	74	23	3	...	100	...	100	...
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100	11	60	29	...	100	83	17	...
Goa, Daman and Diu	100	3	24	67	6	100	100	...	...
Pondicherry	100	22	56	21	1	100	100	...	...
N. E. F. A.	100	84	15	1	N	...	...	...	...
Nagaland	100	37	54	9	...	100	100	...	...
Sikkim	100	30	69	1	...	100	100	...	...

'N' negligible

RANKS OF DISTRICTS IN POPULATION AND AREA

SECTION 8

INTERNAL COMPARISONS

Ranks of districts in population and area

2.24 The foregoing portions of this chapter have given a glimpse of the population position of Kerala in relation to the States and Union territories of India and foreign countries. A similar probe among the dis-

tricts and other administrative and geographical units within the State is attempted below. The following table gives the ranks of districts in Kerala in terms of population, area and density in 1951 and 1961.

Table 2.21

RANKING OF DISTRICTS WITHIN THE STATE IN TERMS OF POPULATION, AREA AND DENSITY, 1951 AND 1961

Rank in population in 1961	Name of district	Percent of State's population in 1961	Percent of State's area in 1961	Rank in area in 1961	Rank in population in 1951	Density of population per sq. mile		Rank in density	
						1961	1951	1961	1951
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Kozhikode	15.48	17.13	1	1	1,018	804	6	6
2	Quilon	11.49	12.18	5	5	1,062	807	5	5
3	Ernakulam	11.00	8.59	6	3	1,442	1,187	4	4
4	Alleppey	10.72	4.72	9	4	2,558	2,148	1	1
5	Cannanore	10.53	14.61	3	6	812	628	8	8
6	Palghat	10.51	13.19	4	2	897	791	7	7
7	Trivandrum	10.32	5.63	8	8	2,067	1,573	2	2
8	Kottayam	10.25	16.37	2	9	706	541	9	9
9	Trichur	9.70	7.58	7	7	1,442	1,198	3	3

According to the 1961 Census the Kozhikode district which has the largest percentage of the State's area has also the largest percentage of her population, while the Alleppey district which has the smallest percentage of the area has a comparatively higher percentage of the population than what the percentage of the area can normally justify. This district has also the highest density of population in the State which naturally accounts for the above position. The Kottayam district which holds the second rank in respect of area has the penultimate rank in respect of population. In point of density this district comes last. The variation in population from district to district in respect of those districts ranking 4 to 8 in column 1 of the above table is insignificant although the variation in respect of the percentage of the State's area occupied by them is comparatively large. Indeed, the marked variation in density between district

and district so far as this group is concerned accounts for this feature of low variation in population despite high variation in area. The population ranks in respect of the districts of Kozhikode, Ernakulam and Alleppey remain unchanged from 1951, while the most significant variation is found in the case of the Palghat and Quilon districts. In 1951 the Palghat district was holding the second rank in population. This has been pushed down to the 6th rank in 1961. But the Quilon district which was holding but the 5th rank in population in 1951 has advanced to the second rank in 1961. In the Census Report of Madras, 1951 it has been observed that "The marked increase in Palghat taluk (18.2 per cent) is partly attributed to the large influx of labourers to the major irrigation works such as Malampuzha Project, Cheramangalam etc."¹ It is doubtful whether the disappearance of the influx of labour on this count would be sufficient to

POPULATION CONCENTRATION IN VILLAGES AND TOWNS

The above table shows that only 2 districts in Kerala lie within the limits of - 20 and + 20 per cent of the average area of a district of the State. This position is not in agreement with the distribution of population among the districts given supra. At the same time, this feature in respect of the area of the districts is one which Kerala shares with all other States in India. The maximum divergence is found in Jammu and Kashmir where none of the districts lie within the above limits. The divergence is minimum in Orissa followed by Gujarat with 62 per cent and 59 per cent respectively of their districts lying within the above range. Next to Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan, Kerala has the smallest percentage of districts falling within the limit of -20 per cent and + 20 per cent of the average area of a district of the State. The

neighbouring States viz, Madras and Mysore have 31 per cent and 47 per cent respectively of the districts within the above range.

Uniformity in district areas and populations

2.21 It is clear from the foregoing data that it is difficult to achieve uniformity in both population and area at the same time among the various districts of a State, the more so in a State like Kerala where there is lopsided concentration of population in certain natural regions. Nevertheless, since a fairly regular short-ranged size distribution of districts would be an asset to developmental activity any attempt at achieving the greatest measure of uniformity between district and district cannot but be laudable. The foregoing discussion might perhaps lend a proper background to such attempts.

SECTION 7

CONCENTRATION OF POPULATION BY SIZE OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

2.22 The following table gives the concentration of population by size of villages

and towns in the various states and Union territories.

Table 2.19

PERSONS PER 10,000 OF POPULATION IN VILLAGES AND TOWNS OF SELECTED POPULATION SIZES

State/Union territory	Total Population	Persons per 10,000 of population						
		(a) in villages with				(b) in towns and town-groups of classes III to VI	(c) in towns and town-groups of class II	(d) in cities and town-groups of class I
		Less than 200	200-999	1,000-4,999	5,000 and over			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	10,000	145	1,646	5,561	904	852	148	744
Assam	10,000	878	5,150	3,140	63	549	49	171
Bihar	10,000	473	3,592	4,353	740	371	108	363
Gujarat	10,000	176	2,723	4,052	472	1,155	302	1,120
Jammu and Kashmir	10,000	688	4,724	2,827	95	549	...	1,117
Kerala	10,000	...	9	926	7,554	744	174	593
Madhya Pradesh	10,000	858	5,431	2,231	51	754	117	558
Madras	10,000	24	855	5,147	1,306	1,134	431	1,103
Maharashtra	10,000	177	2,747	3,657	597	795	194	1,833
Mysore	10,000	275	3,150	3,877	465	1,031	281	921
Orissa	10,000	1,141	5,600	2,576	51	419	130	83

Contd.

POPULATION CONCENTRATION IN VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Table 2.19 (Concl'd.)

PERSONS PER 10,000 OF POPULATION IN VILLAGES AND TOWNS OF SELECTED POPULATION SIZES

State/Union territory	Total population	Persons per 10,000 of population						
		(a) in villages with				(b) in towns and town-groups of classes III to VI	(c) in towns and town-groups of class II	(d) in cities and town-groups of class I
		Less than 200	200-999	1,000-4,999	5,000 and over			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Punjab	10,000	226	2,871	4,372	517	979	437	598
Rajasthan	10,000	554	4,134	3,386	298	892	120	616
Uttar Pradesh	10,000	457	4,151	3,795	311	435	151	700
West Bengal	10,000	311	2,870	3,831	542	628	435	1,383
A. & N. Islands	10,000	2,646	4,811	328	...	2,215	...	...
Delhi	10,000	10	347	768	...	...	...	8,875
Himachal Pradesh	10,000	4,468	4,602	457	...	473	...	...
L. M. & A. Islands	10,000	33	395	9,572	...	...	...	...
Manipur	10,000	1,261	3,585	4,134	152	...	868	...
Tripura	10,000	2,461	4,297	2,340	...	421	481	...
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10,000	201	4,168	5,631	...	...	...	...
Goa, Daman and Diu	10,000	10	631	6,061	1,692	1,606	...	...
Pondicherry	10,000	262	2,881	3,989	457	2,411	...	...
N. E. F. A. @	10,000	4,367	3,964	1,493	153	...	...	...
Nagaland	10,000	905	5,524	3,052	...	519	...	...
Sikkim	10,000	1,022	8,110	446	...	422	...	...

Note: Class I 100,000 and above
Class II 50,000-99,999
Class III 20,000-49,999

Class IV 10,000-19,999
Class V 5,000-9,999
Class VI Less than 5,000

@ The distribution of 781 persons of N. E. F. A. is not available in different sizes of villages. The distribution of population, therefore, comes to only 9,977 and not 10,000.

2.23 A close analysis of the data given in the above table shows that 84.89 per cent of the population of Kerala are in rural areas comprising 75.54 per cent residing in villages with a population of 5,000 and above, 9.26 per cent in villages with a population of 1,000-4,999 and 0.09 per cent in villages with a population of 200-999. While in Kerala the villages of the largest population size viz., of a population of 5,000 and above, command the largest percentage of her population, in all other parts

of India the largest percentage of population is distributed among villages of comparatively smaller population sizes. The succeeding table would show that Kerala has also the largest percentage of villages with a population of 5,000 persons and above compared to the rest of India. Coming to the urban population of Kerala constituting 15.11 per cent of the total, 7.44 per cent are concentrated in towns of classes III to VI, 1.74 per cent in class II towns and the remaining 5.93 per cent in cities and town-groups of

RANKS OF DISTRICTS IN POPULATION AND AREA

explain away the fall in the rank of population in respect of the Palghat district during 1951-61 to the full extent. From the decade 1901-11 to 1951-61 there has been a decline in the decennial increase of population during every alternate decade in this district which ~~reversal~~ of decline has been kept up in 1951-61 also unlike most other districts in the State. The progressive rise in the population rank of Quilon district should be mostly attributed to the industrial progress made by the district. Ernakulam

and Alleppey districts having the 3rd and 4th ranks respectively in population in both 1951 and 1961 are the only two districts in the State having continuous population ranking as well as geographical contiguity. Growth of population in the districts, 1901-61

2.25 A table giving the total percentage variation in the population of the districts from 1901 to 1961 and the decade percent variation for the same period is given below.

Table 2.22

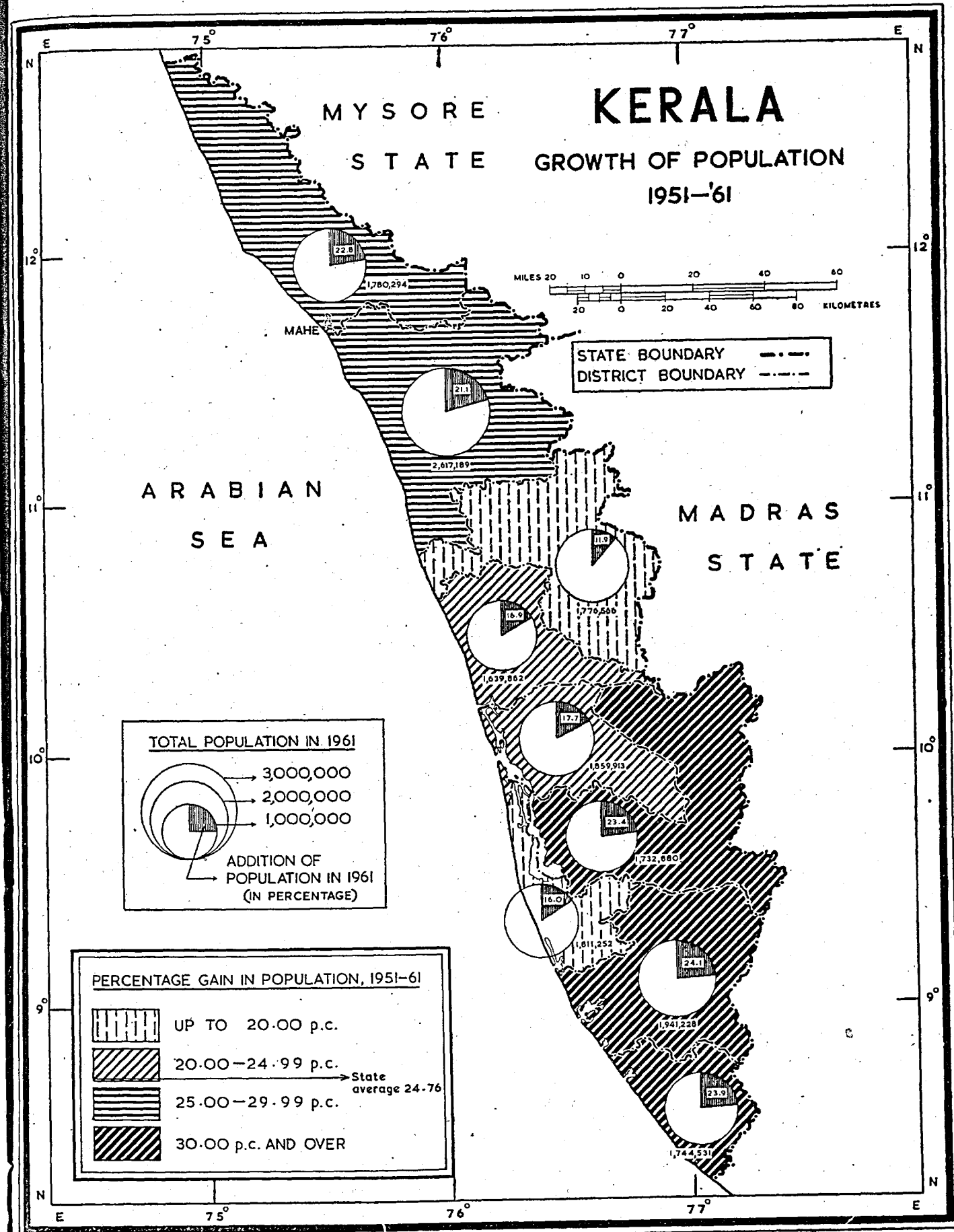
RANKING OF DISTRICTS IN THE STATE AND THE TOTAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1901 TO 1961 AND THE DECADE PERCENTAGE CHANGES FROM 1901 TO 1961
(*+denotes increase)

Rank in population in 1961	Name of district	Total percentage change 1901-61	Decade percentage change					
			1951-61	1941-51	1931-41	1921-31	1911-21	1901-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Kozhikode	+127.19	+26.72	+23.52	+12.16	+15.96	+2.71	+8.66
2	Quilon	+270.89	+31.70	+29.07	+25.39	+27.89	+18.59	+14.74
3	Ernakulam	+177.96	+21.55	+19.89	+20.87	+26.63	+9.29	+14.02
4	Alleppey	+170.99	+19.06	+19.41	+12.67	+24.32	+18.55	+14.79
5	Cannanore	+126.11	+29.47	+22.44	+12.64	+15.21	+2.81	+6.91
6	Palghat	+81.80	+13.51	+18.02	+9.30	+11.03	+3.95	+7.57
7	Trivandrum	+260.07	+31.38	+30.81	+18.46	+28.58	+17.02	+17.54
8	Kottayam	+264.49	+30.52	+22.55	+21.77	+36.92	+16.03	+17.79
9	Trichur	+148.89	+20.34	+21.71	+16.38	+22.30	+5.91	+12.72

During 1951-61 the Quilon district has shown the highest and the Palghat district the lowest increase in population. While the population in every district has been steadily increasing during the period 1901-61 it has not been an accelerated increase in all the decades. The fluctuation in the rate of increase from decade to decade is a feature common to all the districts, the extent of fluctuation and the number of decades indicating such fluctuations varying from district to district. The total percentage increase of population during 1901-61 was highest in the Quilon district with 270.89 per cent followed by Kottayam

and Trivandrum districts with 264.49 per cent and 260.07 per cent respectively. The increase was least in the Palghat district with but 81.80 per cent. Quilon district had the highest increase in the decades 1911-21, 1931-41 and 1951-61 with 18.59 per cent, 25.39 per cent and 31.70 per cent respectively. In the decade 1941-51 Trivandrum district had the highest increase with 30.81 per cent, while in the decades 1901-11 and 1921-31 the Kottayam district had the highest increase with 17.79 per cent and 36.92 per cent respectively.

2.26 As already observed, the State increase of population from 1901 to 1961



RANKS OF DISTRICTS IN POPULATION AND AREA

has been 164.27 per cent. During this period the districts of Quilon, Kottayam, Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Alleppey have recorded a population growth rate higher than that of the State. But the number of districts falling in this group gets smaller when the growth rate during 1921-61 is taken into account the Alleppey district dropping out, and smaller still when the growth during 1951-61 is taken the Ernakulam and Alleppey districts dropping out. The indication is that the population growth during 1921-61 has been less in the Alleppey district, and that during 1951-61 it has been less both in the Alleppey and Ernakulam districts, while the districts of Quilon, Kottayam and Trivandrum continued to maintain their position during these decades. Coming to the districts which had lower rates of population growth than that of the State during the above periods, the Trichur, Kozhikode, Cannanore and Palghat districts come in this category during 1901-61 and also during 1921-61. But during the decade 1951-61 Cannanore and Kozhikode districts showed a rising trend with a growth rate exceeding that of the State. A regional analysis based on the above would indicate that while the population growth rate of some of the districts in the southern region has come down, that some of the northern districts has gone up as we come nearer to the present Census. Two tables having a bearing on the above data are given below.

Table 2.23

DISTRICTS WHICH HAVE HAD A HIGHER PERCENT INCREASE THAN THE AVERAGE FOR THE STATE, 1901-'61

Name of district	Percent increase		
	1901-61	1921-61	1951-61
1	2	3	4
Average for the State	164.27	116.66	24.76
Quilon	270.89	172.57	31.70
Kottayam	264.49	166.69	30.52
Trivandrum	260.07	161.79	31.38
Ernakulam	177.96	123.05	21.55
Alleppey	170.99	99.14	19.06

Table 2.24

DISTRICTS WHICH HAVE HAD A LOWER PERCENT INCREASE THAN THE AVERAGE FOR THE STATE, 1901-'61

Name of district	Percent increase		
	1901-61	1921-61	1951-61
1	2	3	4
Average for the State	164.27	116.66	24.76
Trichur	148.89	108.48	20.34
Kozhikode	127.19	103.57	26.72
Cannanore	126.11	105.71	29.47
Palghat	81.80	62.58	13.51

District populations vis-a-vis average district population and area

2.27 The following two tables throw some light on the position of each district when compared to the average population and the average area of a district of the State.

Table 2.25

DISTRICTS ARRANGED ACCORDING AS THEIR POPULATIONS ARE ABOVE OR BELOW THE AVERAGE POPULATION OF A DISTRICT FOR THE STATE (AVERAGE POPULATION OF A DISTRICT: 1,878,191)

Name of district above average	Population	Name of district below average	Population
1	2	3	4
1 Kozhikode	2,617,189	1 Ernakulam	1,859,913
2 Quilon	1,941,228	2 Alleppey	1,811,252
		3 Cannanore	1,780,294
		4 Palghat	1,776,566
		5 Trivandrum	1,744,531
		6 Kottayam	1,732,880
		7 Trichur	1,639,862

VARIATIONS IN TALUK POPULATIONS

Table 2.26
DISTRICTS ARRANGED ACCORDING AS THEIR AREAS ARE ABOVE OR BELOW THE
AVERAGE AREA OF A DISTRICT FOR THE STATE
(AVERAGE AREA OF A DISTRICT: 1,667.0 Sq.miles)

Name of district above average	Area (in sq.miles)	Name of district below average	Area (in sq.miles)
1	2	3	4
1 Kozhikode	2,570.2	1 Ernakulam	1,289.5
2 Kottayam	2,455.6	2 Trichur	1,137.0
3 Cannanore	2,191.3	3 Trivandrum	844.0
4 Palghat	1,979.6	4 Alleppey	708.1
5 Quilon	1,827.3		

The average population of a district of Kerala is 1,878,191 persons and the average size 1,667 sq. miles. Kozhikode and Quilon districts are both above the average population and the average area of a district for the State. Though Kottayam, Cannanore and Palghat districts have areas above the average area of a district their populations are below the district average of the State. Among the districts having an area above the district average, Cannanore, Kozhikode and Palghat form a contiguous region. But this does not apply to the population aspect in that except the Kozhikode district, the districts constituting the rest of this region have only a population below the district average of the State. The region comprising Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam and Alleppey districts which lie contiguous has a population below the

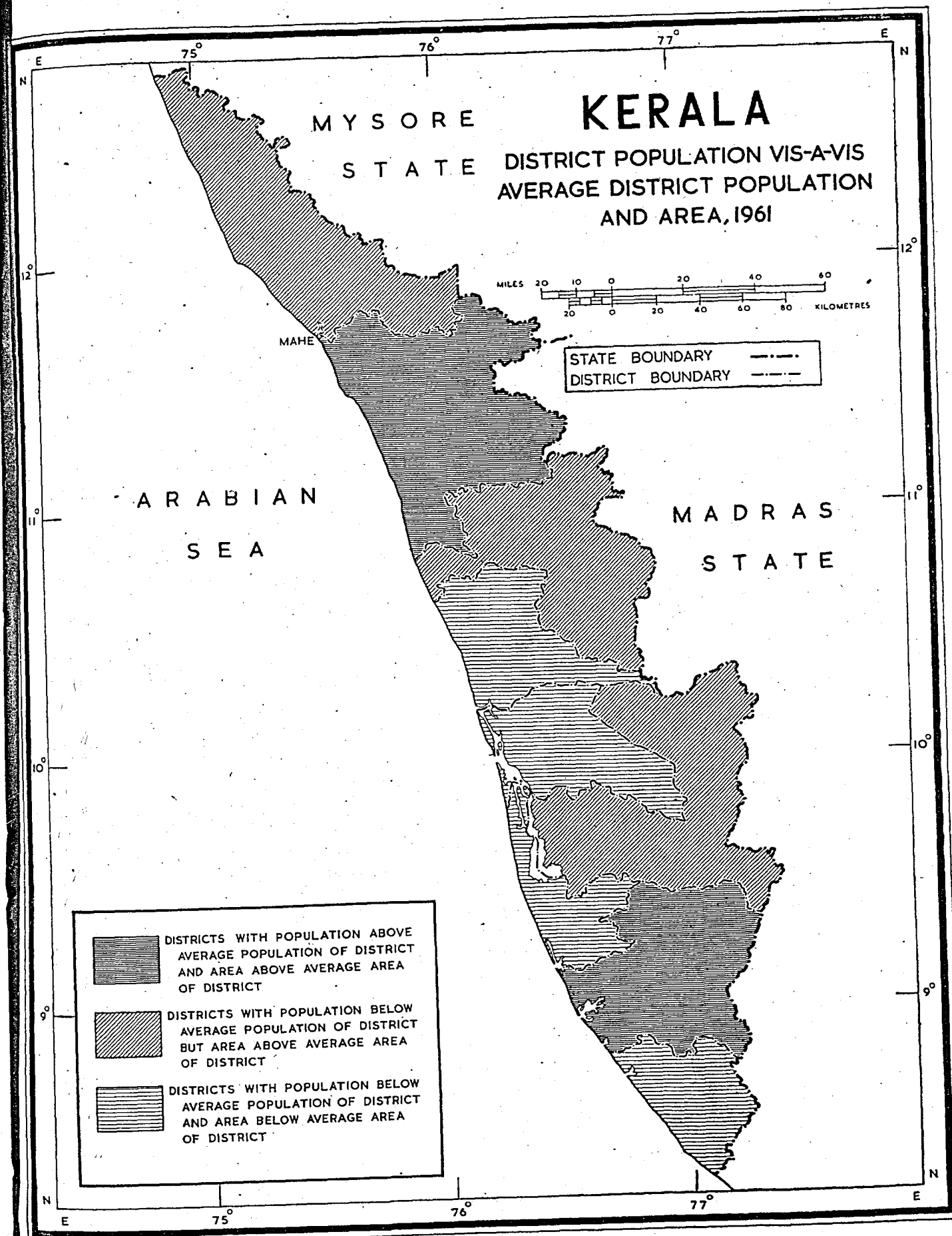
district average for each of its districts, while the region comprising Trichur, Ernakulam and Alleppey districts which lie contiguous has an area below the district average for each of its districts.

Variations in Taluk Populations

2.28 In most of the Census reports up to 1951 the district has been the ultimate unit for analysis. In 1951, however, a general classification by natural regions has been attempted on an all India pattern. An analysis based on the subsidiary unit of a district is likely to yield some useful results. An attempt is, therefore, made below to analyse the position in relation to the taluks in each district. The following table gives the number of taluks which are above or below the average population of a taluk for each district along with their total population.

Table 2.27
NUMBER OF TALUKS AND THEIR TOTAL POPULATIONS WHICH ARE ABOVE OR BELOW THE
AVERAGE POPULATION OF TALUKS FOR THEIR RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS, 1961

District	Total number of taluks	Number of taluks in the district which are above the average population of taluk for the district	Total population comprised in taluks mentioned in column 3	Number of taluks in the district which are below the average population of taluk for the district	Total population comprised in taluks mentioned in column 5	Number of taluks which are within 20% (±) of the average population of taluk for the district	Total population comprised in taluks mentioned in column 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cannanore	6	3	1,177,948	3	602,346	3	822,869
Kozhikode	6	3	1,745,878	3	871,311	1	366,343
Palghat	6	4	1,262,798	2	513,768	6	1,776,566
Trichur	5	2	928,872	3	710,990	2	620,697
Ernakulam	7	3	995,551	4	864,362	5	1,292,610
Kottayam	8	3	956,300	5	776,580	2	439,851
Alleppey	7	5	1,443,187	2	368,065	4	1,131,660
Quilon	6	3	1,190,261	3	750,967	3	929,858
Trivandrum	4	2	1,029,544	2	714,987	2	827,394



POPULATION BY TALUKS

Taking the average population of taluks within each district the average is highest for Kozhikode district with 436,198 as against the lowest for the Kottayam district with but 216,610. The average population of a taluk of the Trivandrum district ranks second with 436,133. Alleppey district has the largest percentage of taluks having a population above the average population of taluk for the districts. Five out of 7 taluks of this district have a population above that of the average population of the taluks. These taluks cover almost 80 per cent of the population of this district. Kottayam district has the smallest percentage of taluks above the average population of a taluk. Three taluks out of 8 cover 55 per cent of the total population of the district. An analysis of the variation in population between the taluks of each district indicates that the Palghat district has cent per cent of the taluks within the range of minus 20% and plus 20% of the average taluk population of the district. Two other districts viz., Ernakulam and Alleppey have more than 50 per cent of their taluks in the above range. Of these, the taluks which fall in this range in the Ernakulam district cover almost 70 per cent of the population of the district, while in the Alleppey district such taluks cover 62.48 per cent of the population. The smallest percentage of taluks which lie in this range is in the Kozhikode district which has only one out of 6 taluks in the range. This covers but 14 per cent of the district population. The above data would indicate that the distribution of population among the taluks of each district is sadly uneven with the exception of the Palghat and to some extent Ernakulam and Alleppey districts.

Taluks by Concentration of Population

2.29 The graph at page 98 gives the concentration of population in the taluks of the various districts. The order of the districts according to the number of taluks holding 50 per cent of the district population starting with the lowest number of such taluks in a district is given below along

with the percentage of taluks holding 50 per cent of the population.

Table 2.28

PERCENTAGE OF TALUKS HOLDING 50 PER CENT OF THE DISTRICT POPULATION

District	Percentage of taluks holding 50 per cent of the district population
1	2
Kottayam	32.0
Cannanore	34.0
Trichur	34.5
Kozhikode	36.0
Quilon	38.0
Ernakulam	39.0
Trivandrum	40.5
Alleppey	43.0
Palghat	45.0

The above table speaks for itself.

Density of Population by Taluks

2.30 It has been already observed supra that the general density of population of the State is 1,127 persons per sq. mile (435 persons per sq. km.) Thirty-three taluks out of the total 55 in the State have a density of population above that of the State. All the districts in the State with the exception of Cannanore, Palghat and Kottayam have the majority of their taluks falling in the above category while in the case of the above mentioned three districts the density of population of the majority of the taluks is below that of the State. The Alleppey district eclipses all the districts in the State in that it has not only the highest density of population in the State but also all the taluks in the district are above the State density. The table at page 98 gives the distribution of general density of population in the taluks of the State.

POPULATION BY TALUKS

CONCENTRATION OF POPULATION IN THE TALUKS OF EACH DISTRICT

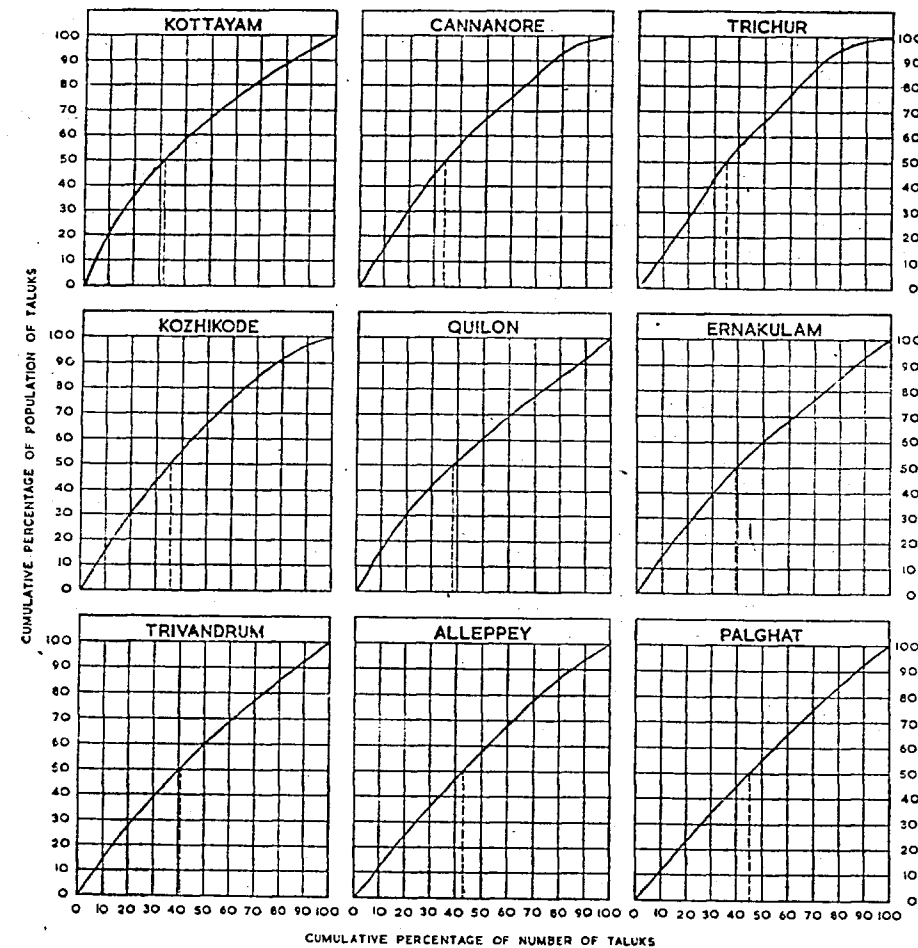


Table 2.29

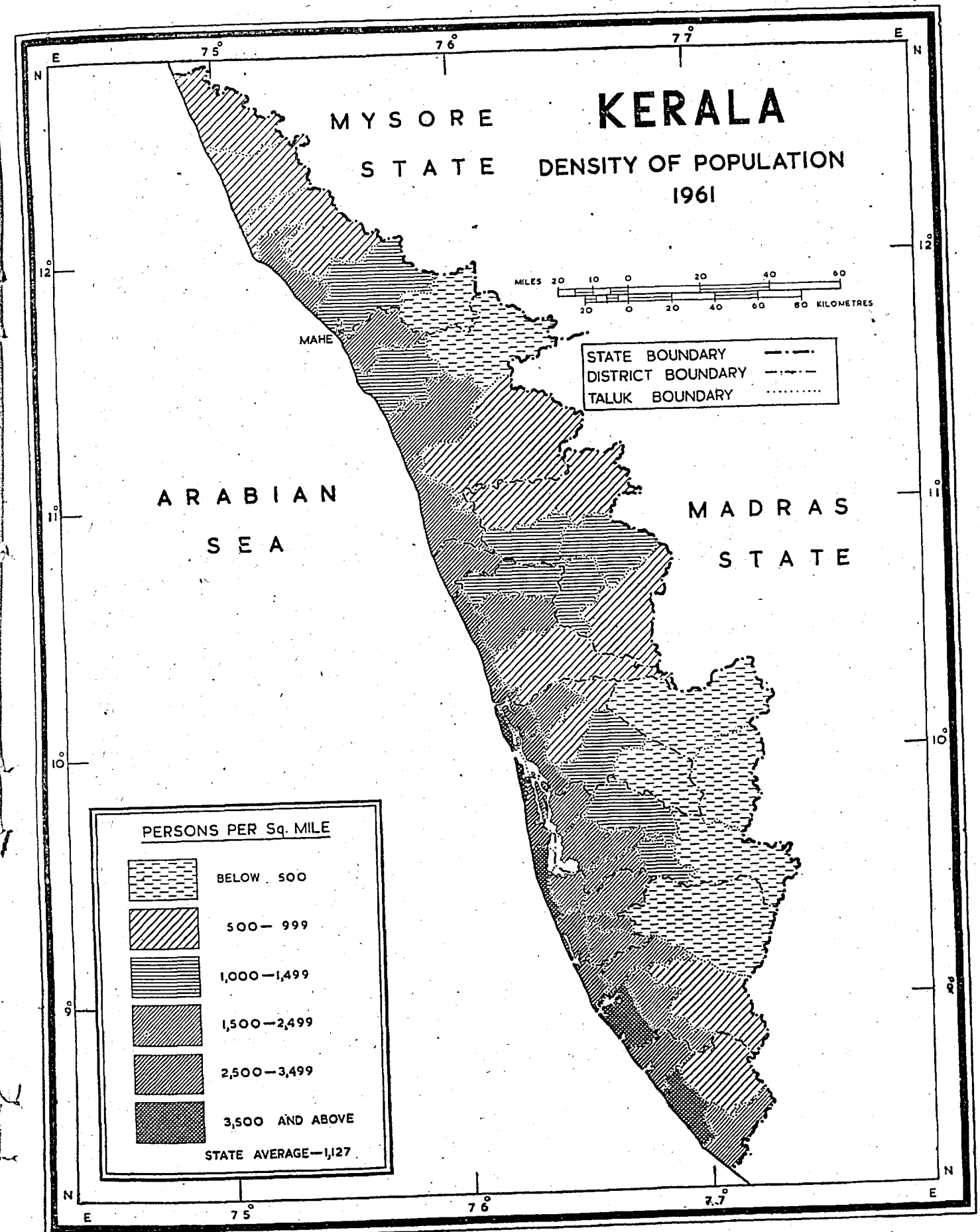
DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL DENSITY (PERSONS PER SQ. MILE) IN THE TALUKS OF THE STATE ARRANGED BY DISTRICTS

(General density for the State: 1,127 per sq. mile or 435 persons per sq. km.)

Number of taluks the densities of which are

Name of district	Density per sq. mile	More than 100% above that of State	76 to 100% above that of State	51 to 75% above that of State	26 to 50% above that of State	Up to 25% above that of State	0 to 25% below that of State	26 to 50% below that of State	51 to 75% below that of State	76 to 100% below that of State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cannanore	812	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...
Kozhikode	1,018	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...

Contd.



POPULATION BY CATEGORIES OF TALUKS

Table 2.29 (Concl'd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL DENSITY (PERSONS PER SQ. MILE) IN THE TALUKS OF THE STATE ARRANGED BY DISTRICTS

Name of District	Density per sq. mile	Number of taluks the densities of which are								
		More than 100% above that of State	76 to 100% above that of State	51 to 75% above that of State	26 to 50% above that of State	Up to 25% above that of State	0 to 25% below that of State	26 to 50% below that of State	51 to 75% below that of State	76 to 100% below that of State
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Palghat	897	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	...
Trichur	1,442	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Ernakulam	1,442	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Kottayam	706	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	2
Alleppey	2,558	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Quilon	1,062	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Trivandrum	2,067	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

A further analysis of the density of population by taluks is attempted below by classifying them into the following three categories:-

- (1) Entirely rural taluks
- (2) Non-industrial taluks
- (3) Industrial taluks

For purposes of the above classification an entirely rural taluk means one having no town either industrial or non-industrial, a non-industrial taluk means a taluk having no industrial town and an industrial taluk means one having at least one industrial town. An industrial town is one dealing with manufacturing processes relating to non-ferrous metals, ship-building, electricity, refractories, paper, footwear etc., and a

non-industrial town is one dealing with the processing of agricultural produces. Out of the above categories adopted on an all India pattern there is no taluk in Kerala falling under non-industrial taluks. Thirty-nine taluks of the State are industrial taluks and the rest entirely rural. Of the industrial taluks 28 have a density of population above that of the State and the rest below, while of the entirely rural taluks five have a density of population above that of the State and the rest below. A table showing the number of taluks the densities of which are above that of the State classified under entirely rural and industrial taluks is given below.

Table 2.30
CHARACTER OF TALUKS THE DENSITIES OF WHICH ARE HIGHER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR THE STATE, 1961

Name of district	Number of taluks the densities of which are above that of the State as a whole									
	More than 100%		76% to 100%		51% to 75%		26% to 50%		Up to 25%	
	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cannanore	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kozhikode	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Trichur	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Ernakulam	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Kottayam	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
Alleppey	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Quilon	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Trivandrum	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

- (a) Entirely rural
- (b) Industrial taluks each containing at least one industrial town

POPULATION BY CATEGORIES OF TALUKS

It would be found from this table that out of the taluks having a density of population above that of the State only 5 are entirely rural and these are Cranganore of the Trichur district, Kuttanad

of the Alleppey district and Kunnathur, Karunagapally and Kottarakara of the Quilon district. The population, area and density of these taluks are given below.

Table 2.31

POPULATION, AREA AND DENSITY OF ENTIRELY RURAL TALUKS THE DENSITIES OF WHICH ARE ABOVE THAT OF THE STATE

State/District	Taluks with density more than 100% above that of State				Taluks with density 26%—50% above that of State			
	No. of taluks	Population	Area (sq. miles)	Density	No. of taluks	Population	Area (sq. miles)	Density
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala State	2	355,480	106.1	3,350	3	738,623	466.2	1,584
Trichur District	1	90,293	28.2	3,202	...	...	...	...
Alleppey District	...	...	...	...	1	169,219	102.7	1,648
Quilon District	1	265,187	77.9	3,404	2	569,404	363.5	1,566

Note:- The entirely rural taluks for the purpose of this table fall in either of the above two density ranges

The remaining 28 industrial taluks are in various density ranges above the State

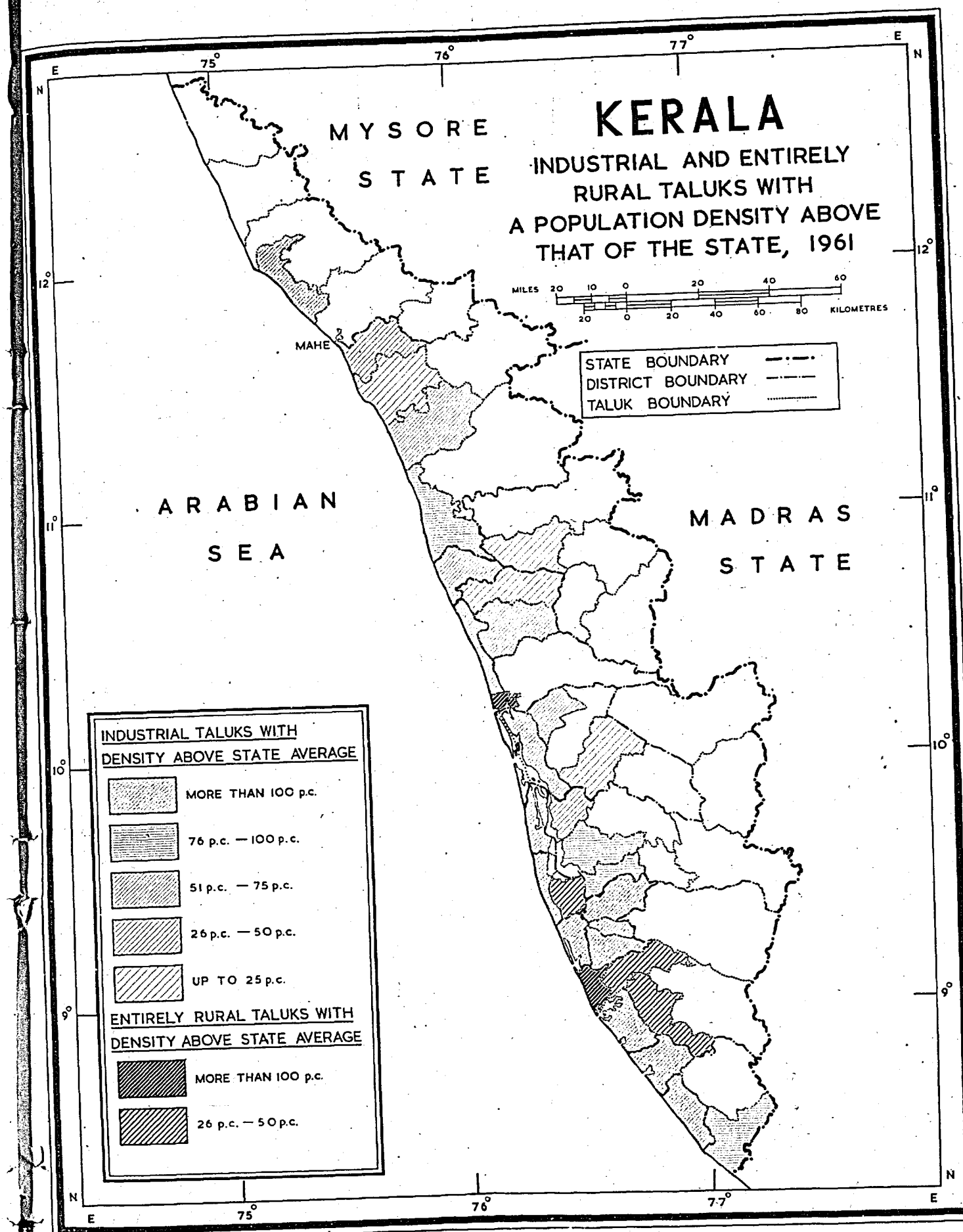
density. The population, area and density of these taluks are given below.

Table 2.32

POPULATION, AREA AND DENSITY OF INDUSTRIAL TALUKS THE DENSITIES OF WHICH ARE ABOVE THAT OF THE STATE

State/District	Taluks with density more than 100% above that of State				Taluks with density 76%-100% above that of State			
	No. of taluks	Population	Area (sq. miles)	Density	No. of taluks	Population	Area (sq. miles)	Density
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala State	14	4,718,153	1,536.2	3,071	4	1,664,814	807.1	2,063
Cannanore District	1	391,636	164.7	2,378	...	...	...	...
Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	1	561,212	278.4	2,016
Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichur	1	301,109	99.2	3,035	...	...	...	...
Ernakulam	3	915,111	253.0	3,617	...	...	...	...
Kottayam	...	...	...	...	2	646,470	309.6	2,088
Alleppey	6	1,642,033	605.4	2,712	...	...	...	...
Quilon	1	525,590	146.8	3,580	...	...	...	...
Trivandrum	2	942,674	267.1	3,529	1	457,132	219.1	2,086

(Contd.)



POPULATION BY CATEGORIES OF TALUKS

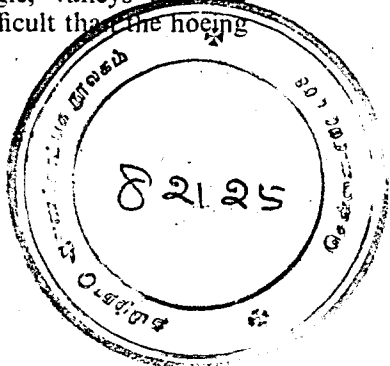
Table 2.32 (Concl.d.)

POPULATION, AREA AND DENSITY OF INDUSTRIAL TALUKS THE DENSITIES OF WHICH ARE ABOVE THAT OF THE STATE

State/District	Taluku with density 51%-75% above that of State				Taluku with density 26%-50% above that of State				Taluku with density up to 25% above that of State			
	No. of taluku	Population	Area (sq. miles)	Density	No. of taluku	Population	Area (sq. miles)	Density	No. of taluku	Population	Area (sq. miles)	Density
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Kerala State	4	1,651,742	912.6	1,810	2	535,333	340.0	1,575	4	1,312,117	1,057.2	1,241
Cannanore District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kozhikode	1	660,372	379.1	1,742	1	319,913	212.3	1,507	1	366,343	294.5	1,244
Palghat	1	302,910	162.0	1,870	...	...	...	...	1	324,563	252.1	1,287
Trichur	1	461,915	245.5	1,882	...	...	...	...	1	319,588	256.0	1,248
Ernakulam	1	226,545	126.0	1,798	...	...	...	...	1	301,623	254.6	1,185
Kottayam	...	...	...	...	1	215,420	127.7	1,687	...	...	...	...
Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

A map showing the various taluks, entirely rural as well as industrial, the densities of population of which are above that of the State density has been given separately. It would be found from this that all the taluks whether entirely rural or industrial having a density of population above that of the State are either coastal taluks or those which lie contiguous to coastal taluks. A deeper probe into the question on the basis of villages distributed in lowland, midland and highland regions has shown, as already indicated supra, that the lowland region has the highest density of population, the midland comes next and the highland last. It is also found as illustrated in the map of natural regions given supra that the lowland region is in the coastal area, the midland succeeds the lowland and the highland succeeds the midland in the respective order. From 1911 onwards the Census of the former Travancore State had adopted a classification on the basis of natural regions with, indeed, slight variations in the mode of classification from time to time which,

however, can be ignored for purposes of a general study. It is found that from 1911 to 1941 in all the Censuses of Travancore the density of population in the lowland regions has been the highest, that of the midland the second and that of the highland the lowest. This trend has been kept up in the Census of 1951 of Travancore-Cochin and the present Census of Kerala. The principal reason for this trend of high density of population in the coastal regions and the gradual declining trend as we pass on to the midland and the highland has been explained in the Census Report of Travancore, 1891 as follows:- "As a rule I find the seaboard taluks are densely inhabited while the interior taluks are sparsely peopled. The reasons are not far to seek. The land at the coast is more valuable; communication is easier; the colonisation in the interior taluks must have been later; there are many indications to show that the peopling of Parasurama's land must have begun from the coast. The cultivation of the jungle, valleys and the hill slopes are more difficult than the hoeing



POPULATION BY CATEGORIES OF TALUKS

of the soft sand in the seaboard taluks. To buy and sell is easier at the coast than in the interior. One's life in the jungles is plagued with leeches, snakes and wild animals. The interior is liable to extremes of temperature while the coast has a compara-

tively genial climate."1 The above observation applies to Kerala as well. The number of taluks the densities of which are below the average for the State is given in various ranges in the following table.

Table 2.33

CHARACTER OF TALUKS THE DENSITIES OF WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR THE STATE, 1961

Name of district	Number of taluks the densities of which are below the average for the State							
	Below 0-25%		26%-50%		51%-75%		76%-100%	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cannanore	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...
Kozhikode	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Palghat	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Trichur	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ernakulam	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Kottayam	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	...
Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilon	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Trivandrum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Entirely rural					(b) Industrial, each containing at least one industrial town			

Of the above 22 taluks the densities of which are below that of the State, 11 are entirely rural and the rest industrial taluks. The fol-

lowing table gives the population, area and densities of entirely rural taluks the densities of which are below that of the State.

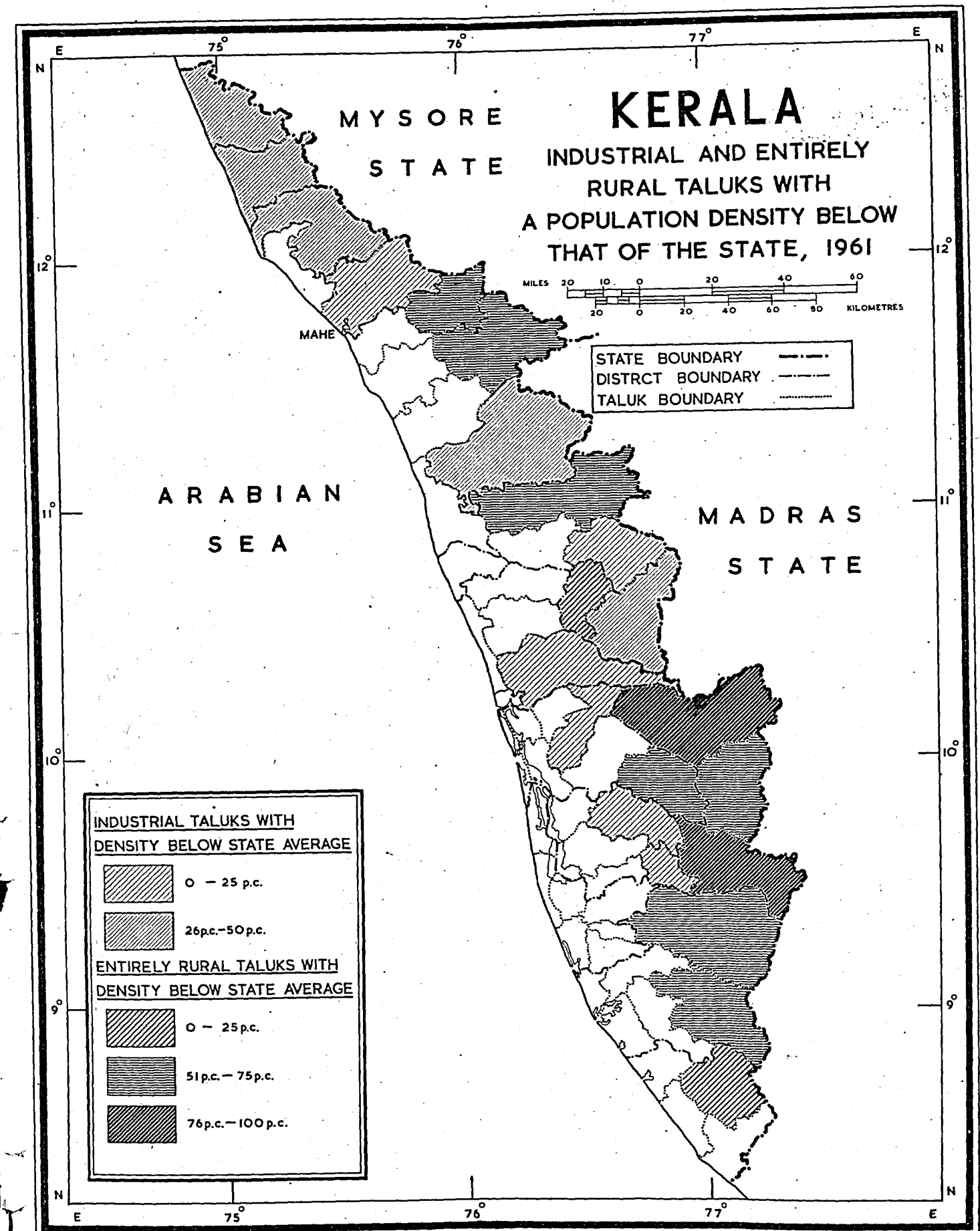
Table 2.34

POPULATION, AREA AND DENSITY OF ENTIRELY RURAL TALUKS THE DENSITIES OF WHICH ARE BELOW THAT OF THE STATE

State/District	Taluks with density 0-25% below that of State				Taluks with density 51%-75% below that of State				Taluks with density 76%-100% below that of State			
	No. of taluks	Population	Area (sq. miles)	Density	No. of taluks	Population	Area (sq. miles)	Density	No. of taluks	Population	Area (sq. miles)	Density
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kerala State	2	586,221	578.7	1,013	7	1,538,346	3,488.8	441	2	256,790	1,190.0	216
Cannanore District	...	...	...	...	1	90,200	288.3	313	...	...	...	...
Kozhikode "	...	...	...	...	1	185,055	532.6	347	...	...	...	...
Palghat "	1	241,496	220.9	1,093	1	339,108	620.9	546	...	...	...	...
Ernakulam "	...	...	...	...	1	187,352	394.2	475	...	...	...	...
Kottayam "	...	...	...	...	1	155,584	413.7	376	2	256,790	1,190.0	216
Quilon "	...	...	...	...	2	581,047	1,239.1	469	...	...	...	...
Trivandrum "	1	344,725	357.8	963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: There is no taluk with density 26%-50% below that of State.

(1) Census Report of Travancore, 1891, p. 221



POPULATION BY CATEGORIES OF TALUKS

Of the 11 taluks 2 taluks have a density of population 76 to 100 per cent below that of the State, while 7 taluks have a density of population 51-75 per cent below that of the State. All these taluks are highland taluks lying in the mountainous regions which factor accounts for the very low density of their population. There are only

two taluks having a density of population 0-25 per cent below that of the State. One of these is a highland taluk and the other a midland taluk. But both are touching the highland taluks. The following table gives the population, area and density of population of industrial taluks the densities of which are below that of the State.

Table 2.35

POPULATION, AREA AND DENSITY OF INDUSTRIAL TALUKS THE DENSITIES OF WHICH ARE BELOW THAT OF THE STATE

State/District	Taluks with density 0-25% below that of State				Taluks with density 26%-50% below that of State			
	No. of taluks	Popula- tion	Area (sq. miles)	Density	No. of taluks	Popula- tion	Area (sq. miles)	Density
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala State	6	1,926,661	1,927.0	1,000	5	1,619,435	2,592.7	625
Cannanore District	1	475,589	465.2	1,022	3	822,869	1,273.1	646
Kozhikode "	...	...	...	...	1	524,294	873.3	600
Palghat "	1	296,217	277.4	1,068	1	272,272	446.3	610
Trichur "	1	466,957	508.1	919	...	...	...	...
Ernakulam "	1	229,282	261.7	876	...	...	...	...
Kottayam "	2	458,616	414.6	1,106	...	...	...	...

Note:— Industrial taluks for the purpose of this table fall in either of the above two density ranges.

Of the 11 taluks in this group 5 have a density of population 26-50 per cent below that of the State. Of these, 2 are midland taluks and 3 highland taluks. There are 6 taluks the densities of population of which are 0-25 per cent below that of the State. Three of these are midland taluks and 3 highland taluks. The midland taluks of both the above ranges of densities

have a sizable portion of highland in them. The highland feature accounts for the low densities of population of these taluks also. The following table gives the taluks in which the density of population per sq. mile is higher than that of the average of the respective districts arranged in descending order.

TALUKS IN THE ORDER OF POPULATION DENSITY

Table 2.36

TALUKS IN WHICH DENSITY OF POPULATION PER SQ. MILE IS HIGHER THAN THAT OF THE DISTRICT ARRANGED IN DESCENDING ORDER

Name of district 1	Name of taluk 2	Whether industrial or entirely rural 3	Density (persons per sq. mile of area) 4
Cannanore	Cannanore	Industrial	2,378
	Tellicherry	do	1,022
Kozhikode	Tirur	Industrial	2,016
	Kozhikode	do	1,742
	Badagara	do	1,507
	Quilandy	do	1,244
Palghat	Ponnani	Industrial	1,870
	Ottapalam	do	1,287
	Alathur	Entirely rural	1,093
	Palghat	Industrial	1,068
Trichur	Cranganore	Entirely rural	3,202
	Chowghat	Industrial	3,035
	Trichur	do	1,882
Ernakulam	Cochin	Industrial	5,772
	Kanayannur	do	3,049
	Parur	do	2,989
	Alwaye	do	1,798
Kottayam	Changanacherry	Industrial	2,218
	Kottayam	do	2,025
	Vaikom	do	1,687
	Meenachil	do	1,111
	Kanjirappally	do	1,097
Alleppey	Ambalapuzha	Industrial	3,914
	Karthigapally	do	3,139
	Chengannur	do	2,559
Quilon	Quilon	Industrial	3,580
	Karunagapally	Entirely rural	3,404
	Kunnathur	do	1,581
	Kottarakara	do	1,556
Trivandrum	Trivandrum	Industrial	4,766
	Chirayinkil	do	2,519
	Neyyattinkara	do	2,086

LOW DENSITY TALUKS

A scrutiny of the above table along with the map of the State would show that those taluks which have high density within each district are lying contiguous. If the taluks which come in the first rank of density within each district are taken, all of them with the exception of Changanacherry are coastal taluks. Changanacherry, though not a coastal taluk, is a midland taluk washed on one side by the Vembanad

lake. All these leading taluks with the exception of Cranganore taluk in Trichur district and Ambalapuzha taluk in Alleppey district have a density of road mileage higher than the average of the density of the road mileage of the respective districts. Another table giving the taluks with density of population per sq. mile lower than that of the district arranged in descending order is given below.

Table 2.37

TALUKS IN WHICH DENSITY OF POPULATION PER SQ. MILE IS LOWER THAN THAT OF THE DISTRICT ARRANGED IN DESCENDING ORDER

Name of district 1	Name of taluk 2	Whether industrial or entirely rural 3	Density (Persons per sq. mile of area) 4
Cannanore	Kasaragod	Industrial	720
	Hosdrug	do	631
	Taliparamba	do	604
	North Wynad	Entirely rural	313
Kozhikode	Ernad	Industrial	600
	South Wynad	Entirely rural	347
Palghat	Chittur	Industrial	610
	Perintalmanna	Entirely rural	546
Trichur	Talappilly	Industrial	1,248
	Mukundapuram	do	919
Ernakulam	Muvattupuzha	Industrial	1,185
	Kunnathunad	do	876
	Thodupuzha	Entirely rural	475
Kottayam	Udumbanchola	Entirely rural	376
	Peermade	do	265
	Devicolum	do	180
Alleppey	Shertalai	Industrial	2,518
	Mavelikkara	do	2,436
	Thiruvalla	do	2,300
	Kuttanad	Entirely rural	1,648
Quilon	Pathanapuram	Entirely rural	520
	Pathanamthitta	do	437
Trivandrum	Nedumangad	Entirely rural	963

The above table reveals that most of the taluks having low density lie contiguous in each district with the exception of North Wynad in Cannanore district, Chittur and Perintalmanna in Palghat district, Talappilly

and Mukundapuram in Trichur district and Shertalai and Mavelikkara in Alleppey district. The taluks having the lowest density in each district with the exception of Kuttanad and Nedumangad are highland

RURAL-URBAN COMPONENTS OF HIGH INCREASE TALUKS

the very low rate of decennial increase recorded by this district during 1951-61. The rest of the districts do not seem to call for an explanation as the rate of population increase in these districts is in the neighbourhood of 20 per cent though a little below the State rate. The detailed analysis of the population increase in the different taluks of the State with reference to the causes for the variations among them given in the succeeding paragraphs will throw more light on the causes for the variation in the population increase at the district level also. Out

of 55 taluks in the State 24 have registered a percentage increase above that of the State while 31 fall below. No district or taluk has registered a decrease in population during the decade.

High increase taluks with their rural-urban components

2.33 A table showing the taluks which have registered a percentage increase of population above that of the State during 1951-61 with the rural and urban components of increase is given below.

Table 2.39

RURAL AND URBAN COMPONENTS OF INCREASE IN POPULATIONS OF TALUKS WHICH HAVE SHOWN INCREASES ABOVE THE STATE AVERAGE

Name of district	Name of taluk	Percentage increase of total population of taluks, 1951-61	Percentage increase of rural population of taluks, 1951-61	Percentage increase of urban population of taluks, 1951-61
1	2	3	4	5
Cannanore	Hosdrug	28.94	17.20	130.91
	Taliparamba	47.22	41.11	(No urban area in 1951)
Kozhikode	Tellicherry	28.68	30.74	11.80
	North Wynad*	51.39	51.39	Nil
	Quilandy	25.51	32.75	- 40.15
	Kozhikode	27.89	5.84	77.57
	Ernad	29.59	29.88	18.53
Ernakulam	South Wynad*	68.69	68.69	Nil
	Alwaye	29.86	30.09	27.57
	Kunnathunad	25.35	21.87	101.28
Kottayam	Devicolum*	48.38	48.38	Nil
	Udumbanchola*	675.75	675.75	Nil
	Kanjirappally	28.31	28.20	28.86
	Peermade*	54.61	54.61	Nil
Quilon	Pathanamthitta*	32.38	32.38	Nil
	Kunnathur*	28.62	28.62	Nil
	Karunagapally*	25.06	25.06	Nil
	Quilon	32.14	14.99	118.12
	Kottarakara*	32.44	32.44	Nil
	Pathanapuram*	39.85	39.85	Nil
Trivandrum	Chirayinkil	25.44	25.77	21.69
	Trivandrum	32.36	- 9.56	82.14
	Neyyattinkara	30.94	27.33	61.99
	Nedumangad*	37.32	37.32	Nil

* Entirely rural taluks

RURAL-URBAN COMPONENTS OF HIGH INCREASE TALUKS

In working out the above the population of towns which were towns in 1951 but have been declassified in 1961 has been excluded from the total urban population of 1951. Those taluks against which the increase in urban population has been shown as 'nil' in column 5 in the table are entirely rural taluks. In the case of Taliparamba taluk there was no urban area in 1951. Excluding the above taluks there are only 12 taluks which have recorded either an increase or decrease in the urban population during the decade. Of these, 7 have registered a higher percentage increase in the urban population than in the rural population and the rest a higher percentage increase in the rural population than in the urban population. Among the taluks which have urban areas in both 1951 and 1961 the Hosdrug taluk has registered the highest percentage increase of urban population during the decade while the Quilandy taluk has registered a decrease in the urban population. The latter has registered the highest percentage increase in the rural population against the Trivandrum taluk which has registered a decrease. Taking the entirely rural taluks alone the Udumbanchola taluk has registered the highest percentage increase of population during the decade coming to 675.75 per cent and the Karunagapally taluk the lowest with 25.06 per cent. The high rate of increase in the urban population of the Hosdrug taluk is accounted for by the addition of one more town in 1961 to the one which was existing in the taluk in 1951. While the fall in the urban population in the Quilandy taluk is due to the reduction in the area of the Pantalayini town which extended to the entire Pantalayini Panchayat in 1951 to the Pantalayini revenue

village in 1961, this reduction in the urban area in 1961 of the taluk leading to an increase in the rural area compared to 1951 is one of the factors responsible for the high percentage increase in its rural population. In the case of the Trivandrum taluk four towns have been newly added and the areas of three towns have been extended in 1961 which account for the fall in the growth of the rural population and the corresponding increase in the growth of the urban population during the decade. The reason for the exceptionally high growth rate of the population of the Udumbanchola taluk which is entirely rural coming to 675.75 per cent is the formation of the new taluk of Udumbanchola and the development of the taluk leading to an increase in the tempo of the colonisation of the area.

A further classification of high increase taluks in relation to rural-urban population

2.34 The taluks mentioned in the above table can further be classified into three groups viz, (1) those showing high increase due to comparatively high increase in the rural population during 1951-61 i.e., where the rural growth rate is at least 5 points above the urban growth rate, (2) those showing high increase due to comparatively high increase in urban population during 1951-61 i.e., where the urban growth rate is at least 5 points above the rural growth rate and (3) those in which the growth of rural population has been comparable with that of the urban population during 1951-61 i.e., where the difference between the rates of growth of the rural and urban population is within 5 points. A table giving the taluks showing high increase due to comparatively high increase in the rural population is given hereunder.

GROWTH OF POPULATION IN DISTRICTS AND TALUKS

taluks. The Nedumangad taluk though midland has a sizable portion of highland in it. The Kuttanad taluk has the peculiarity of being a taluk of islands bounded by lakes on all sides. It has to be observed that all the low density taluks of the Alleppey

district have a density of population above that of the State. The density of road mileage of the taluks having the lowest density of population within each district is lower than the average density of road mileage for the respective districts.

SECTION 9

GROWTH OF POPULATION IN THE DISTRICTS AND TALUKS DURING 1951-61

2.31 In the foregoing portions the growth of population in the State as a whole and in the various districts of the State during 1901-61 has been discussed *inter alia*. In this section it is proposed to discuss the growth of population in the various districts

and taluks during 1951-61. The following table gives the percentage increase of population during 1951-61 in the various districts and taluks of the State arranged in suitable ranges.

Table 2.38

PERCENTAGE INCREASE OF POPULATION IN THE DISTRICTS AND TALUKS DURING 1951-'61

(Average increase for the State during 1951-61: 24.76%)

District 1	Num- ber of taluks 2	Percentage increase of population of taluks		
		Up to 9.9% 3	10-19.9% 4	20-24.9% 5
Cannanore (29.47%)	6			Kasaragod (20.98) Cannanore (20.94)
Kozhikode (26.72%)	6		Tirur (16.79)	Badagara (22.01)
Palghat (13.51%)	6	Palghat (8.31)	Ponnani (15.63) Ottapalam (11.34) Alathur (12.88) Chittur (12.37)	Perintalmanina (20.27)
Trichur (20.34%)	5		Talappilly (15.68) Chowghat (15.37)	Trichur (22.93) Cranganore (21.11) Mukundapuram (24.49)
Ernakulam (21.55%)	7		Parur (18.62) Muvattupuzha (19.28) Thodupuzha (17.20)	Kanayannur (21.50) Cochin (20.36)
Kottayam (30.52%)	8	Changanacherry (8.57)	Meenachil (11.02) Vaikom (17.82) Kottayam (19.36)	
Alleppey (19.06%)	7		Thiruvalla (11.94) Chengannur (11.98)	Shertalai (22.28) Ambalapuzha (22.21) Kuttanad (24.53) Karthigapally (21.79) Mavelikkara (20.41)
Quilon (31.70%)	6			
Trivandrum (31.38%)	4			

Contd.

GROWTH OF POPULATION IN DISTRICTS AND TALUKS

Table 2.38 (Concl'd.)

PERCENTAGE INCREASE OF POPULATION IN THE DISTRICTS AND TALUKS DURING 1951-'61

District 1	Percentage increase of population of taluks			
	25-29.9% 6	30-39.9% 7	40-49.9% 8	50% and above 9
Cannanore	Hosdrug (28.94) Tellicherry (28.68)		Taliparamba (47.22)	North Wynad (51.39)
Kozhikode	Quilandy (25.51) Kozhikode (27.89) Ernad (29.59)			South Wynad (68.69)
Palghat				
Trichur				
Ernakulam	Alwaye (29.86) Kunnathunad (25.35)			
Kottayam	Kanjirappally (28.31)		Devicolum (48.38)	Udumbanchola (67.75) Peermade (54.61)
Alleppey				
Quilon	Kunnathur (28.62) Karunagapally (25.06)	Pathanamthitta (32.38) Quilon (32.14) Kottarakara (32.44) Pathanapuram (39.85)		
Trivandrum	Chirayinkil (25.44)	Trivandrum (32.36) Neyyattinkara (30.94) Nedumangad (37.32)		

Note: Average increase for the districts during 1951-'61 is given in brackets in column 1

High increase and low increase districts and taluks

2.32 The above table would show that among the various districts Quilon registers the highest percentage increase during the decade coming to 31.70. The Trivandrum and Kottayam districts closely follow the Quilon district with 31.38 per cent and 30.52 per cent respectively. Though the increase in the Cannanore and Kozhikode districts is not as high as in the Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam districts, they are still above the State increase of 24.76 per cent with 29.47 per cent and 26.72 per cent respectively. The districts of Ernakulam, Trichur, Alleppey and Palghat have recorded a decennial increase less than that of the State with

21.55 per cent, 20.34 per cent, 19.60 per cent and 13.51 per cent respectively. Of these, the Palghat district has registered the lowest increase. It has already been observed supra that this district has kept up the rhythm of a fall in the decennial increase of population in every alternate decade for the last several decades and the decade of 1951-61 happens to be one of such alternate decades of a fall in the decennial increase. A study of the vital statistics based on the data available for as many years as possible in the decade 1951-61 has revealed that the Palghat district has registered the lowest rate of natural increase in population during the period compared to the rest of the districts of the State. This accounts for

RURAL-URBAN COMPONENTS OF HIGH INCREASE TALUKS

Table 2.40

TALUKS SHOWING HIGH INCREASE DUE TO COMPARATIVELY HIGH INCREASE IN RURAL POPULATION DURING 1951-'61

District and taluk 1	Percent increase of taluk 2	Percent increase in rural population					
		10-19.9 3	20-24.9 4	25-29.9 5	30-39.9 6	40-49.9 7	50 and above 8
CANNANORE DISTRICT							
Tellicherry taluk	28.68	...	...	...	30.74	...	...
* North Wynad taluk	51.39	...	...	...	...	...	51.39
KOZHIKODE DISTRICT							
Quilandy taluk	25.51	...	...	...	32.75	...	...
Ernad taluk	29.59	...	...	29.88	...	...	...
* South Wynad taluk	68.69	...	...	...	...	...	68.69
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT							
* Devicolum taluk	48.38	...	...	...	...	48.38	...
* Udumbenchola taluk	675.75	...	...	...	...	...	675.75
* Peermede taluk	54.61	...	...	...	...	...	54.61
QUILON DISTRICT							
* Pathanamthitta taluk	32.38	...	...	...	32.38	...	...
* Kunnathur taluk	28.62	...	...	28.62	...	...	...
* Karunagapally taluk	25.06	...	...	25.06	...	...	...
* Kottarakara taluk	32.44	...	...	...	32.44	...	...
* Pathanapuram taluk	39.85	...	...	...	39.85	...	...
TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT							
* Nedumangad taluk	37.32	...	...	...	37.32	...	...

*Entirely rural taluks

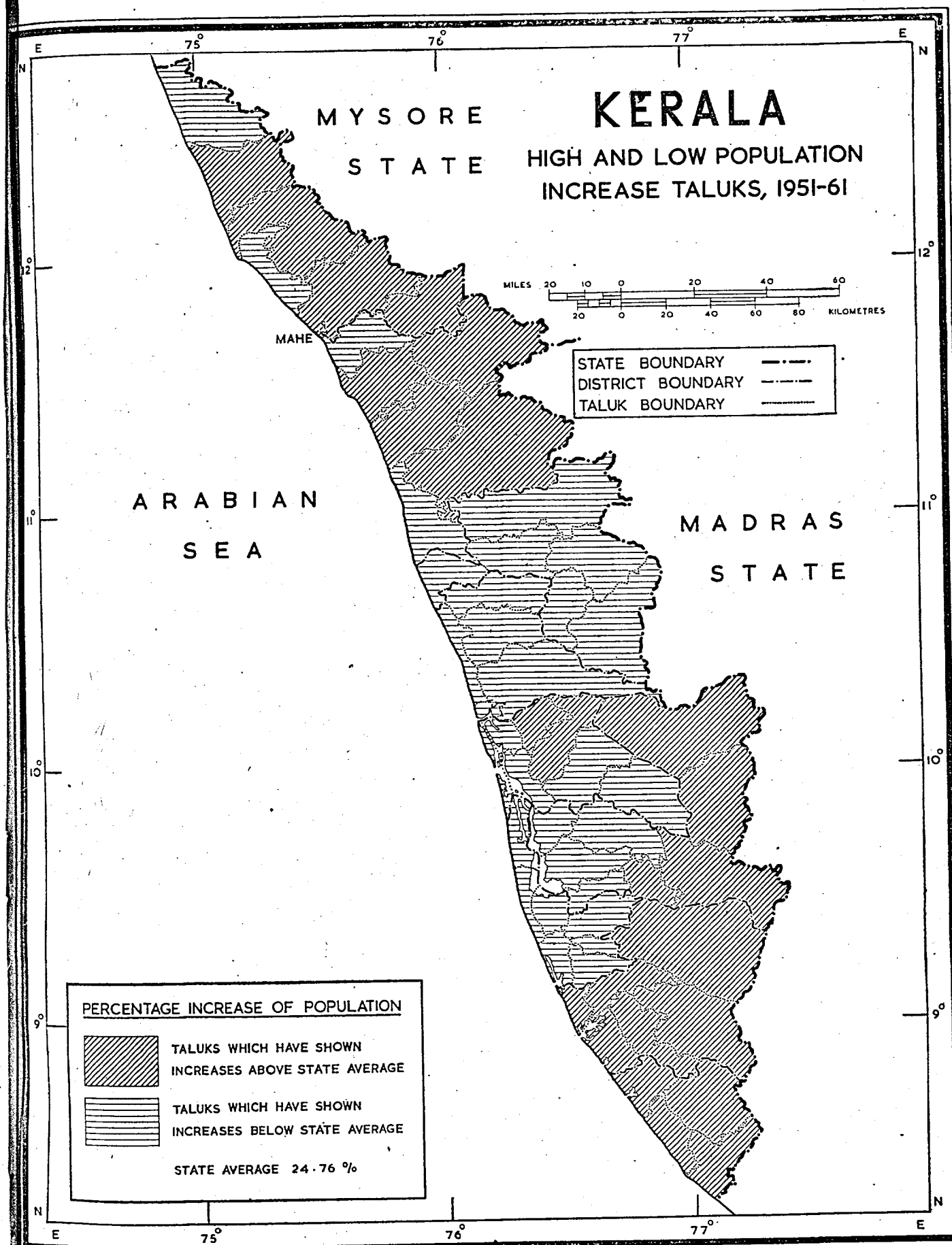
Among the 14 taluks with high increase of population due to comparatively high increase in rural population the majority have no urban area. Tellicherry, Quilandy

and Ernad are, however, exceptions to the above. The following table gives the taluks having high increase due to comparatively high increase in the urban population.

Table 2.41

TALUKS SHOWING HIGH INCREASE DUE TO COMPARATIVELY HIGH INCREASE IN URBAN POPULATION DURING 1951-'61

District and taluk 1	Percent increase of taluk 2	Percent increase in urban population					
		10-19.9 3	20-24.9 4	25-29.9 5	30-39.9 6	40-49.9 7	50 and above 8
CANNANORE DISTRICT							
Hosdrug taluk	28.94	...	...	...	...	...	130.91
KOZHIKODE DISTRICT							
Kozhikode taluk	27.89	...	...	...	...	...	77.57
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT							
Kunnathunad taluk	25.35	...	...	...	...	...	101.28
QUILON DISTRICT							
Quilon taluk	32.14	...	...	...	...	...	118.12
TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT							
Trivandrum taluk	32.36	...	...	...	...	...	82.14
Neyyattinkara taluk	30.94	...	...	...	...	...	61.99



LOCATION AND RURAL-URBAN CHARACTER OF HIGH INCREASE TALUKS

Six taluks alone come under the above category and all of them have an urban growth rate of above 50 per cent. Only 3 taluks viz., Alwaye, Kanjirappally and Chirayinkil, the percentage increase of the population of which is higher than that of

the State average, have comparable rural and urban rates of growth of population during 1951-61. The following table gives the total, rural and urban rates of the growth of population of the above taluks during the decade 1951-61.

Table 2.42

TALUKS IN WHICH THE GROWTH OF RURAL POPULATION HAS BEEN COMPARABLE
i.e., WITHIN 5 POINTS WITH THAT OF URBAN POPULATION DURING 1951-'61

District	Taluk	Percent increase of taluk	Percent increase of rural population	Percent increase of urban population
1	2	3	4	5
Ernakulam	Alwaye	29.86	30.09	27.57
Kottayam	Kanjirappally	28.31	28.20	28.86
Trivandrum	Chirayinkil	25.44	25.77	21.69

Since there was no urban area in 1951 in the Taliparamba taluk it cannot be included in any of the above categories and hence has not been taken into account for this purpose.

Location and rural-urban character of high increase taluks

2.35 Of the 24 taluks which have registered a population increase above that of the State during 1951-61 already given in table 2.39, 8 taluks form a conglomeration extending from Hosdrug taluk in the north to Ernad taluk in the south interrupted only by the Cannanore and Badagara taluks which fall outside the category. Of the remaining 16 taluks in this group 9 cover the whole of the southern portion of the State extending from Karunagapally and Kunnathur in the north to Neyyattinkara in the south. This conglomeration is followed by a chain of taluks on the eastern border of the area lying to the north of the conglomeration right up to the southern border of the Trichur district. Two taluks lying in the interior but contiguous to this chain of taluks also fall in this group. Thus it could be said that the taluks which have recorded a higher rate of increase in population than that of the State form two conglomerations, one in the north and another in the south, distinctly excluding the whole of Trichur, Palghat and Alleppey districts and portions of the Cannanore,

Kozhikode, Ernakulam and Kottayam districts.

2.36 Of the above taluks, the taluks of Udumbanchola, South Wynad, Peermade, North Wynad, Devicolam, Pathanapuram, Nedumangad, Kottarakara, Pathanamthitta, Kunnathur and Karunagapally are entirely rural taluks. While the taluks of Alwaye, Kanjirappally and Chirayinkil show comparable rural and urban increase the taluks of Tellicherry, Quilandy and Ernad reveal high rural increase. The taluks of Hosdrug, Kozhikode, Kunnathunad, Quilon, Trivandrum and Neyyattinkara show high urban increase.

Location and ranges of low increase taluks

2.37 Taluks having an increase in population below that of the State form another conglomeration in the centre of the State extending partly to the south besides three isolated taluks in the north as shown in the map. The taluks in this group can be divided into three growth ranges the lowest being up to 9.9 per cent comprising the taluks of Palghat and Changanacherry, the next one being 10-19.9 per cent comprising the taluks of Tirur, Ponnani, Ottapalam, Alathur, Chittur, Talappilly, Chowghat, Parur, Muvattupuzha, Thodupuzha, Meenachil, Vaikom, Kottayam, Thiruvalla and Chengannur and the last 20 per cent and above but below that of the State increase comprising the taluks of Kasaragod,

HIGH INCREASE AND HIGH DENSITY TALUKS

Cannanore, Badagara, Perintalmanna, Trichur, Cranganore, Mukundapuram, Kanayannur, Cochin, Shertalai, Ambalapuzha, Kuttanad, Karthigapally and Mavelikkara.

High increase and high density taluks

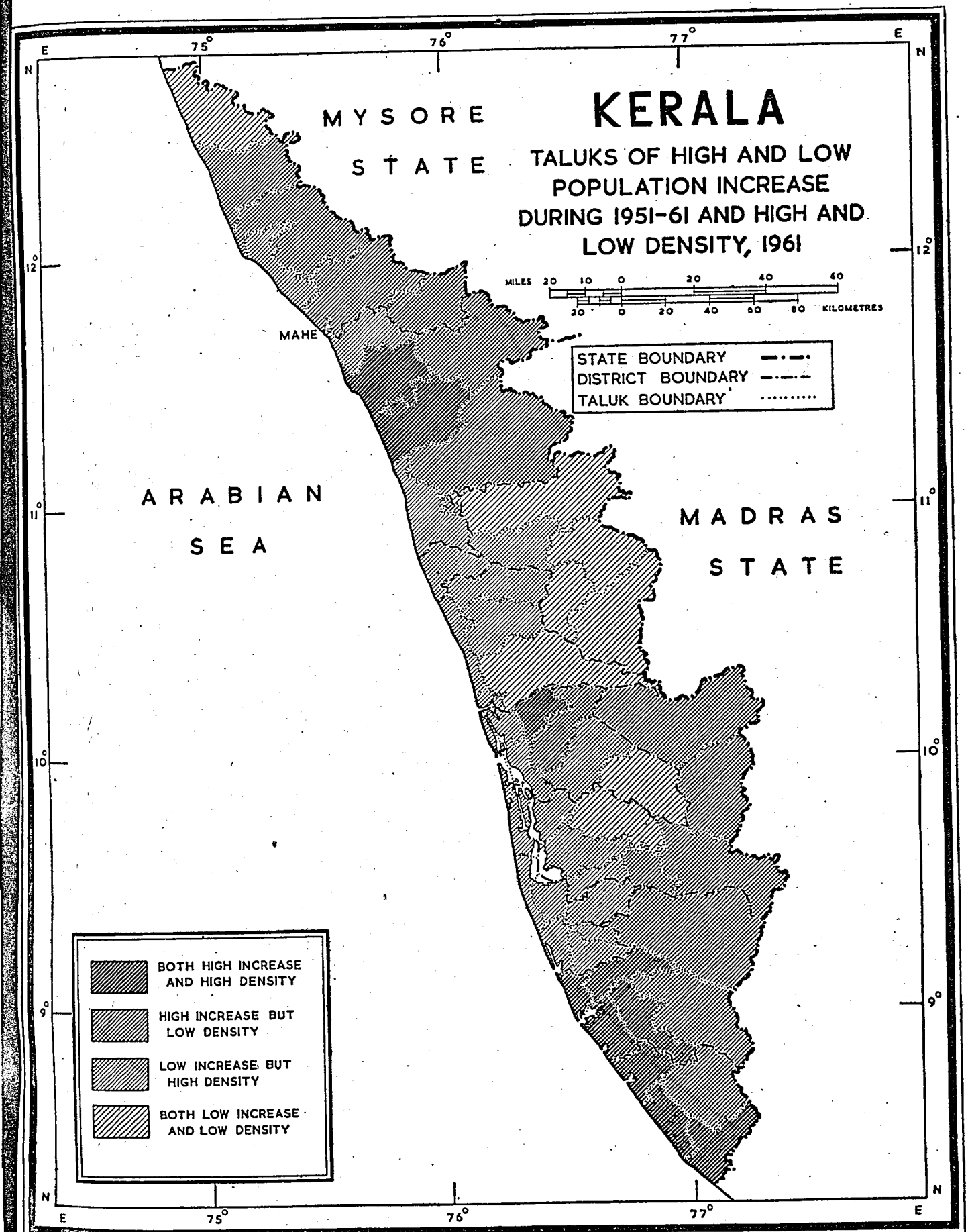
2.38 The following taluks have recorded a high growth rate during 1951-61 and a high density in 1961.

Quilandy	Quilon
Kozhikode	Kottarakara
Alwaye	Chirayinkil
Kunnathur	Trivandrum
Karunagapally	Neyyattinkara

All these taluks have recorded a density of population higher than that of the State in 1951. The population growth in these taluks during 1941-51 except in the case of Alwaye and Karunagapally was also higher than that of the State. The Alwaye taluk had, however, almost reached the State rate of increase in 1941-51. A study of the vital statistics of the taluks in the State for the last decade on the basis of the available data¹ reveals that the natural growth of population in the taluks of Kozhikode, Kunnathur, Karunagapally, Quilon, Kottarakara and Trivandrum during the last decade was on the high side. In the case of the Quilandy taluk also it was in the neighbourhood of being on the high side though a little below that of the above taluks. There has been an increase in the number of registered factories from 129 to 200 in the Kozhikode taluk, from 23 to 51 in the Alwaye taluk, from 176 to 250 in the Quilon taluk, from 20 to 34 in the Kottarakara taluk and from 65 to 95 in the Trivandrum taluk during the period. The Indo-Norwegian Project in the Karunagapally taluk was also a

source of employment to several people of the taluk. The percentage of immigrants to the rural areas of these taluks out of the increase in the rural population during the last decade varies from 34.11 to 242.28.² No doubt, in the absence of data regarding emigration from these taluks it is not possible to assess the extent of net immigration and the percentage of immigrants is only a vague index of the cause of population increase. Yet, the industrial expansion referred to above in some of these taluks is likely to have kept down the tendency for emigration although the high density of population in these taluks, especially the coastal ones, would normally have prompted it. The three taluks in the above group which do not show a high rate of natural increase in population during the last decade are Alwaye, Chirayinkil and Neyyattinkara. It has to be mentioned in this connection that a good number of the births belonging to the last two taluks would have been registered in the Trivandrum taluk due to some of the births in these taluks taking place in the maternity hospital in the Trivandrum City. The rate of natural increase of population shown by these taluks is, therefore, a little less than what it would actually have been but for the above temporary feature. So far as Alwaye taluk is concerned the growth of industries some of which have high employment capacity would have prompted immigration from neighbouring taluks as well as discouraged emigration. The rate of immigration to the rural areas of this taluk comes to 45.37 per cent of the rural population increase. The percentage of immigrants to the rural areas of these

- (1) Talukwise data are available for the Travancore-Cochin area for the years 1951-60 and for the Malabar area for the years 1957-60 except for 1958 in both cases. In respect of the taluks affected by reorganisation the period for which the data are available is much less. In addition to the natural limitations associated with vital statistics, the territorial changes consequent on various reorganisations have also partly affected this study.
- (2) Cases of immigration to the place of enumeration from another place in the same taluk are also included in the above number of immigrants as they cannot be traced out. Immigration figures are not available for urban areas except for cities. The taluks of Kunnathur, Karunagapally and Kottarakara have no urban areas.



HIGH INCREASE AND LOW DENSITY TALUKS

taluks out of the rural population increase in these areas comes to 34.11 in Chirayinkil and 40.60 in Neyyattinkara. The Neyyattinkara taluk had the advantage of the starting of the Neyyar Irrigation Project and several minor irrigation schemes employing about 3,000 workers during the last decade. The above factors account for the high growth and the high density of population in the above taluks.

High increase and low density taluks

2.39 The taluks which have recorded a density of population less than that of the State in 1961 but a growth of population higher than that of the State in 1951-61 are:-

Hosdrug	Devicolum
Taliparamba	Udumbanchola
Tellicherry	Kanjirappally
North Wynad	Peermade
Ernad	Pathanamthitta
South Wynad	Pathanapuram
Kunnathunad	Nedumangad

From the location of these taluks, as could be seen from the map, they form a belt of highland taluks or midland taluks having a sizable area of highland in them lying to the north of the Palghat district and another belt having the same features lying to the south of the Trichur district. The density of population in these taluks was lower than that of the State in 1951. This feature is just continued in 1961 the reason being that these areas have been thinly populated all through due to their inaccessibility and difficult terrain. Most of these taluks have also mountainous and forest regions and some large scale plantations, factors which contribute to the low density of population. All the above taluks except Ernad, Kunnathunad, Udumbanchola, Kanjirappally and Pathanamthitta have registered a high natural growth of population according to the vital statistics of the last decade. The natural growth rate of the Kanjirappally

taluk for 1961 is, however, on the high side. The percentage of immigrants during the last decade to the rural areas of these taluks¹ out of the increase in the rural population varies from 42.41 to 107.42. Of the taluks which have registered a low rate of natural increase in population, Udumbanchola is a recently formed taluk in the high ranges. The development of this taluk in the last decade has been responsible for the high growth of its population due to increasing colonisation. In the case of the Ernad, Kunnathunad and Pathanamthitta taluks there has been some industrial expansion during the last decade although it is not as high as in the case of certain taluks mentioned in the previous paragraph. The percentage of immigrants to the rural areas of these taluks out of the increase in the rural population during the last decade comes to 60.95 in Ernad, 45.03 in Kunnathunad and 75.12 in Pathanamthitta.² The saturation of population in the lowland regions and the openings for colonisation and employment avenues in plantations have led to the progressive movement of the surplus population of the lowland regions to these areas. There is also little reason prompting emigration from these areas, the density of population here being low.

Low increase and high density taluks.

2.40 The following taluks have recorded a low increase of population during the last decade but a high density in 1961.

Cannanore	Muvattupuzha
Tirur	Changanacherry
Badagara	Vaikom
Ponnani	Kottayam
Ottapalam	Thiruvalla
Talappilly	Shertalai
Trichur	Ambalapuzha
Chowghat	Chengannur
Cranganore	Kuttanad
Parur	Karthigapally
Kanayannur	Mavelikkara
Cochin	

(1) The taluks of Hosdrug, North Wynad, South Wynad, Devicolum, Udumbanchola, Kanjirappally, Peermade, Pathanamthitta, Pathanapuram and Nedumangad have no urban areas.

(2) Pathanamthitta taluk has no urban area.

LOW INCREASE AND LOW DENSITY TALUKS

Of the above taluks all except Ottapalam, Talappilly, Trichur, Muvattupuzha, Changanacherry, Vaikom, Kottayam, Thiruvalla, Chengannur, Mavelikkara and Kuttanad are coastal taluks. Vaikom and Kuttanad taluks though not strictly coastal are water-logged and have almost the same features of the coastal taluks. Mavelikkara though not a coastal taluk is one adjacent to it. All the above coastal taluks have been densely populated from the very beginning. The density of population in the above taluks, both coastal and others, in 1951 has been above that of the State. These features account for the high density of population in these taluks in spite of the low increase. In this group of taluks all except Cannanore, Chowghat, Cochin, Muvattupuzha, Vaikom, Kottayam, Changanacherry, Chengannur, Karthigapally and Mavelikkara have registered only a low natural growth of population during the last decade. In respect of those taluks which have shown a high rate of natural increase the coastal taluks like Cannanore, Chowghat, Cochin, Vaikom, Karthigapally and Mavelikkara have to be taken as a separate group. As indicated supra, the pressure of population in the coastal taluks has led to a tendency on the part of the people of these areas to move towards the interior. This presents the reverse of the picture explained in respect of the previous group of taluks. The low increase of population recorded by these taluks, in spite of a high rate of natural growth is due to this tendency. The Kottayam and Changanacherry taluks border the Kuttanad taluk on the one side and the plantation taluks of the high ranges on the other. The enumeration period for the 1961 Census synchronised with the harvesting season in Kuttanad, an area of large scale paddy cultivation which attracts a large number of agricultural labourers for harvesting from the neigh-

bouring taluks. Special arrangements had to be made for the enumeration of this temporary influx of population to the Kuttanad area. This emigration of a section of the population of the Kottayam and Changanacherry taluks to the Kuttanad taluk is responsible for a fall in the population of these taluks though it was of a temporary character. The plantation areas of the high ranges would also have attracted the population of the Kottayam, Changanacherry and Chengannur taluks to those areas. In respect of the Muvattupuzha taluk, the colonisation schemes of the Devicolam and Udumbanchola taluks and the plantation areas of these taluks would have attracted a section of its population.

Low increase and low density taluks

2.41 The taluks which have recorded both low increase and low density of population are:—

Kasaragod	Chittur
Palghat	Mukundapuram
Perintalmanna	Thodupuzha
Alathur	Meenachil

Of these, all except Kasaragod, Thodupuzha and Meenachil taluks have registered only a low rate of natural growth of population during the last decade. All these taluks are also highland taluks with a low density of population from the very beginning. The Kasaragod, Thodupuzha and Meenachil taluks have, no doubt, recorded a natural increase of population on the high side during the last decade. But this feature would have been counterbalanced by emigration, in the case of the Kasaragod taluk it being highly underdeveloped and the population has no employment opportunities and in the case of Meenachil and Thodupuzha taluks due to the inherent interest in the people for colonising uncultivated areas both in Kerala and outside.

DENSITY OF CENSUS HOUSES

SECTION 10

DENSITY OF CENSUS HOUSES

Definitions

2.42 A census house has been defined in the 1961 Census as a structure or part of a structure, a dwelling, a shop, workshop, factory or place of business or shop-cum-dwelling giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate or enjoying a separate entrance. A household means the entire group of persons who commonly live together in the same census house and take their meals from a common mess unless exigencies of work prevent them from doing so.

Census Houses and Dwellings

2.43 The houselist prepared for the 1961 census contains particulars of all census houses used for whatever purpose. The following table gives the number of dwellings per 1,000 census houses for the State and districts, 1960.

Table 2.43

NUMBER OF DWELLINGS** PER 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES IN THE STATE & DISTRICTS, 1960*

State/District	No. of dwellings per 1,000 census houses		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Kerala State	815	830	728
Cannanore District	772	795	658
Kozhikode "	807	824	714
Palghat "	847	860	732
Trichur "	827	840	728
Ernakulam "	824	845	746
Kottayam "	825	835	729
Alleppey "	823	840	746
Quilon "	817	824	724
Trivandrum "	795	807	759

*Based on the data collected at the time of houselisting (March 1960-June 1960)

**Dwellings include in addition to census houses used exclusively as dwellings, census houses which are also used as dwellings in combination with shops and workshops viz, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings.

The above table would show that there is no significant variation in the percentage of dwellings out of the total census houses among the districts. The percentage of dwellings out of the total census houses is higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas, in the State as a whole as well as in the districts. This is but a natural phenomenon as the rural areas have less of industries, trade and commerce and similar items which require non-dwelling houses compared to the urban areas.

Census Houses and Census Households

2.44 A table giving the number of census households per 1,000 census houses in the State and districts is given below.

Table 2.44

NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS PER 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES FOR THE STATE AND DISTRICTS, 1960*

State/District	Number of census households per 1,000 of census houses		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Kerala State	831	844	758
Cannanore District	797	817	699
Kozhikode "	819	829	763
Palghat "	869	883	749
Trichur "	832	845	739
Ernakulam "	830	848	763
Kottayam "	836	846	749
Alleppey "	838	854	762
Quilon "	826	831	756
Trivandrum "	833	844	802

*Based on the data collected at the time of houselisting (March 1960-June 1960)

This table reveals almost the same features as the previous one.

Density of Occupied Residential Houses

2.45 The previous Census reports furnished only the data on the occupied residential houses unlike the 1961 Census Report on Housing and Establishments which furnishes

OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSES

the total census houses and the various classes under which they fall according to use. A comparison of the 1961 figures is, therefore, possible with those of previous Censuses only in respect of the occupied residential houses. The following table gives the comparative figures of the density of occupied residential houses for the different States and Union territories of India in 1961.

Table 2.45

****NUMBER OF OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSES PER SQ. MILE IN INDIA, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1961**

State/Union territory 1	Number of occupied residential houses per sq. mile 2
India	64
Andhra Pradesh	66
Assam	46
Bihar	103
Gujarat	52
Jammu and Kashmir	11
Kerala	187
Madhya Pradesh	37
Madras	127
Maharashtra	61
Mysore	58
Orissa	55
Punjab	73
Rajasthan	24
Uttar Pradesh	106
West Bengal	245
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4
Delhi	628

1	2
Himachal Pradesh	23
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	345
Manipur	16
Tripura	45
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	51
Goa, Daman and Diu	85
Pondicherry	352
North East Frontier Agency	N*
Nagaland	13
Sikkim	10

*N denotes negligible figure which is less than one.

* Provisional

** The area figures supplied by the State Survey Department have been followed in calculating the density in the above table except in the case of Jammu and Kashmir and Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the case of which the area figures supplied by the Surveyor General have been followed.

The above table indicates that barring the Union territories Kerala with 187 occupied residential houses per sq. mile stands second only to West Bengal with 245 in point of the density of occupied residential houses. The following table furnishes the number of occupied residential houses per sq. mile in the State and districts of Kerala for the Census years 1901 to 1961. The rural urban density of occupied residential houses is given only for the years 1951 and 1961 for want of rural-urban break-up of area figures for the previous Censuses.

Table 2.46

NUMBER OF OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSES PER SQ. MILE, 1901-61

State/District 1	1961			1951			1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
	T 2	R 3	U 4	T 5	R 6	U 7	T 8	T 9	T 10	T 11	T 12
Kerala State	187	166	884	147	134	871	131	113	97	87	78
Cannanore District	127	112	544	97	90	632	88	78	69	66	61
Kozhikode "	166	147	964	127	115	955	118	105	95	89	80
Palghat "	154	143	767	128	120	525	123	111	103	97	90
Trichur "	234	214	886	191	178	1,106	169	145	124	114	101
Ernakulam "	233	195	1,101	191	170	1,263	172	145	122	112	99
Kottayam "	121	112	658	84	76	729	74	65	50	43	36
Alleppey "	442	401	944	374	348	773	335	295	248	233	208
Quilon "	180	169	1,443	140	136	1,195	116	93	74	55	49
Trivandrum "	342	282	1,031	258	224	1,138	214	173	141	122	104

HOUSEHOLDS PER OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSE

The number of occupied residential houses per sq. mile has increased with every census both in the State as a whole and each of the districts. The density of occupied residential houses in the Alleppey district shows a phenomenal figure even from 1901. This trend has continued throughout the decades since then. Kottayam district which had the lowest density of occupied residential houses in 1901 continues to occupy the same rank in 1961 as well. The density of occupied

residential houses in the rural areas has increased in all the districts in 1961 from what it was in 1951. In the case of the urban areas it has increased only in 4 districts out of the 9 viz, Kozhikode, Palghat, Alleppey and Quilon.

Percentage Decennial variation of Occupied Residential Houses

2.46 A table showing the percentage variation in the number of occupied residential houses, 1901-61 is given below.

Table 2.47

PERCENTAGE DECENNIAL VARIATION OF OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSES

State/District 1	Percentage variation of occupied residential houses					
	1901-11 2	1911-21 3	1921-31 4	1931-41 5	1941-51 6	1951-61 7
Kerala State	+ 12.12	+ 10.66	+ 16.89	+ 15.70	+ 12.12	+ 27.36
Cannanore District	+ 8.18	+ 4.86	+ 13.23	+ 12.32	+ 9.94	+ 31.30
Kozhikode "	+ 11.06	+ 7.01	+ 10.36	+ 12.49	+ 8.32	+ 30.28
Palghat "	+ 8.06	+ 6.57	+ 6.96	+ 11.09	+ 4.12	+ 20.62
Trichur "	+ 12.62	+ 9.36	+ 16.70	+ 16.34	+ 13.57	+ 22.03
Ernakulam "	+ 13.86	+ 8.62	+ 19.35	+ 17.94	+ 11.33	+ 21.76
Kottayam "	+ 20.79	+ 16.69	+ 29.28	+ 13.86	+ 12.61	+ 44.30
Alleppey "	+ 12.04	+ 6.47	+ 19.12	+ 13.58	+ 11.45	+ 18.22
Quilon "	+ 12.15	+ 34.72	+ 25.99	+ 24.59	+ 21.07	+ 28.44
Trivandrum "	+ 17.01	+ 16.19	+ 22.40	+ 23.57	+ 20.89	+ 32.50

‘+’ denotes increase

Average number of Census Households per Occupied Residential House

2.47 The following table gives the average number of census households per occupied residential house in the State for 1951 and 1961.

Table 2.48

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS PER OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSE, 1951 AND 1961

Year of Census 1	Average number of census households per occupied residential house		
	Total 2	Rural 3	Urban 4
1951	1.08	1.08	1.11
1961	1.04	1.03	1.08

Growth of Population and Occupied Residential Houses

2.48 A study of the decennial percentage increase of population and of occupied residential houses in the State as a whole during 1901-61 reveals that while the decennial percentage increase in population was less than that of occupied residential houses in the decades 1901-11 and 1911-21, the trend was reversed in the three succeeding decades ending with 1941-51 but again restored in 1951-61. This trend is shared by the districts of Cannanore and Kottayam and to some extent Kozhikode and Palghat also. The rest of the districts show slight variations but in the case of Ernakulam, Alleppey and Quilon districts the decennial percentage increase in population has

PERSONS PER OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSE

exceeded the percentage increase of occupied residential houses in all decades but one. In the decade 1951-61 all the districts except Alleppey and Quilon have shown an improvement in that the percentage increase of occupied residential houses has exceeded that of the population.

Number of persons per Occupied Residential House

2.49 A table giving the number of persons per occupied residential house in 1951 and 1961 is given below. This table indicates that the average number of persons per occupied residential house has decreased from 6.16 in 1951 to 6.02 in 1961. The number of persons per occupied residential house is highest in the Cannanore district both in 1951 and 1961. It is lowest

in the Alleppey district in both the above years. The urban areas have a larger number of persons per occupied residential house than the rural areas. While the Kozhikode district has the largest number of persons per occupied residential house in the urban areas, the Palghat district has the smallest number in this category. In the rural areas the Cannanore district has the highest number of persons per residential house and the Alleppey district the lowest. Taking the variation in the districts during 1951-61 all the districts except Alleppey and Quilon have registered a decrease in the number of persons per occupied residential house from 1951 to 1961. The Alleppey and Quilon districts show a slight increase in 1961 compared to that of 1951.

Table 2.49

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSE, 1951 AND 1961

State/District 1	1961			1951		
	Persons per occupied residential house			Persons per occupied residential house		
	Total 2	Rural 3	Urban 4	Total 5	Rural 6	Urban 7
Kerala State	6.02	5.92	6.67	6.16	6.03	7.24
Cannanore District	6.38	6.22	7.31	6.48	6.40	7.40
Kozhikode "	6.12	5.93	7.33	6.31	6.14	7.68
Palghat "	5.81	5.78	6.11	6.18	6.02	8.00
Trichur "	6.17	6.14	6.44	6.26	6.21	6.76
Ernakulam "	6.19	6.07	6.65	6.21	6.00	7.61
Kottayam "	5.84	5.76	6.71	6.46	6.44	6.70
Alleppey "	5.78	5.71	6.16	5.75	5.66	6.31
Quilon "	5.90	5.85	6.66	5.76	5.66	9.00
Trivandrum "	6.03	5.91	6.42	6.09	5.89	7.04

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Number of persons per household

2.50 Another table giving the number of persons per household in 1961 is given below.

Table 2.50

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD, 1961

State/District 1	Persons per household		
	Total 2	Rural 3	Urban 4
Kerala State	5.79	5.73	6.19
Cannanore District	6.08	5.96	6.75
Kozhikode "	5.94	5.80	6.73
Palghat "	5.52	5.50	5.73
Trichur "	5.90	5.86	6.23
Ernakulam "	6.01	5.97	6.16
Kottayam "	5.71	5.65	6.34
Alleppey "	5.56	5.61	5.89
Quilon "	5.73	5.70	6.18
Trivandrum "	5.58	5.53	5.76

The number of persons per household in 1951 stood at 5.69. This has increased to 5.79 in 1961. It could be seen from this that while the average number of persons per occupied residential house is less in 1961

than what it was in 1951, the average number of persons per household has increased in 1961 from what it was in 1951. The necessary indication, therefore, is that the number of households per residential house has decreased in 1961 from what it was in 1951. This agrees with table 2.48 given supra. The Cannanore district has the highest number of persons per household while the Palghat district has the lowest. The number of persons per household is higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas both in the State and in all the districts. In the urban areas the number of persons per household is highest in the Cannanore district and lowest in the Palghat district. The latter has the lowest figure in the rural areas also. The Ernakulam district has the highest number of persons per occupied residential house in the rural areas. Census households by No. of rooms occupied in cities

2.51 The following table gives the distribution of 1,000 households in the cities of the State by number of rooms occupied.

Table 2.51

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS IN CITIES BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED * (BASED ON 20% SAMPLE)

Name of District/City 1	Households occupying					
	No defined room 2	1 room 3	2 rooms 4	3 rooms 5	4 rooms 6	5 rooms and above 7
KOZHIIKODE DISTRICT						
Calicut (Municipal)	...	286	300	211	83	120
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT						
Ernakulam (Municipal)	...	266	351	144	90	149
ALLEPPEY DISTRICT						
Alleppey (Municipal)	...	346	451	107	37	59
TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT						
Trivandrum (Corporation)	11	261	260	172	110	186

* Based on the data collected at the time of houselisting (March 1960-June 1960).

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION INCREASE—FERTILITY

Table 2.55

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES ACCORDING TO USE IN CITIES AND TOWNS*

Class of city/town	Vacant census houses	Census houses used as						
		Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Work shop-cum-dwellings	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Class I	79	733	1	N	19	39	4	125
Class II	86	708	5	3	22	41	5	130
Classes III—VI	102	723	3	2	15	33	5	117

*Based on the data collected at the time of houselisting (March 1960-June 1960)

'N' denotes negligible figure which is less than one.

The percentage of vacant census houses is largest in the case of towns falling under classes III-VI, smaller in the case of class II towns and smaller still in the case of class I cities. The largest single percent of census houses in all the classes of towns

and cities constitute dwellings. In the case of the distribution of the remaining census houses there is only nominal difference among the various classes of towns and cities.

SECTION II

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION INCREASE

2.56 Fertility, mortality and migration are the three accepted components of the population increase of a country.

Fertility

2.57 The vital statistics of the pre-reorganisation units of Kerala are hardly free from the imperfections usually associated with the registration of births and deaths in India. The reorganisations of States at two stages during the last two decades have made it necessary to consolidate the vital statistics of the pre-reorganisation units constituting the Kerala State till the formation of Kerala. This compilation is not without its limitations. In the first place, no separate data are available for the Kasaragod taluk and portions of the Shencottah taluk retained in Kerala. In the second place, the data for some years in the various decades are not available either for one pre-reorganisation unit or another with

the result that for such years the entire data have to be omitted. Subject to these limitations, an attempt has been made below to arrive at the rates of registered births and deaths in Kerala for the decades 1921-30 to 1951-60.

Table 2.56

REGISTERED BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN KERALA, 1921-'30 TO 1951-'60

Year	Birth rate	Death rate	Growth rate
1	2	3	4
1921-30	26.92	14.18	12.74
1931-40	23.36	12.69	10.67
1941-50	24.91	11.52	13.39
1951-60	23.80	7.84	15.96

The trend indicated by the above table is one of fluctuating but generally and slowly declining birth rate and steadily and

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION INCREASE—FERTILITY

significantly declining death rate. The statistics of the crude rates of births and deaths given above could only be taken as representing a vague index of the trend in this behalf. The 1 per cent sample Census of population, births and deaths conducted in Kerala in January-February, 1961 gives the birth and death rates for the State as follows:-

Birth rate	Death rate	Growth rate	Infant death rate
30.29	8.37	21.92	70.95

The fertility survey of Kerala, 1961-62, gives the birth rates as 36.2 for rural and 31.3 for urban. The computed rates for the decade 1951-60 for Kerala and other States are given below¹.

Table 2.57

COMPUTED BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES IN STATES, 1951-'60

States	Exponential growth rate net of migration	Birth rate	Death rate	Infant death rate	Expectation of life at birth (both sexes)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	14.5	39.7	25.2	111	36.9
Madras	12.4	34.9	22.5	109	39.8
Uttar Pradesh	16.6	41.5	24.9	186	38.9
Assam	22.4	49.3	26.9	184	36.8
Bihar	17.3	43.4	26.1	145	37.6
Madhya Pradesh	20.0	43.2	23.2	175	40.0
Orissa	17.5	40.4	22.9	159	40.9
Gujarat	22.2	45.7	23.5	110	40.0
Kerala	22.8	38.9	16.1	120	48.3
Rajasthan	23.3	42.7	19.4	117	46.8
Maharashtra	21.4	41.2	19.8	109	45.2
Mysore	19.4	41.6	22.2	120	40.2
Punjab	25.8	44.7	18.9	110	47.5
West Bengal	22.4	42.9	20.5	120	44.3

2.58 From the table of computed birth and death rates given above it is seen that Kerala is the last but one among the States in India in respect of birth rate during the last decade. But in respect of nuptial

fertility Kerala ranks high among the States in India there being only Assam and Punjab above her. The following table gives the comparative fertility rates in India.

(1) All India Seminar on population, 12-14 March, 1964—State Growth Rates and their components by S. P. Jain

DENSITY OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS

The largest single percent of households in all the above cities occupy 2 rooms while the next largest percent occupy 1 room except Trivandrum Corporation where the largest single per cent of households occupy 1 room followed by 2 rooms. The smallest single per cent of households occupy 4 rooms each

with the exception of Trivandrum Corporation in which the smallest per cent of households live in houses having no defined room. **Number of persons per room in cities**

2.52 The following table gives the number of persons per room in the four cities of Kerala.

Table 2.52
NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM IN CITIES *

City	Number of persons per room					
	Total	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Calicut (Municipal)	2.43	5.01	3.35	1.85	2.02	1.43
Ernakulam (Municipal)	2.35	5.19	3.16	2.31	1.85	1.21
Alleppey (Municipal)	2.85	4.77	3.13	2.31	1.95	1.30
Trivandrum (Corporation)	1.93	4.45	2.80	2.08	1.67	1.07

*Based on the data collected at the time of houselisting (March 1960-June 1960)

If the number of persons per room is taken Alleppey, Calicut, Ernakulam and Trivandrum come in the respective order of congestion. But if single room tenements are taken Ernakulam has the maximum number of persons per room, Calicut comes next followed by Alleppey and Trivandrum. The number of persons per room in double room tenements is highest in Calicut followed by Ernakulam, Alleppey and Trivandrum and in the case of 3 room tenements the number of persons is highest in Ernakulam and Alleppey followed by Trivandrum and the lowest in Calicut. The number of persons per room is found to steadily decline with the increase in the number of rooms in all the cities with the exception of Calicut where the number of persons per room in 4 room tenements strikes a departure from the usual trend.

Density of Census Households according to localities in urban areas

2.53 An analysis of the density of households according to locality in each class of cities and towns will throw some more light on the density of households in the

urban areas of the State. For the purpose of this analysis a city or town is divided into three localities viz., (1) manufacturing, (2) commercial and transport and (3) services and administrative. The procedure adopted for splitting a town into the above localities is as follows:-

If in a ward the number of workers under categories IV (household industry) and V (manufacturing other than household industry) together are distinctly more than the other groups (viz., categories VI to VIII together and category IX) the ward is treated as a manufacturing locality. If the workers under categories VI (construction), VII (trade and commerce) and VIII (transport, storage and communication) together are more than the other two groups the ward is treated as a commercial and transport locality. A ward is a service and administrative locality if the workers under category IX (other services) are more than the remaining two groups. The areas of the wards falling under different localities are added up to get the total area under each locality of the town.

DENSITY OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS

A table giving the number of census households per acre in cities and towns according to locality is given below.

Table 2.53
NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS PER ACRE IN CITIES AND TOWNS ACCORDING TO LOCALITY

Class of city or town	No. of census households per acre in		
	Manu- facturing locality 2	Com- mercial and trans- port locality 3	Service and admini- strative locality 4
1			
Cities of class I (100,000 and above)	2.30	3.06	3.14
Towns of class II (50,000 to 99,999)	4.02	5.65	2.68
Towns of class III (20,000 to 49,999)	1.34	2.06	1.15
Towns of class IV (10,000 to 19,999)	0.88	0.87	0.92
Towns of class V (5,000 to 9,999)	0.96	1.28	0.88
Towns of class VI (below 5,000)	...	...	0.97

Of the above there is only one town in class VI. This is the Cannanore Cantonment having only service and administrative locality which is but natural. Taking the remaining classes of cities and towns, while the number of households per acre is highest in the service and administrative localities in class I cities and class IV towns, in all other classes commercial and transport localities have the largest number of households. Commercial and transport localities come second among class I cities, while manufacturing localities stand second in all other classes. The locality coming last in

respect of the density of census households is the manufacturing locality in the case of class I cities, service and administrative locality in the case of towns of classes II, III and V and commercial and transport localities in the case of class IV towns. **Census Households by number of rooms and size of cities and towns**

2.54 The following table gives the distribution of 1,000 households in cities and towns under different size groups classified by number of rooms occupied.

Table 2.54
DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS IN CITIES AND TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED (BASED ON 20% SAMPLE OF HOUSEHOLDS)*

Class of city or town	Households occupying						
	No de- fined room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Class I	4	287	327	163	84	135	
Class II	7	322	289	155	89	138	
Classes III-VI	14	264	290	191	106	135	

* Based on the data collected at the time of houselisting (March 1960-June 1960)

The percentage of households occupying no regular room is highest in towns coming under classes III-VI. The percentage progressively decreases in the case of class II towns and class I cities. The largest single per cent of households occupy 2 rooms each in the towns falling under class I and classes III-VI while in the case of class II towns they occupy single room tenements.

2.55 Given below is a table furnishing the distribution of 1,000 Census houses in cities and towns by size classes according to the use to which the houses are put.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION INCREASE—FERTILITY

Table 2.58

FERTILITY RATES IN STATES, 1951-60*

State 1	General fertility rate 2	Nuptial fertility rate 3	Median age at marriage **		Gross reproduction rate 6	Completed family size (No. of children) 7
			Rural 4	Urban 5		
Andhra Pradesh	182.7	213.3	15.3	16.0	2.55	5.23
Madras	153.3	195.8	18.1	18.2	2.23	4.57
Uttar Pradesh	203.8	221.6	16.2	16.9	2.69	5.51
Assam	253.8	317.0	16.9	17.6	3.31	6.79
Bihar	204.5	228.5	15.4	16.6	2.84	5.82
Madhya Pradesh	203.1	224.0	14.4	16.0	2.82	5.78
Orissa	183.4	215.0	16.3	16.5	2.61	5.35
Gujarat	220.0	258.7	18.0	18.4	3.01	6.17
Kerala	182.1	264.9	18.6	19.0	2.49	5.10
Rajasthan	208.7	228.7	15.7	16.0	2.78	5.70
Maharashtra	194.9	227.1	15.5	17.6	2.67	5.47
Mysore	201.3	241.9	15.5	16.8	2.70	5.53
Punjab	234.6	278.4	16.8	17.5	2.94	6.03
West Bengal	215.0	257.7	NA	NA	2.80	5.74

* All India Seminar on population, 12-14 March 1964-State Growth Rates and their components by S. P. Jain

** Fertility survey, 1961-62
NA. Not available

Though, a high nuptial fertility rate may lead to a high birth rate it need not necessarily be so in all circumstances. One of the reasons for the comparatively low birth rate in Kerala in spite of a high nuptial fertility is the high proportion of unmarried women in the age-group 15-44 which comes to the order of 22.0 per cent of the women in that age-group as against 7.4 per cent for India, 13.2 per cent for Madras and 8.2 per cent for Mysore.

Table 2.59

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES BY MARITAL STATUS AND AGE, KERALA, 1961

Age-group 1	Unmarried 2	Married 3	Widowed, divorced or separated 4
Up to 15	99.6	0.4	N
15-44	22.0	68.7	9.3
45-59	1.9	58.3	39.8
60 +	1.0	23.2	75.8
Total	51.1	36.5	12.4

'N' Negligible

Apart from the question as to why the birth rate in Kerala is low in spite of a high nuptial fertility there are a few other factors which have a vital bearing on the nuptial fertility itself. One of these factors is the high percentage of late marriages in Kerala. The mean age at marriage in Kerala is the highest among the States in India as could be seen from the table on fertility rates given supra. Although some think that because very early pregnancies may lead to fecundity impairments or even sterility late marriages would lead to higher fertility, studies conducted in this behalf in India have not led to uniform results in support of this view. At any rate, so far as Kerala is concerned, the results of the fertility survey in Kerala, 1961-62, go to show that the higher the age of marriage the lower is the fertility. The following table illustrates this.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION INCREASE—FERTILITY

Table 2.60

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN TO WOMEN OF COMPLETED FERTILITY BY AGE AT MARRIAGE

(Women married once only and now in a married state)

Rural/Urban 1	Age at marriage		
	-18 2	18-22 3	23 + 4
Rural	6.4	5.5	4.3
Urban	6.2	5.5	4.0

The incidence of widowhood, divorce and separation is also a factor that arises for consideration in this connection. But the percentage of population under this category is so insignificant that it is not worth while discussing this aspect at length. The fertility survey in Kerala, 1961-62 referred to supra has thrown some light on the relation between fertility and education of the wife and husband. It is seen from the results of the survey that where the husbands are either uneducated or just literate the fertility is the highest. There is no remarkable change even where the education of the husband consists of formal schooling but without passing high school or equivalent examination. But there is considerable

reduction in fertility where the husband has passed the high school standard or graduated from a college. No corresponding reduction in fertility is found with higher standards of education of the wife. Perhaps, the controlling factor is the husband and the standard of his education has a relation to his family planning consciousness. But, at present, the percentage of matriculates and above in all age-groups together in Kerala comes only to 4.13 in the case of males and 1.83 in the case of females of the total population of each sex. The loss in fertility consequent on the frame of mind of the educated husbands cannot, therefore, be of any high order. Yet, in a State like Kerala with abundant facilities for higher education and a popular aptitude for higher studies this aspect is likely to have its impact on the birth rate in Kerala in the long run. At the same time, it should be said that the behaviour of fertility to attendant factors is so complex that what is stated above about the impact of late marriages and education of the husband on fertility should not be taken as anything more than an index of probabilities. The following table gives the results of the fertility survey in Kerala in relation to the education of the wife and husband.

Table 2.61

NUMBER OF WOMEN AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER WOMAN OF COMPLETED FERTILITY BY EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS (WOMEN AGED 43 YEARS AND ABOVE)

Educational Characteristics 1	Rural		Urban	
	No. of women 2	Average No. of children 3	No. of women 4	Average No. of children 5
WOMAN'S EDUCATION				
1 Formal schooling but high school or equivalent examination not passed	882	6.0	428	5.4
2 High school or equivalent examination	14	†	43	4.1
3 Graduated from college	3	†	12	†
4 Others comprising just literates and uneducated	4,706	6.0	1,211	5.9
HUSBAND'S EDUCATION				
1 Formal schooling but high school or equivalent examination not passed	1,608	6.0	641	5.7
2 High school or equivalent examination	160	5.7	146	5.1
3 Graduated from college	24	†	61	4.8
4 Others comprising just literates and uneducated	3,813	6.0	846	5.8

† Not calculated since the number of women in the sample is below 25

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION INCREASE—MORTALITY

Another no less important factor is the family planning programme of the Government of India started in 1955. The scheme was started with 11 family planning clinics. Ten family planning clinics have been opened in the State in each of the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59, 21 clinics in 1959-60 and 20 in 1960-61. With a view to extend the family planning from clinical to non-clinical phase family welfare centres were started in selected Panchayats. From 1957 to 1961, 12,943 men and 8,793 women have been sterilised. These activities in the direction of family planning would also affect the fertility rate and birth rate in this State. There are quite a large number of other factors like marital habits, sexual taboos, breast feeding, other social and cultural practices, diet, incidence of foetal loss etc., which have a relation to the birth and fertility rates. But the data relating to most of these are yet to be collected. The following table gives the still birth rate per 100 total births in Kerala as revealed by the fertility survey.

Table 2.62
STILL BIRTH RATES PER 100 TOTAL BIRTHS
(LIVE AND STILL)

Attained age	After 6 months of gestation	Within 6 months of gestation
1	2	3
13-17 R	6.8	6.8
U	...	...
18-22 R	2.7	1.4
U	2.2	1.5

Table 2.63

EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT SELECTED AGES FOR KERALA†

Age	1911-20		1921-30		1931-40		1941-50		1951-60	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0	25.49	27.41	29.54	32.70	33.19	35.00	39.89	42.34	46.17	50.00
1	32.63	34.98	38.40	39.82	39.62	40.72	46.44	48.49	51.43	55.78
5	33.94	35.20	38.58	40.76	40.76	41.43	47.51	48.98	50.80	55.33
15	29.64	28.87	33.83	33.74	35.84	35.50	40.47	42.71	43.01	47.11
20	26.66	25.68	30.21	29.71	32.14	32.15	36.31	38.29	36.85	42.41

Contd.

† Seminar on the implications of the present rate of growth of population in Kerala—Recent trends in mortality in Kerala by R. Ramalingam, Research Officer, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum
(1) Life Tables, 1951-60 issued by the Registrar General, India, page 1

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION INCREASE—MORTALITY

Table 2.63 (Concl'd.)

EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT SELECTED AGES FOR KERALA

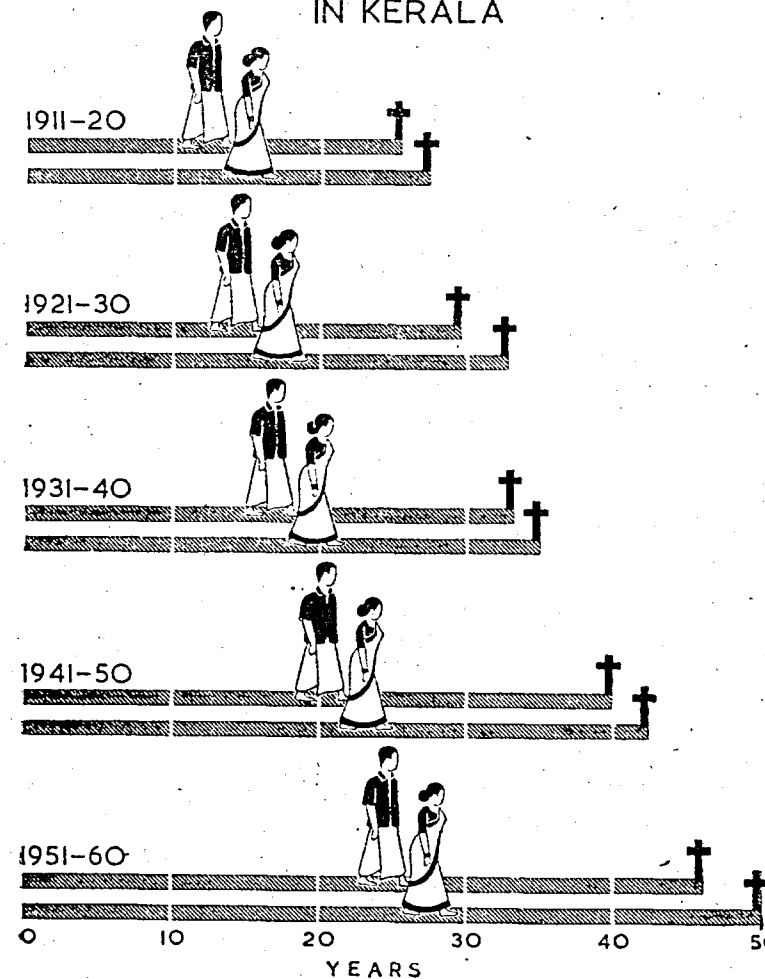
Age	1911-20		1921-30		1931-40		1941-50		1951-60	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25	23.21	22.97	26.21	26.10	28.43	29.13	32.32	33.99	34.28	38.11
35	17.28	18.79	19.67	20.49	22.03	23.48	25.05	26.33	26.22	30.03
45	12.56	14.20	14.53	15.16	15.82	17.39	18.58	19.53	19.08	22.94
55	8.51	10.05	10.32	10.82	10.49	11.69	13.15	13.55	13.26	16.97
60	6.91	8.42	8.59	9.03	8.78	9.47	10.87	11.12	10.95	14.34

The expectation of life at birth is greater in the case of females than males in all the decades covered by the above table. In the case

of males the gain in expectation of life at birth has been almost equal between 1911-20 and 1921-30 and between 1921-30 and 1931-40. But

it has increased considerably between 1941-50 and 1951-60. So far as the females are concerned the gain between 1921-30 and 1931-40 is less than that in the period between 1911-20 and 1921-30. But the gain is substantial between 1931-40 and 1941-50 and between 1941-50 and 1951-60. The cause for this increasing and high expectation of life at birth in Kerala is found in her decreasing mortality as indicated by the tables given supra. War, famine, natural calamities and pestilence are the four principal reasons which generally contribute to a high mortality in any country. Of these, the first three are absent in the last few decades so far as Kerala is concerned. It is only pestilence that has ever dominated the causes of death in the State. The prevention and

AVERAGE EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH IN KERALA



cure of diseases have been the main reasons for the decline in mortality in the last few decades. The progress made by the medical science on both preventive and curative sides, the increase in the facilities for treatment by enhancing the number of institutions, new campaigns and strengthening of the Public Health Staff are the principal spheres of activities which have contributed to the decline in mortality. The worldwide appreciation of the newly invented anti-biotics has been shared by Kerala also to the fullest extent. The use of Penicillin, Tetracycline, Streptomycin, P. A. S., I. N. H., Chloromycetin etc. has helped in no small measure the treatment of cases which would otherwise have proved fatal. As already indicated in Chapter 1 supra, during the last decade itself, on the allopathic side, the number of hospitals, dispensaries secondary health centres and primary health units has increased by 381.95 per cent, the number of outdoor patients by 266.67 per cent, the number of indoor patients by 209.29 per cent, the number of beds by 186.55 per cent and the number of nurses by 83.66 per cent. On the Ayurvedic side, during the last decade the number of Government hospitals and dispensaries has increased by 50.35 per cent, the number of outdoor patients by 18.83 per cent, the number of indoor patients by 44.32 per cent, the number of beds by 45.95 per cent and the number of doctors/*vaidyans* by 49.15 per cent and nurses by 36.84 per cent. These rapid strides of progress have been supplemented by various other steps which will be referred to under the appropriate diseases. The implementation of rural sanitation and water supplies and the education of the public on health matters have also succeeded in creating healthy habits and an incentive among the people of Kerala who are already reputed for their sense of cleanliness for more and more cleanliness. The control of diseases in Kerala can be analysed under the following heads:-

Cholera

(1) The population of India and Pakistan by Kingsley Davis, page 42

Smallpox
Plague
Typhoid and other fevers
Dysentery and diarrhoea
Respiratory diseases
Other causes

The presentation of statistics relating to these is handicapped by the territorial changes consequent on the reorganisations of States (1) by the integration of Travancore and Cochin and (2) by the formation of Kerala State. It is, therefore, proposed to give the statistics in respect of Travancore, Cochin and Malabar separately till the integration of Travancore and Cochin and Travancore-Cochin and Malabar separately till the formation of Kerala State and of Kerala State for the period subsequent to the reorganisation of States on 1st November 1956. Before giving the table of the causes of death and the number of deaths under each cause per 10,000 population it is necessary to give a word of caution. The observations about the imperfections in the registration of vital statistics made supra apply to the statistics regarding the causes of death also. The following observation of Kingsley Davis up to 1951 is pertinent in this connection:- "The man who first reports the death (if it is registered at all) and who usually makes the diagnosis, is the village headman, or *chaukidar*.....The village headman is certainly not learned in medical affairs, yet in most instances of death it is he who must state the "cause". There is usually no qualified practitioner to give him any aid. The *Chaukidar's* slogan is, "when in doubt, call it 'fever' ". In the published reports 60 per cent of the total deaths are ascribed to "fever", and over 25 per cent to the catch-all category, "other causes". These proportions have remained virtually unchanged ever since death records began to be kept in India. They show, of course, that the cause of death is unknown in at least 85 per cent of the reported cases."¹ The above observation summarises the limitations of the statistics on births and deaths.

Table 2.64

NUMBER OF DEATHS AND NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 10,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION BY CAUSE OF DEATH

Region 1	Year 2	Cholera		Smallpox		Plague	
		Number of deaths 3	Number of deaths per 10,000 of total population 4	Number of deaths 5	Number of deaths per 10,000 of total population 6	Number of deaths 7	Number of deaths per 10,000 of total population 8
Travancore State	1940-'41	..	..	582	1	..	..
	1941-'42	..	..	47	N	..	..
	1942-'43	4,756	8	100	N	2	N
	1943-'44	1,849	3	218	N	2	N
	1944-'45	..	..	632	1	1	N
	1945-'46	..	..	471	1	5	N
	1946-'47	..	..	101	N	2	N
Cochin State	1940-'41	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1941-'42	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1942-'43	1,188	8	..	..	..	..
	1943-'44	..	..	760	5	..	..
	1944-'45	..	..	319	2	..	..
	1945-'46	..	..	741	5	..	..
	1946-'47	..	..	51	N	5	N
Malabar District	1944	107	N	898	2	70	N
	1945	6	N	1,226	3	21	N
	1946	5	N	821	2	24	N
	1947	1	N	85	N	34	N
	1948	74	N	41	N	7	N
	1949	53	N	75	N	..	..
	1950	53	N	390	1	1	N
	1951	25	N	561	1	..	..
	1952	55	N	242	N	..	..
	1953	134	N	135	N	..	..
	1954	14	N	288	1	..	..
	1955	2	N	253	N	..	..
Travancore-Cochin State	1951	201	N	484	1	..	..
	1952	..	..	446	N	..	..
	1953	1,275	1	522	1	..	..
	1954	128	N	695	1	..	..
	1955	..	..	31	N	..	..
	1956	..	..	233	N	..	..
Kerala State	1957	..	..	601	N	..	..
	1958	27	N	1,082	1	..	..
	1959	..	..	2,389	2	..	..
	1960	..	..	587	N	..	..
	1961	..	..	469	N	..	..

N—Negligible

(Contd.)

Deaths by causes

2.60 Unfortunately it is not possible to get the number of deaths by causes for all the territorial units of the State for the period prior to 1940. The periods taken for the purposes of the above table are, therefore, 1940-41 to 1946-47 for the former States of Travancore and Cochin, 1944 to 1955 for Malabar, 1951 to 1956 for Travancore-Cochin and 1957 to 1961 for Kerala.

Travancore

2.61 The proportion of deaths due to all causes except plague and respiratory diseases per 10,000 population in the former Travancore State shows a decline in 1946-47 from what it was in 1940-41. The period shows, however, a fluctuating trend instead of a steadily declining one. The years 1940-41 and 1941-42 had no case of death due to plague. The proportion of deaths per 10,000 population due to plague in the succeeding years up to 1946-47 is only negligible. There is a slight increase from 1940-41 to 1946-47 in the proportion of deaths due to respiratory diseases.

Cochin

2.62 In the former Cochin State there is no separate record of the number of deaths under typhoid and other fevers, dysentery and diarrhoea, respiratory diseases and infant deaths. The deaths under these causes are accumulated under other causes. In the case of cholera there were deaths only in one year i.e., 1942-43 during the period 1940-41 to 1946-47. In respect of smallpox also there were no deaths for the first three years of the period 1940-41 to 1946-47. Thereafter, there is a fluctuating trend ending with a negligible proportion of deaths per 10,000 population in 1946-47. During the period there were fatal cases due to plague only in 1946-47, recording 5 cases of deaths. In the case of deaths due to 'other causes' the

proportion of deaths in 1946-47 is much less than what it was in 1940-41.

Malabar

2.63 The proportion of deaths due to causes other than cholera to 10,000 population in 1955 is less than what it was in 1944. During the period, however, there has been some fluctuations but the proportion of deaths caused by most of the above diseases has been less for all the years from 1945 up to 1955 than what it was in 1944. The proportion of deaths due to cholera has been negligible throughout the period although cholera was an annual feature of the Malabar area.

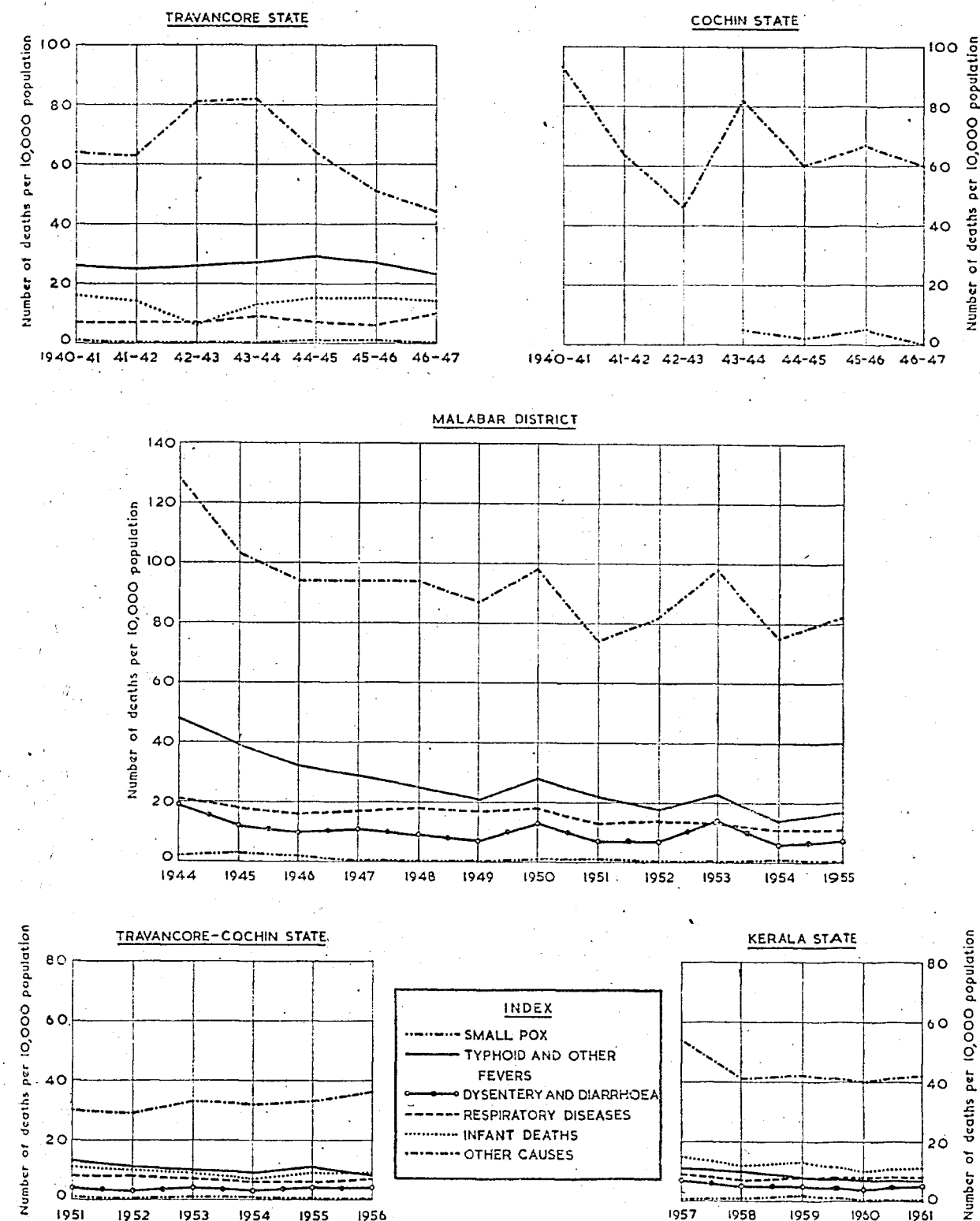
Travancore-Cochin

2.64 In the Travancore-Cochin State the proportion of deaths per 10,000 population due to various causes except dysentery and diarrhoea and 'other causes' has been smaller in 1956 than what it was in 1951. Slight fluctuations are, however, noticeable during the period. The proportion of deaths due to dysentery and diarrhoea both in 1951 and 1956 remains the same. The proportion of deaths due to 'other causes' has shown a slight increase in 1956 from what it was in 1951. But the proportion of total deaths has shown a decline.

Kerala

2.65 The proportion of deaths per 10,000 population in Kerala has decreased in 1961 under 'all causes' from what it was in 1957. Though there are slight fluctuations during the period the proportion of deaths in no year has been more than what it was in 1957 under any cause of death except cholera and smallpox. But in the case of cholera there has been no death from 1959 to 1961 and in the case of smallpox the number of deaths per 10,000 of population during 1960 and 1961 has been negligible.

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 10,000 POPULATION BY MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH



COMPONENTS OF POPULATION INCREASE—MORTALITY

Table 2.64 (Contd.)

NUMBER OF DEATHS AND NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 10,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION
BY CAUSE OF DEATH

Region 1	Year 2	Typhoid and other fevers		Dysentery and diarrhoea		Respiratory diseases	
		Number of deaths 9	Number of deaths per 10,000 of total population 10	Number of deaths 11	Number of deaths per 10,000 of total population 12	Number of deaths 13	Number of deaths per 10,000 of total population 14
Travancore State	1940-'41	16,036	26	Included under other causes		4,293	7
	1941-'42	15,621	25	"	"	4,303	7
	1942-'43	16,601	26	"	"	4,412	7
	1943-'44	16,884	27	"	"	5,960	9
	1944-'45	18,460	29	"	"	4,334	7
	1945-'46	18,191	27	"	"	3,724	6
	1946-'47	15,155	23	"	"	6,814	10
Cochin State	1940-'41	Included under other causes		"	"	Included under other causes	
	1941-'42	"	"	"	"	"	"
	1942-'43	"	"	"	"	"	"
	1943-'44	"	"	"	"	"	"
	1944-'45	"	"	"	"	"	"
	1945-'46	"	"	"	"	"	"
	1946-'47	"	"	"	"	"	"
Malabar District	1944	19,633	48	8,026	19	8,588	21
	1945	16,596	39	4,912	12	7,633	18
	1946	13,717	32	4,191	10	7,113	16
	1947	12,762	29	4,677	11	7,729	17
	1948	10,977	25	4,120	9	8,088	18
	1949	9,595	21	3,313	7	7,379	17
	1950	13,047	28	6,117	13	8,306	18
	1951	10,491	22	3,208	7	6,234	13
	1952	8,758	18	3,276	7	6,580	14
	1953	11,049	23	6,903	14	6,500	13
	1954	7,205	14	2,891	6	5,637	11
	1955	8,606	17	3,533	7	5,630	11
Travancore-Cochin State	1951	12,152	13	3,636	4	7,742	8
	1952	10,565	11	3,154	3	7,097	8
	1953	9,961	10	4,112	4	6,710	7
	1954	8,905	9	2,816	3	6,143	6
	1955	10,978	11	3,548	4	6,477	6
	1956	7,419	8	3,102	4	6,626	7
Kerala State	1957	15,967	11	9,768	7	14,126	9
	1958	15,356	10	6,993	5	11,521	7
	1959	13,131	8	7,588	5	13,187	8
	1960	10,682	7	6,216	4	13,169	8
	1961	12,363	7	8,509	5	13,632	8

Contd.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION INCREASE—MORTALITY

Table 2.64 (Concl.)

NUMBER OF DEATHS AND NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 10,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION
BY CAUSE OF DEATH

Region 1	Year 2	Infant deaths		Other causes		All causes	
		Number of deaths 15	Number of deaths per 10,000 of total population 16	Number of deaths 17	Number of deaths per 10,000 of total population 18	Number of deaths 19	Number of deaths per 10,000 of total population 20
Travancore State	1940-'41	9,762	16	38,575	64	69,248	114
	1941-'42	8,586	14	38,574	63	67,131	109
	1942-'43	3,638	6	51,108	81	80,637	128
	1943-'44	8,245	13	52,095	82	85,253	134
	1944-'45	9,893	15	41,685	64	75,005	116
	1945-'46	9,835	15	33,393	51	65,619	100
	1946-'47	9,486	14	29,371	44	60,929	91
Cochin State	1940-'41	Included under other causes		12,841	93	12,841	93
	1941-'42	"	"	9,019	64	9,019	64
	1942-'43	"	"	6,520	46	7,708	54
	1943-'44	"	"	11,973	82	12,733	87
	1944-'45	"	"	8,879	60	9,198	62
	1945-'46	"	"	10,228	67	10,969	72
	1946-'47	"	"	9,262	60	9,318	60
Malabar District	1944	"	"	53,152	123	90,674	218
	1945	"	"	43,677	103	74,071	175
	1946	"	"	40,652	94	66,523	154
	1947	"	"	41,373	94	66,661	151
	1948	"	"	42,123	94	65,430	146
	1949	"	"	39,907	87	60,522	132
	1950	"	"	45,918	98	73,832	158
	1951	"	"	35,366	74	55,885	117
	1952	"	"	39,745	82	58,656	121
	1953	"	"	48,295	98	73,016	148
Travancore-Cochin State	1954	"	"	37,757	75	53,792	107
	1955	"	"	42,004	82	60,028	117
	1951	9,896	11	28,081	30	62,192	67
	1952	9,283	10	27,315	29	57,860	61
	1953	8,498	9	31,675	33	62,753	65
	1954	7,087	7	31,335	32	57,109	58
Kerala State	1955	8,936	9	32,815	33	62,785	63
	1956	8,611	9	32,857	36	58,850	64
	1957	21,781	15	80,986	54	143,229	96
	1958	18,537	12	61,842	41	115,358	76
	1959	20,214	13	64,306	42	120,815	78
	1960	14,987	10	63,602	40	109,243	69
	1961	17,804	11	70,679	42	123,456	73

Source:—Reports of the Directorate of Health Services, Kerala and the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Kerala

*N'—Negligible

Preventive and Curative steps

Cholera

2.66 During the period 1957-61 inoculations for cholera have been given as hereunder:-

Year	Inoculation against cholera
1957	57,437
1958	36,776
1959	9,386
1960	4,692
1961	29,864

Smallpox

2.67 The number of vaccinations given for smallpox during the above period is given below.

Year	Vaccination
1957	4,269,940
1958	4,159,456
1959	3,993,802
1960	1,919,581
1961	2,099,759

The Smallpox Eradication Project started work in August, 1960.

Plague

2.68 Plague has not been a serious cause of death in Kerala. Perhaps this State is not a fertile soil for this epidemic. Whatever attacks there were in Kerala were of a sporadic nature. There has been no case of death due to plague since 1951 in any part of the State. Both precautionary measures like fumigation as well as inoculation against plague in localities where outbreak is suspected are responsible for the eradication of the disease.

Fever

Typhoid

2.69 The incidence of fevers as already indicated has been very much on the decrease. So far as typhoid cases are concerned the advent of Chloromycetin has contributed chiefly to the cure of cases affected by the disease. The control programme of the disease is not on a mass scale. But the contacts are more taken into account in immunisation. The number of cases treated, the number died and the inoculations given during the last 5 years in Kerala for typhoid are given below.

Table 2.65
THE NUMBER OF CASES TREATED, THE NUMBER DIED AND THE INOCULATIONS GIVEN DURING THE LAST 5 YEARS FOR TYPHOID

Year	No. of patients treated	No. died	Percentage of deaths to no. treated	Anti-typhoid inoculation
1	2	3	4	5
1957	30,548	440	1.44	20,094
1958	52,042	477	0.92	13,226
1959	83,553	507	0.61	22,496
1960	85,619	452	0.53	14,716
1961	80,567	463	0.57	10,583

Malaria

2.70 Malaria is another chief item among fevers. This was considered to be one of the causes of ill-health and misery in the State of Travancore even from the beginning of the 20th century. The conditions in Cochin and Malabar would also have been the same. The main endemic belt stretches all along the foot of the hills. The early attempts at controlling malaria belong to the two distinct periods (1) those prior to the World War II and (2) those after World War II but before the introduction of the National Malaria Control Programme. This programme was started in 1953 with one unit. The second unit was started in 1955. At the same time there was 3/5 of a unit working in the Malabar area. This is continued after the reorganisation of the States also. The main method of control consists of indoor residual spraying of D. D. T. at the rate of 100 milligrams per sq. ft. twice a year. This is supplemented by the administration of potent anti-malaria drugs distributed free to all clinical malaria cases. There was rapid and remarkable regression of malaria as a result of these control measures. Thus malaria control programme was converted to Malaria Eradication Programme from 1958. This programme implies the reduction of malaria parasites in the human population to such a very low degree that once it has been achieved there is no danger of resumption of malaria transmission. The Eradication Programme also provides that the residual human reservoirs of infection be hunted out and subjected to complete radical treatment,

resulting in complete chlorination of the parasite from the community. The result of treatment in the institutions under the Department of Health Services for malaria during 1957-61 is given below.

Table 2.66
NUMBER OF CASES TREATED AND NO. OF DEATHS DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS FOR MALARIA

Year	No. of cases treated	No. of deaths
1	2	3
1957	36,515	26
1958	22,234	14
1959	9,773	4
1960	5,807	3
1961	4,798	1

Respiratory Diseases

Tuberculosis

2.71 The most important of the respiratory diseases is the tuberculosis. The number of deaths due to tuberculosis is not available from the records of the registration of vital events. Even if they are available they cannot be depended upon for the correct cause of death. But the records of hospitals show a fairly downward trend. In spite of the fact that more patients are treated for the disease the mortality is fairly low because of the availability of the antibiotics such as streptomycin and other drugs like P.A.S., I.N.H. etc. The increase in the number of patients cannot at any time be considered as the total increase in the number of T.B. cases caused by addition of newly infected cases. The availability of facilities for treatment and most probably the civic consciousness of the population have brought more cases to light and thus cases which were not found out early have pushed in. The number of patients treated in the last five years and the number of B.C.G. Vaccinations performed are given below.

Table 2.67

NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED AND NUMBER OF B.C.G. VACCINATIONS PERFORMED DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS

Year	No. of patients treated	No. of deaths	Percentage of deaths to no. treated	B.C.G. Vaccination
1	2	3	4	5
1957	160,378	564	0.35	137,142
1958	160,763	935	0.58	186,836
1959	139,569	808	0.58	191,590
1960	216,192	638	0.30	112,774
1961	205,425	636	0.31	73,215

Other causes

2.72 As already indicated the deaths under several individual diseases in the Cochin area have accumulated under other causes due to want of records.

Filariasis

2.73 Among the diseases coming under 'other causes' one or two require special mention. Filariasis surveys were conducted at several places in previous years. The development of the health services under the Five Year Plans has given a fillip to the expansion of the programme of investigation and control of filariasis. The incidence of this disease in India having received due attention as a programme of national importance the National Filaria Control Programme was started by the Government of India. This has been in operation in the State from January 1956. 6½ control units and 2 survey units were sanctioned under the programme. The programme envisages the following measures.

1. Establishing filariasis survey units and carrying out rapid filariasis surveys and
2. Starting of pilot control units in different States. The method of control is a combination of mass therapy with Hetrazan for 5 days, recurrent antilarval measures and one round of house spraying with insecticides in urban areas and 3 rounds in rural areas.

Skin and Venereal Diseases

2.74 So far as skin and venereal diseases are concerned, after 1946 there has been a good decrease till 1954-55. After 1955 the incidence has gone up all over the World. But penicillin has revolutionised the treatment for venereal diseases. Where adequate treatment is given cure rate ranges between 90 and 95 per cent against the previous achievement of 70-75 per cent. Leprosy has become cent per cent curable due to D.D.S. which has come to stay from 1951 onwards. Now leprosy bacilli have been cultured in America with the possibility of a more effective control of the spread of this disease.

Migration

2.75 The territorial changes consequent on the reorganisation of States have resulted in serious limitations in arriving at accurate figures on net migration. These limitations have been explained in the Chapter on 'Migration' infra. Out of 16,903,715 persons constituting the population of Kerala according to the 1961 Census which represents an increase of 24.76 per cent during the decade 1951-61, 259,705 persons are immigrants to Kerala. The percentage of these immigrants to total

population comes to 1.54. Out of the above, the immigrants who came to Kerala during the last decade excluding those immigrants who have died or left Kerala during the period come to 161,938. As on the reference date the number of emigrants from Kerala to other States and Union territories in India comes to 624,444. The corresponding number of those who have emigrated to the countries other than India has not been collected.

2.76 In conclusion it may be stated about the components of population increase in general that the increase of population in Kerala is not so much on account of the increase in the birth rate but due to the decline in the death rate the causes of which, as already indicated, are to be found in better treatment facilities, progress of medical science and better control measures. If both the immigration and emigration are taken into account more people have gone out of Kerala than have come in. Even if the number of those who have gone out of Kerala is not taken into account the contribution of immigrants to the growth of Kerala's population is only negligible.

CHAPTER 3**THE URBAN POPULATION****SECTION 1****A GENERAL SURVEY****Distribution of Urbanization**

Referring to the three fundamental facts to be noted about the world distribution of urbanization Kingsley Davis and Hilda Hertz observe,

"First, although the modern world is more urbanized than it has been in any previous time, it is still primarily a rural world. Second, the areas manifesting a high degree of urbanization are few in number and highly concentrated. Third, despite the predominantly rural character of the world as a whole and the limited scope of highly urbanized areas, urbanization has (like other traits of modern civilization) spread over the entire globe to some degree."¹ The above observation made on the basis of the data up to 1950 is true of India as well not only up to 1950 but also up to 1961. Out of the total population of India the urban population comes only to 17.97 per cent. The proportion of urban population among the various States in India excluding Union territories varies from 6.32 per cent in Orissa to 28.22 per cent in Maharashtra. Among the Union territories, however, Delhi stands out as an exception with 88.75 per cent of urban population. Barring this solitary exception, the proportion of urban population in the States and Union territories of India goes to indicate that India is primarily rural. The number of cities in

India with a population of one million and above according to 1961 Census comes only to seven. These occupy only 4.25 per cent of the total urban area of India with but 18.03 per cent of the total urban population corresponding to 0.05 per cent of India's total area and 3.24 per cent of India's total population. The average density of population per sq. mile of a city in the above group of seven cities comes to 22,538 persons per sq. mile against 5,305 persons in the urban areas of India and 358 persons per sq. mile of India's total area. These give clear indications of the limited number of areas with a high degree of urbanization and their highly concentrated distribution. With the exception of the above mentioned highly urbanized areas the rest of the urban areas are spread over all the States and Union territories in India except three of the latter which are entirely rural.

Urban Population in Kerala and other States

3.2 The percentage of urban population to the total in Kerala is only 15.11. In this respect Kerala ranks 10th among the States in India excluding Union territories and 14th when the Union territories are also included. The neighbouring States of Madras and Mysore which rank higher than Kerala in this respect have 26.69 per cent and 22.33 per cent respectively of their population in urban areas.

(1) Demographic Analysis by Joseph J. Sengler and Otis Dudley Duncan, p. 323

DENSITY OF URBAN POPULATION

A table showing the percentage of urban population in India and States, 1961 is given below.

Table 3.1

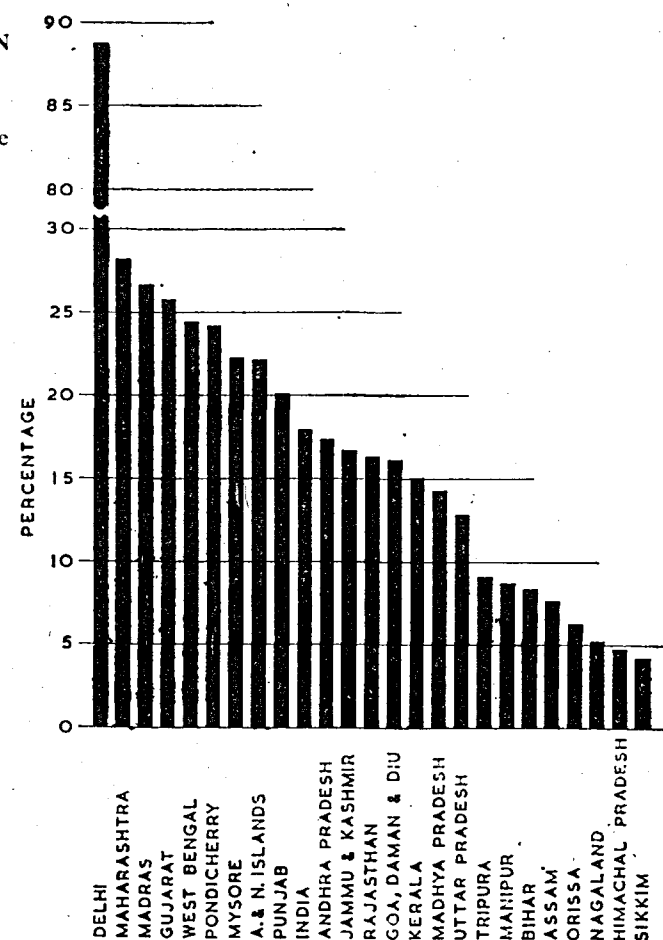
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION IN INDIA AND STATES, 1961

India/State/ Union territory	Percentage
1	2
India	17.97
STATES	
Andhra Pradesh	17.44
Assam	7.69
Bihar	8.43
Gujarat	25.77
Jammu and Kashmir	16.66
Kerala	15.11
Madhya Pradesh	14.29
Madras	26.69
Maharashtra	28.22
Mysore	22.33
Orissa	6.32
Punjab	20.13
Rajasthan	16.28
Uttar Pradesh	12.85
West Bengal	24.45
UNION TERRITORIES	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22.15
Delhi	88.75
Himachal Pradesh	4.73
L. M. & A. Islands	...
Manipur	8.68
Tripura	9.02
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	...
Goa, Daman & Diu	16.06
Pondicherry	24.11
N. E. F. A.	...
Nagaland	5.19
Sikkim	4.22

Density of Urban Population in Kerala and other States

3.3 The urban area of Kerala is only 2.88 per cent of the total area of the State accommodating 15.11 per cent of the State's population. Every sq. mile of her urban area has a population of 5,919 persons against 985 in the rural areas. This density is above the all India average density of urban population which comes only to 5,305 persons per sq. mile. The table showing the density of population in the urban areas

URBAN PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION IN INDIA, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1961



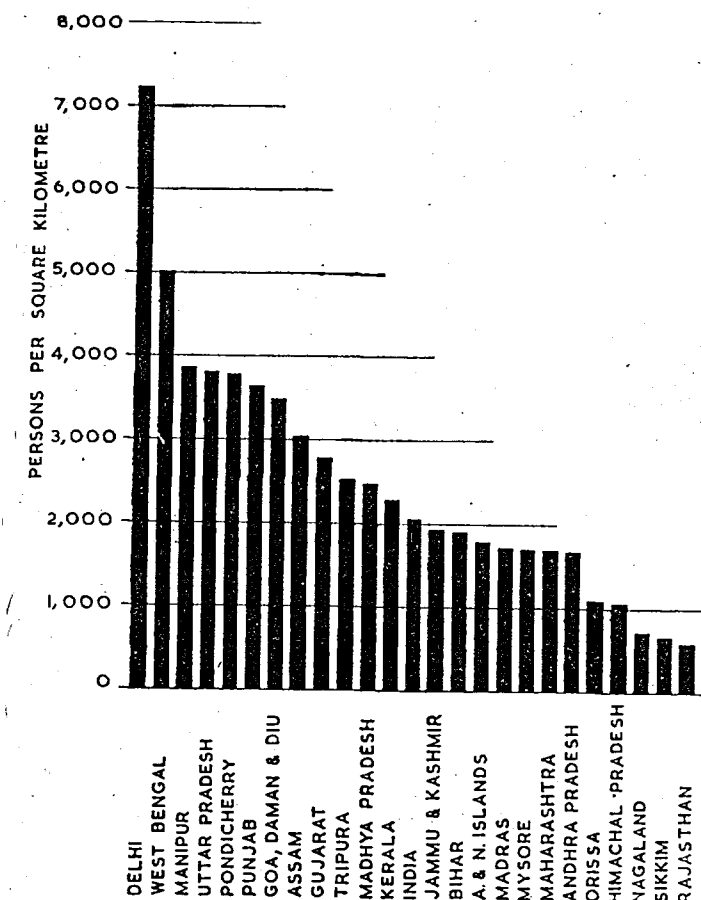
of the various States in India given below would show that excluding the Union territories Kerala ranks 7th among the States in India in respect of the urban density of population. Her rank comes down to 12th when the Union territories are also taken into account. West Bengal leads the States excluding Union territories with an urban density of 12,978 persons per sq. mile while Rajasthan comes last with but 1,548 persons per sq. mile of urban area. But if the Union territories are also taken into account the

URBAN SEX RATIO

first rank in point of urban density of population is taken by Delhi with 18,714 persons. The last rank remains the same. Madras

and Mysore, the neighbouring States of Kerala have an urban density of 4,459 and 4,447 persons respectively per sq. mile.

DENSITY OF POPULATION PER SQUARE KILOMETRE IN THE URBAN AREAS OF INDIA, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1961



Urban sex ratio in Kerala and other States

3.4 In point of urban sex ratio Kerala has the highest sex ratio among the States in India excluding Union territories, the number of females per 1,000 males being 991. Assam has the lowest urban sex ratio with 677 females per 1,000 males. When

the Union territories are also taken into account for comparison Pondicherry leads with 1,053 females per 1,000 males while the Andaman & Nicobar Islands comes last with 573 females per 1,000 males. The following table gives the urban sex ratio for the various States in India.

Table 3.2

DENSITY OF POPULATION IN THE URBAN AREAS OF INDIA AND STATES, 1961

India/State/Union territory	Density per sq. mile of urban area
1	2
India	5,305
STATES	
Andhra Pradesh	4,340
Assam	7,870
Bihar	4,960
Gujarat	7,194
Jammu & Kashmir	5,031
Kerala	5,919
Madhya Pradesh	6,428
Madras	4,459
Maharashtra	4,389
Mysore	4,447
Orissa	2,792
Punjab	9,476
Rajasthan	1,548
Uttar Pradesh	9,903
West Bengal	12,978
UNION TERRITORIES	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4,630
Delhi	18,714
Himachal Pradesh	2,727
L. M. & A. Islands	...
Manipur	10,032
Tripura	6,585
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	...
Goa, Daman & Diu	9,041
Pondicherry	9,823
N. E. F. A.	...
Nagaland	1,886
Sikkim	1,712

DECLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS

Officers. They also reconciled the areas of the urban portions and the rural portions of a village which partly lay in a non-municipal town and partly outside. In regard to municipal towns also the areas of the urban portions and the rural portions of the villages which lay partly in a municipal town and partly outside were ascertained through the District Census Officers who furnished the data in consultation with the Municipal Commissioners and the concerned Tahsildars and finally settled in consultation with the Director of Survey and Land Records. It could be stated with some amount of satisfaction that the areas of the towns have been arrived at to a reasonable degree of correctness. With a view to facilitate future reference a list of towns recognised in 1961 Census with their areas and boundaries is given as appendix to this report.

Declassification of towns

3.9 According to the criteria adopted in 1961 for the recognition of places as towns 36 towns of 1951 were declassified and one merged with a new town. A table of places which were towns in the 1951 Census but were declassified in 1961 is given below along with their population.

Table 3.4

PLACES WHICH WERE TOWNS IN 1951
BUT DECLASSIFIED IN 1961

District	Town in 1951 which has been declassified in 1961	Population in 1951
1	2	3
Palghat	Eruthempathy	4,909
	Nallepilly	3,337
	Kozhinjampara	2,761
	Ayloor	2,107
Trichur	Cranganore	12,862
	Eriyad	11,892
	Azhikode	7,119
	Ollur	5,827
Ernakulam	Kothamangalam	7,657
	Kalady	5,663
	Thodupuzha	5,141
	Koothattukulam	4,687

1	2	3
Kottayam	Thalayolaparambu	6,496
	Erattupettah	4,771
	Ponkunnam	4,402
	Munnar	2,938
	Azhutha	1,775
Alleppey	Vandiperiyar	808
	Ambalapuzha	13,416
Quilon	Punalur	18,995
	Adoor	13,745
	Pathanapuram	11,050
	Kottarakara	8,436
	Karunagapally	7,419
Trivandrum	Oachira	6,392
	Pathanamthitta	5,846
	Kozhencherry	5,426
	Chirayinkil	11,517
	Kadakkavoor	7,957
	Vamanapuram	7,327
	Kilimanoor	5,827
	Poonthura*	5,662
	Thirumala	4,390
	Nedumangad	3,098
	Ooruttumbalam	3,046
	Parassala	3,000
	Kattakkada	2,601

* Included in Muttathura town of 1961 along with some additional areas.

There has been no declassification of towns in the previous censuses.

New towns

3.10 A table showing places which have been recognised as towns for the first time in 1961 is given below.

Table 3.5

NEW TOWNS, 1961

District	New town added in 1961	Population in 1961
1	2	3
Cannanore	Azhikode	24,212
	Nileshwar	20,956
	Pappinisseri	16,420
	Puzhathi	15,214
	Puzhathi (Chirakkal)	12,544
	Chirakkal	12,285
	Chalad	11,810
	Manjeshwar	10,110
	Taliparamba	7,716
	Kumbla	6,602
	Chovva	6,345

Contd.

CLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS BY STATUS

Table 3.5 (Concl'd.)

NEW TOWNS, 1961		
District	New town added in 1961	Population in 1961
1	2	3
Cannanore	Baliapatam	5,746
	Trichambaram	5,178
	Cannanore Cantonment	2,859
Kozhikode	Beypore	34,415
	Kadalundi	12,287
	Puthiyangadi	10,041
	Parappanangadi	9,026
	Nellikode	8,923
	Elathur	8,604
	Olavanna	7,841

SECTION 3

CLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS

3.11 Towns can be classified according to their

- (1) status;
- (2) population sizes; and
- (3) functions.

Classification of towns by status

3.12 A classification of the towns of Kerala by status will bring them under the following categories:-

- (1) Municipal corporations/towns;
- (2) Cantonments; and

(3) Non-municipal towns.

The last category consists of either those towns which conform to the criteria prescribed in the 1961 Census for the recognition of a place other than municipal towns and cantonments as a town or those which have been recognised as towns as exceptions to the prescribed criteria. The following table gives the towns of Kerala classified according to their status.

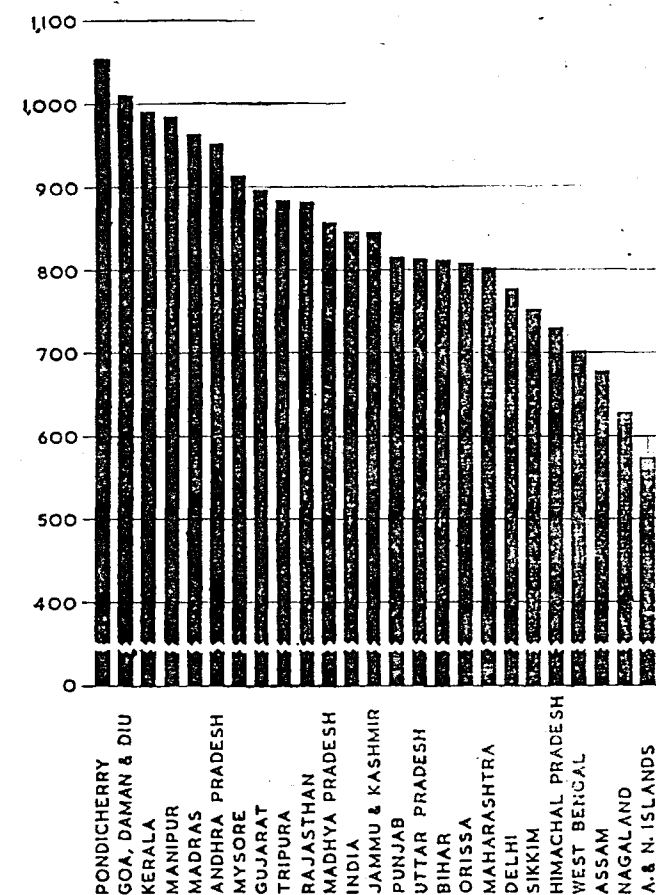
Table 3.6

CLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS BY STATUS, 1961

District	Municipal towns/Corporations	Cantonments	Non-municipal towns	
			Those which satisfy the criteria	Exceptions
1	2	3	4	5
Cannanore	Cannanore (M.T.) Tellicherry (M.T.)	Cannanore Cantonment	Manjeshwar	Kanhgadh* Trichambaram†
			Kumbla	
			Kasaragod	
			Nileshwar	
			Taliparamba	
			Pappinisseri	
			Azhikode	
			Baliapatam	
			Chirakkal	
			Puzhathi (Chirakkal)	
			Chalad	
			Puzhathi	
			Chovva	

URBAN SEX RATIO

URBAN SEX RATIO
(FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES)
INDIA, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1961



SECTION 2

THE FORMATION OF TOWNS

The Concept

3.5 Aply has urbanization been described as 'a process of population concentration'.¹ The romance of the concept of a town cascading through the population censuses of the past referred to supra² has

in it the essence of the above. For, through the clouds of variations in the definitions of town in the various censuses there runs a uniform silver lining of according recognition to municipalities, cantonments and civil lines as towns and insisting, in respect

- (1) The process of urbanization by Home Tisdale Eldridge
- (2) Paragraph 1.150

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE URBAN CONCEPT

Implementation of the Concept

of other places, upon a minimum population of 5,000 to be censused as a town, an indication of the undisputed acceptance of the principle of 'population concentration' as the fundamental basis of urbanization. The 1961 Census not only adopted the force of the above factors as indispensable but also reinforced them by further insisting upon a minimum density of 1,000 persons per sq. mile in respect of places other than municipalities, cantonments and civil lines which were automatically recognised as towns. In a predominantly agricultural country like India it is quite likely that even places with the prescribed minimum population concentration might have an agricultural setting about them, at times even to a degree smacking of rural character. The 1961 Census definition of a town has, therefore, guarded against this danger by adding another condition for the recognition of a place other than municipalities, cantonments and civil lines as town that at least 75 per cent of its adult male population should be engaged in non-agricultural occupations.

3.6 To sum up the concept of a town in the 1961 Census, therefore,

- (1) all municipalities, cantonments and civil lines are automatically recognised as towns; and
- (2) for the recognition of any other place as a town it should have besides the usual urban features
 - (a) a population of not less than 5,000,
 - (b) a density of not less than 1,000 persons per sq. mile and
 - (c) at least 75 per cent of the adult male population should be engaged in pursuits other than agriculture.

The data for the application of the above criteria were to be taken from the 1951 Census Report as far as available.¹ Indeed, certain exceptions were allowed, as in the past, which are being referred to presently.

- (1) The figures of adult males were not available by livelihood classes in 1951 Census Report. Hence the criterion was determined with reference to the livelihood classes of the male population.

CLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS BY STATUS

Table 3.6 (Concl'd.)

CLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS BY STATUS, 1961

District 1	Municipal towns, Corporations 2	Cantonments 3	Non-municipal towns	
			Those which satisfy the criteria 4	Exceptions 5
Kozhikode	Badagara (M. T.) Calicut (M. T.)		Elathur Puthiyangadi Parayancheri Nellikode Bey pore Olavanna Kadalundi Feroke Parappanangadi Tanur Trikkandiyur	Pantalayini* Edakkad† Kommeri† Manjeri*
Palghat	Palghat (M. T.) Chittur-Thatha- mangalam (M. T.)		Ponnani Pattambi Shoranur Ottapalam	Nemmara*
Trichur	Kunnamkulam (M. T.) Trichur (M. T.) Irinjalakuda (M. T.)			Pazhanhi* Wadakkancherry* Chowghat @ Chalakudy*
Ernakulam	Parur (M. T.) Alwaye (M. T.) Perumbavoor (M. T.) Ernakulam (M. T.) Fort Cochin (M. T.) Mattancherry (M. T.) Muvattupuzha (M. T.)		Willingdon Island Piravom	Edappally† Thrippunithura* Njarakkal*
Kottayam	Palai (M. T.) Vaikom (M. T.) Kottayam (M. T.) Changanacherry (M. T.)			Ettumanur* Kanjirappally* Mundakkayam*
Alleppey	Shertalai (M. T.) Alleppey (M. T.) Thiruvalla (M. T.) Kayamkulam (M. T.) Mavelikkara (M. T.)			Chengannur* Haripad* Pandalam*
Quilon	Quilon (M. T.)		Kilikollur	Kundara†
Trivandrum	Attingal (M. T.) Trivandrum (M. C.) Neyyattinkara (M. T.)		Varkala Kadinamkulam Menamkulam Attipra Katakampally Muttathura Vizhinjam Balarāmapuram	Nemom* Poovar*

'M.T.' denotes Municipal Town and
'M.C.' denotes Municipal Corporation

* Towns of 1951 Census selected by State Government

† Fast growing centres with urban characteristics.

@ Pilgrim Centre

CLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS BY POPULATION SIZE

Table 3.7

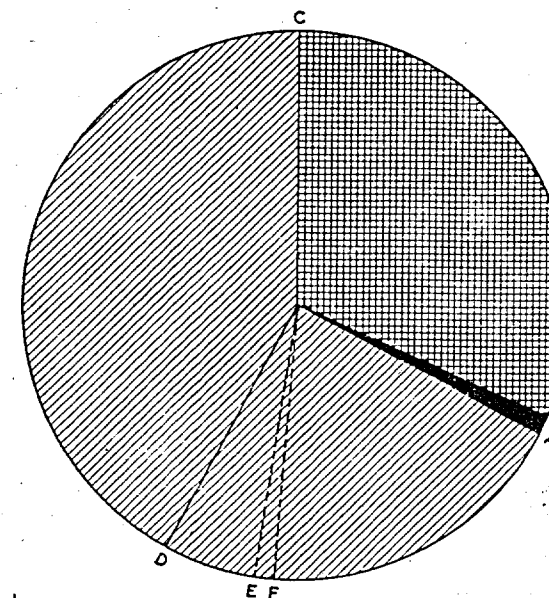
NUMBER OF TOWNS IN EACH CLASS OF TOWN IN KERALA, 1901-'61

*Class of town	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class I	4	3	2	..	..	..	..
" II	5	5	4	2	2	2	2
" III	31	12	7	11	9	8	6
" IV	33	29	20	15	9	6	8
" V	18	27	20	17	14	8	5
" VI	1	18	9	8	10	3	..

It would be found from the above table that there has been a progressive increase of Class I towns from 1941 to 1961 and of Class II towns from 1901 to 1951 though in some years the figure remains static in the case of the latter. In the case of towns of Classes III and IV also the increase has been progressive from 1901 to 1961 except in 1941 in the case of the former and 1911 in the case of the latter. The number of Class V towns has progressively increased from 1901 to 1951. But there was a steep fall from 27 in 1951 to 18 in 1961. The number of towns in Class VI has shown an increase from 1911 to 1921 and from 1941 to 1951 succeeded by a steep fall from 18 in 1951 to 1 in 1961. This steep fall could be attributed to an application of the criterion of minimum population of 5,000 in 1961 and there being no towns except one in this class. The only one town which comes in this class in

1961 is a Cantonment which has to be recognised as a town irrespective of its minimum population according to the 1961 definition of a town. Thus, out of the 18 towns of this class in 1951 fifteen have been declassified in 1961 for want of minimum population and 3 towns which did not have the minimum population in 1951 but were included

CLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS BY STATUS, 1961



INDEX

A-B CANTONMENT

B-C MUNICIPAL TOWNS

C-A NON-MUNICIPAL TOWNS

C-D THOSE WHICH SATISFY THE CRITERIA

D-A THOSE WHICH DO NOT SATISFY THE CRITERIA

D-E FAST GROWING CENTRES WITH URBAN CHARACTERISTICS

E-F PILGRIM CENTRE

F-A TOWNS OF 1951 CENSUS SELECTED BY STATE GOVT.

Classification of towns by population size

3.13 The following table gives the number of towns in each class from 1901 to 1961 along with the criteria underlying the classification.

* Class I—Population of 100,000 and above	
Class II— " 50,000-99,999	
Class III— " 20,000-49,999	

Class IV—Population of 10,000-19,999	
Class V— " 5,000-9,999	
Class VI— " less than 5,000	

CLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS BY POPULATION SIZE

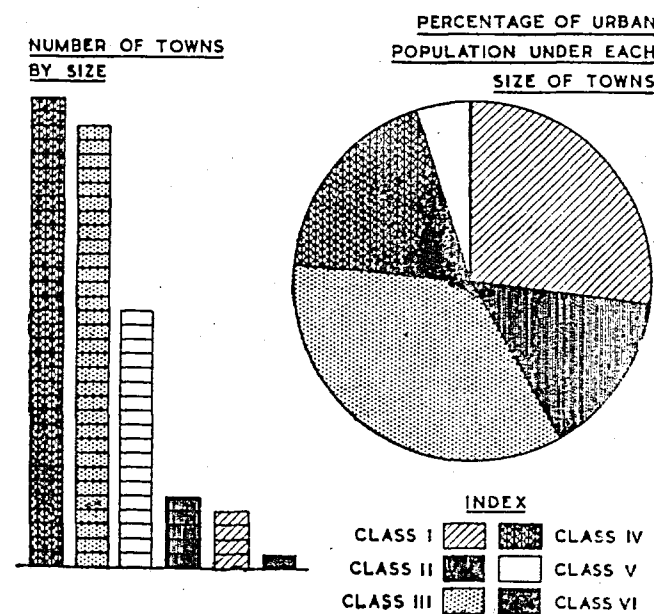
in the list of towns at the desire of the State Government on the ground that they were towns in 1951 have a population above 5,000 according to the 1961 count. The Cannanore Cantonment which is the only Class VI town in 1961 was not a separate town in 1951 and the previous censuses as it was censused as a part of the Cannanore municipal town though the Cantonment was separated from the municipal limits as early as 1938. Coming to the drop in the Class V towns from 27 in 1951 to 18 in 1961, the reasons for this drop are threefold. Fourteen towns out of the 27 have been declassified in 1961 and one merged with another town of Class IV. This brings down the number to 12. Two out of this have been upgraded to Class III and 8 to Class IV leaving a balance of only two. One town has been upgraded from Class VI to Class V and 1 has come down from Class IV to Class V thus bringing the number

of towns left in this class to 4. Fourteen new towns have been added to this class in 1961. This accounts for the 18 towns in Class V in 1961. The next class of towns which shows considerable fluctuation from 1951 is Class III which has risen from 12 in 1951 to 31 in 1961. Out of the 12 towns in Class III in 1951 three have gone to other classes in 1961. Fourteen towns have come from other classes to this class in 1961 thus bringing up the number to 23. Eight towns have been newly added in 1961. The above account for the important variation between 1951 and 1961 in the number of towns in certain classes.

Functional classification of towns

3.14 In the present context of the developing economy of the country a classification of the cities and towns on a functional basis would be highly useful. A composite classification based on the predominant function of a town will perhaps serve this purpose. It has already been stated supra that one of the criteria for the recognition of a place as town is that 75 per cent of the male population should be engaged in non-agricultural occupations. The broad industrial classification of the workers into nine categories adopted in this census gives a basis for the functional classification of towns. These categories are the following.

CLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS BY POPULATION SIZE, 1961



Brief description	Census industrial categories of workers	Divisions of the standard industrial classification
1 Cultivator	I	0
2 Agricultural labourer	II	0
3 Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	III	0 and 1

CLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS BY FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Brief description	Census industrial categories of workers	Divisions of the standard industrial classification
4 Household industry	IV	Part of 0, part of even 1 and 2 & 3
5 Manufacturing other than household industry	V	2 & 3
6 Construction	VI	4
7 Trade and commerce	VII	6
8 Transport, storage and communication	VIII	7
9 Other services	IX	5, 8 and 9

In the light of the emphasis laid on non-agricultural occupations the categories of cultivators and agricultural labourers are excluded for the purposes of this classification and the rest of the categories are taken to represent cent per cent of the workers of each town. The number of workers in each of the seven categories is worked out as percentages of this sum. Thereafter, the towns are grouped into three, the first group consisting of categories III, IV, V and VI, the second group of categories VII and VIII and third

group of IX. Where the percentage of the first group is greater in value by 20% or more than the percentage of the second group or the 3rd group the town is primarily classified as a manufacturing town. Where the percentage of the second group is greater in value by 20% or more than that of the first or third group, the town is primarily classified as a trade and transport town. Where the percentage of the third group is greater in value by 20% or more than that of the first or second group, the town is primarily classified as a service town. Where, however, the difference in the sum of percentages does not work out to 20% the only statistical expedient is to group the towns according to the highest percentage value of any one category. A refinement on the above is tried in the case of the trade and transport towns by splitting them into trade and commercial towns and transport and communication towns, according as the percentage of trade and commerce workers or transport and communication workers is greater by 10% or more than the other. The results obtained on the basis of the above formula are given in the following table.

Table 3.8

CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS ACCORDING TO THEIR PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS, 1961

Trade and commercial		Manufacturing		Transport and communication		Service	
Name	Population	Name	Population	Name	Population	Name	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CLASS I							
...	...	Alleppey	138,834	...	...	Trivandrum	239,815
...	...	...	...	...	...	Calicut	192,521
...	...	...	...	...	...	Ernakulam	117,253
Total	...	1	138,834	...	...	3	549,589
CLASS II							
...	...	Quilon	91,018	Mattancherry	83,896	Palghat	77,620
...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichur	73,038
...	...	...	...	...	...	Kottayam	52,685
Total	...	1	91,018	1	83,896	3	203,343

Contd.

CLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS BY FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Table 3.8 (Contd.)

CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS ACCORDING TO THEIR PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS, 1961							
Trade and commercial		Manufacturing		Transport and communication		Service	
Name	Population	Name	Population	Name	Population	Name	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CLASS III							
...	...	Cannanore	46,101	...	...	Tellicherry	44,763
		Kayamkulam	44,571			Changanacherry	42,376
		Badagara	43,908			Nemom	35,516
		Beypore	34,415			Fort Cochin	35,076
		Kilikollur	32,273			Chowghat	28,903
		Shertalai	31,155			Kasaragod	27,635
		Edappally	30,377			Thiruvalla	24,242
		Balaramapuram	26,883			Kanhangad	23,621
		Chittur-Thathamangalam	26,457			Muvattupuzha	22,900
		Azhikode	24,212			Katakampally	22,488
		Feroke	24,124			Irinjalakuda	22,335
		Ponnani	22,977			Chengannur	22,277
		Kundara	20,945			Attingal	22,051
						Nileshwar	20,956
						Alwaye	20,863
						Parur	20,852
						Haripad	20,378
						Neyyattinkara	20,268
Total	...	13	408,398	...	...	18	477,500
CLASS IV							
...	...	Muttathura	19,872	Shoranur	14,307	Kanjirappally	19,038
		Tanur	18,289			Mavelikkara	18,974
		Pantalayini	17,356			Vaikom	17,418
		Attipra	17,279			Chalakudy	16,864
		Pappinisseri	16,420			Pazhanhi	16,738
		Njarakkal	15,777			Kunnamkulam	16,268
		Puzhathi	15,214			Perumbavoor	16,147
		Kadinamkulam	12,567			Palai	15,457
		Puzhathi (Chirakkal)	12,544			Thrippunithura	14,444
		Kadalundi	12,287			Trikkandiyur	13,397
		Chirakkal	12,285			Ettumanur	12,889
		Chalad	11,810			Manjeri	12,276
		Vizhinjam	10,877			Nemmara	11,938
		Manjeshwar	10,110			Wadakkancherry	11,506
		Puthiyangadi	10,041			Willingdon Island	11,121
						Ottapalam	10,782
						Pandalam	10,000
Total	...	15	212,728	1	14,307	17	245,257

Contd.

CLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS BY FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Table 3.8 (Concl'd.)

CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS ACCORDING TO THEIR PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS, 1961								
Trade and commercial		Manufacturing		Transport and communication		Service		
Name 1	Population 2	Name 3	Population 4	Name 5	Population 6	Name 7	Population 8	
CLASS V								
Baliapattanam	5,746	Parappanangadi	9,026	...	...	Nellikode	8,923	
		Elathur	8,604			Pattambi	7,769	
		Olavanna	7,841			Taliparamba	7,716	
		Menamkulam	6,757			Varkala	7,560	
		Poovar	6,636			Parayancheri	7,330	
		Chovva	6,345			Piravom	6,604	
		Trichambaram	5,178			Kumbla	6,602	
						Kommeri	6,441	
						Edakkad	5,728	
						Mundakkayam	5,606	
Total	1	5,746	7	50,387	...	10	70,279	
CLASS VI								
						Cannanore Cantonment	2,859	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,859	
Grand Total	1	5,746	37	901,365	2	98,203	52	1,548,827

3.15 The above table would show that one out of the four Class I towns (cities) is a manufacturing town and the remaining three are service towns. Among the Class II towns, one is a manufacturing town, one a transport and communication town and three are service towns, while among Class III towns, 13 are manufacturing towns and 18 service towns. Out of 33 towns in Class IV, 15 are manufacturing towns, one is a transport and communication town and 17 come under service towns. Out of 18 towns falling in Class V, 7 are manufacturing, one comes under trade and commercial and 10 are service towns. In Class VI there is only one town and this comes under service. Taking all the towns in the State together 1.09 per cent come under trade and commercial towns, 40.22 per cent fall under manufacturing towns, 2.17 per cent come under transport and communication towns and 56.52 per cent under service towns. These have 0.23, 35.29, 3.84

and 60.64 per cent respectively of the State's urban population.

Other features

3.16 Some of the towns classified on the functional basis mentioned above have also other important features which deserve mention here. Part of Willingdon Island for example though classified as a service town is the most important port in the State. Similarly Alleppey which is a manufacturing town and Trivandrum and Calicut which are service towns are also ports of some importance although not to the same degree as the Cochin Port (Willingdon Island). Chowghat classified as a service town is a pilgrim centre of first rate importance. It would be useful to give here a list of industrial towns with specific reference to the nature of the predominant industry in such towns. A classified list of industrial towns giving the above information is given below.

FORMATION OF TOWN-GROUPS

- | | | |
|------------------|---|---|
| 34. Attingal | (Spinning and weaving) | 37. Neyyattinkara (Miscellaneous industries) |
| 35. Katakampally | (Metal industries and miscellaneous industries) | B. Trade and transport town |
| 36. Nemom | (Miscellaneous industries) | 1. Baliapatam (Miscellaneous industries-foot-wear, sawing of wood etc.) |

SECTION 4

FORMATION OF TOWN-GROUPS

The Concept

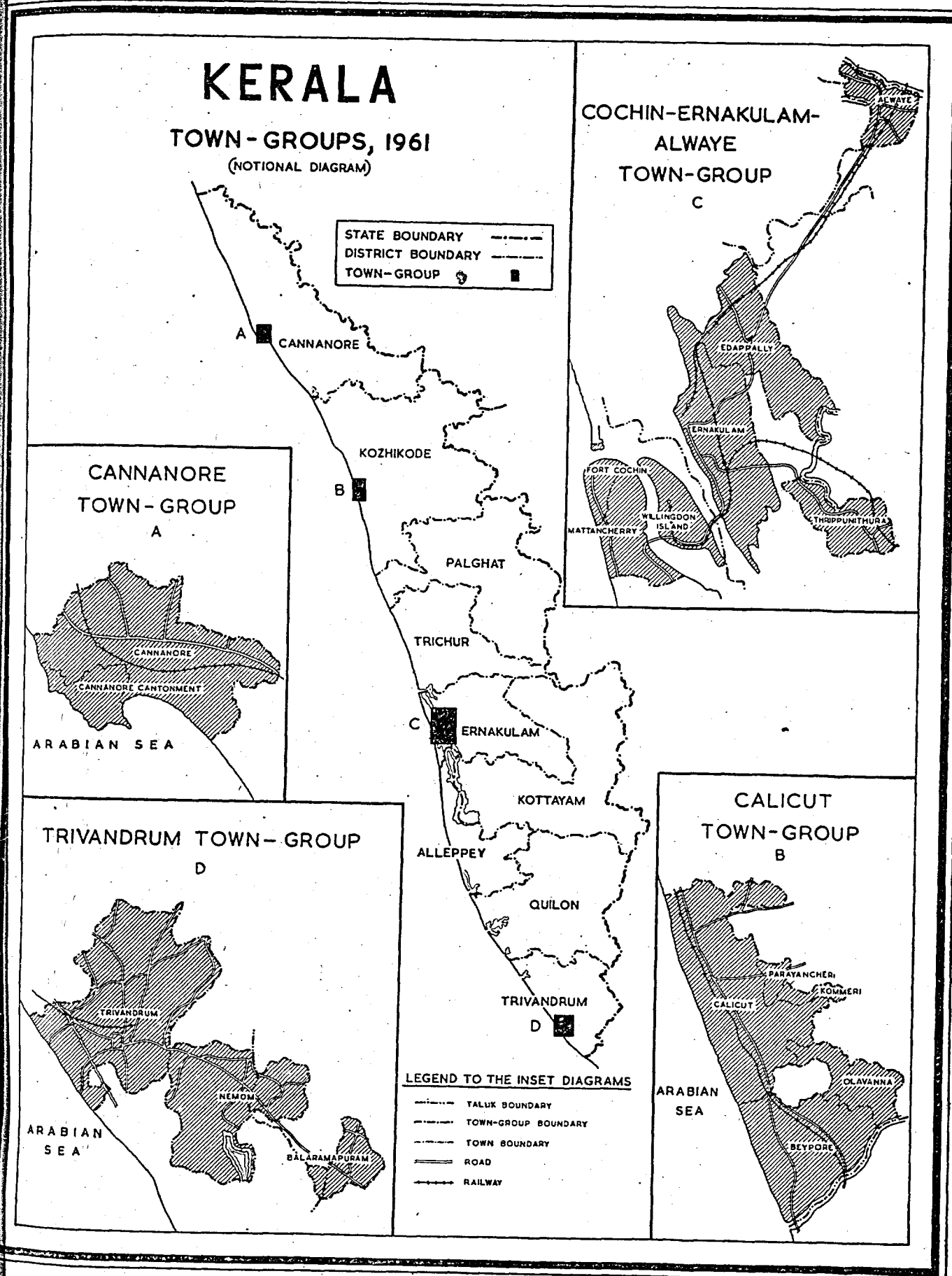
3.17 Apart from the formulation of the new concept of town an attempt has also been made in 1961 at presenting the urban statistics by certain groups of towns termed 'Town-groups'. It is done for the first time in Kerala and most other States of India. The concept of a town-group may be expressed as a group of towns situated so close together that in course of time the intervening rural areas are likely to gradually merge in the urban areas to form ultimately a single city or town comprising the various units of the group and the intervening rural areas. Towns situated within reasonable proximity of a municipal town or where more municipal towns than one are closely situated all such towns and such non-municipal towns as lie close to them have been taken into account for the purpose of this grouping. Continuity of urban characteristics, communications, possibility of satisfactory commutation and economic inter-dependence of functions were also some of the considerations in determining whether a town should be incorporated in a town-group. One of the objects in marking out these areas of conglomerate growth is to focus the necessity of viewing them as a group rather than as an individual unit in matters of planning and development. Indeed, a town-group naturally suggests the substantial directions of future growth.

Town-groups

3.18 The following are the town-groups formed in this State.

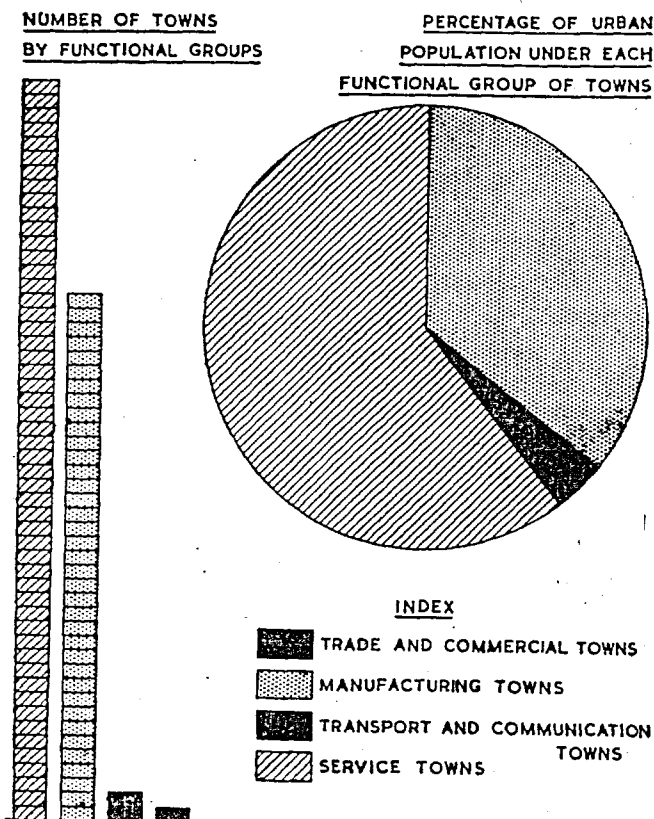
1. Cannanore Town-group
 - (a) Cannanore municipal town
 - (b) Cannanore Cantonment
2. Calicut Town-group
 - (a) Calicut municipal town
 - (b) Parayancheri
 - (c) Kommeri
 - (d) Beypore
 - (e) Olavanna
3. Cochin-Ernakulam-Alwaye Town-group
 - (a) Fort Cochin municipal town
 - (b) Mattancherry municipal town
 - (c) Willingdon Island
 - (d) Ernakulam municipal town
 - (e) Thrippunithura
 - (f) Edappally
 - (g) Alwaye municipal town
4. Trivandrum Town-group
 - (a) Trivandrum Corporation
 - (b) Nemom
 - (c) Balaramapuram

3.19 The emphasis on the inter-relationship between a town-group and the rural areas intervening between the towns of the group has led to restricting to some extent the number of units in a town-group to those which immediately encircle or are contiguous to such rural areas. This has resulted in the non-inclusion of some towns at the farthest ends of the town groups lying contiguous to the existing units of the Trivandrum and Calicut town-groups as would be presently illustrated while dealing with them. In course of time the scope of these town-groups will have to be so extended as to take within their compass such urban areas which have been thus left out.



CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIAL TOWNS BY NATURE OF INDUSTRY

FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS, 1961



Classified list of industrial towns by nature of industry

A. Metal Industries (including light iron and steel industries)

1. Manjeshwar (Manufacture of tin cans, copper vessels, brass vessels, etc.)
2. Muttathura (Manufacture of agricultural implements)
3. Poovar (Manufacture of tin cans, copper vessels and agricultural implements)

B. Spinning and weaving

1. Trichambaram (Handloom weaving)
2. Pappinisseri (Handloom weaving)
3. Azhikode (Handloom weaving, cotton spinning in mills, etc.)

4. Chirakkal (Handloom weaving, cotton spinning other than in mills, etc.)

5. Puzhathi (Chirakkal) (Handloom weaving)

6. Chalad (Handloom weaving, cotton spinning other than in mills etc.)

7. Puzhathi (Handloom weaving, cotton spinning in mills etc.)

8. Cannanore (Handloom weaving, cotton dyeing and bleaching, spinning in mills etc.)

9. Chovva (Handloom weaving, weaving in mills, cotton dyeing, and bleaching etc.)

10. Badagara (Handloom weaving, cotton dyeing etc.)

11. Pantalayini (Handloom weaving, cotton dyeing and bleaching, spinning by *Charka* etc.)

12. Chittur-Thathamangalam (Handloom weaving)

13. Menamkulam (Handloom weaving)

14. Attipra (Handloom weaving)

15. Balaramapuram (Handloom weaving, cotton dyeing and bleaching, spinning other than in mills etc.)

C. Miscellaneous industries (Refractories, paper, foot wear etc.)

Light and medium industries

1. Elathur (Preservation of fish, manufacture of lime, coir etc.,

2. Puthiyangadi (Manufacture of wooden furniture)

3. Beypore (Manufacture of wooden furniture, tiles etc.)

4. Olavanna (Manufacture of coir and coir products)

5. Kadalundi (Manufacture of coir and coir products)

6. Feroke (Manufacture of coir, sawing of wood etc.)

7. Parappanangadi (Preservation of fish)

8. Tanur (Preservation of fish)

9. Ponnani (Manufacture of coir and coir products, preservation of fish etc.)

10. Edappally (Manufacture of leather shoes and chappals, ayurvedic medicines etc.)

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIAL TOWNS BY NATURE OF INDUSTRY

11. Njarakkal (Preservation of fish, manufacture of coir and coir products etc.)

12. Shertalai (Manufacture of coir and coir products)

13. Alleppey (Manufacture of coir and coir products, wooden furniture preservation of fish etc.)

14. Kayamkulam (Manufacture of coir and coir products, wooden furniture etc.)

15. Kundara (Sawing of wood, manufacture of wooden furniture, processing of cashew-nuts, manufacture of china ware and crockery etc.)

16. Kilikollur (Processing and packing of cashew-nuts, manufacture of wooden boxes and packing cases etc.)

17. Quilon (Manufacture of leather shoes and chappals, wooden furniture, boxes and packing cases, processing of cashew-nuts and manufacture of agricultural implements etc.)

18. Kadinamkulam (Manufacture of coir and coir products)

19. Vizhinjam (Manufacture of coir and coir products)

Another list of service and trade and transport towns with subsidiary industrial characteristics (medium) is given below indicating the nature of the industries available in these towns. Of the remaining towns not included in the above list 16 have only low industries as the secondary feature. The data regarding the Cannanore Cantonment about the secondary industrial characteristics are not available.

Service and trade and transport towns with secondary industrial characteristics showing the nature of industry

A. Service towns

1. Kumbala (Miscellaneous industries-Manufacture of footwear, wooden goods, light and medium industries)

2. Kasaragod (Spinning and weaving)

3. Kanhangad do

4. Nileshwar (Metal and miscellaneous industries-light and medium industries)

5. Taliparamba (Miscellaneous industries-foot-wear etc.)

6. Tellicherry (Miscellaneous industries)

7. Edakkad do

8. Calicut (Miscellaneous industries-foot-wear, light and medium industries)

9. Parayancheri (Miscellaneous industries)

10. Nellikode (Metal industries)

11. Kommeri (Miscellaneous industries)

12. Manjeri do

13. Pattambi (Miscellaneous industries-foot-wear, light and medium industries)

14. Ottapalam do

15. Nemmara do

16. Pazhanhi do

17. Kunnamkulam do

18. Wadakkancherry do

19. Chowghat do

20. Irinjalakuda (Metal industries)

21. Chalakudy (Miscellaneous industries-foot-wear, light industries etc.)

22. Parur (Metal industries)

23. Alwaye (Miscellaneous industries-foot-wear etc.)

24. Perumbavoor (Miscellaneous industries-foot-wear, sawing of wood, manufacture of rayon)

25. Palai (Miscellaneous industries)

26. Vaikom (Metal industries)

27. Ettumanur (Metal industries and miscellaneous industries-foot-wear etc.)

28. Kanjirappally (Miscellaneous industries)

29. Mundakkayam (Miscellaneous industries)

30. Thiruvalla do

31. Haripad do

32. Mavelikkara do

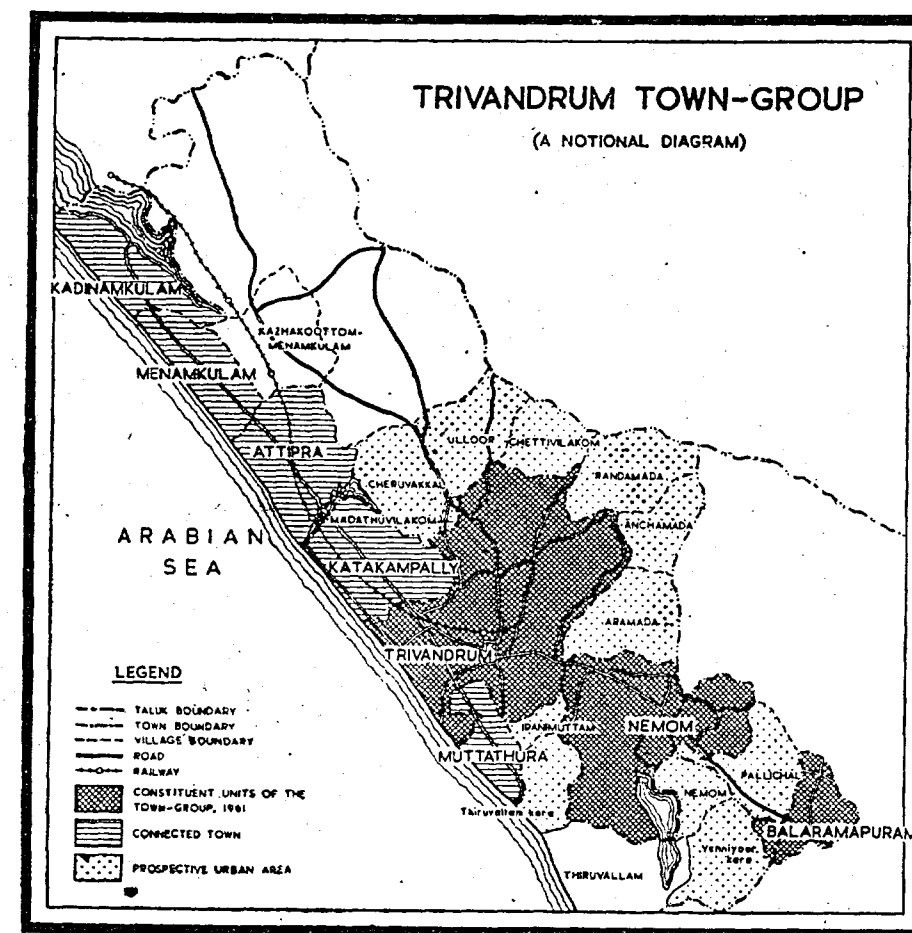
33. Varkala do

THE TRIVANDRUM TOWN-GROUP

The Trivandrum Town-group

3.20 This town-group as at present formed takes in the Trivandrum Corporation and the non-municipal towns of Nemom and Balaramapuram. Between Balaramapuram and Nemom lie portions of Pallichal, Nemom and Thiruvallam villages constituting a rural block. The national highway cuts across the intervening rural area. This area is likely, in course of time, to get urbanised thereby leading to a contiguous urban strip from the Trivandrum Corporation down to the Balaramapuram town. The portion of the Pallichal village has an area of 2.33 sq. miles, a population of 10,700 and a density of 4,592 persons per sq. mile,

while that of the Nemom village has an area of 2.61 sq. miles, a population of 8,546 and a density of 3,274 persons per sq. mile. The Venniyoor kara of the Thiruvallam village has a population of 4,389. The Nemom town joins the Trivandrum Corporation at the south-eastern tip of the latter and the north-western tip of the former. Between the south-eastern boundary of the Trivandrum Corporation and the northern boundary of Nemom there is an intervening rural area consisting of a portion of the Aramada village. This portion which has an area of 3.46 sq. miles, a population of 19,542 and a density of 5,648 persons per sq. mile is also expected to get urbanised in



course of time. The rural areas consisting of portions of Anchamada, Randamada, Chettivilakom, Ulloor, Madathuvilakom and Cheruvakkal villages lying contiguous to the northern boundary of the Trivandrum city are also likely to get urbanised in the near future. Of these Anchamada has an area of 2.99 sq. miles, a population of 11,849 and a density of 3,963 persons per sq. mile, Randamada an area of 3.81 sq. miles, a population of 12,295 and a density of 3,227 persons per sq. mile, Chettivilakom an area of 3.14 sq. miles, a population of 14,209 and a density of 4,525 persons per sq. mile, Ulloor an area of 3.13 sq. miles, a population of 12,322 and a density of 3,937 persons per sq. mile, Madathuvilakom an area of 0.63 sq. mile, a population of 4,646 and a density of 7,375 persons per sq. mile and Cheruvakkal an area of 3.81 sq. miles, a population of 14,191 and a density of 3,725 persons per sq. mile. Again, between the southern boundary of the Trivandrum Corporation and the south-western boundary of Nemom also there is an intervening rural area consisting of a portion of Iranimuttam village and a portion of Thiruvallam village. The former has an area of 1.11 sq. miles, a population of 4,645 and a density of 4,185 persons per sq. mile. Out of the latter only the Thiruvallam kara with a population of 6,060 persons is expected to get urbanised.

3.21 According to the possible extended alignment of the Trivandrum town-group in future to which a reference has been made above the coastal towns of Muttathura and Katakampally bordering the Trivandrum Corporation in the south and north respectively will naturally find a place in the town-group. It may not stop here also. At present the towns of Attipra, Menamkulam and Kadinamkulam which fringe the coast to the north of Katakampally are separated from Katakampally by a narrow lake which is now bridged only for railway. If this lake is bridged for road traffic also Attipra, Menamkulam and Kadinamkulam will be linked with Katakampally which in its turn might form part of the Trivandrum town-group. Thus the Trivandrum town-

group can have a further extension to the north.

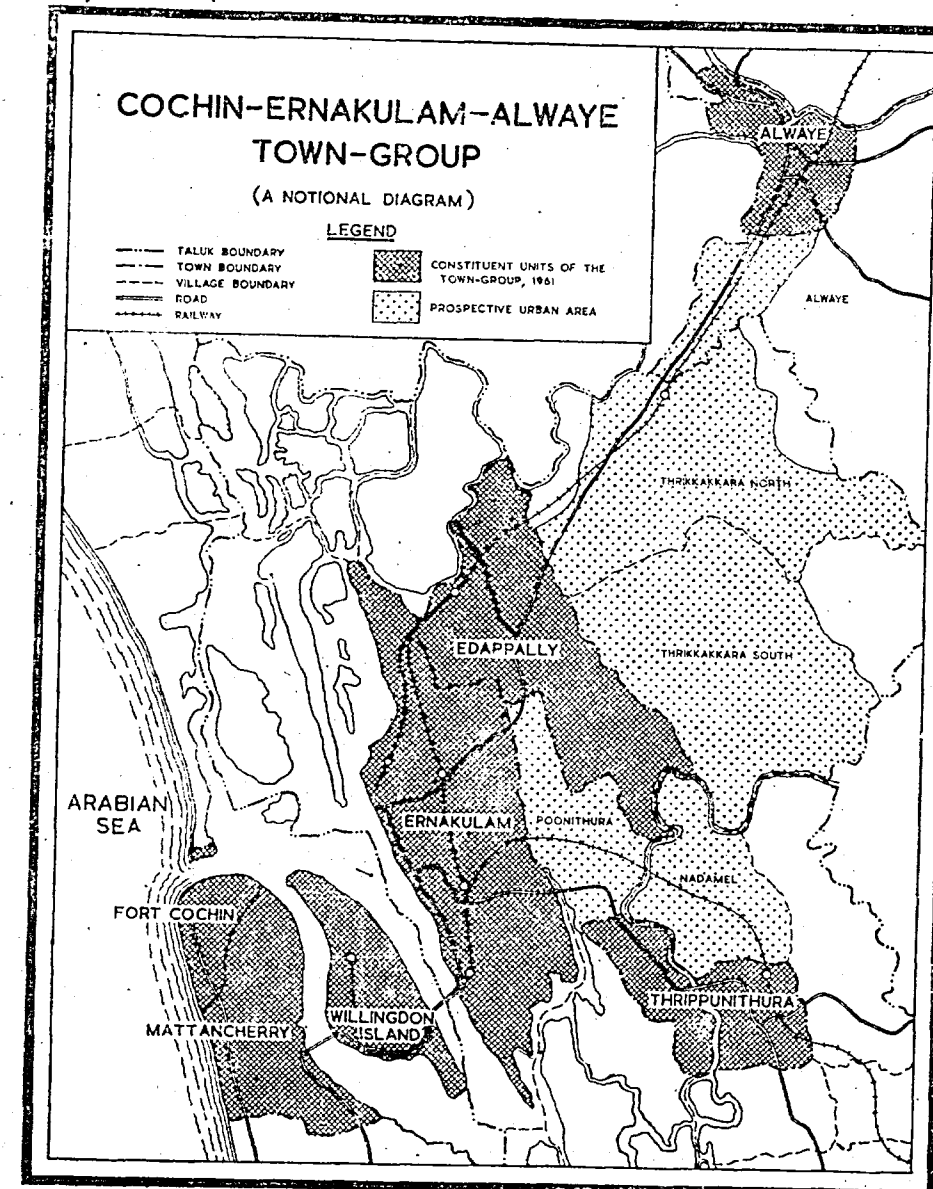
3.22 In the maps of town-groups given separately the present town-groups, the intervening rural areas (prospective urban areas) and the connected towns which are not included in the present town-groups have been indicated in suitable hatches. All these together will constitute the future extended alignment of the town-groups.

The Cochin-Ernakulam-Alwaye Town-group

3.23 This town-group has as its constituent units the municipal towns of Fort Cochin, Mattancherry, Ernakulam and Alwaye and the non-municipal towns of Willingdon Island, Thrippunithura and Edappally. The Fort Cochin and Mattancherry municipal towns lie contiguous while the Willingdon Island which lies between Ernakulam and Mattancherry municipal towns is connected by bridges with Ernakulam and Mattancherry. The Thrippunithura town almost touches the eastern boundary of the Ernakulam municipal town. Between the northern boundary of Thrippunithura town and the southern boundary of Edappally town there are the portions of Nadamel and Poonithura villages. The rural portion of Nadamel village has an area of 2.34 sq. miles, a population of 11,742 and a density of 5,018 per sq. mile, while the portion of Poonithura village has an area of 3.20 sq. miles, a population of 20,039 and a density of 6,262 persons per sq. mile. These two villages which are already connected by road and rail are likely to get themselves urbanised in course of time. Between Edappally and Alwaye, on either side of the national highway, there are many points of population concentration some of which have already developed into industrial areas. It will not take long at all for these points of population concentration to expand in a linear direction thus forming an urban belt as it were on either side of the national highway connecting Alwaye with Edappally. Apart from this strip, the eastern portion of the Thrikkakkara North village is also fast

developing due to industrialisation and other schemes. Thus the whole of the Thrikkakkara North village except the Vettekunnom kara on the south-west, Vidakuzhi kara on the north-east and the north-eastern portion of the Vadakode kara could be taken to form a prospective urban

area. The Thrikkakkara South village which lies to the east of Edappally town is also fast getting developed consequent on the various housing and other schemes initiated by the State Government. It is quite possible that most of this area will also get itself urbanised in course of time and form



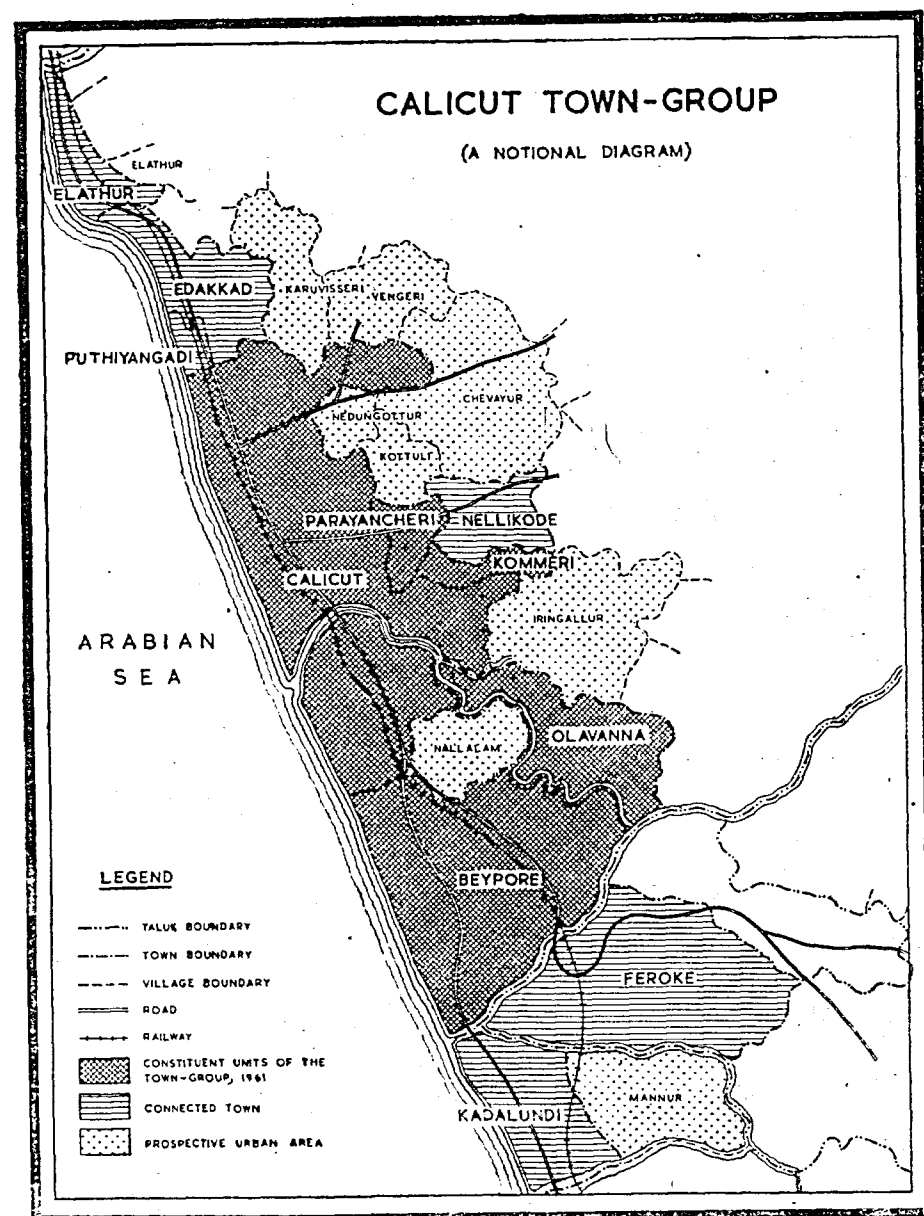
THE CALICUT TOWN-GROUP

part of this town-group. The town-group as it is now formed along with the intervening rural areas mentioned above which are likely to develop into urban areas will thus form a continuous chain of urban areas extending from Fort Cochin and Mattan-

cherry on the south-west to Thrippunithura on the south-east and Alwaye on the north-east.

The Calicut Town-group

3.24 This town-group takes in Calicut (municipal) and the towns of Parayancheri,



THE CANNANORE TOWN-GROUP

Kommeri, Beypore and Olavanna. The Nallalam village which lies as an enclave surrounded by the Calicut municipal town and the towns of Olavanna and Beypore is likely to get urbanised in course of time. The Nallalam village has an area of 1.23 sq. miles, a population of 7,059 and a density of 5,739 persons per sq. mile. Between the towns of Kommeri and Olavanna lies the Iringallur village of the Kozhikode taluk with an area of 2.36 sq. miles, a population of 6,372 and a density of 2,700 persons per sq. mile. This has the potentiality of developing into an urban area thus connecting Kommeri with Olavanna.

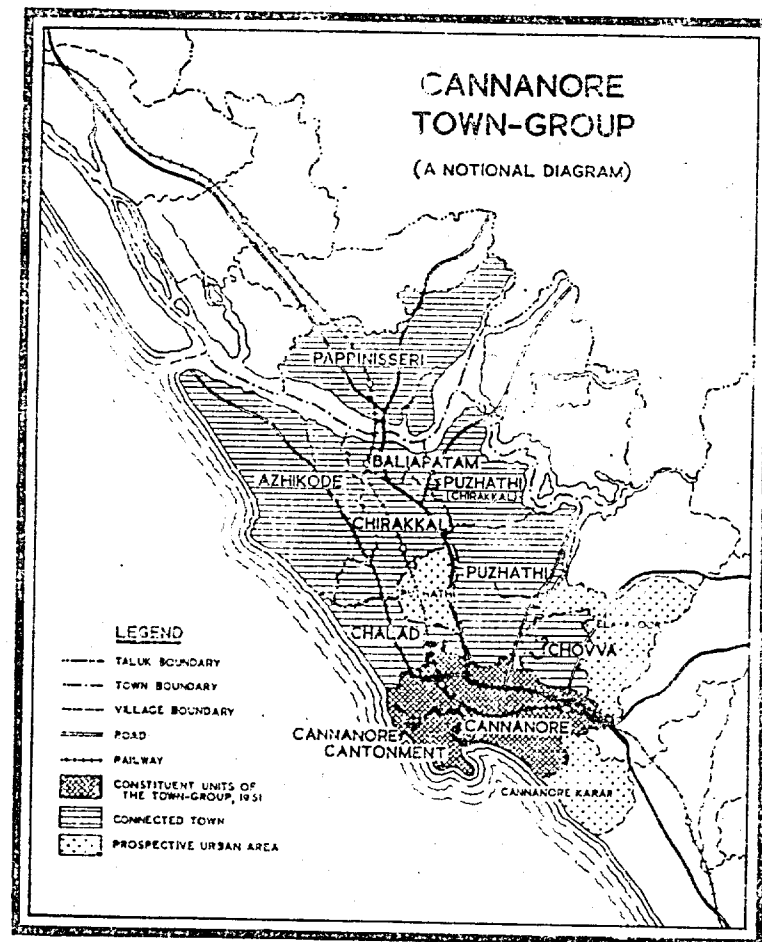
3.25 An extended alignment of the Calicut town-group may in future take in the towns of Kadalundi and Feroke on the south, Nellikode on the east and Puthiyangadi, Edakkad and Elathur on the north along the coast. Though the Beypore river separates Kadalundi and Feroke from the Beypore town the bridge across the river along the west coast road connects Kadalundi with Beypore and another bridge on another road to the east of the west coast road connects Feroke with Beypore. By Kadalundi and Feroke lies the Mannur village in the Tirur taluk which has an area of 2.53 sq. miles, a population of 7,876 and a density of 3,113 persons per sq. mile. This might in future develop into an urban area. Similarly, there is an intervening rural area between the north-eastern arm of the Calicut municipal town and the Nellikode and Parayancheri non-municipal towns consisting of portions of Nedungottur, Chevayur and Kottuli villages. Of these the portion of Nedungottur village has an area of 0.52 sq. mile, a population of 2,151 and a density of 4,137 persons per sq. mile, while that of the Chevayur village has an area of 3.67 sq. miles, a population of 12,526 and a density of 3,413 persons per sq. mile. The portion of the Kottuli village has an area of 1.22 sq. miles, a population of 5,976 and a density of 4,898 persons per sq. mile. The villages of Vengari and Karuvissari lying to the north of the north-eastern arm of the Calicut municipal town and between

Edakkad non-municipal town and Chevayur village has respectively an area of 2.06 and 1.79 sq. miles, a population of 5,953 and 6,298 and a density of 2,890 and 3,518 persons per sq. mile. All of them may get themselves urbanised in course of time.

The Cannanore Town-group

3.26 The present Cannanore town-group includes the Cannanore municipal town and the Cannanore Cantonment which lie contiguous. To the south-east of the Cannanore municipal town is a portion of the Cannanore Karar village which has got an area of 1.71 sq. miles, a population of 5,375 and a density of 3,143 persons per sq. mile. On the north-eastern corner of the Cannanore municipal town is a portion of the Elayavoor village with an area of 3.26 sq. miles a population of 10,253 and a density of 3,145 persons per sq. mile. There is a probability of both these rural areas developing into towns in course of time. To the north of the Cannanore municipal town lie the non-municipal towns of Chalad, Puzhathi and Chovva touching Cannanore, the non-municipal towns of Chirakkal and Puzhathi (Chirakkal) touching Chalad and Puzhathi and non-municipal towns of Azhikode, Baliapatam and Pappinisseri touching Chirakkal and Puzhathi (Chirakkal). A small portion of the Puzhathi village lying a little to the north of the northern boundary of the Cannanore municipal town is encircled by the non-municipal towns of Chalad, Chirakkal and Puzhathi. This area which is 0.79 sq. mile in extent having a population of 4,487 and a density of 5,680 persons per sq. mile is also a prospective urban area. Taking, therefore, the prospective urban areas of portions of Cannanore Karar, Elayavoor and Puzhathi villages into account and the existing non-municipal towns already referred to above there is a possibility of a large single urban tract surrounding the Cannanore town-group comprising the Cannanore town-group and the above non-municipal towns and portions of villages.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES AND TOWN-GROUPS



3.27 The following table gives the geographical distribution of the cities and town-groups in the State along with their population and density.

Table 3.9
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES AND TOWN-GROUPS

District 1	City and town-group with name of each unit 2	Population 3	Density (persons per sq. mile) of each urban area 4	Density of the taluks in which they are located	
				Total density 5	Density of rural area 6
Cannanore	Cannanore Town-group	48,960	10,053	2,378	1,782
	(a) Cannanore (Municipal)	46,101	11,029	do	do
	(b) Cannanore (Cantonment)	2,859	4,143	do	do

Contd.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CONSTITUENTS OF TOWN-GROUPS

Table 3.9 (Concl'd.)

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES AND TOWN-GROUPS

District 1	City and town-group with name of each unit 2	Population 3	Density (persons per sq. mile) of each urban area 4	Density of the taluks in which they are located	
				Total density 5	Density of rural area 6
Kozhikode.	Calicut Town-group	248,548	10,764	1,742	1,082
	(a) Calicut (Municipal)	192,521	16,288	do	do
	(b) Parayancheri	7,330	13,574	do	do
	(c) Kommeri	6,441	5,194	do	do
	(d) Beypore	34,415	5,099	do	do
	(e) Olavanna	7,841	2,862	do	do
Ernakulam	Cochin-Ernakulam-Alwaye Town-group	313,030	9,887		
	(a) Fort Cochin	35,076	32,478	5,772	3,891
	(b) Mattancherry	83,896	31,188	do	do
	(c) Willingdon Island	11,121	2,699	do	do
	(d) Ernakulam (Municipal)	117,253	10,777	3,049	2,103
	(e) Thrippunithura	14,444	3,883	do	do
	(f) Edappally	30,377	4,746	do	do
	(g) Alwaye	20,863	7,532	1,798	1,669
Alleppey	Alleppey (Municipal)	138,834	7,687	3,914	2,578
Trivandrum	Trivandrum Town-group	302,214	8,645		
	(a) Trivandrum Corporation	239,815	13,951	4,766	2,978
	(b) Nemon*	35,516	2,788	do	do
	(c) Balaramapuram+	26,883	5,345	2,086	1,922

* Portion lies in Neyyattinkara taluk

+ Portion lies in Trivandrum taluk

The functional characteristics of Town-groups

groups with their constituent units arranged under different functional classifications.

Table 3.10
PREDOMINANT CHARACTERISTICS OF CONSTITUENTS OF TOWN-GROUPS, 1961

Name of town-group 1	Predominant characteristics of constituents			
	Trade and commercial 2	Manufacturing 3	Transport and communication 4	Service 5
Cannanore (48,960)		Cannanore (46,101)		Cannanore Canton- ment (2,859)
Calicut (248,548)		Beypore (34,415) Olavanna (7,841)		Calicut (192,521) Parayancheri (7,330) Kommeri (6,441)

Contd.

GROWTH OF URBANISATION

Table 3.10 (Concl'd.)

PREDOMINANT CHARACTERISTICS OF CONSTITUENTS OF TOWN-GROUPS, 1961

Name of town-group 1	Predominant characteristics of constituents			
	Trade and commercial 2	Manufacturing 3	Transport and communication 4	Service 5
Cochin-Ernakulam-Alwaye (313,030)		Edappally (30,377)	Mattancherry (83,896)	Ernakulam (117,253) Fort Cochin (35,076) Alwaye (20,863) Thirippunithura (14,444) Willingdon Island (11,121)
Trivandrum (302,214)		Balaramapuram (26,883)		Trivandrum (239,815) Nemom (35,516)

Note:- The figures given in brackets underneath denote population in 1961.

The above table reveals the composite nature of the functions fulfilled by the various town-groups in the State. The town-groups of Cannanore, Calicut and Trivandrum have their constituent units both under manufacturing and service groups while the Cochin-Ernakulam-Alwaye town-

group has its constituent units under manufacturing, transport and communications and service. The classification of the various units of the town-groups given above would show how the town-groups develop into a complex organism with mutual dependent units.

SECTION 5

GROWTH OF URBANISATION

3.29 Urbanisation generally proceeds in two ways: one by the multiplication of the points of population concentration and the other by the increase in the size of individual concentrations. It may occasionally stop or recede in some areas, but the tendency is inherent in society to proceed until it is inhibited by adverse conditions. In regard to the multiplication of the points of population concentration there has been, as could be seen from the following table, a progressive increase in the number of towns in Kerala excluding those declassified as a whole during the period 1901-61. When, however, individual districts are taken, the growth has either stopped or even receded in some years though the entire period has

recorded a growth from the number of towns in 1901. Thus, the number of towns in 1961 is larger than it was in 1951 in every district. The increase from 1951 to 1961 has been phenomenal in the districts of Cannanore and Kozhikode. It is an outstanding feature of the growing urbanisation in Kerala that the growth has been mostly in the lowland regions. This is, indeed, consistent with the high density of population in the lowland regions giving rise to more centres of population concentration. A table giving the progress in the number of towns from 1901 to 1961 both excluding declassified towns and inclusive of them is given below for the State and districts.

URBAN CLUSTERS AND CONURBATION ZONES

Table 3.11

PROGRESS IN THE NUMBER OF TOWNS, 1901 TO 1961

State/District 1	1961 2	1951 3	1941 4	1931 5	1921 6	1911 7	1901 8
Kerala State	92	58 (94)	52 (62)	44 (53)	37 (44)	27 (27)	21 (21)
Cannanore District	18	4 (4)	3 (3)	3 (3)	3 (3)	3 (3)	2 (2)
Kozhikode "	17	7 (7)	7 (7)	3 (3)	3 (3)	3 (3)	2 (2)
Palghat "	7	6 (10)	7 (7)	4 (4)	4 (4)	5 (5)	4 (4)
Trichur "	7	6 (10)	6 (8)	5 (6)	3 (4)	3 (3)	3 (3)
Ernakulam "	12	10 (14)	9 (10)	9 (10)	7 (7)	6 (6)	4 (4)
Kottayam "	7	7 (13)	6 (6)	6 (6)	5 (5)	2 (2)	2 (2)
Alleppey "	8	8 (9)	7 (8)	7 (8)	6 (7)	3 (3)	2 (2)
Quilon "	3	1 (9)	1 (5)	1 (5)	1 (4)	1 (1)	1 (1)
Trivandrum "	13	9 (18)	6 (8)	6 (8)	5 (7)	1 (1)	1 (1)

Note:- The figures outside the brackets represent the number of towns after declassification and those with in brackets represent the number of towns as in the respective Censuses without deducting declassified towns.

Urban Clusters and Conurbation Zones

3.30 The process of multiplication of the points of population concentration naturally leads to urban clusters and conurbation zones. A glance at the location of the urban areas during the censuses from 1901 to 1961 would reveal certain striking features of this aspect. Till 1951 we do not come across any cluster of towns in any part of the State except in the Ernakulam district. The cluster of towns in the Ernakulam district which had its early zone in the Fort Cochin-Mattancherry-Ernakulam area had only three towns in 1901. In 1911 the number of towns in this cluster rose to 4 but remained static in 1921. In 1931 the towns in this cluster rose to 5 and remained static up to 1951 and again rose to 7 in 1961. The 1951 Census recorded an increase in the urban clusters by one. Thus the Trivandrum district which had no urban clusters till then had a cluster for the first time in 1951 with 5 units led by the Trivandrum City. The Census of 1961 saw an increase both in the number of urban clusters as well as in the number of units in each cluster. The Cannanore and Kozhikode districts got urban clusters for the first time in 1961, the former two clusters and the latter three. Of these, the predominant cluster of the Cannanore district has 10 towns led by Cannanore

(Municipal) and that of the Kozhikode district 7 towns led by Calicut (Municipal). The number of urban clusters in the Trivandrum and Ernakulam districts also increased in 1961 by one each besides an increase in the number of towns in the urban clusters which were already existing. Seven maps of Kerala showing the location of the towns (other than declassified) in each of the Censuses from 1901 which are given separately would facilitate the study of the growth of urban clusters during the period. It has to be noted that the towns referred to above as forming urban clusters are other than those declassified in the 1961 Census. The exclusion of declassified towns is done with a view to secure uniformity of standard in the study of the growth of urbanisation.

3.31 While urban clusters constitute an indication of growing urbanisation, the occurrence of more than one of such cluster within reasonable proximity marks another distinct stage of progress in urbanisation. Such groups of urban clusters may be called conurbation zones. These zones are delineated in such a way that some non-urban or sparse urban area is left out between one cluster and another wherever possible. Of the maps of Kerala referred to above that of 1961 would give an idea of these conurbation zones. Starting from the Cannanore district the first conurbation zone

URBAN CLUSTERS AND CONURBATION ZONES

consists of two urban clusters, one of 10 towns and another of two. The next one is in the Kozhikode district comprising three clusters taking in all 11 towns. The third zone is in the Ernakulam district consisting of one cluster of 7 towns and another of three. The last conurbation zone is in the Trivandrum district which takes in 2 clusters of which one has 7 towns and the other three. The urban clusters falling within each conurbation zone are so situated that if a ring is thrown round each cluster the rings will touch each other forming either an elongated 8 or similar figures. The Taliparamba-

Trichambaram cluster in the Cannanore district, and the Parur-Alwaye-Perumbavoor cluster in the Ernakulam district have, no doubt, their units a little more apart than the units of other urban clusters and conurbation zones. These have been treated as clusters in spite of the above factor having regard to the possibility of their expansion in course of time eventually leading to a reduction in the distance separating one unit from the other. A table giving the population in each conurbation zone along with the names of the towns in it is given below.

Table 3.12

ZONES OF CONURBATION IN KERALA, 1961

Zone of conurbation 1	Population of each city, town- group and town 2	Proportion of urban population of the zone as a whole to the total urban population of the State (per 1,000) 3	Distribution of 1,000 urban population of each zone among the six classes of cities, town-groups and towns					
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI
4	5	6	7	8	9			
Zone I	166,430	65	...	...	423	410	150	17
CANNANORE DISTRICT								
TALIPARAMBA TALUK								
Taliparamba	7,716							
Trichambaram	5,178							
CANNANORE TALUK								
Cannanore*	46,101							
Azhikode	24,212							
Pappinisseri	16,420							
Puzhathi	15,214							
Puzhathi (Chirakkal)	12,544							
Chirakkal	12,285							
Chalad	11,810							
Chovva	6,345							
Baliapatam	5,746							
Cannanore Cantonment*	2,859							

Contd.

ZONES OF CONURBATION

Table 3.12 (Contd.)

ZONES OF CONURBATION IN KERALA, 1961

Zone of conurbation 1	Population of each city, town- group and town 2	Proportion of urban population of the zone as a whole to the total urban population of the State (per 1,000) 3	Distribution of 1,000 urban population of each zone among the six classes of cities, town-groups and towns					
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI
4	5	6	7	8	9			
Zone II	318,255	125	605	...	184	70	141	...
KOZHIKODE DISTRICT								
KOZHIKODE TALUK								
Calicut+	192,521							
Beypore+	34,415							
Puthiyangadi	10,041							
Nellikode	8,923							
Elathur	8,604							
Olavanna+	7,841							
Parayancheri+	7,330							
Kommeri+	6,441							
Edakkad	5,728							
TIRUR TALUK								
Feroke	24,124							
Kadalundi	12,287							
Zone III	365,806	143	321	229	293	157	...	...
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT								
PARUR TALUK								
Parur	20,852							
ALWAYE TALUK								
Alwaye**	20,863							
KUNNATHUNAD TALUK								
Perumbavoor	16,147							
KANAYANNUR TALUK								
Ernakulam**	117,253							
Edappally**	30,377							
Thrippunithura**	14,444							
COCHIN TALUK								
Mattancherry**	83,896							
Fort Cochin**	35,076							
Njarakkal	15,777							
Willingdon Island**	11,121							

Contd.

ZONES OF CONURBATION

Table 3.12 (Concl.)

ZONES OF CONURBATION IN KERALA, 1961

Zone of conurbation	Population of each city, town-group and town	Proportion of urban population of the zone as a whole to the total urban population of the State (per 1,000)	Distribution of 1,000 urban population of each zone among the six classes of cities, town-groups and towns					
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Zone IV	412,322	161	582	...	255	147	16	..
TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT								
TRIVANDRUM TALUK								
Trivandrum†	239,815							
Nemom†	35,516							
Katakampally	22,488							
Muttathura	19,872							
Attipra	17,279							
Kadinamkulam	12,567							
Menamkulam	6,757							
NEYYATTINKARA TALUK								
Balaramapuram†	26,883							
Neyyattinkara	20,268							
Vizhinjam	10,877							
Total of Zones	1,262,813	494	435	67	270	165	61	2
Total urban population of State	2,554,141							

* Constituent towns of Cannanore town-group

+ " " Calicut town-group

** " " Cochin-Ernakulam-Alwaye town-group

† " " Trivandrum town-group

The above table would show that out of every 1,000 persons living in the cities and towns of the State 494 are in the above 4 zones. Among the zones, zone IV has the highest proportion of urban population, while zone I has the lowest proportion. A study of the distribution of population of each zone

in the six size classes reveals that zone I has the highest concentration of its population in class III towns, while zones II, III and IV have their highest concentration in cities of class I. The following table shows the growth of zones of conurbation from 1901 to 1961. The table speaks for itself.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS BY POPULATION SIZES, 1901—'61

GROWTH OF CONURBATION ZONES

Table 3.13

GROWTH OF ZONES OF CONURBATION IN KERALA, 1901-'61

Zone of Conurbation 1961	1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Class of town	Population	Class of town	Population	Class of town	Population	Class of town	Population	Class of town	Population	Class of town	Population	Class of town	Population
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Zone I		166,430		42,431		34,649		34,236		27,705		28,957		27,811
Cannanore District														
Taliparamba Taluk														
Taliparamba	V	7,716	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichambaram	V	5,178	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cannanore Taluk														
Cannanore *	III	46,101	III	42,431	III	34,649	III	34,236	III	27,705	III	28,957	III	27,811
Azhikode	III	24,212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pappinisseri	IV	16,420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puzhathi	IV	15,214	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puzhathi (Chirakkal)	IV	12,544	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chirakkal	IV	12,285	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chalad	IV	11,810	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chovva	V	6,345	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baliapatam	V	5,746	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cannanore Cantonment *	VI	2,859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zone II		318,255		178,187		132,601		99,273		82,334		78,417		76,981
Kozhikode District														
Kozhikode Taluk														
Calicut +	I	192,521	I	158,724	I	126,352	II	99,273	II	82,334	II	78,417	II	76,981
Beypore +	III	34,415	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puthiyangadi	IV	10,041	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellikode	V	8,923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elathur	V	8,604	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Olavanna +	V	7,841	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parayancheri +	V	7,330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kommeri +	V	6,441	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edakkad	V	5,728	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirur Taluk														
Feroke	III	24,124	IV	19,463	V	6,249	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kadalundi	IV	12,287	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zone III		365,806		228,515		180,730		144,953		91,975		87,353		74,198
Ernakulam District														
Parur Taluk														
Parur	III	20,852	IV	18,241	IV	16,179	IV	15,176	IV	11,949	IV	13,782	IV	12,962
Alwaye Taluk														
Alwaye ‡	III	20,863	IV	16,354	V	9,744	V	7,621	V	6,772	VI	3,869	..	..
Kunnathunad Taluk														
Perumbavoor	IV	16,147	V	8,022	V	7,764	V	5,863	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanayannur Taluk														
Ernakulam ‡	I	117,253	II	62,283	III	46,790	III	36,638	III	23,192	III	21,195	III	21,901
Edappally ‡	III	30,377	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thrippunithura ‡	IV	14,444	IV	11,066	IV	12,606	IV	10,717	VI	4,761	VI	4,976	..	..

Contd.

KERALA

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS BY POPULATION SIZES, 1901-61

(TOWNS DECLASSIFIED IN 1961 ARE EXCLUDED)

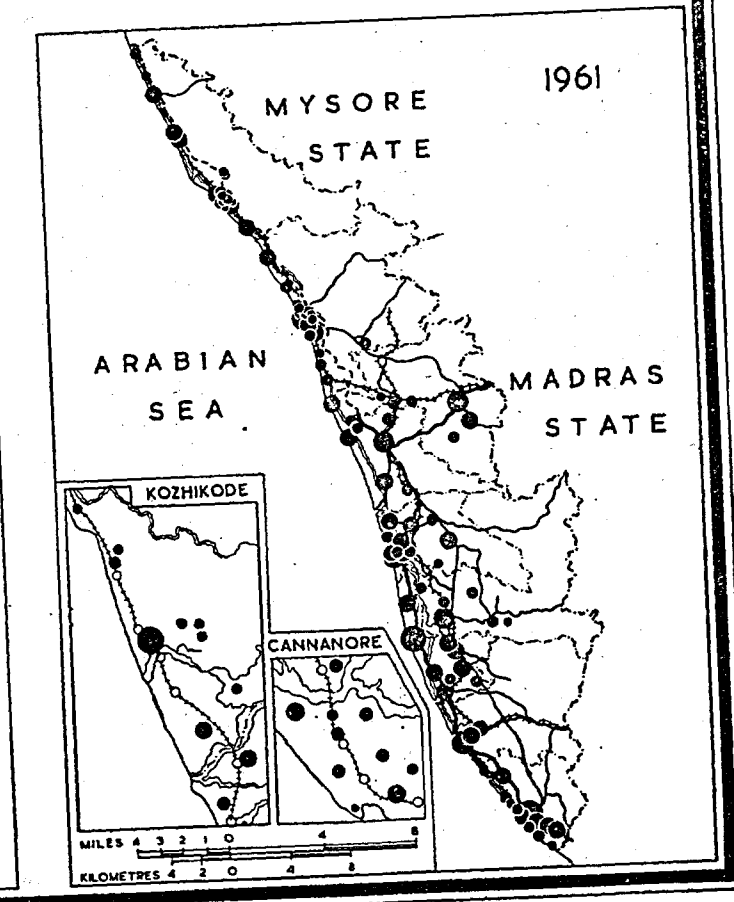
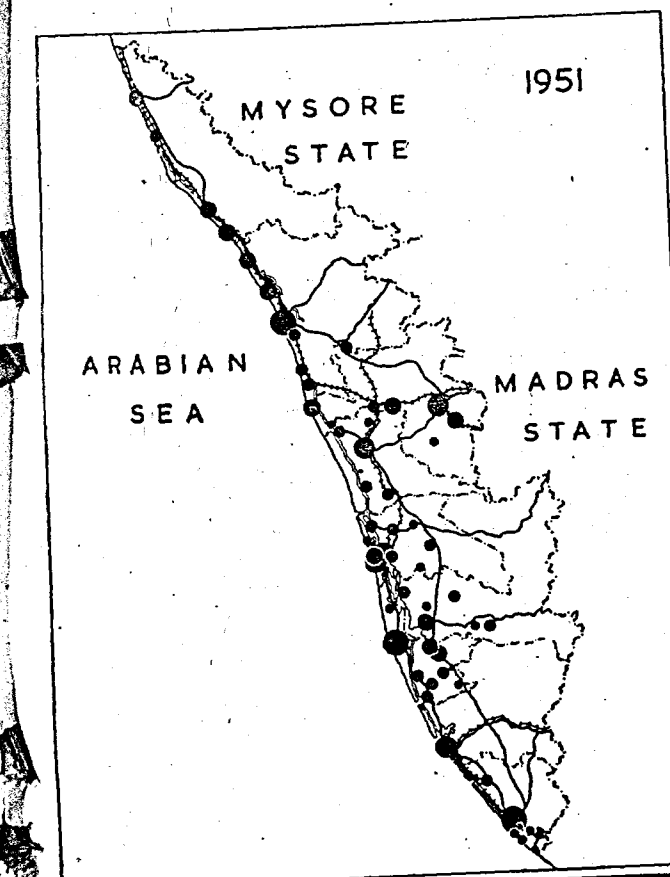
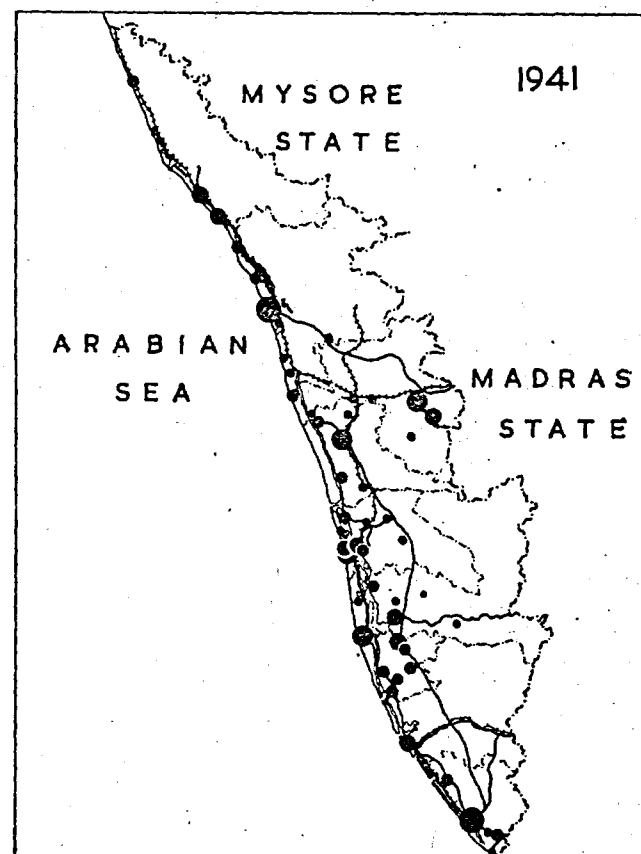
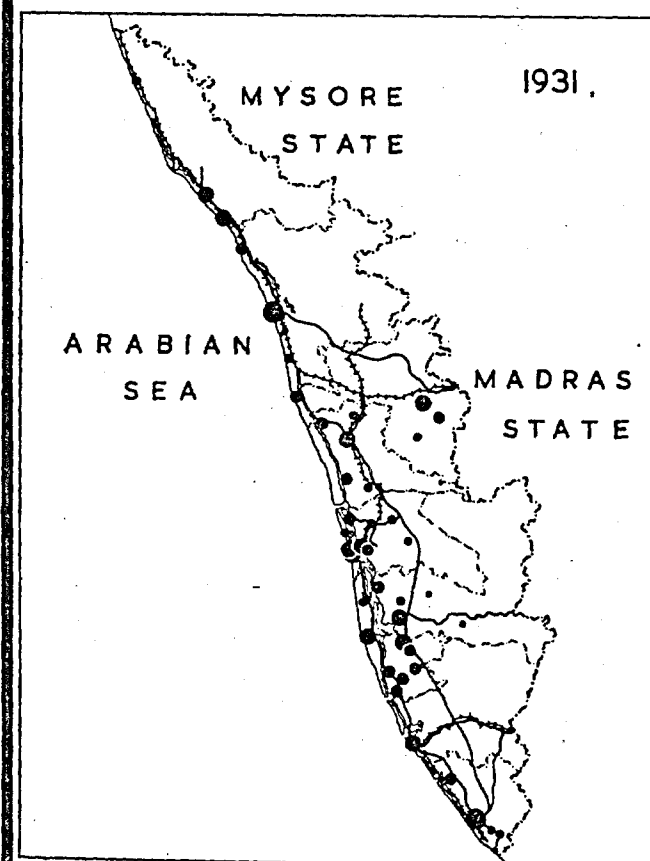
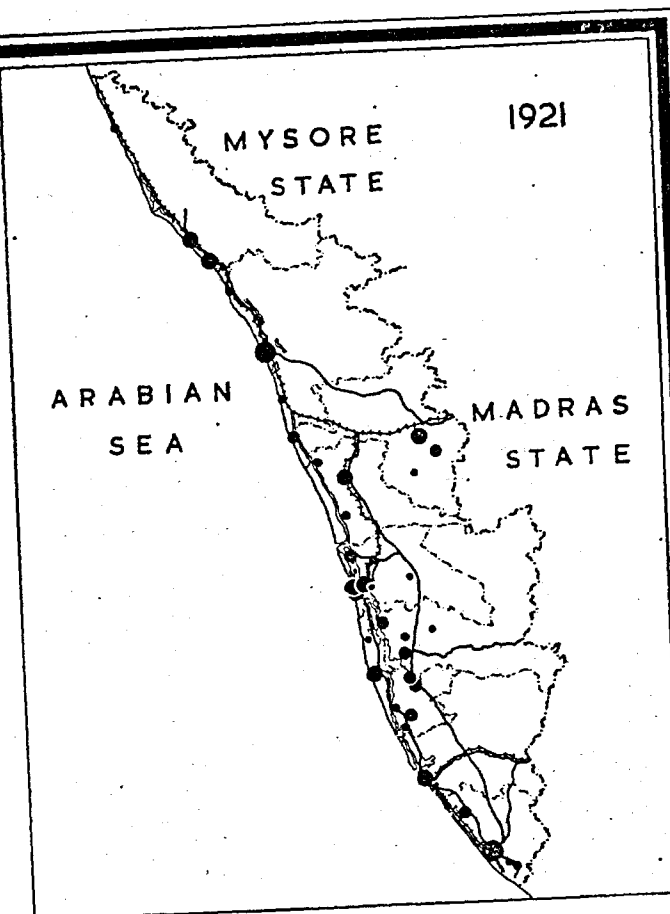
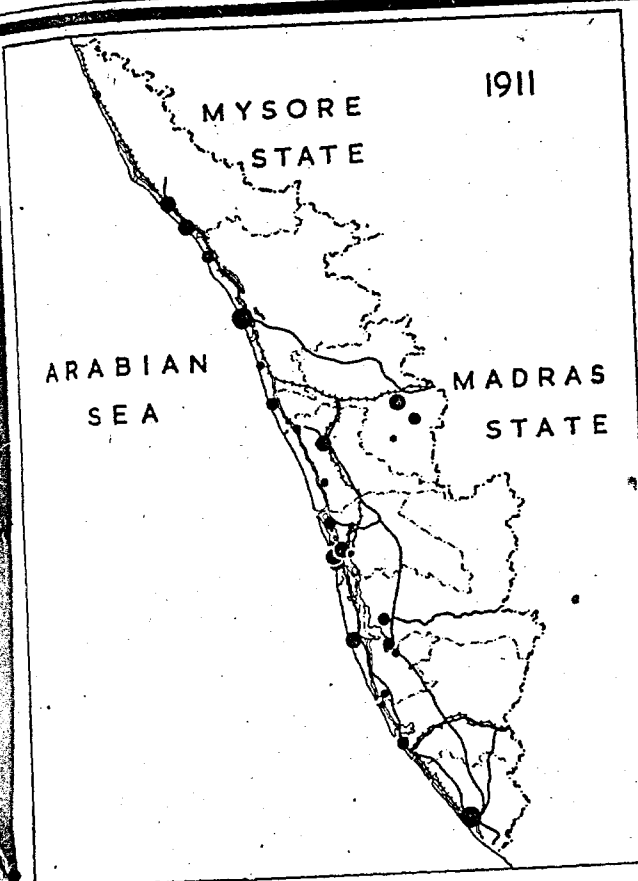
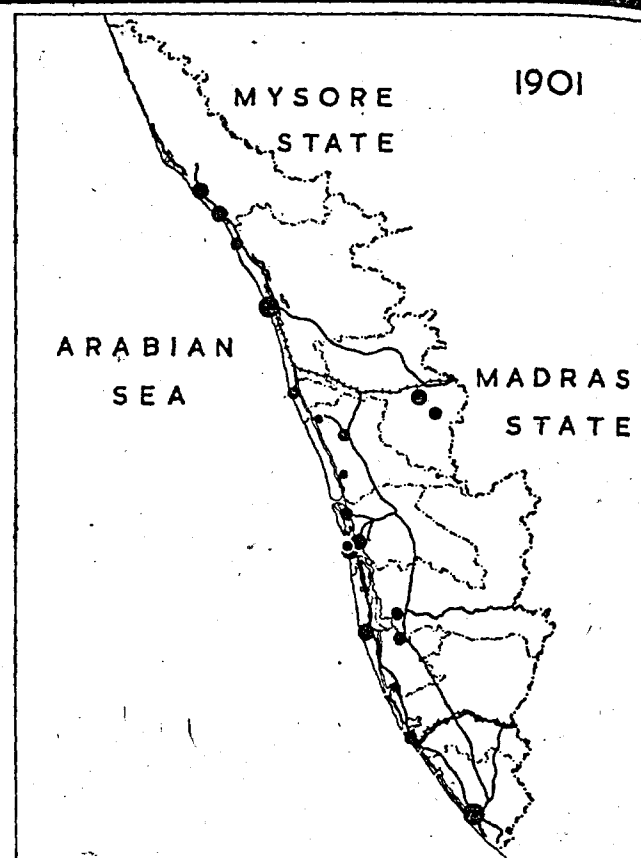
MILES 20 10 0 20 40 60
KILOMETRES 20 0 20 40 60 80

STATE BOUNDARY - - -
DISTRICT BOUNDARY - - -

TOWNS WITH POPULATION

- 100,000 AND ABOVE
- 50,000 TO 99,999
- 20,000 TO 49,999
- 10,000 TO 19,999
- 5,000 TO 9,999
- BELOW 5,000

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS ———
WEST COAST ROAD - - -
STATE HIGHWAYS ———
NAVIGATION CANAL ———
RAILWAY - - -



GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION

Table 3.13 (Concl'd.)

GROWTH OF ZONES OF CONURBATION IN KERALA, 1901-'61

Zone of Conurbation 1961	1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Class of town	Population	Class of town	Population	Class of town	Population	Class of town	Population	Class of town	Population	Class of town	Population	Class of town	Population
Zone III—Concl'd.														
Cochin Taluk														
Mattancherry ‡	II	83,896	II	73,904	II	53,346	III	39,643	III	24,664	III	23,508	III	20,061
Fort Cochin ‡	III	35,076	III	29,881	III	26,320	III	22,818	III	20,637	III	20,023	IV	19,274
Njarakkal	IV	15,777	V	8,764	V	7,981	V	6,475	V	...	V	...	V	...
Willingdon Island ‡	IV	11,121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zone IV		412,322		229,072		147,435		110,642		83,899		63,561		57,882
Trivandrum District														
Trivandrum Taluk														
Trivandrum \$	I	239,815	I	186,931	I	128,365	II	96,016	II	72,784	II	63,561	II	57,882
Nemom \$	III	35,516	VI	4,412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katakampally	III	22,488	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttathura	IV	19,872	V	5,662	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attipra	IV	17,279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadinankulam	IV	12,567	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Menankulam	V	6,737	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neyyattinkara Taluk														
Balaramapuram \$	III	26,883	V	6,250	V	5,240	V	5,362	VI	3,082	...	...	...	...
Neyyattinkara	III	20,268	IV	16,376	IV	13,830	V	9,254	V	8,033	...	...	...	...
Vizhinjam	IV	10,877	V	9,441	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Zones		1,262,813		678,205		493,415		389,104		285,913		258,288		236,872
Total urban population of State		2,554,141		1,591,192		1,128,401		866,948		646,466		524,661		454,499

* Constituent towns of Cannanore Town-group
 † " " Calicut Town-group
 ‡ " " Cochin-Ernakulam-Alwaye Town-group
 \$ " " Trivandrum Town-group

Growth of Urban Population

3.32 As stated in the beginning of this section the growth of urbanisation takes place by increase in the points of concentration and increase in the population size of individual concentrations. The first having been already covered, the second arises for consideration now. Before proceeding to the population growth of individual units or classes of towns the position in respect of the State as a whole and districts will be examined first.

Growth of Urban Population in the State and Districts

3.33 During the period 1901-61 the

urban population in Kerala has increased by 461.97 per cent. The increase has been maximum in the Alleppey district which records 912.40 per cent and minimum in the Palghat district which has recorded an increase of only 148.86 per cent. During the decade 1951-61 the State as a whole has shown an increase of 60.52 per cent in the urban population, the Cannanore district leading with 141.09 per cent and the Palghat district coming last with 9.26 per cent. A table showing the percentage increase in urban population during 1901-61 and 1951-61 is given below.

GROWTH OF POPULATION IN TOWNS BY POPULATION SIZES

Table 3.14
PERCENTAGE INCREASE OF URBAN POPULATION, 1901-'61 AND 1951-'61

State/District	Per cent increase of urban population	
	1901-61	1951-1961
Kerala State	461.97	60.52
Cannanore District	438.87	141.09
Kozhikode	389.82	61.25
Palghat	148.86	9.26
Trichur	495.06	46.78
Ernakulam	432.78	62.07
Kottayam	420.08	20.19
Alleppey	912.40	48.79
Quilon	819.23	118.12
Trivandrum	674.97	73.61

Proportion of urban population to the total

3.34 The following table gives the proportion of urban population per thousand of general population from 1901 to 1961.

Table 3.15
PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION PER THOUSAND OF GENERAL POPULATION OF THE STATE FROM 1901 to 1961

State/District	1901	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Kerala State	151	117	102	91	83	73	71
Cannanore District	169	91	73	74	72	79	71
Kozhikode	165	130	112	80	78	78	77
Palghat	97	100	88	74	75	74	71
Trichur	113	93	93	85	58	55	47
Ernakulam	213	159	149	143	116	114	111
Kottayam	95	104	87	88	88	58	67
Alleppey	171	137	103	98	87	51	46
Quilon	74	45	43	37	35	31	30
Trivandrum	257	195	170	151	148	112	119

The above table indicates that both the Palghat and Kottayam districts have registered a fall in the proportion of urban population in 1961 compared to 1951. The fall in the Palghat district is to be attributed to a decrease in the urban area by 0.8 sq. mile in 1961 from what it was in 1951, while that in the Kottayam district is entirely due to the abnormal increase in the rural population of the district. The taluks of Devicolum, Udumbanchola and Peermade of Kottayam district which have no urban

areas have shown an increase of 117.62 per cent in their population during 1951-61 against an increase of 15.45 per cent in the rural population and 16.02 per cent in the total population of the remaining taluks of the district. This is accounted for by the large scale migration to the Devicolum, Udumbanchola and Peermade taluks and particularly to the Udumbanchola taluk which has registered an increase of 675.75 per cent in its population during the last decade. The proportion of urban population to the total in 1961 is outstanding in the Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Cannanore districts. The increase in the proportion of urban population in 1961 from what it was in 1951 is also phenomenal in respect of these districts. The reason for this feature is the increase in the urban areas of these districts during the last decade as shown below:-

Name of the District	Area in sq. miles	1951	1961
Trivandrum	32.3	67.7	
Ernakulam	25.4	53.5	
Cannanore	26.6	75.1	

Growth of population in towns classified by population sizes

3.35 Coming to the assessment of the growth of urban population by class of towns there are two methods of doing this. One is the instantaneous method by which the population in all urban categories at each and every census is ascertained, tracing the changes in each class regardless of the towns that make it up. The other is the continuous method which begins with particular towns and traces the subsequent expansion of these groups. The first shows what is happening to the population in terms of its distribution by the size of the town. The second shows what is happening to the specific towns as a result of their initial size differences. We turn now to the first.

3.36 The following table gives the number per thousand of the total urban population of the State and districts in each census year by class of towns from 1901 to 1961.

PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION BY CLASS OF TOWNS

Table 3.16

NUMBER PER 1,000 OF TOTAL URBAN POPULATION OF EACH DISTRICT IN EACH CENSUS YEAR BY CLASS OF TOWNS, 1901-1961

(Districts which have no town in the respective classes are omitted)

State/District 1	1961 2	1951 3	1941 4	1931 5	1921 6	1911 7	1901 8
Class I (100,000 and above)							
Kerala State	270	290	226	...	...	...	...
Kozhikode District	445	592	673	...	...	...	...
Ernakulam "	297	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alleppey "	447	557	...	...	...	...	...
Trivandrum "	535	723	743	...	...	...	...
Class II (50,000-99,999)							
Kerala State	148	214	197	225	240	270	297
Kozhikode District	...	...	...	829	821	800	872
Palghat "	452	442	470	...	...	...	...
Trichur "	393	550	554	...	...	...	...
Ernakulam "	212	558	281	...	...	...	...
Kottayam "	318	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alleppey "	...	...	431	...	...	...	...
Quilon "	631	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
Trivandrum "	...	...	...	744	738	1,000	1,000
Class III (20,000-49,999)							
Kerala State	347	224	226	445	393	413	367
Cannanore District	624	845	860	876	883	875	1,000
Kozhikode "	237	186	...	...	...	...	...
Palghat "	288	445	...	...	...	...	...
Trichur "	276	...	...	547	557	568	640
Ernakulam "	329	123	385	560	608	581	...
Kottayam "	256	585	656	631	710	741	566
Alleppey "	460	99	...	397	...	...	...
Quilon "	369	...	1,000	1,000	406	650	813
Trivandrum "	283	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class IV (10,000-19,999)							
Kerala State	185	204	216	210	198	172	258
Cannanore District	261	155	140	...	...	...	...
Kozhikode "	193	222	163	94	...	...	...
Palghat "	215	74	261	392	386	114	128
Trichur "	331	364	284	305	...	179	153
Ernakulam "	145	229	152	172	124	...	500
Kottayam "	392	289	162	176	862	158	434
Alleppey "	93	273	517	549	307	1,000	1,000
Quilon "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trivandrum "	135	136	174	82	112	1,000	1,000

Contd.

PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION BY CLASS OF TOWNS

Table 3.16 (Concl'd.)

NUMBER PER 1,000 OF TOTAL URBAN POPULATION OF EACH DISTRICT IN EACH CENSUS YEAR BY CLASS OF TOWNS, 1901-1961

(Districts which have no town in the respective classes are omitted)

State/District 1	1961 2	1951 3	1941 4	1931 5	1921 6	1911 7	1901 8
Class V (5,000-9,999)							
Kerala State	49	59	121	102	126	119	78
Cannanore District	105	...	...	124	117	125	...
Kozhikode "	125	...	164	77	179	86	...
Palghat "	45	39	269	61	...	189	207
Trichur "	...	50	129	135	392	419	500
Ernakulam "	17	90	182	170	70	...	...
Kottayam "	34	126	150	96	99	...	...
Alleppey "	...	71	52	54	226	350	187
Trivandrum "	47	105	30	113	82	...	...
Class VI (below 5,000)							
Kerala State	1	9	14	18	43	26	...
Cannanore District	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palghat "	...	...	...	...	57	64	...
Trichur "	...	36	33	...	...	...	...
Ernakulam "	...	...	...	...	96	101	...
Kottayam "	...	...	32	97	39	...	...
Alleppey "	...	...	...	...	61	...	...
Trivandrum "	...	36	53	61	68	...	...

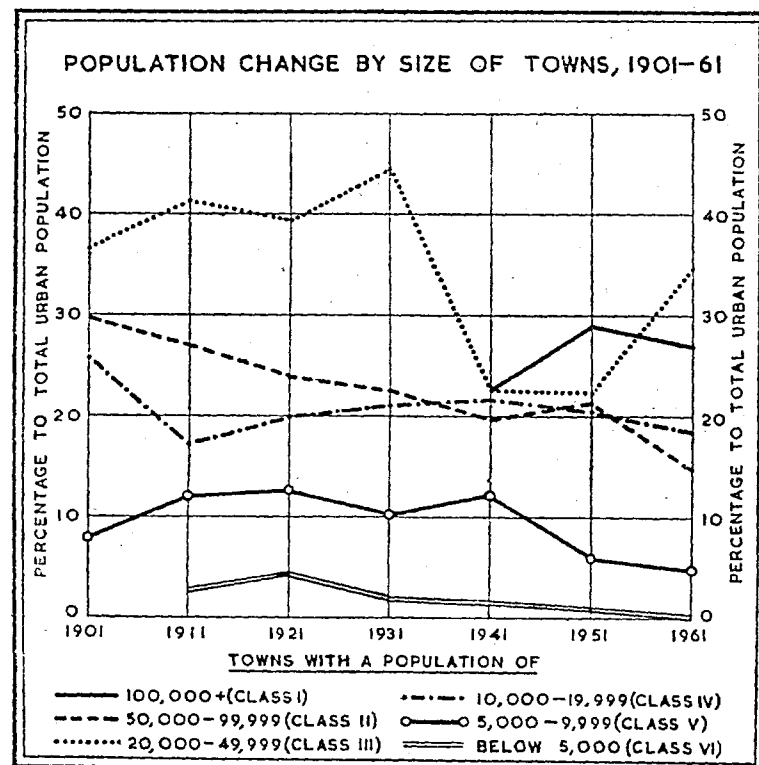
3.37 The above table indicates that so far as Class I towns are concerned there is a fall in the proportion of urban population to the total urban population in 1961 from what it was in 1951 in respect of the State as well as the districts in which this class of towns exists. There has neither been any decrease in the number of Class I towns nor any reduction in the area of such towns compared to 1951. There has not been any fall in population either. On the other hand, the number of Class I towns has increased by 1 in 1961 compared to 1951. The fall in the proportion of urban population in Class I towns to the total urban population can, therefore, be only due to the increase in the urban population of any or all of the remaining classes of towns. In regard to Class II towns the proportion of urban population in this class to the total urban population has been steadily decreasing from 1901 up to 1941. It increased in

1951, but again declined in 1961. The districts of Kozhikode and Trivandrum had only one Class II town each from 1901 to 1931 which were upgraded in 1941 and continued to be so till 1961. The rest of the districts had no town in this class up to 1931 except Kottayam and Quilon. In the case of the Kottayam district there were no towns in this class up to 1951 and in the case of Quilon district up to 1941. The proportion of urban population which existed in this class out of the total urban population in the areas in which Class II towns were existing in the respective districts indicates fluctuations. So far as the fall in 1961 in the Trichur and Quilon districts is concerned there has been an increase in the number of towns in other classes the population of which has affected the proportion in this class. In the Ernakulam district one town was upgraded from this class in 1961 which accounts for the fall in the proportion

PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION BY CLASS OF TOWNS

in this class. The proportion of the urban population in Class III towns to the total urban population shows a fluctuating trend at the State level and to some extent at the district level. In the Cannanore district there were only 2 towns in this class in 1901. Addition of another Class V town in 1911 is responsible for the fluctuations in 1911 and the variations in the populations of these towns for the slight fluctuations up to 1941. In 1951 one more town was upgraded, to this class and another town was added to Class IV. The effects of these have been mutually cancelled to some extent. In 1961 fourteen new towns were added in classes other than I and II. This has brought down the proportion of urban population in this class. Two Class III towns are noticed in the Kozhikode district for the first time only in 1951. This is due to the upgrading of two Class IV towns. In 1961 one new town was added to this class, while 9 new towns

were added in other classes. These account for the change in proportion in 1961. Palghat which continued to be the only Class III town in the Palghat district from 1901-31 was upgraded to Class II in 1941 which is responsible for the absence of figures under this class in that year. In 1951 three towns were upgraded to this class of which one is a case of merger of 2 towns. But in 1961 the Ottapalam town was downgraded to Class IV by reduction in jurisdiction and a new town was added to Class V resulting in a fall in the proportion of urban population in this class. In the Trichur district, Trichur which was the only Class III town from 1911-31 was upgraded to Class II in 1941 and continued to remain there thereafter thus resulting in the absence of figures under this class in 1941 and 1951. But in 1961 a new town was added in this class. Reasons similar to the one or other of the above have contributed to the changes in the



proportion of urban population in this class to the total urban population in the remaining districts as well. The series of fluctuations which could be noticed in respect of the towns in Classes IV and V are due to the upgrading or downgrading or addition of new towns from year to year. But in the case of Class VI towns the fluctuations are entirely due to upgrading or addition of new towns upto 1951. In 1961 there is only one town in this class and that is a new town.

3.38 Taking the proportion of urban population in each class of town in 1961 to the total urban population of the State, Class III towns lead followed by Class I towns. By number of towns in each class, Class IV leads followed closely by

CHANGES IN THE CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS

Class III. Class I comes only in the 5th rank. It is superfluous to add that taken as single units Class I towns command greater importance though their proportion is small and the proportionate urban population less than Class III.

3.39 Coming to the continuous method which begins with particular towns and traces subsequent expansion of these groups the following table gives the changes in the classification of cities and towns during 1901-61.

Table 3.17
CHANGES IN CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS, 1901-61

(Class I 100,000 and over, Class II 50,000-99,999, Class III 20,000-49,999, Class IV 10,000-19,999, Class V 5,000-9,999, Class VI under 5,000)

Cities & Towns in descending order of population	Class of towns and population at the Census of											
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901					
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					
Trivandrum	I 239,815	I 186,931	I 128,365	II 96,016	II 72,784	II 63,561	II 57,882					
Calicut	I 192,521	I 158,724	I 126,352	II 99,273	II 82,334	II 78,417	II 76,981					
Alleppey	I 138,834	I 116,278	II 56,333	III 43,838	III 32,074	III 25,665	III 24,918					
Ernakulam	I 117,253	II 62,283	III 46,790	III 36,638	III 23,192	III 21,195	III 21,901					
Quilon	II 91,018	II 66,126	III 49,498	III 33,739	III 25,135	IV 18,839	IV 15,691					
Mattancherry	II 83,896	II 73,904	II 53,346	III 39,645	III 24,664	III 23,508	III 20,061					
Palghat	II 77,620	II 69,504	II 55,160	III 45,487	III 45,487	III 44,319	III 44,177					
Trichur	II 73,038	II 69,515	II 57,524	III 45,658	III 27,897	III 23,574	IV 15,585					
Kottayam	II 52,685	III 44,204	III 33,364	III 25,236	III 18,833	IV 15,141	IV 17,552					
Cannanore	III 46,101	III 42,431	III 34,649	III 34,236	III 27,705	III 28,957	III 27,811					
Tellicherry	III 44,763	III 40,040	III 36,320	III 30,349	III 27,576	III 29,258	III 27,883					
Kayamkulam	III 44,571	IV 13,177	IV 10,916	IV 11,259	V 9,804	IV 11,149	IV 11,319					
Badagara	III 43,908	III 20,964	IV 17,924	IV 17,924	V 9,172	V 5,830	V 5,745					
Changanacherry	III 42,376	III 36,289	III 28,381	III 24,201	IV 18,955	IV 17,242	IV 14,264					
Nemom	III 35,516	VI 4,412										
Fort Cochin	III 35,076	III 29,881	III 26,320	III 22,818	III 20,637	III 20,023	IV 19,274					
Beypore	III 34,415											
Kilikollur	III 32,273											
Sheratalai	III 31,155	V 7,116	V 6,765	V 5,940	VI 4,781							
Edappally	III 30,377											
Chowghat	III 28,903											
Kasaragod	III 27,635	III 22,708	IV 11,566	V 9,169	V 7,514	V 8,295						
Balarampuram	III 26,883	V 6,250	V 5,240	V 5,362	VI 3,082							
*Chittur				IV 18,915	IV 18,150							
Thathamangalam	III 26,457	III 23,746	IV 12,732			V 8,528	V 8,095					
Chittur			V 8,373			V 6,178	V 6,222					
Thathamangalam				IV 14,489	IV 12,010	V 7,969						
Thiruvalla	III 24,242	III 20,709	IV 18,002	IV 14,489	IV 12,010							
Azhikode												
(Cannanore district)	III 24,212											
Feroke	III 24,124	IV 19,463	V 6,249									
Kanhangad	III 23,621	IV 19,305										
Ponnani	III 22,977	III 23,506	IV 17,838	IV 16,210	IV 13,345	IV 13,984	IV 10,562					
Muvattupuzha	III 22,900	IV 10,159	V 9,079	V 5,626	VI 4,517							
Katakampally	III 22,488											
Irinjalakuda	III 22,335	IV 19,804	IV 17,330	IV 11,047	V 9,457	V 8,699	V 8,420					
Chengannur	III 22,277	IV 14,561	IV 12,543	IV 10,733								
Attingal	III 22,051	IV 18,668	IV 16,237	IV 10,612	IV 11,048							
Nileshwar	III 20,956											
Kundara	III 20,945											
Alwaye	III 20,863	IV 16,354	V 9,744	V 7,621	V 6,772	VI 3,869						
Parur	III 20,852	IV 18,241	IV 16,179	IV 15,176	IV 11,949	IV 13,782	IV 12,962					
Haripad	III 20,378	IV 11,843	IV 10,175	IV 10,387	V 8,699							
Neyyattinkara	III 20,268	IV 16,376	IV 13,830	V 9,264	V 8,033							
Muttathura	IV 19,872											
Kanjirappally	IV 19,038	V 8,362										
Mavelikkara	IV 18,974	IV 17,274	IV 16,022	IV 14,194	IV 12,209							

Contd.

CHANGES IN THE CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS

Table 3.17 (Contd.)

CHANGES IN CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS, 1901-'61

(Class I 100,000 and over, Class II 50,000-99,999, Class III 20,000-49,999, Class IV 10,000-19,999, Class V 5,000-9,999, Class VI under 5,000)

Cities & Towns in descending order of population	Class of towns and population at the Census of						
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tanur	IV 18,289	IV 17,883	V 9,370	V 9,217	V 8,191	V 8,409	..
Vaikom	IV 17,418	IV 15,646	IV 15,246	IV 13,808	IV 11,259	..	..
Pantalayini	IV 17,356	III 29,001	IV 12,713	..	..	..	..
Attipra	IV 17,279	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chalakudy	IV 16,864	IV 10,847	V 7,429	V 5,886	..	..	..
Pazhaahi	IV 16,738	VI 4,581	VI 3,404	..	..	..	..
Pappinisseri	IV 16,420	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kunnamkulam	IV 16,268	IV 15,359	IV 12,207	IV 13,822	V 8,517	V 8,336	V 7,194
Perumbavoor	IV 16,147	V 8,022	V 7,764	V 5,863	..	..	..
Njarakkal	IV 15,777	V 8,764	V 7,981	V 6,475	..	..	..
Palai**	IV 15,457	IV 13,421	VI 3,035	VI 2,628	VI 2,204	..	..
Puzhathi	IV 15,214	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thrippunithura	IV 14,444	IV 11,066	IV 12,606	IV 10,717	VI 4,761	VI 4,976	..
Shoranur	IV 14,307	IV 11,596	V 8,587	..	..	..	..
Trikkandiyur	IV 13,397	IV 11,830	V 9,489	..	..	..	..
Ettumanur	IV 12,889	V 8,994	V 8,195	V 7,477	V 5,609	..	..
Kadinamkulam	IV 12,567	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puzhathi (Chirakkal)	IV 12,544	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kadalundi	IV 12,287	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chirakkal	IV 12,285	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manjeri	IV 12,276	IV 10,357	V 5,547	..	..	..	..
Nemmara	IV 11,938	V 6,135	V 6,291	V 5,513	VI 4,698	VI 4,938	..
Chalad	IV 11,810	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wadakkancherry	IV 11,506	V 6,376	V 5,952	V 5,158	..	..	..
Willingdon Island	IV 11,121	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizhinjam	IV 10,877	V 9,441	..	..	..	..	..
Ottapalam	IV 10,782	III 22,695	V 8,281	..	..	..	..
Manjeshwar	IV 10,110	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puthiyangadi	IV 10,041	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pandalam	IV 10,000	V 7,674	..	..	..	..	..
Parappanangadi	V 9,026	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellikode	V 8,923	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elathur	V 8,604	..	..	..	..	..	..
Olavanna	V 7,841	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pattambi	V 7,769	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taliparamba	V 7,716	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varkala	V 7,560	V 5,666	VI 4,898	VI 4,293	VI 3,612	..	..
Parayancheri	V 7,330	..	..	..	..	..	..
Menamkulam	V 6,757	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poovar	V 6,636	VI 4,964	VI 4,293	VI 3,591	..	..	..
Piravom	V 6,604	V 5,242	..	..	..	..	..
Kumbla	V 6,602	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kommeri	V 6,441	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chovva	V 6,345	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baliapatam	V 5,746	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edakkad	V 5,728	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mundakkayam	V 5,606	IV 10,762	V 5,967	VI 4,939	..	..	..
Trichambaram	V 5,178	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cannanore Cantonment	VI 2,859	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punalur	D	IV 18,995	IV 12,249	V 8,442	V 6,442	..	..
Adoor	D	IV 13,745	..	..	..	..	..
Ambalapuzha	D	IV 13,416	IV 11,470	IV 10,248	V 9,055	..	..
Cranganore	D	IV 12,862	IV 10,876	V 6,866	V 5,805	..	..
Eriyad	D	IV 11,892	..	..	..	..	..
Chirayinkil	D	IV 11,517	..	..	..	..	..
Pathanapuram	D	IV 11,050	..	..	..	..	..
Kottarakara	D	V 8,436	V 6,953	V 5,747	V 5,017	..	..

Contd.

CHANGES IN THE CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS

Table 3.17 (Concl'd.)

CHANGES IN CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS, 1901-'61

(Class I 100,000 and over, Class II 50,000-99,999, Class III 20,000-49,999, Class IV 10,000-19,999, Class V 5,000-9,999, Class VI under 5,000)

Cities & Towns in descending order of population	Class of towns and population at the Census of						
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kadakkavoor	D	V 7,957	..	..	..	..	..
Kothamangalam	D	V 7,657	..	..	..	..	..
Karunagapally	D	V 7,419	V 6,388	V 5,790	VI 4,740	..	..
Vamanapuram	D	V 7,327	..	..	..	..	..
Azhicode (Trichur District)	D	V 7,119	..	..	..	..	..
Thalayolaparambu	D	V 6,496	..	..	..	..	..
Oachira	D	V 6,392	..	..	..	..	..
Pathanamthitta	D	V 5,846	VI 4,880	VI 4,165	..	..	..
Ollur	D	V 5,827	VI 4,975	..	..	..	..
Kilimanoor	D	V 5,827	..	..	..	..	..
Kalady	D	V 5,663	..	..	..	..	..
Poonthura†	D	V 5,662	..	..	..	..	..
Kozhencherry	D	V 5,426	..	..	..	..	..
Thodupuzha	D	V 5,141	VI 4,172	VI 3,455	..	..	..
Eruthempathy	D	VI 4,909	..	..	..	..	..
Erattupettah	D	VI 4,771	..	..	..	..	..
Koothattukulam	D	VI 4,687	..	..	..	..	..
Ponkunnam	D	VI 4,402	..	..	..	..	..
Thirumala	D	VI 4,390	..	..	..	..	..
Nallepilly	D	VI 3,337	..	..	..	..	..
Nedumangad	D	VI 3,098	VI 2,538	VI 2,231	VI 1,833	..	..
Ooruttambalam	D	VI 3,046	..	..	..	..	..
Parassala	D	VI 3,000	VI 2,648	VI 2,438	VI 1,542	..	..
Munnar	D	VI 2,938	..	..	..	..	..
Kozhinjampara	D	VI 2,761	..	..	..	..	..
Kattakada	D	VI 2,601	..	..	..	..	..
Ayloor	D	VI 2,107	..	..	..	..	..
Azhutha	D	VI 1,775	..	..	..	..	..
Vandiperiyar	D	VI 808	..	..	..	..	..

+ Poonthura town of 1951 forms part of Muttathura town of 1961

D for declassified town

† Known as Hosdrug in 1951 Census

** Known as Meenachil town in 1941, 1931 and 1921 Censuses

* Chittur-Thathamangalam town of 1961 Census existed as two separate towns Chittur and Thathamangalam in 1901, 1911 and 1941 Censuses

3.40 The following table gives the distribution of population between towns,

district by district with population over 20,000 in 1951 and 1961.

GROWTH OF POPULATION IN TOWNS BY FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER

Table 3.18

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BETWEEN TOWNS, DISTRICT BY DISTRICT, WITH POPULATIONS OVER 20,000 IN 1951 AND 1961

State/District	Average population per town		Number in towns per 1,000 of general population		Number per 1,000 of urban population in towns with a population of									
					100,000 and over		80,000 to 100,000		60,000 to 80,000		40,000 to 60,000		20,000 to 40,000	
	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Kerala State	57,977	48,814	86	116	290	270	...	69	214	59	80	107	144	260
Cannanore District	35,060	31,215	76	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	663	303	182	321
Kozhikode "	69,563	73,742	101	113	592	445	...	...	...	...	...	102	186	135
Palghat "	34,888	42,351	89	72	...	...	...	...	442	452	...	...	445	288
Trichur "	69,515	41,425	51	76	...	...	...	...	550	393	...	...	...	276
Ernakulam "	55,356	47,317	109	178	...	297	...	212	558	...	...	...	123	329
Kottayam "	40,247	47,531	61	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	321	574	264	...
Alleppey "	68,494	46,910	90	155	557	447	...	...	...	...	...	144	99	316
Quilon "	66,126	48,079	45	74	...	...	...	631	1,003	...	...	...	...	369
Trivandrum "	186,931	61,170	141	210	723	535	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283

The average population per town having a population over 20,000 has decreased in the State as a whole and in all the districts except Kozhikode, Palghat and Kottayam in 1961 from what it was in 1951. The number of persons living in towns of a population of 20,000 and above per thousand of general population has increased in the State and all the districts except Palghat and Kottayam in 1961 compared to 1951. The number of persons per thousand of urban population in towns with population 20,000 and above has decreased in 1961 from what it was in 1951 in the State as well as the districts of Kozhikode, Alleppey and Trivandrum so far as towns having a population of one lakh and over are concerned. It has increased in the Palghat district and decreased in the State and Trichur district in respect of towns with a population of 60,000-80,000. In regard to towns with a population of 40,000-60,000 the proportion has increased in the State and the Kottayam district and decreased in the Cannanore district. In the case of towns

with a population of 20,000-40,000 the proportion has increased in the State and the districts of Cannanore, Ernakulam and Alleppey and decreased in the districts of Kozhikode and Palghat. Certain districts which had no towns in these classes in 1951 have them in 1961, while certain other districts which had towns in 1951 in these classes have ceased to have such towns in 1961. In their case the question of increase or decrease has not been discussed. These are, however, given in the above table. The 1961 definition of towns has not resulted in the declassification of any town in the classes covered by the above table as the declassification has taken place only in respect of certain towns with a population of below 20,000.

Growth of population in towns classified by functional characteristics

3.41 An analysis of the growth of population in urban areas classified by functional characteristics during 1901-61 is attempted in the following table.

PROGRESS OF POPULATION IN TOWNS BY FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER

Table 3.19

PROGRESS OF POPULATION IN CITIES AND TOWNS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER DURING 1901-'61

(Percentage decennial variation is shown under absolute figures. '+' indicates increase)

Functional character of towns	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Service towns	1,548,827	1,090,820	805,594	627,680	470,363	373,614	324,075
	+41.99	+35.41	+28.34	+33.45	+25.90	+15.29	
Trading and commercial towns	5,746	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport and communication towns	83,896	73,904	53,346	39,645	24,664	23,508	20,061
	+13.52	+38.54	+34.56	+60.74	+4.92	+17.18	
Manufacturing towns	901,365	414,872	260,874	199,623	151,439	127,539	110,363
	+117.26	+59.03	+30.68	+31.82	+18.74	+15.56	
Railway towns	14,307	11,596	8,587	...	...	...	...
	+23.38	+35.04					

3.42 So far as the service towns are concerned the growth is gradual and progressive during the period 1901-61 except for the decade 1931-41 which records a lower growth rate than the previous decade. While the towns of Ernakulam, Trichur, Kunnankulam and Thrippunithura have registered a steep fall in the population growth rate during 1931-41 compared to 1921-31, Muvattupuzha, Irinjalakuda and Attingal have registered a higher growth rate compared to the previous decade. The increase in Muvattupuzha, Irinjalakuda and Attingal would more or less have been cancelled by the decrease in the growth rate in Kunnankulam and Thrippunithura from 1931-41. The decrease from 58 per cent in 1921-31 to 28 per cent in 1931-41 in Ernakulam and from 64 per cent in 1921-31

to 26 per cent in 1931-41 in Trichur are still outstanding drops in the growth rate. The reason for this decline in the Ernakulam and Trichur towns is the abnormal increase in the rate of population growth of these towns from 9 per cent in 1911-21 to 58 per cent in 1921-31 in Ernakulam and from 18 per cent in 1911-21 to 64 per cent in 1921-31 in Trichur due to the enhancement of the jurisdiction of Ernakulam by 549 acres and Trichur by 1,025 acres from 1921-31. After the abnormal increase in 1921-31 for the above reason, when it came to 1931-41 the normal growth rate prevailed. This accounts for the fall in the growth rate from 1931-41 so far as these two towns are concerned. It is this that accounts for the departure from the accelerated increase in 1931-41 in the case of service towns.

FLUCTUATION OF POPULATION IN INDUSTRIAL TOWNS

In respect of drops in population from 1951-61 it may be said that so far as Ottapalam and Mundakkayam are concerned the fall in population is due to the reduction in the jurisdiction of these towns. The reasons for the fall in respect of the re-

maining towns for the earlier decades are not traceable.

3.48 A table giving the fluctuations in the population between 1901 and 1961 in respect of industrial towns is given below.

Table 3.21

INDUSTRIAL TOWNS THE POPULATION OF WHICH FLUCTUATED BETWEEN 1901 AND 1961

(Percentage decennial variation is shown under absolute figures.
 '+' indicates increase, '-' indicates decrease)

Name of district and town 1	1961 2	1951 3	1941 4	1931 5	1921 6	1911 7	1901 8
Cannanore District							
Cannanore	46,101 + 8.65	42,431 + 22.46	34,649 + 1.21	34,236 + 23.57	27,705 - 4.32	28,957 + 4.12	27,811
Kozhikode District							
Badagara	43,908 + 109.44	20,964 + 16.96	17,924 + 59.20	11,259 + 14.84	9,804 - 12.06	11,149 - 1.50	11,319
Pantalayini	17,356 - 40.15	29,001 + 128.12	12,713				
Tanur	18,289 + 2.27	17,883 - 90.85	9,370 + 1.66	9,217 + 12.53	8,191 - 2.59	8,409	
Palghat District							
Ponnani	22,977 - 2.66	23,606 + 32.34	17,838 + 10.04	16,210 + 21.47	13,345 - 4.57	13,984 + 32.40	10,562
Trivandrum District							
Balaramapuram	26,883 + 330.13	6,250 + 19.27	5,240 - 2.28	5,362 + 73.98	3,082		

SECTION 6

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF URBAN POPULATION

Features by size classes of towns

3.49 In the following few paragraphs it is attempted to give the results of certain studies in relation to the size classes of towns. Characteristics for each size class of town are also represented graphically. The graphs are constructed on the principle of showing the characteristics for each class as a deviation from

the State urban average except for the graph dealing with the percentage of urban population in broad age-groups.

Literacy

3.50 The following table reveals that the percentage of literates and educated persons steadily increases with the size of the town, the only exception to the trend being Class VI town. The same trend is kept up both

LITERATES BY SIZE CLASS OF TOWNS

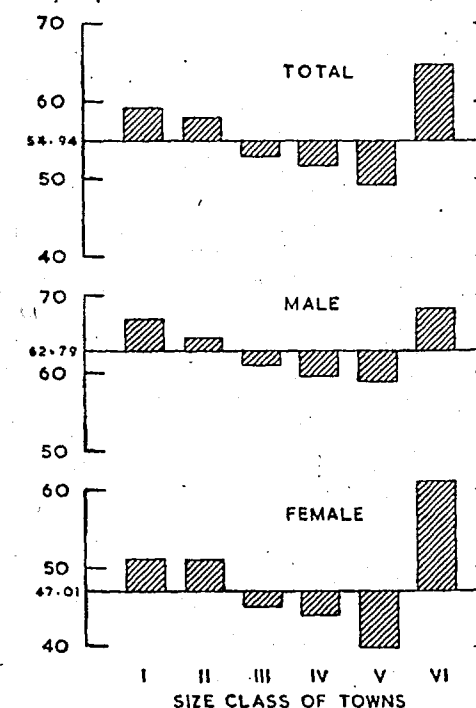
in respect of males and females also. In the exceptional Class VI there is only one town viz., Cannanore Cantonment which has got its special features.

Table 3.22

PERCENTAGE OF URBAN LITERATE PERSONS BY SIZE CLASS OF TOWNS IN KERALA, 1961

Class of town 1	Percentage of literates		
	Persons 2	Males 3	Females 4
I	59.23	67.00	51.16
II	57.93	64.57	51.12
III	52.87	60.93	44.89
IV	51.66	59.57	43.76
V	49.16	58.80	39.63
VI	64.85	68.39	61.01

PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES BY SIZE CLASS OF TOWNS, 1961 (DEVIATION FROM STATE URBAN)



Urban population in broad age-groups

3.51 An analysis of the urban population by the broad age-group and size class of towns shows that while in the age-group of 60+ there is a decreasing trend in the percentage of population as the size class of the town goes higher from Class IV onwards, there is an increase in the percentage of persons in the age-group 35-59 in every higher class from Class IV towns onwards. In the other age-groups there is no definite trend and the percentage is fluctuating from class to class.

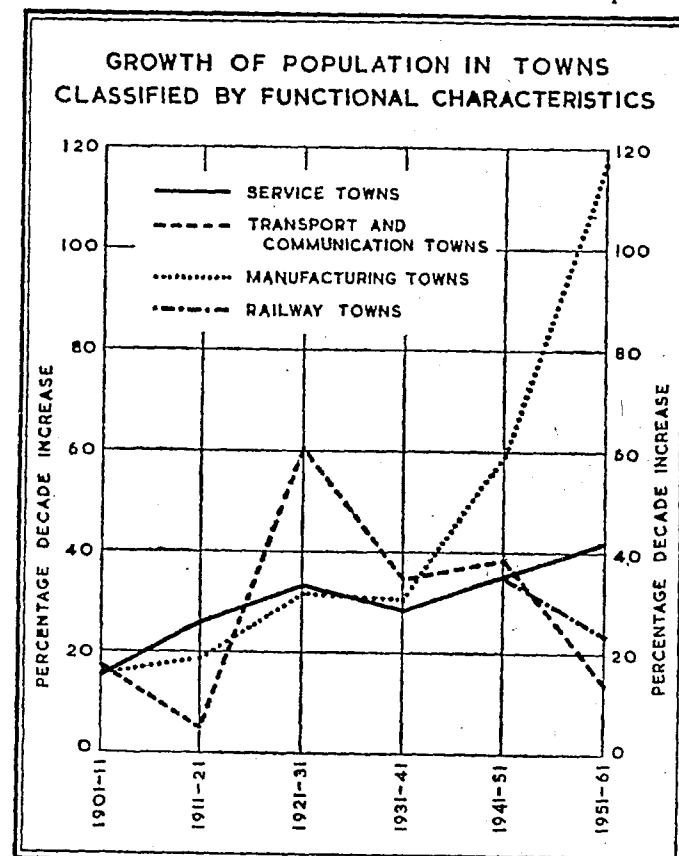
Table 3.23

PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION IN BROAD AGE-GROUPS BY SIZE CLASS OF TOWNS, 1961

Age-group 1	Class I 2	Class II 3	Class III 4	Class IV 5	Class V 6	Class VI 7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-14	39.5	39.5	41.1	41.1	41.7	40.0
15-34	34.0	33.7	32.0	32.1	31.5	32.6
35-59	21.6	21.4	21.1	20.8	20.9	21.2
60+	4.9	5.4	5.8	6.0	5.9	6.2

PROGRESS OF POPULATION IN TOWNS BY FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER

3.43 In the case of trading and commercial towns there is only one town and that too in 1961. Hence in respect of these towns the question of population increase in the previous decade does not arise.



3.44 The only transport and communication town Mattancherry, discloses an interesting trend of fluctuation throughout

the period. The highest fluctuation is in the decade 1921-31, the population growth rising from 4.92 in 1911-21 to 60.74 in 1921-31. This is due to an increase in the area of the town by 648 acres between 1921 and 1931. The fall in 1931-41 from 60.74 per cent to 34.56 per cent is but consequent on the assumption of normalcy in respect of the area. From 1941-51 there is no abnormality about the growth. But, for 1951-61 the growth rate has fallen from 38.54 to 13.52 per cent. One reason that could be attributed to this fall in 1951-61 is the out-migration from the town of Jews consequent on the formation of the Jewish State of Palestine. Mattancherry with but a small area of 2.69 sq. miles is entertaining a population of 83,896 indicating a density of 31,188 persons per sq. mile against the State urban density of 5,919. It is also possible that this saturation of population would have led to the out-migration of the general population also.

3.45 Coming to the manufacturing towns the main fluctuations are in the decades 1921-31, 1941-51 and 1951-61. The increase indicated by these decades is due to enhancement of jurisdiction and addition of new towns.

3.46 The growth rate in the only railway town Shoranur was but normal throughout.

3.47 The following table gives the non-industrial towns which show a decline in population at certain censuses during 1901-61.

DECLINE IN POPULATION IN NON-INDUSTRIAL TOWNS AT CERTAIN CENSUSES

Table 3.20

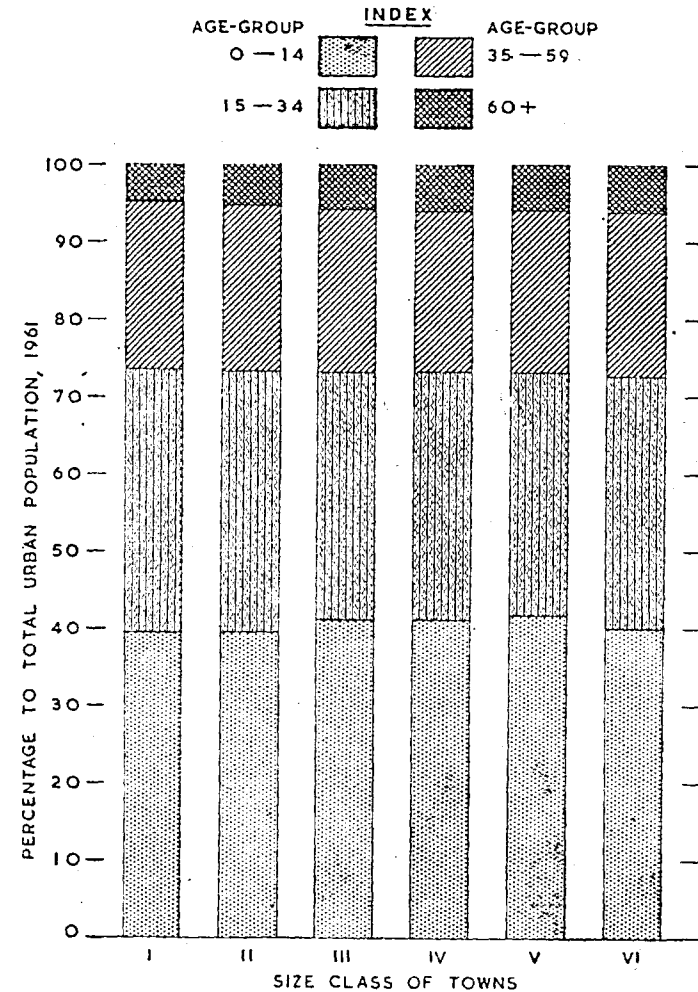
NON-INDUSTRIAL TOWNS WHICH DECLINED IN POPULATION AT CERTAIN CENSUSES, 1901-'61

(Percentage decennial variation is shown under absolute figures, '+' indicates increase, '-' indicates decrease)

Name of district and town	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cannanore District							
Kasaragod	27,635	22,708	11,566	9,169	7,314	8,295	
	+ 21.70	+96.33	+ 26.14	+ 25.36	- 11.83		
Tellicherry	44,763	40,040	36,320	30,349	27,576	29,258	27,883
	+ 11.80	+ 10.24	+ 19.67	+ 10.06	- 5.75	+ 4.93	
Palghat District							
Ottapalam	10,782	22,695	8,281				
	- 52.49	+ 174.06					
Nemmara	11,938	6,135	6,291	5,513	4,698	4,958	
	+ 94.59	- 2.48	+ 14.11	+ 17.35	- 5.24		
Trichur District							
Kunnamkulam	16,268	15,359	12,207	13,822	8,517	8,336	7,194
	+ 5.92	+ 25.82	- 11.68	+ 62.29	+ 2.17	+ 15.87	
Ernakulam District							
Parur	20,852	18,241	16,179	15,176	11,949	13,782	12,962
	+ 14.31	+ 12.74	+ 6.61	+ 27.01	- 13.30	+ 6.33	
Ernakulam	117,253	62,283	46,790	36,638	23,192	21,195	21,901
	+ 88.26	+ 33.11	+ 27.71	+ 57.98	+ 9.42	- 3.22	
Thrippunithura	14,444	11,066	12,606	10,717	4,761	4,976	
	+ 30.53	- 12.22	+ 17.63	+ 125.10	- 4.32		
Kottayam District							
Kottayam	52,685	44,204	33,364	25,236	18,833	15,141	17,552
	+ 19.19	+ 32.49	+ 32.21	+ 34.00	+ 24.38	- 13.74	
Mundakkayam	5,606	10,762	5,967	4,939			
	- 47.91	+ 80.36	+ 20.81				
Alleppey District							
Haripad	20,378	11,843	10,175	10,387	8,699		
	+ 72.07	+ 16.39	- 2.04	+ 19.40			
Trivandrum District							
Attingal	22,051	18,668	16,237	10,612	11,048		
	+ 18.12	+ 14.97	+ 53.01	- 3.95			

SEX RATIO BY SIZE CLASS OF TOWNS

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN POPULATION
BY AGE AND SIZE CLASS OF TOWNS



Sex Ratio

3.52 Taking the sex ratio by size classes of towns it is seen that there is no definite

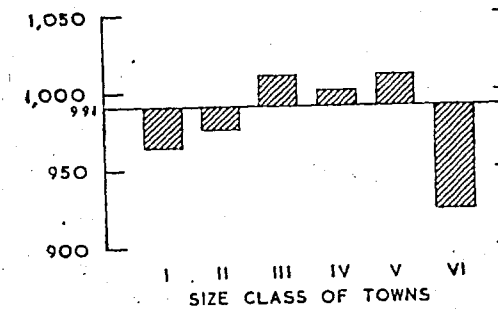
trend, the number of females per 1,000 males fluctuating from class to class.

WORKERS BY SIZE CLASS OF TOWNS

Table 3.24
FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES BY SIZE CLASS
OF TOWNS, 1961

Class of town	Females per 1,000 males
I	964
II	976
III	1,011
IV	1,001
V	1,011
VI	923

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES
BY SIZE CLASS OF TOWNS, 1961
(DEVIATION FROM STATE URBAN)



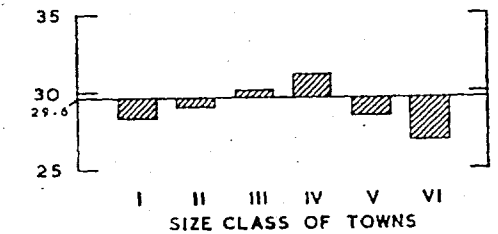
Percentage of workers

3.53 The percentage of workers by size class of towns shows, as revealed by the following table that the percentage increases from Class VI up to Class IV towns and steadily decreases from Class IV to Class I towns.

Table 3.25
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN URBAN
AREAS BY SIZE CLASS OF TOWNS, 1961

Class of town	Percentage of workers
I	28.3
II	29.0
III	30.1
IV	31.1
V	28.4
VI	26.8

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS
BY SIZE CLASS OF TOWNS, 1961
(DEVIATION FROM STATE URBAN)



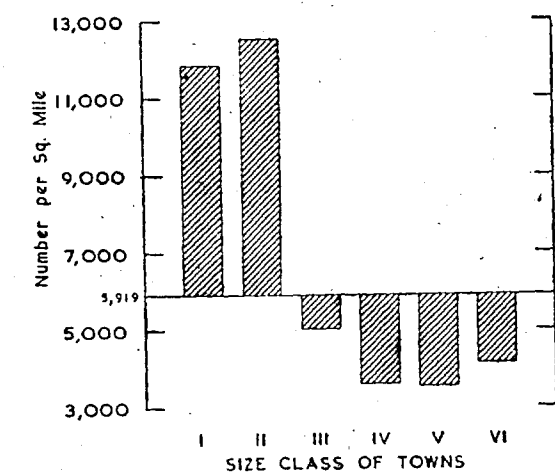
Density of population

3.54 The following table gives the density of population per sq. mile in the urban areas of Kerala by size class of towns.

Table 3.26
DENSITY OF POPULATION PER SQ. MILE BY
SIZE CLASS OF TOWNS, 1961

Class of town	Density of population per sq. mile
I	11,880
II	12,542
III	5,038
IV	3,600
V	3,542
VI	4,143

DENSITY OF POPULATION
BY SIZE CLASS OF TOWNS, 1961
(DEVIATION FROM STATE URBAN)



DENSITY OF OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSES BY SIZE CLASS OF TOWNS

In the case of towns of Classes V to III the higher the class of town the higher is the density of population per sq. mile. The density of population of Class II towns is a little higher than that of Class I towns. This should be attributed to the inclusion of some of the highly congested towns like Mattancherry with a density of 31,188 persons per sq. mile among Class II towns. The total urban density of population comes to 5,919 persons per sq. mile and it is only Class I and Class II towns that have a density of population ranking above the total urban density of population of the State.

Density of Occupied Residential Houses

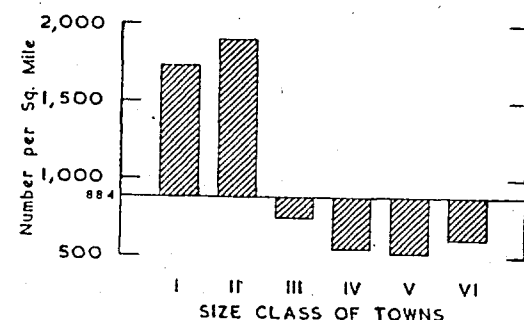
3.55 The density of occupied residential houses for the total urban areas of the State works out to 884 Census houses per sq. mile. Taking by class of towns, towns of Classes I and II alone have a higher density of occupied residential houses than the State urban average. With the exception of towns of Classes II and VI, the density of occupied residential houses goes higher as the Class of the town goes higher. Class VI has only one town and this has got its special features and Class II has a highly congested town Mattancherry as already mentioned. These account for the departure in respect of these two classes of towns from the normal trend. The following table gives the density of occupied residential houses per sq. mile by size class towns, 1961.

Table 3.27

DENSITY OF OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSES PER SQ. MILE BY SIZE CLASS OF TOWNS OF KERALA, 1961

Class of town	Density of occupied residential houses per sq. mile
I	2
I	1,730
II	1,908
III	752
IV	551
V	522
VI	612

DENSITY OF OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSES BY SIZE CLASS OF TOWNS, 1961 (DEVIATION FROM STATE URBAN)



Percentage of Households to Occupied Residential Houses

3.56 The percentage of households to occupied residential houses in the urban areas of the State comes to 108. It is only Class I and Class V towns that have kept up a higher percentage than the State urban average. There is no definite trend depending upon the class of towns so far as this item is concerned. A table giving the percentage of households to the number of occupied residential houses by size class of towns is given below.

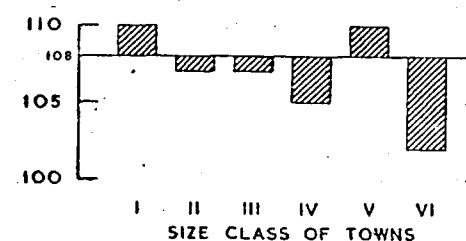
Table 3.28

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS TO OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSES BY SIZE CLASS OF TOWNS IN THE URBAN AREAS OF KERALA, 1961

Class of town	Percentage of households to number of houses
I	2
I	110
II	107
III	107
IV	105
V	110
VI	102

HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY SIZE CLASS OF TOWNS

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS TO OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSES BY SIZE CLASS OF TOWNS, 1961 (DEVIATION FROM STATE URBAN)



Household size

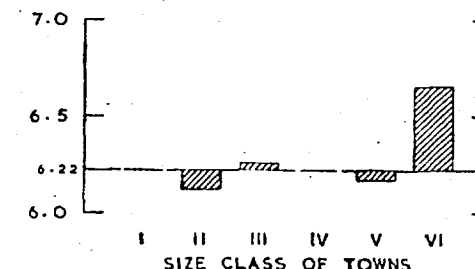
3.57 The average size of an urban household in Kerala comes to 6.22 persons in 1961. It is only Class II and Class V towns that fall below this average. There is, however, no definite trend that could be related to class ranges of towns in this behalf. The relevant table is given below.

Table 3.29

PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD IN THE URBAN AREAS OF KERALA BY SIZE CLASS OF TOWNS, 1961

Class of town	Persons per household
I	2
I	6.22
II	6.12
III	6.26
IV	6.22
V	6.17
VI	6.66

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY SIZE CLASS OF TOWNS, 1961 (DEVIATION FROM STATE URBAN)



Features by functional classification of towns Sex Ratio in Service towns

3.58 There are 52 service towns in the State. 59.62 per cent of these have 1,001 or more females per 1,000 males in 1961. This number of towns constitutes 33.70 per cent of the total number of towns. The town with the highest sex ratio in this category is Kunnamkulam with 1,150. 13 towns in this group have higher sex ratios and 6 towns have lower sex ratios in 1961 compared to the previous Censuses from 1901 onwards. 12 of the service towns have a sex ratio between 951 and 1,000. Of these, 3 have higher sex ratios and 4 lower sex ratios in 1961 than in any of the previous Censuses from 1901 onwards, while 8 towns have a sex ratio between 851 and 950 in 1961 of which one has a higher sex ratio and 3 a lower sex ratio than in any of the previous Censuses from 1901 onwards. Palghat has the highest sex ratio in the group of towns having a sex ratio between 951 and 1,000 and Palai and Kanjirappally have the highest sex ratio in the group having a sex ratio between 851 and 950. The only town that is left in this category is the Willingdon Island which has the lowest sex ratio coming actually to 353 in 1961. This is easily accountable as the population of this town consists mostly of people who have come from outside Kerala and hence has a larger percentage of male population. A table giving the number of females per 1,000 males in the service towns from 1901-61 is given below.

SEX RATIO IN SERVICE TOWNS

Table 3.30

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN SERVICE TOWNS, 1901-1961

Name of city or town 1	Females per 1,000 males in						
	1961 2	1951 3	1941 4	1931 5	1921 6	1911 7	1901 8
(i) Places with 1,001 & more females per 1,000 males in 1961							
Kumbla	1,003	1,002 (R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Kasaragod	1,026	1,048	963	989	948	997	(R)
Kanhangad	1,017	1,033	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Nileshwar	1,060	1,055 (R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Tellicherry	1,044	1,068	955	1,136	1,107	1,050	1,042
Edakkad	1,033	1,089 (R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Nellikode	1,022	1,049 (R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Konmeri	1,003	1,081 (R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Trikkandiyur	1,011	1,008	1,033	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Manjeri	1,041	1,054	1,028	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Pattambi	1,032	1,060 (R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Ottapalam	1,078	1,099	994	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Nemmara	1,073	1,044	1,117	1,128	1,111	1,066	(R)
Pazhanhi	1,122	1,129	1,078	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Kunnamkulam	1,150	1,157	1,115	1,116	1,064	1,051	1,057
Wadakkancherry	1,119	1,127	1,040	1,028	(R)	(R)	(R)
Trichur	1,012	1,049	1,013	999	1,024	950	965
Chowghat	1,148	1,142 (R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Irinjalakuda	1,078	1,046	1,067	1,049	1,036	976	1,008
Parur	1,057	1,048	1,006	974	891	950	914
Thrippunithura	1,061	1,030	978	983	962	842	(R)
Fort Cochin	1,006	985	950	909	839	860	865
Piravom	1,021	1,044	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Vaikom	1,006	999	983	951	928	(R)	(R)
Thiruvalla	1,063	1,028	997	943	909	867	(R)
Chengannur	1,053	1,003	989	925	(R)	(R)	(R)
Haripad	1,064	1,041	1,019	985	958	(R)	(R)
Mavelikkara	1,071	1,041	1,011	1,018	949	(R)	(R)
Varkala	1,112	1,097	1,122	1,050	950	(R)	(R)
Attingal	1,020	1,025	1,033	997	954	(R)	(R)
Katakampally	1,008	1,005 (R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
(ii) Places with 951 to 1,000 females per 1,000 males in 1961							
Taliparamba	966	1,004 (R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Calicut	966	982	974	945	936	928	925
Parayancheri	998	921 (R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Palghat	1,000	1,013	1,045	1,025	1,011	1,035	1,038
Chalakudy	977	1,044	1,013	1,003	(R)	(R)	(R)
Ettumanur	995	1,007	956	983	933	(R)	(R)
Kottayam	962	960	920	900	911	926	919
Changanacherry	981	934	939	918	931	954	991
Pandalam	973	965	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Trivandrum	961	955	955	944	949	968	930
Nemom	997	1,033	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Neyyattinkara	983	1,001	1,009	984	924	(R)	(R)

Contd.

SEX RATIO IN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION TOWNS

Table 3.30 (Concl'd.)

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN SERVICE TOWNS, 1901-1961

Name of city and town 1	Females per 1,000 males in						
	1961 2	1951 3	1941 4	1931 5	1921 6	1911 7	1901 8
(iii) Places with 851 to 950 females per 1,000 males in 1961							
Cannanore Cantonment	923	1,002	...	...	...	...	...
Alwaye	875	896	847	785	823	840	(R)
Perumbavoor	933	1,043	945	967	(R)	(R)	(R)
Ernakulam	945	897	896	892	835	775	794
Muvattupuzha	935	971	947	881	858	(R)	(R)
Palai	947	974	897	804	741	(R)	(R)
Kanjirappally	947	951	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Mundakkayam	853	930	911	798	(R)	(R)	(R)
(iv) Places with less than 850 females per 1,000 males in 1961							
Willingdon Island	353	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)

'R' denotes that the place was treated as rural. Wherever figures are not available only 'R' has been given.

Sex Ratio in Trading and Commercial Towns

3.59 The only trading and commercial town in the State has a sex ratio of 966. This town came into existence only in 1961. The area comprised by the town had a higher sex ratio in 1951. A table giving the females per 1,000 males in the trading and commercial town during 1901-61 is given below.

Table 3.31

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN TRADING AND COMMERCIAL TOWNS, 1901-'61

Name of city and town 1	Females per 1,000 males in						
	1961 2	1951 3	1941 4	1931 5	1921 6	1911 7	1901 8
Baliapatam	966	1,026 (R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)

Sex Ratio in Transport and Communication Towns

3.60 Mattancherry, the only transport and communication town has a sex ratio of 966 in 1961. This is the highest compared to any of the previous censuses from 1901 onwards. The following table gives the sex ratio of this town from 1901 to 61.

Table 3.32

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION TOWNS, 1901-'61

Name of city and town 1	Females per 1,000 males in						
	1961 2	1951 3	1941 4	1931 5	1921 6	1911 7	1901 8
Mattancherry	966	913	896	895	907	862	877

Sex Ratio in Manufacturing Towns

3.61 The total number of manufacturing towns in Kerala comes to 37. 56.76 per cent of these towns have a sex ratio of 1,001 and above. These constitute 22.83 per cent of the total number of towns. Six of these towns have a higher sex ratio and 10 a lower sex ratio in 1961 than in any of the previous censuses from 1901 onwards. The town having the highest sex ratio in this group is Ponnani with 1,100 in 1961. Twelve of the manufacturing towns have a sex ratio between 951 and 1,000. Of these, 3 have a higher sex ratio and 6 a lower sex ratio in 1961 compared to any of the previous censuses from 1901 onwards. Badagara has the highest sex ratio in this group

SEX RATIO MANUFACTURING TOWN

coming to 998. Four of the manufacturing towns have a sex ratio of 851-950. One of these towns has a lower sex ratio in 1961 compared to any of the previous censuses

from 1901 onwards. Kundara with a sex ratio of 950 leads this category. The following table gives the sex ratio of the manufacturing towns from 1901 to 61.

Table 3.33
FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN MANUFACTURING TOWNS, 1901-'61

Names of city and town 1	Females per 1,000 males in						
	1961 2	1951 3	1941 4	1931 5	1921 6	1911 7	1901 8
(i) Places with 1,001 and more females per 1,000 males in 1961							
Manjeshwar	1,067	1,066 (R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Trichambaram	1,035	1,060 (R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Pappinisseri	1,002	1,007 (R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Chirakkal	1,008	1,023 (R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Chalad	1,023	1,032 (R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Chovva	1,062	1,028 (R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Pantalayini	1,063	1,069	1,076	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Elathur	1,015	1,006 (R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Kadalundi	1,086	1,104 (R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Parappanangadi	1,007	1,055 (R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Tanur	1,069	1,043	1,081	1,086	1,026	1,003	(R)
Ponnani	1,100	1,092	1,102	1,068	1,042	1,038	1,000
Chittur-Thathamangalam	1,061	1,094	1,068	1,074	1,093	1,098	1,083
Njarakkal	1,048	1,030	1,047	1,022	(R)	(R)	(R)
Shertalai	1,025	988	986	930	849	(R)	(R)
Kayamkulam	1,014	1,004	1,005	952	962	1,103	970
Kadinamkulam	1,032	1,064 (R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Menamkulam	1,063	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Attipra	1,074	1,044 (R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Muttathura	1,002	1,045 (R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Poovar	1,027	1,065	1,019	1,077	(R)	(R)	(R)
(ii) Places with 951 to 1,000 females per 1,000 males in 1961							
Azhikode	984	1,020 (R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Puzhathi	988	1,030 (R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Cannanore	988	1,051	1,091	1,022	1,105	1,033	1,028
Badagara	998	998	1,004	956	971	954	923
Puthiyangadi	992	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Olavanna	983	1,039 (R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Feroke	996	994	1,036	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Edappally	993	997 (R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Alleppey	984	950	869	852	900	920	955
Kilikollur	973	1,003 (R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Vizhinjam	961	943	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Balaramapuram	994	971	986	979	891	(R)	(R)
(iii) Places with 851 to 950 females per 1,000 males in 1961							
Puzhathi (Chirakkal)	908	1,048 (R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Beypore	939	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Kundara	950	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)
Quilon	945	930	955	941	924	952	938

SEX RATIO IN RAILWAY TOWNS

Sex Ratio in Railway Towns

3.62 Shoranur, the only railway town in the State, has a sex ratio of 1,006 in 1961. This is the lowest compared to the previous

censuses of 1941 and 1951. The table furnished below gives the sex ratio of the railway town for the previous censuses.

Table 3.34

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN RAILWAY TOWNS, 1901-'61

Name of city and town 1	Females per 1,000 males in						
	1961 2	1951 3	1941 4	1931 5	1921 6	1911 7	1901 8
Shoranur	1,006	1,037	1,030	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)

Sex Ratio by Age-groups

3.63 The following table gives the sex

ratio by age-groups and by functional character of towns.

Table 3.35

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN DIFFERENT AGE-GROUPS BY FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER OF TOWNS

Age-groups 1	Females per 1,000 males in				
	Service towns 2	Trading and commercial towns 3	Transport and communication towns 4	Manufacturing towns 5	Railway towns 6
Total	988	966	966	998	1,006
0-14	971	907	961	960	1,019
15-34	1,000	1,004	990	1,042	1,057
35-59	959	956	880	967	866
60 and over	1,171	1,278	1,320	1,175	1,226

The above table indicates that the sex ratio is highest in the age-group of 60 and over irrespective of the functional class to which a town belongs. In the case of children of 0-14 the sex ratio is lowest in trading and commercial towns. The age-group of 15-34 commands the second rank in sex ratio than all other age-groups irrespective of the functional character of towns. The sex ratio in the age-group

35-59 in service towns, trading and commercial towns and manufacturing towns is higher than that in the remaining classes of towns.

Age Distribution by Sex

3.64 Given below is a table showing the age composition of males and females expressed as percentage of male and female population respectively in the cities and towns classified on a functional basis.

Table 3.36

AGE COMPOSITION OF MALES AND FEMALES EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION RESPECTIVELY

Number of each sex in each age-group expressed as percentage of total of all ages for each sex in

Age-groups	Service towns		Trading and commercial towns		Transport and communication towns		Manufacturing towns		Railway towns	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1										
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0-14	40	40	41	38	40	40	42	41	41	42
15-34	33	33	33	35	33	34	31	32	31	33
35-59	22	21	22	21	23	21	22	21	23	19
60 and over	5	6	4	6	4	5	5	6	5	6

In the working age-group of 15-59 transport and communication towns have the largest percentage of males coming to 56 and manufacturing towns the lowest coming to 53. So far as the females in this age-group are concerned trading and commercial towns have the largest percentage with 56 and the railway town the smallest with 52. In the age-group of 0-14 manufacturing towns have the largest percentage with 42 and the service and transport and communication towns the smallest with 40 each

so far as males are concerned. The railway town commands the largest percentage with 42 and trading and commercial towns the lowest with 38 in respect of females. In the age-group of 60 and over the percentage of males varies from 4 to 5 and the females from 5 to 6, in the above categories of towns. The percentages being extremely small a detailed probe is unnecessary. A similar table as above in respect of cities with a population of one lakh and above is given below.

Table 3.37

AGE COMPOSITION OF MALES AND FEMALES EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION RESPECTIVELY IN CITIES OF POPULATION 100,000 AND ABOVE

Number of each sex in each age-group expressed as percentage of total of all ages for each sex in

Age-groups	Calicut (Municipal)		Ernakulam (Municipal)		Alleppey (Municipal)		Trivandrum (Corporation)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1								
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0-14	40	39	39	40	42	41	38	39
15-34	33	34	35	34	30	32	36	36
35-59	22	21	22	21	24	21	22	20
60 and over	5	6	4	5	4	6	4	5

In the working age-group of 15-59 the Trivandrum Corporation has the highest percentage of males with 58 and the

Alleppey (Municipal) has the lowest with 54, while Trivandrum Corporation has the highest percentage of females with

56 and the Alleppey (Municipal) has the lowest percentage of females with 53. In the Calicut (Municipal) the percentages of both males and females in this age-group are equal. In the age-group of 0-14 Alleppey (Municipal) leads with 42 per cent, while Trivandrum Corporation comes last with 38 per cent in the case of males. So far as the females in this age-group are concerned Alleppey (Municipal) leads with 41 per cent while Calicut (Municipal) and the Trivandrum Corporation comes last with 39 per cent each. The percentages in the age-group of 60 and over are so small that they do not merit much discussion.

Features of Urban Areas (General)

Literacy and Education by Sex and Age-groups

3.65 A comparison of the number of illiterate persons in urban and rural areas shows that the proportion of illiterate males to 1,000 males and illiterate females to 1,000 females is larger in the rural areas than in the urban areas. In both rural and urban areas the above proportion of illiterate males is smaller than that of illiterate females. In the urban areas the age-group 5-14 commands the largest proportion of illiterate males, while the age-group of 60 and over has largest proportion of illiterate females. Taking the literate population without any educational standard the proportion is larger in the case of males but smaller in the case of females in rural areas compared to urban areas. In both rural and urban areas the above proportion of females in this category is smaller than that of males. The age-group of 35-59 commands the largest proportion of males, while the age-group of 5-14 has the largest proportion of females in this category in the urban areas. In the case of those with primary or junior basic qualification the proportion is smaller in all age-groups in the rural areas both among males and females than in urban areas. The age-group of 15-34 has the largest proportion of both males and females in the urban areas in this category. The same age-group has the largest proportion of both

males and females who have passed matriculation or higher secondary in the urban areas. The age-group of 35-59 commands the largest proportion of males and the age-group of 15-34 the largest proportion of females with University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree in the urban areas.

3.66 In all the districts the proportion of illiterate females is larger than illiterate males in all age-groups in the urban areas. The number of illiterate males and females out of every thousand males and females respectively aged 5 years and more is smallest in the urban areas of the Kottayam district. In the urban areas of the districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode, Trichur and Quilon the age-group of 60 and over has the largest proportion of both male and female illiterates, while the age-group of 15-34 has the smallest proportion of both male and female illiterates. In the urban areas of the Palghat district the age-group of 5-14 has the largest proportion of male illiterates and the age-group of 60 and over the largest proportion of female illiterates while the age-group of 15-34 has the smallest proportion of both male and female illiterates. In the urban areas of Ernakulam district the age-group of 5-14 has the largest proportion of male illiterates and the age-group of 60 and over the largest proportion of female illiterates, while the age-group of 15-34 has the smallest proportion of both male and female illiterates. While the age-group of 5-14 leads the proportion of male illiterates and the age-group of 60 and over leads the proportion of female illiterates, the age-group of 15-34 comes last in respect of the proportion of both male and female illiterates in the urban areas of the Kottayam district. The age-groups of 5-14 and 60 and over lead the proportion of male and female illiterates respectively and the age-group of 15-34 comes last in respect of the proportion of both male and female illiterates in the urban areas of the Alleppey district. In the urban areas of the Trivandrum district the age-group of 5-14 leads the proportion of male illiterates and the age-group of 60

services' except in the case of Classes II and V towns which have the accumulation of female workers in manufacturing other than household industry next to 'other services'. Considering the proportion per 1,000 workers of each age-group in the nine industrial categories, the highest proportion in 'manufacturing other than household industry' is in the age-groups of 15-34 and 35-59 in the Class I towns/town-groups, the corresponding proportion of male workers being in the age-group of 15-34 and that of female workers in the age-group of 35-59. In Class II towns/town-groups male workers, female workers and total workers engaged in 'manufacturing other than household industry' are having their highest proportion in the age-group of 15-34. Although the total workers and male workers engaged in manufacturing other than household industry have their highest proportion in the age-group 0-14, the highest proportion of female workers is in the age-group of 15-34 in respect of Class III towns/town-groups. In the case of Class IV towns/town-groups the total, male and female workers engaged in manufacturing other than household industry are having their highest proportion in the age-group of 0-14. As far as this category of workers in Class V towns/town-groups is concerned, the highest proportions of total workers and male workers are in the age-group of 0-14 and of female workers in the age-group of 35-59.

3.73 An analysis of the workers in the cities and town-groups with one lakh of population and over shows that the highest proportion of workers is in 'other services' with the exception of the male workers in Alleppey (Municipal) where the largest proportion of the male workers is engaged in 'manufacturing other than household industry'. The next highest proportion of workers in the Calicut and the Cochin-Ernakulam-Alwaye town-groups and the Alleppey (Municipal) are engaged in 'manufacturing other than household industry'. So far as the Trivandrum town-group is concerned the largest proportion of workers

is engaged in 'trade and commerce' next to 'other services'.

3.74 A scrutiny of the distribution of urban workers by literacy and educational qualification reveals that out of the proportions per 1,000 workers of each industrial category the highest proportion of illiterate males is in 'mining, quarrying, live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities; while the highest proportion of illiterate females is in the category 'agricultural labourers'. Proportion of males having University degree or post graduate degree is highest in 'other services'. The proportions of both male and female holders of 'non-technical diploma not equal to degree' and 'technical degree and diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree' are highest in 'other services', while that of 'holders of degree or diploma in engineering' is in construction work with the solitary exception of one person who is engaged in household industry. Seven males having degree or diploma in agriculture have been returned as working in manufacturing and one male as working in construction.

Workers in Urban Areas by Occupational Groups and Educational Qualifications

3.75 The distribution of workers in the urban areas among the various occupational divisions reveals an interesting variety of preferences. Of the proportions per 1,000 literate workers of various literacy standards under each occupational division, the male literate workers without educational standards have their highest proportion in 'mining, quarrying and related work' while those with primary or junior basic qualification have their highest proportion in 'sale work'. Those with matriculation or higher secondary, have the highest proportion in 'clerical and related work' while in all the educational groups above matriculation or higher secondary the highest proportion is in 'professional, technical and related work'. Among the literate female workers in urban areas, the highest proportion of 'literate without educational standards' is in

GRADUATES BY SEX AND AGE

and over leads the proportion of female illiterates, while the age-group of 15-34 comes last in respect of the proportion of both male and female illiterates.

3.67 Coming to literates without educational standards in the urban areas the proportion of literate females to 1,000 females is less than that of literate males to 1,000 males in all the age-groups in all the districts except the age-group of 5-14 in the Trichur district and the age-groups of 5-14 and 15-34 in the Kottayam district. Taking the total urban population excluding children below 5 Alleppey district leads in respect of the proportion of males to 1,000 males while the Kottayam district leads in the proportion of females.

3.68 In the group of those with primary or junior basic qualification in the urban areas the proportion of females is less than that of males in all the age-groups in all the districts except the age-group 5-14 in Kottayam district. The Kottayam district leads in respect of the proportion of males falling in this group excluding those below 5 years, while the Trichur district leads in respect of the proportion of females.

3.69 Among those with matriculation or higher secondary standard also, the proportion of females is less than that of males in all the age-groups in the urban areas of all the districts except in the age-group of 5-14 in the Cannanore, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey and Trivandrum districts. In the proportion of males in this category the Ernakulam district leads the urban areas, while in the proportion of females the Trichur district leads. The number in the non-technical diploma holders not equal to degree is so small that it does not merit discussion. Among the University degree or post graduate degree holders other than those with technical degree the proportion of males outnumber that of females in the urban areas of all the districts in all available age-groups. The Trivandrum district leads in respect of the proportion of both males and females in this category.

3.70 In the case of holders of technical

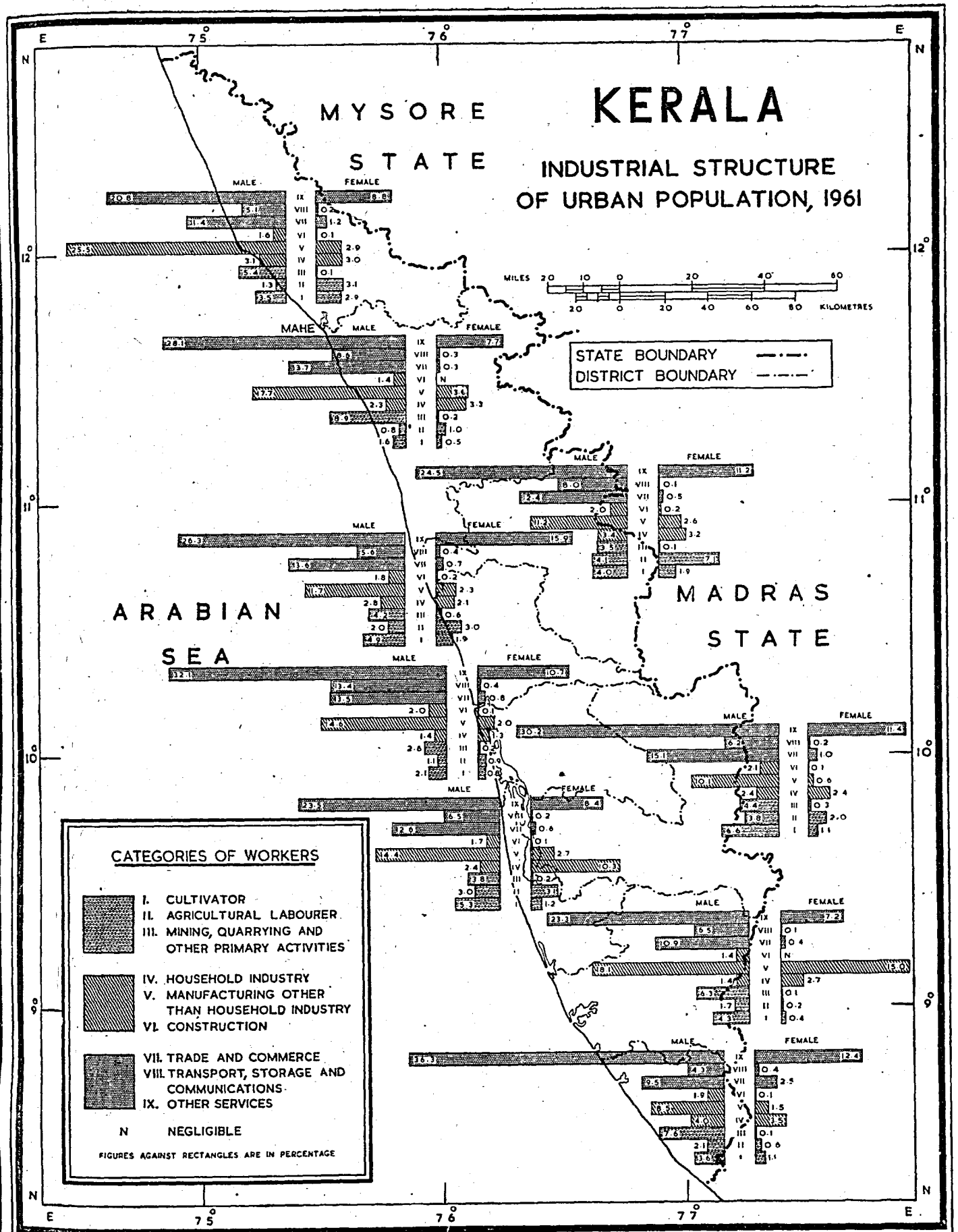
degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree also the proportion of males outnumber that of females in all available age-groups in the urban areas of all the districts. The Trivandrum district leads this category in respect of the proportion of both males and females.

Graduates by Sex and Age-groups

3.71 A scrutiny of the age-groups in which the categories of graduates other than technical degree holders are concentrated in the urban areas reveals the following. In the districts of Cannanore and Kozhikode the age-group of 15-34 has the highest concentration both in the proportion of males and females holding University degree or post graduate degree other than technical degree. In the Palghat district the age-group of 60 and over has the highest proportion of males and the age-group of 15-34 of females in this group. In all the remaining districts the age-group of 35-59 has the highest proportion of males and that of 15-34 of females in this category. The necessary inference is that the females took themselves to higher education only much later than males in all the districts except Cannanore and Kozhikode where both males and females have taken themselves to higher education at a later period compared to other districts. In the case of holders of technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree the highest concentration is in the age-group of 15-34 both in the proportion of males and females.

Workers in Urban Areas

3.72 The maximum concentration of workers in the urban areas as a whole is in 'other services' in all classes of towns. Next to 'other services' the concentration is in 'manufacturing other than household industry' except in the case of Class II towns which have 'trade and commerce' as the industrial category which attracts the next largest number of urban population. The male workers when taken independently have the same concentration pattern as that of the total workers. Of the female workers in the urban areas the largest proportion is in household industry next to 'other



NON-WORKERS IN URBAN AREAS

'mining, quarrying and related work' while the highest proportion with 'primary or junior basic qualification' is having occupations which are unclassifiable. The highest proportion among those with 'matriculation or the higher secondary qualifications' is in 'transport and communication services'. While the highest proportion of those with 'technical diploma not equal to degree' is in 'clerical and related work', of those with 'University degree or post graduate degree other than technical degree' is in 'administrative, executive and managerial occupations' and of holders of 'non-technical diploma not equal to degree' and 'technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree' is in 'professional, technical and related work'.

Non-workers in Urban Areas

3.76 In the urban areas of the State 62% among the non-workers are females. The percentage of females among non-workers is highest in Cannanore district with 63 while the Quilon district comes last with but 59.

3.77 Considering the age distribution of non-workers in the urban areas, the pro-

portions per 1,000 of both male and female non-workers are the highest in the age-group 0-14 closely followed by the next higher age-group 15-34. The proportion of male non-workers is less than that of female non-workers in all the age-groups except in the age-group 0-14, where the proportion of male non-workers exceeds that of females in the State and all the districts.

3.78 In the urban areas, among the female non-workers, the proportion of females engaged in 'household duties' is highest in the State as well as in all the districts. Regarding male non-workers, the highest proportion is claimed by 'dependants, infants and disabled persons' in the State and the districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat and Ernakulam. In the remaining districts the proportion of 'full time students' is highest among the male non-workers. A table showing the districts having more than 33½ per cent and less than 33½ per cent of the State figure under the different categories of non-workers by sex is given below.

Table 3.38

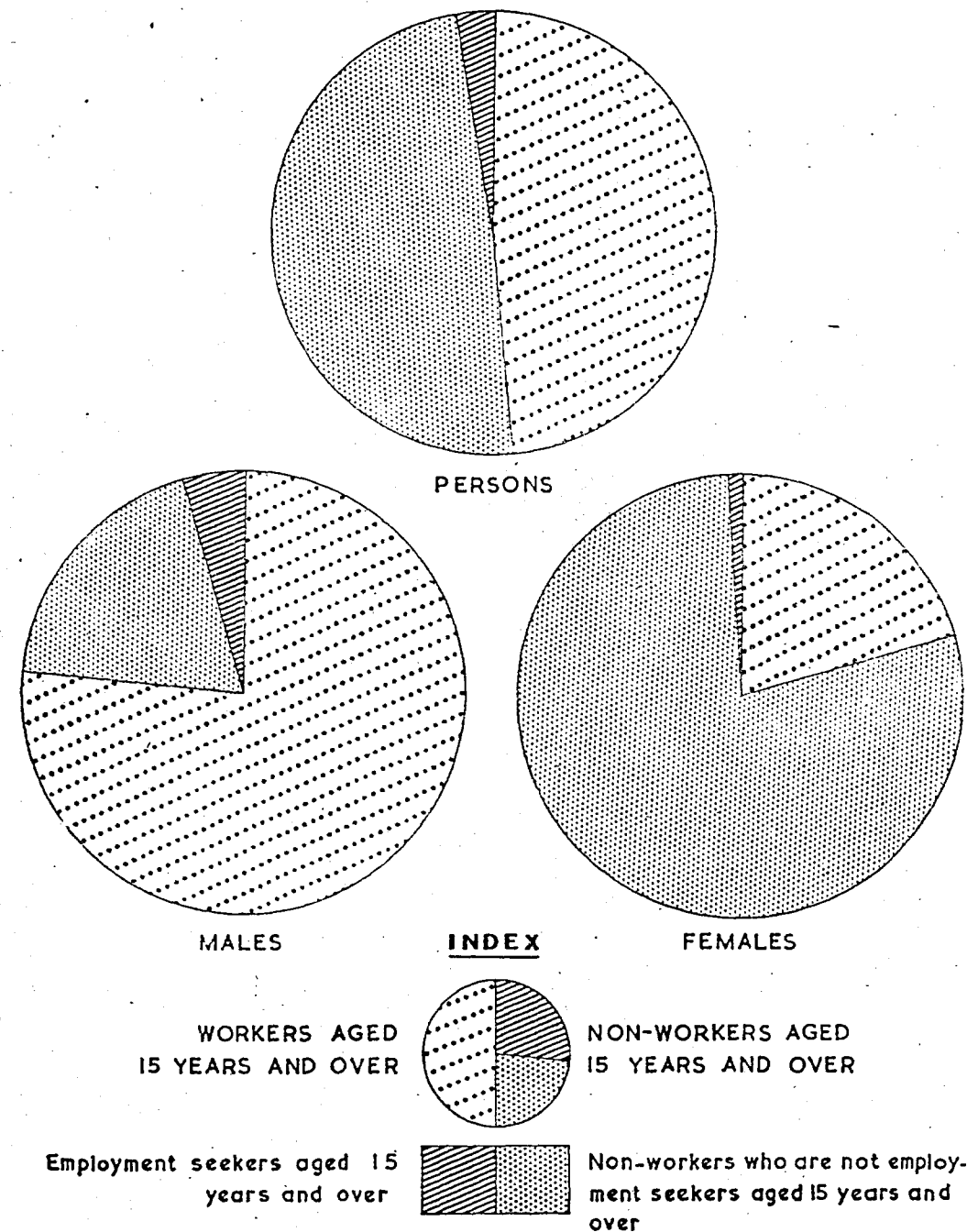
NUMBER PER 1,000 PERSONS NOT AT WORK

(Only those entries which are above or below 33½% of the State figure are shown in this table)

Name of District	Beggars, vagrants etc.		Retired persons, rentiers or persons of independent means		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable Institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
	Males		Males		Males		Males		Males	
	Below 33½%	Above 33½%	Below 33½%	Above 33½%	Below 33½%	Above 33½%	Below 33½%	Above 33½%	Below 33½%	Above 33½%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cannanore	...	...	...	9	...	10	...	...	...	...
Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
Palghat	...	42	...	10	...	N	...	N	...	...
Trichur	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	11	...	...
Ernakulam	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	9
Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	N	...	22
Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Trivandrum	4	...	...	...	14	...	2	...	...	7

'N'—Negligible

WORKERS, NON-WORKERS AND EMPLOYMENT SEEKERS (URBAN), 1961



POPULATION BY LANGUAGE IN URBAN AREAS

of speakers are Tamil and Konkani with 5.9 per cent and 1.5 per cent speakers respectively. Among the urban areas of the districts, Kozhikode has the highest percentage of Malayalam speaking population coming to 96.3 per cent and Palghat the lowest with 73.9 per cent. Taking languages other than Malayalam in the urban areas of the various districts separately Palghat has the highest percentage of Tamil speaking population coming to 22.5 per cent, while Cannanore has the lowest percentage of population speaking Tamil coming to but 1.1 per cent. Trivandrum follows Palghat with 11.1 per cent in respect of Tamil speaking population in urban areas. The Cannanore district has the highest percentage of Kannada speaking population with 2.9 and the districts of Kottayam, Alleppey and Quilon the smallest percentage of less than 0.1. Ernakulam district has the highest percentage of Konkani speaking people with 4.9 and Palghat and Trivandrum the lowest with 0.1 per cent. The percentage of people speaking Malayalam as mother tongue is higher in the rural areas coming to 96.0 per cent than in the urban areas. This is but natural as the urban areas being business centres attract speakers of various languages coming as they do from different parts of India.

3.83 In the case of cities with a population of one lakh and above there is a more even distribution of the speakers of languages other than Malayalam as their mother tongue. More than 80 per cent of the total population of each city speak Malayalam as their mother tongue. The percentages of persons having Malayalam as mother tongue in the four cities of Kerala are given below.

Name of city	Percentage of people having Malayalam as mother tongue
Calicut	93.0
Alleppey	89.1
Ernakulam	88.3
Trivandrum	80.5

The proportion of persons speaking Tamil as mother tongue runs next to those having Malayalam as the mother tongue in the above cities. Trivandrum City has the highest proportion of Tamil speaking population in it while Calicut has the smallest. The cities of Ernakulam and Alleppey have a comparatively higher proportion of Konkani speaking population than the rest of the cities. In the Ernakulam city the percentage comes to 4.4 and in Alleppey 2.8

Population by Religion in Urban Areas

3.84 The following table gives the number of persons out of every 1,000 population in each religion residing in the urban areas of the State:

Table 3.40
NUMBER PER 1,000 PERSONS OF THE SAME RELIGION WHO LIVE IN TOWNS, 1921-'61

State	Census Year	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Buddhist	Jain	Sikh	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala State	1961	148	174	140	838	536	622	310
	1941	102	128	114	393	517	127	62
	1931	88	110	111	272	398	...	405
	1921	80	101	99	1,000	322	...	105

Note:- Urban area for each census has been taken as it was in the respective censuses.

The above table would show that the number of Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Jains and Sikhs residing in urban areas out of every 1,000 in these religions has been progressively increasing from 1921 to 1961 while in the case of Buddhists and others the number has been fluctuating. But taking district by district as could be seen from the following table the number of Hindus residing in the urban areas out of every 1,000 Hindus has been progressively increasing from 1921 to 1961 in all the districts except in the Palghat district where the proportion decreases in 1931 and in the Kottayam district where the proportion gradually falls from 1921 to 1961. In the case of Muslims in urban areas the number out of every 1,000

POPULATION BY RELIGION IN URBAN AREAS

Muslims has been increasing in all the districts except Cannanore, Trivandrum, Kottayam and Quilon during the above period. In the case of the Cannanore and Trivandrum districts there has been no fall, the number having remained static in certain consecutive decades. In the case of Christians in urban areas the number per

1,000 Christians has been progressively increasing in the districts of Alleppey and Trivandrum, and progressively decreasing in the districts of Cannanore and Kozhikode from 1921 to 1961 and remaining static in some of the Censuses in Kottayam and Quilon. Other districts show fluctuations.

Table 3.41

NUMBER PER 1,000 PERSONS OF THE SAME RELIGION WHO LIVE IN TOWNS BY DISTRICTS, 1921-'61

Religion	Census year	District								
		Canna-nore	Kozhi-kode	Pal-ghat	Tri-chur	Erna-kulam	Kott-ayam	Alle-ppay	Quilon	Trivan-drum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hindu	1961	157	188	98	92	211	90	155	68	260
	1941	55	103	95	82	152	91	99	65	193
	1931	53	71	78	71	143	93	94	51	167
	1921	51	69	81	50	109	95	86	47	164
Muslim	1961	229	139	92	129	321	244	424	110	262
	1941	119	118	78	73	261	216	311	129	147
	1931	117	85	66	64	233	232	303	134	147
	1921	117	83	62	41	208	219	280	113	138
Christian	1961	80	139	123	159	183	89	156	75	242
	1941	266	485	76	179	116	76	105	69	150
	1931	432	490	62	157	127	76	101	69	122
	1921	479	528	66	118	100	73	91	69	119
Buddhist	1961	...	765	...	...	986	...	900	200	600
	1941	...	...	...	...	917	...	...	...	...
	1931	...	102	94	146	1,000	...	...	...	...
	1921	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jain	1961	33	391	1,000	500	934	...	1,000	955	1,000
	1941	...	313	1,000	...	1,000	...	957	1,000	1,000
	1931	...	269	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
	1921	...	243	500	750	1,000	...	...	...	...
Sikh	1961	167	727	400	...	685	88	346	115	909
	1941	...	...	...	800	133	1,000	...	...	...
	1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	1961	1,000	939	...	917	685	22	38	...	1,000
	1941	8	20	6	75	907	20	55	25	40
	1931	1,000	818	...	5	836	...	794	9	44
	1921	1,000	695	...	...	353	2	760	14	4

Note:- Urban area for each census has been taken as it was in the respective censuses.

EMPLOYMENT SEEKERS IN URBAN AREAS

Employment Seekers in Urban Areas

3.79 Out of 1,000 male non-workers in the urban areas of the State 37 are seeking employment for the first time while 15 were employed before but are now out of employment and seeking work. The corresponding figures for females are 7 and 1 respectively. Twenty-nine persons out of every 1,000 population aged 15 years and over are employment seekers, the corresponding proportion for males being 46 and that for females only 11.

3.80 An analysis of the employment seekers in the urban areas by broad age-

groups reveals that the highest proportion of employment seekers per 1,000 persons of each age-group is in the younger age-group of 15-34. The proportion in the age-group 35-59 is smaller and that in the age-group 60+ is smaller still. In all the age-groups the proportion of unemployed males exceeds that of unemployed females.

Educated Unemployment in Urban Areas

3.81 The following table gives the proportion of the urban population having educational qualifications of specified standards classified as workers, non-workers etc.

Table 3.39

PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION WITH SPECIFIED STANDARDS OF EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS CLASSIFIED AS WORKERS, NON-WORKERS, EMPLOYMENT SEEKERS IN THE AGE-GROUP OF 15+ AND NON-WORKERS EXCLUDING EMPLOYMENT SEEKERS

Educational qualifications	Total Population			Workers			Non-workers			Employment seekers aged 15 +			Non-workers excluding employment seekers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1															
Matriculation or higher secondary	1,000	1,000	1,000	457	571	236	543	429	764	105	99	117	438	330	647
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	1,000	1,000	1,000	728	800	428	272	200	572	59	46	112	213	154	460
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	1,000	1,000	1,000	736	782	627	264	218	373	58	44	92	206	174	281

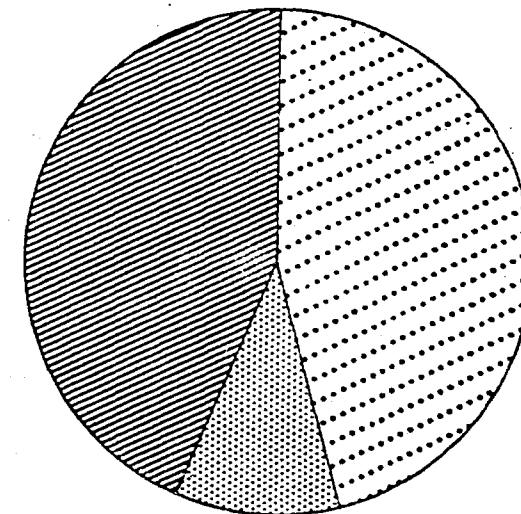
It would be found from the above table that out of every 1,000 matriculates or those with higher secondary qualifications in the urban areas 895 are either workers or those who do not want employment. There remain only 105 employment seekers in this educational group out of 1,000. Taking those with University degree or post graduate degree other than technical degree in the urban areas, out of every 1,000 as many as 941 are either workers or those who do not seek employment. Only 59 out of 1,000 remain as employment

seekers in this category. If holders of technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree are taken into consideration, out of every 1,000 of them in the urban areas 942 are either employed or are not seeking employment. Only 58 out of 1,000 remain employment seekers in this category. (See diagram on next page)

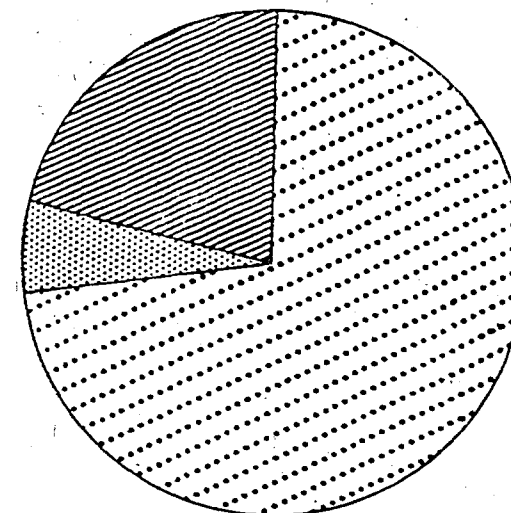
Population by Language in Urban Areas

3.82 89.9 per cent of the total population of the urban areas speak Malayalam as their mother tongue. Next to Malayalam the languages having a fairly large number

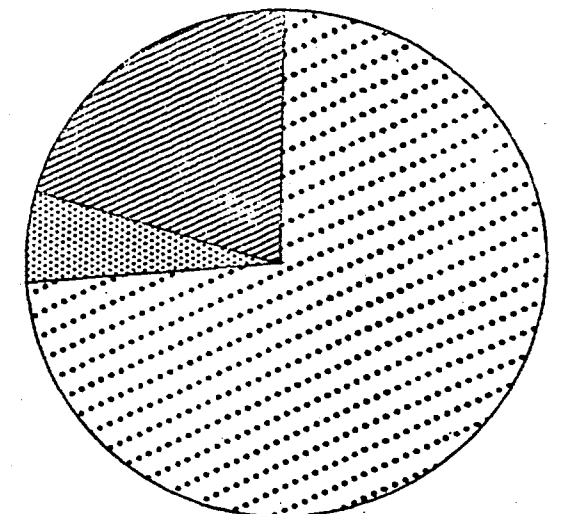
EDUCATED WORKERS, NON-WORKERS AND EMPLOYMENT SEEKERS (URBAN), 1961



MATRICULATION OR HIGHER SECONDARY

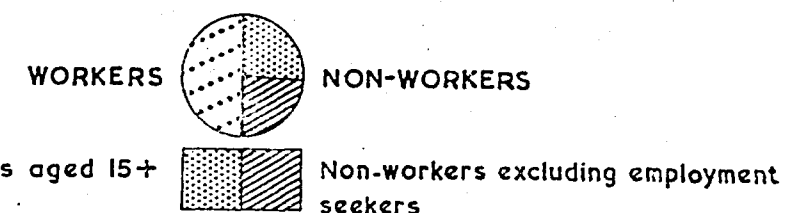


UNIVERSITY DEGREE OR POST-GRADUATE DEGREE OTHER THAN TECHNICAL DEGREE



TECHNICAL DEGREE OR DIPLOMA EQUAL TO DEGREE OR POST-GRADUATE DEGREE

INDEX



GROWTH OF WORKERS IN CITIES

SECTION 7

GROWTH OF WORKERS IN CITIES, 1901-'61

3.85 The following table gives results of the study of the number of workers in each of the industrial categories adopted for 1961 per 1,000 of total workers from 1901 to 1961 for such of the cities which had a popula-

tion of one lakh and above during this period. For purposes of the preparation of this table 'earners' and 'earning dependants' of the previous Censuses have been equated with workers of 1961.

Table 3.42

NUMBER PER 1,000 OF TOTAL WORKERS, MALES PER 1,000 OF TOTAL MALE WORKERS AND FEMALES PER 1,000 OF TOTAL FEMALE WORKERS IN THE NINE INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES OF 1961 COMPARED TO THEIR RESPECTIVE PROPORTIONS IN PREVIOUS CENSUSES (1901 TO 1951) FOR CITIES OF POPULATION 100,000 AND ABOVE

Number per 1,000 of total workers, males per 1,000 of total male workers and females per 1,000 of total female workers in the nine industrial categories of 1961

Name of city in descending order of population	Census year	I Cultivator			II Agricultural Labourer			III Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities			IV+V Manufacturing including Household Industry		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Trivandrum (Corporation)	1961	12	12	14	7	7	11	32	40	1	135	149	83
	1951	37	28	82	93	94	86	40	41	31	132	132	136
	1931	55	47	68	Included in Category I			24	27	19	103	138	51
	1901	7	6	9	39	47	17	36	40	24	167	140	248
Calicut (Municipal)	1961	4	3	9	2	1	4	49	57	3	238	226	306
	1951	8	7	13	2	2	2	44	49	8	232	221	307
	1931	13	14	11	144	101	237	40	45	29	136	115	181
	1901	66	73	40	8	8	10	81	100	21	264	169	579
Alleppey (Municipal)	1961	8	9	3	29	16	78	54	66	10	339	305	462
	1951	30	25	48	70	63	99	42	44	31	432	395	584
	1931	21	25	12	Included in Category I			40	54	11	180	233	70
	1901	8	6	13	23	25	18	74	90	33	167	124	275

Table 3.42 (Concl'd.)

Name of city in descending order of population	Census year	VI Construction			VII Trade and Commerce			VIII Transport, Storage and Communications			IX Other Services		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Trivandrum (Corporation)	1961	25	30	4	142	151	103	59	70	15	588	541	769
	1951	41	48	7	148	161	88	76	90	13	433	406	557
	1931	10	17	1	128	163	75	50	83	2	630	523	784
	1901	36	47	4	184	157	234	34	44	2	497	519	432
Calicut (Municipal)	1961	14	16	4	163	196	14	111	128	17	414	373	643
	1951	13	15	3	198	214	75	90	101	12	415	391	580
	1931	10	14	2	111	155	17	58	85	1	488	471	522
	1901	15	19	..	165	191	75	171	221	6	230	219	269
Alleppey (Municipal)	1961	20	24	7	161	191	50	88	106	23	301	283	367
	1951	16	20	3	159	187	47	83	100	15	168	166	173
	1931	3	5	..	219	297	52	74	109	..	463	277	855
	1901	..	..	..	317	295	372	61	84	3	350	376	286

Note:—The Census years for which the data are not available have been omitted from the table.

WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL SECTORS IN CITIES

It would be found from the above table that the proportion of cultivators per 1,000 workers in the Calicut municipal town has declined during the period 1901 to 1961. In the Alleppey municipal town the proportion of workers in construction and in transport, storage and communication

has shown an increasing trend during the same period. The remaining industrial categories show fluctuating trends during the period.

3.86 A study of workers by primary, secondary and tertiary sectors is attempted below.

Table 3.43

NUMBER PER 1,000 OF TOTAL WORKERS, MALES PER 1,000 OF TOTAL MALE WORKERS AND FEMALES PER 1,000 OF TOTAL FEMALE WORKERS IN THE THREE BROAD INDUSTRIAL SECTORS OF 1961 COMPARED TO THEIR RESPECTIVE PROPORTIONS IN PREVIOUS CENSUSES (1901—1951) FOR CITIES OF POPULATION 100,000 AND ABOVE

Number per 1,000 of total workers, males per 1,000 of total male workers and females per 1,000 of total female workers in the three broad industrial sectors, 1961

Name of city in descending order of population	Census year	Primary sector			Secondary sector			Tertiary sector		
		I + II + III	IV + V + VI	VII + VIII + IX	I + II + III	IV + V + VI	VII + VIII + IX	I + II + III	IV + V + VI	VII + VIII + IX
		P M F	P M F	P M F	P M F	P M F	P M F	P M F	P M F	P M F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Trivandrum (Corporation)	1961	51	59	26	160	179	87	789	762	887
	1951	170	163	199	173	180	143	657	657	658
	1931	79	74	87	113	155	52	808	771	861
	1901	82	93	50	203	187	252	715	720	698
Calicut (Municipal)	1961	55	61	16	252	242	310	693	697	674
	1951	54	58	23	245	236	310	701	706	667
	1931	197	160	277	146	129	183	657	711	540
	1901	155	181	71	279	188	579	566	631	350
Alleppey (Municipal)	1961	91	91	91	359	329	469	550	580	440
	1951	142	132	178	448	415	587	410	453	235
	1931	61	79	23	183	238	70	756	683	907
	1901	105	121	64	167	124	275	728	755	661

Note:—The Census years for which the data are not available have been omitted from the table.

The proportion of workers in the Trivandrum city in the primary sector per 1,000 of all workers shows a slight fall in 1931 as compared to 1901. But it substantially increased in 1951. Again in 1961 this proportion showed a considerable fall. In the secondary and tertiary sectors the proportion of workers has fluctuated from one census to another in this city. In the Calicut municipal town the proportion in the primary sector shows fluctuations from census to census. While the proportion of workers in the secondary sector

decreased in 1931 from what it was in 1901, it has increased thereafter. The proportion of workers in the tertiary sector of this city shows an increasing trend from 1901 to 1951 but a slight fall in 1961. As far as Alleppey municipal town is concerned the proportions of workers in the primary and tertiary sectors have undergone fluctuations while the proportion in the secondary sector has increased from 1901 to 1951. But in 1961 the proportion in this sector is found to decline in this city.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF IMMIGRANTS TO CITIES

SECTION 8

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF IMMIGRANTS TO CITIES

Proportion of Immigrants by Place of Origin

3.87 In the following table an attempt has been made to study the extent of immigration into the urban areas of Kerala and each district and especially the cities with a population of one lakh and over. The total immigrants into urban areas of the districts and cities have been split up into three broad groups viz, (i) persons born within the district of enumeration

(ii) persons born outside the district of enumeration but within the State and (iii) persons born in other States in India. In the case of districts each of the above three groups has been again split up into two components viz, (a) immigrants to non-city urban areas and (b) immigrants to cities. Persons born outside India are not taken into account in this table as their number is very small.

Table 3.44

PROPORTION PER 1,000 URBAN POPULATION IN EACH DISTRICT AND CITY OF POPULATION OF 100,000 AND ABOVE CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF BIRTH

State, districts and cities with population of one lakh and over	Persons per 1,000 of urban population born within the district but outside								Persons per 1,000 of urban population born outside the district but within the State and enumerated in					
	The town of enumeration				The city of enumeration				Non-city urban areas			Cities		
	Persons per 1,000 urban population		Males per 1,000 males		Persons per 1,000 urban population		Males per 1,000 males		Persons per 1,000 urban population		Males per 1,000 males		Persons per 1,000 urban population	
	Females per 1,000 females	Males per 1,000 males	Females per 1,000 females	Males per 1,000 males	Females per 1,000 females	Males per 1,000 males	Females per 1,000 females	Males per 1,000 males	Females per 1,000 females	Males per 1,000 males	Females per 1,000 females	Males per 1,000 males	Females per 1,000 females	Males per 1,000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Kerala State	991	119	96	142	39	36	43	48	49	46	30	33	27	
Cannanore District	1,010	170	159	181	...	...	...	47	58	37	...	...	...	...
Kozhikode District	989	99	70	128	58	55	61	15	16	14	44	48	40	...
Calicut (Municipal)	966	...	...	...	129	121	138	...	...	...	99	106	91	...
Palghat District	1,034	172	144	199	...	...	...	65	67	63	...	...	...	...
Trichur District	1,065	202	159	242	...	...	...	74	76	73	...	...	...	...
Ernakulam District	944	107	81	134	56	44	69	72	75	69	43	47	39	...
Ernakulam (Municipal)	945	...	...	...	190	149	233	...	...	...	145	159	130	...
Kottayam District	967	189	151	229	...	...	...	130	127	132	...	...	...	...
Alleppey District	1,013	89	61	116	64	58	69	32	24	39	44	43	46	...
Alleppey (Municipal)	984	...	...	...	143	128	158	...	...	...	99	94	103	...
Quilon District	951	136	133	149	...	...	...	98	101	94	...	...	...	...
Trivandrum District	984	49	43	56	75	72	78	5	6	5	59	71	48	...
Trivandrum (Corporation)	961	...	...	...	140	133	148	...	...	...	111	130	91	...

Contd.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF IMMIGRANTS TO CITIES

Table 3.44 (Concl.)

PROPORTION PER 1,000 URBAN POPULATION IN EACH DISTRICT AND CITY OF POPULATION OF ONE LAKH AND ABOVE CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF BIRTH

State, districts and cities with population of one lakh and over	Persons per 1,000 of urban population born in other States of India and enumerated in					
	Non-city urban areas			Cities		
	Persons per 1,000 urban population	Males per 1,000 males	Females per 1,000 females	Persons per 1,000 urban population	Males per 1,000 males	Females per 1,000 females
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
Kerala State	13	15	11	11	12	10
Cannanore District	20	19	20	...	...	...
Kozhikode District	5	8	2	11	14	9
Calicut (Municipal)	...	...	...	25	30	20
Palghat District	32	30	33	...	...	...
Trichur District	10	11	9	...	...	...
Ernakulam District	22	29	15	7	8	7
Ernakulam (Municipal)	...	...	...	25	26	23
Kottayam District	11	15	8	...	...	...
Alleppey District	3	3	2	7	8	6
Alleppey (Municipal)	...	...	...	15	17	13
Quilon District	31	34	27	...	...	...
Trivandrum District	4	4	5	40	41	39
Trivandrum (Corporation)	...	...	...	75	76	74

3.88 Taking the proportion of urban immigrants to 1,000 urban population in each district, the Kottayam district leads with 330 persons followed by Ernakulam district with 307 persons. The Kozhikode and Trivandrum districts come last with only 232 persons each.

3.89 The Trivandrum Corporation of the Trivandrum district has attracted the maximum immigrants coming to 174 persons per 1,000 urban population of the district, followed by Alleppey (Municipal) in the Alleppey district with 115 persons and Calicut (Municipal) in Kozhikode district with 113 persons. The Ernakulam district comes last with only 106 persons in the Ernakulam (Municipal). Barring the Trivandrum district, the remaining three districts mentioned above have a higher proportion of immigrants per 1,000 urban

population of the respective districts into the non-city urban areas compared to the immigrants into the cities with a population of one lakh and over.

3.90 The proportion of immigrants per 1,000 urban population of each district who are born within the district but outside the city or town of enumeration is greater than the corresponding city and non-city urban immigrants into the district born outside the district but within the State or born in other States of India. This is true of the migration to cities also. This is but natural as the intensity of immigration will be affected depending upon the distance between the places of origin and destination. The following table gives the proportion per 1,000 immigrants born in India to cities by sex and place of birth.

IMMIGRANTS TO CITIES BY TYPE OF MIGRATION

Table 3.45

PROPORTION PER 1,000 IMMIGRANTS (BORN IN INDIA) TO CITIES BY SEX AND PLACE OF BIRTH

City 1	Born else- where in rural areas of the same district		Born else- where in other urban areas of the same district		Born in rural areas of other districts in the State		Born in urban areas of other districts in the State		Born in rural areas of other States in India		Born in urban areas of other States in India	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Calicut (Municipal)	207	221	35	46	140	108	76	68	25	13	35	26
Ernakulam (Municipal)	152	225	59	88	144	102	84	76	13	10	25	22
Alleppey (Municipal)	215	257	37	47	106	106	80	95	15	10	17	15
Trivandrum (Corporation)	170	182	36	38	139	84	67	53	77	72	41	41

Note :—Persons whose place of birth is unclassifiable and whose period of residence in the place of enumeration is not stated are not taken into account in the preparation of this table.

With very few exceptions the proportion of female immigrants to male immigrants from the rural and urban areas of other districts within the State is lower than that from the rural and urban areas respectively of the same district and the proportion of female immigrants to the male immigrants from the rural and urban areas respectively of other States in India is smaller still compared to both the previous categories.

This leads to an inference that the more the distance between the place of birth and the place of enumeration, the less the proportion of females to males.

Immigrants to Cities by Sex and Type of Migration

3.91 Another table giving the proportion per 1,000 immigrants born in India to the cities by sex and type of migration is given below.

Table 3.46

PROPORTION PER 1,000 IMMIGRANTS (BORN IN INDIA) TO CITIES BY SEX AND TYPE OF MIGRATION

City 1	Total						Born in rural areas				Born in other urban areas			
	Impermanent migrants			Permanent migrants			Impermanent migrants		Permanent migrants		Impermanent migrants		Permanent migrants	
	P	M	F	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Calicut (Municipal)	289	173	116	711	345	366	123	83	249	259	50	33	96	107
Ernakulam (Municipal)	346	190	156	654	287	367	123	97	186	240	67	59	101	127
Alleppey (Municipal)	217	110	107	783	360	423	77	76	259	297	33	31	101	126
Trivandrum (Corporation)	335	187	148	665	343	322	137	107	249	231	50	41	94	91

Note:—Persons whose place of birth is unclassifiable and whose period of residence in the place of enumeration is not stated are not taken into account in the preparation of this table.

IMMIGRANTS TO CITIES BY WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

The above table is based on the duration of residence in the place of enumeration dividing the migrants with less than 3 years' duration of residence in the city of enumeration into impermanent migrants and with 3 years or more into permanent migrants. The proportion of females to males is lower in the case of impermanent migrants to the cities than in the case of permanent migrants. This is true of migrants from both rural and urban areas. This confirms the general experience that men come to

the city or town first unaccompanied by their families and after the men have settled down in their new work and found living accommodation for themselves their women folk are brought.

Classification of Immigrants to Cities into Workers and Non-workers

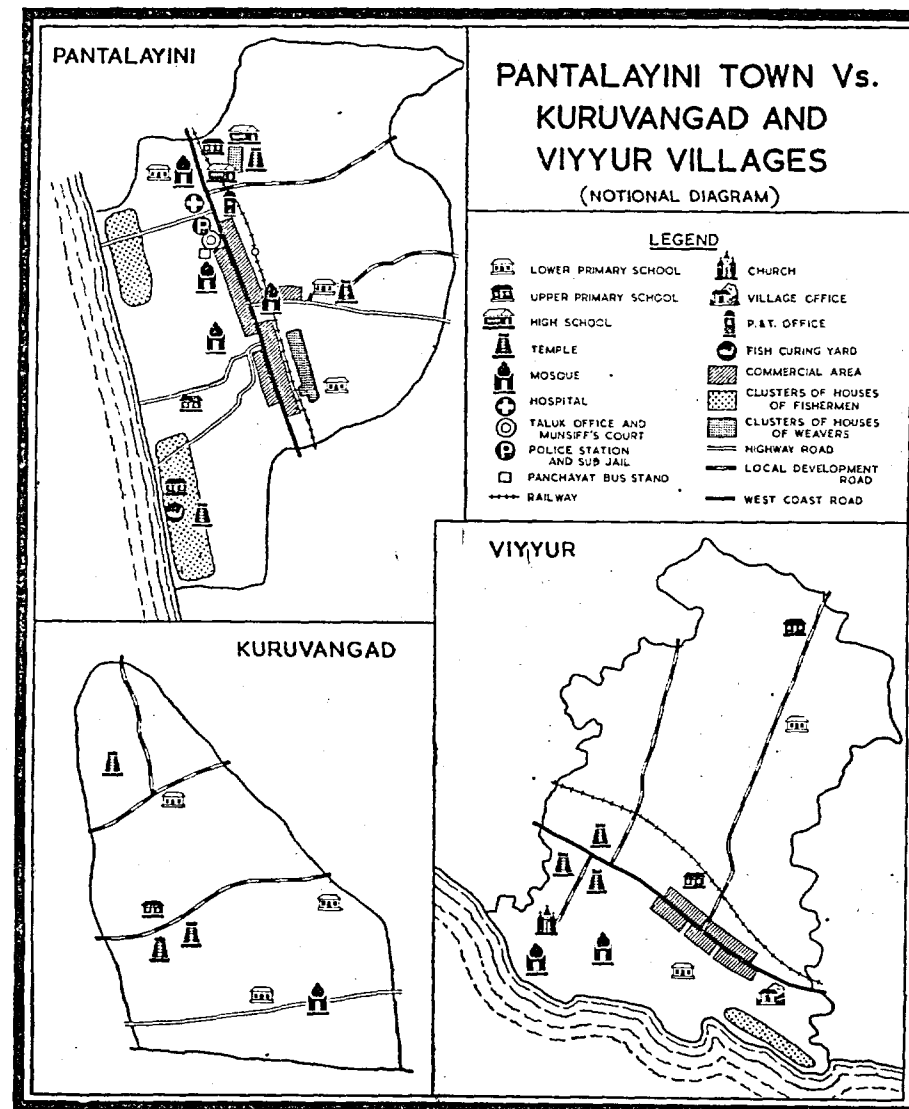
3.92 The classification of the immigrants to the cities with a population of one lakh and above into workers and non-workers by sex and broad age-groups is given in the following table.

Table 3.47

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 IMMIGRANTS TO CITIES INTO WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX AND BROAD AGE-GROUPS

City 1	Age-group 2	Immigrants to cities								
		Total			Workers			Non-workers		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Calicut (Municipal)	Total	1,000	517	483	444	363	81	556	154	402
	0-14	155	77	78	11	5	6	144	72	72
	15-34	417	216	201	203	166	37	214	50	164
	35-59	345	185	160	206	172	34	139	13	126
	60+	83	39	44	24	20	4	59	19	40
Ernakulam (Municipal)	Total	1,000	478	522	394	311	83	606	167	439
	0-14	181	89	92	12	7	5	169	82	87
	15-34	462	223	239	205	161	44	257	62	195
	35-59	299	143	156	165	134	31	134	9	125
	60+	58	23	35	12	9	3	46	14	32
Alleppey (Municipal)	Total	1,000	475	525	410	321	89	590	154	436
	0-14	165	85	80	6	3	3	159	82	77
	15-34	376	162	214	160	124	36	216	38	178
	35-59	376	193	183	222	177	45	154	16	138
	60+	83	35	48	22	17	5	61	18	43
Trivandrum (Corporation)	Total	1,000	529	471	413	330	83	587	199	388
	0-14	172	86	86	15	7	8	157	79	78
	15-34	465	247	218	209	165	44	256	82	174
	35-59	301	168	133	176	148	28	125	20	105
	60+	62	28	34	13	10	3	49	18	31

PANTALAYINI TOWN VS. KURUVANGAD AND VIYYUR VILLAGES

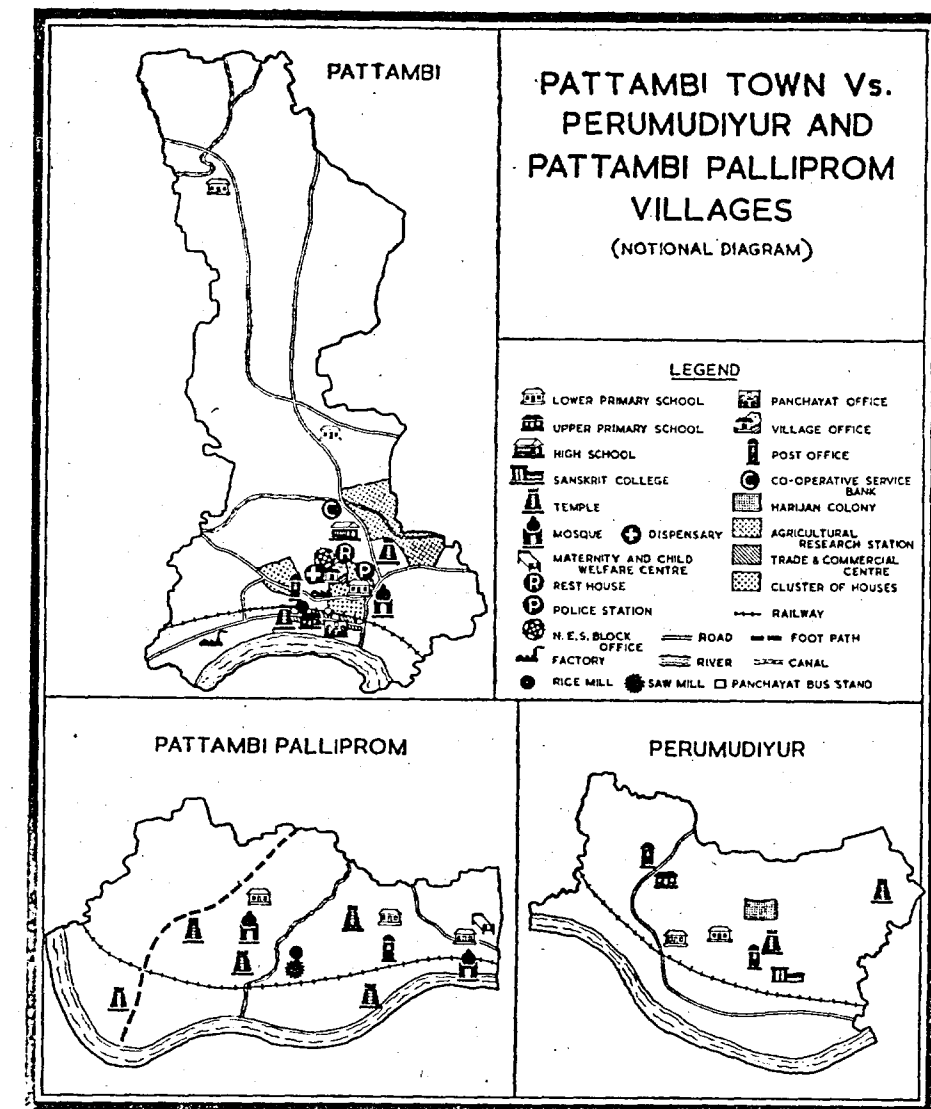


Pattambi Town Versus Perumudiur and Pattambi Palliprom Villages

3.99 The Pattambi town lies in the Ottapalam taluk of the Palghat district adjacent to the villages of Perumudiur and Pattambi Palliprom. While the Pattambi town has an area of 3.36 sq. miles the Perumudiur and Pattambi Palliprom villages have 4.04 sq. miles and 3.85 sq. miles respectively. The population of the Pattambi

town comes to 7,769 as against 5,445 and 5,703 in the Perumudiur and Pattambi Palliprom villages respectively. The density of population works out to 2,312 persons, 1,348 persons and 1,481 persons respectively per sq. mile for Pattambi town, Perumudiur and Pattambi Palliprom villages respectively. One of the salient features of contrast as revealed by the map of the Pattambi town and the

PATTAMBI TOWN VS. PERUMUDIYUR AND PATTAMBI PALLIPROM VILLAGES



villages is the presence of clusters of houses and centres of trade and commerce marked by the presence of rows of shops in the town and their complete absence in both the villages. Though not on the pattern of a net work the Pattambi town is fairly well provided with roads. While one tarred

road passes through one side of the town another passes through the other side in the north-eastern direction. Taking the branches of highway roads and the panchayat roads altogether there are six roads in the town. There is also a railway station. One river contributes to the

OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN OF IMMIGRANTS TO CITIES

3.93 Calicut (Municipal) has the maximum number of workers among immigrants with 444 per 1,000 immigrants followed by Trivandrum Corporation with 413 workers. Ernakulam comes last with only 394 workers per 1,000 immigrants into the city.

Occupational Pattern of Immigrants to Cities

3.94 Among the immigrants to the cities the females outnumber males in Calicut (Municipal), Ernakulam (Municipal) and Alleppey (Municipal) in the following categories of workers:- (1) Nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians. (2) Teachers, (3) Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers and (4) Housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers. But, in the Trivandrum

Corporation, in addition to the 1st and 4th categories mentioned above, there are more females in the category of 'building caretakers, cleaners and related workers'. Some of the other categories which have attracted more female immigrants than males are 'telephone, telegraph and related telecommunication operators' in Ernakulam and 'building caretakers, cleaners and related workers' in Alleppey. Male immigrants outnumber females in all the other occupations.

Literacy and Educational Standards of Immigrants to Cities by Sex

3.95 The following table gives the literacy and educational standards of the immigrants to the cities by sex.

Table 3.48

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 IMMIGRANTS TO CITIES BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Distribution of 1,000 immigrants to cities by sex and educational level																				
City	I	Total			Illite- rate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or junior basic		Matricu- lation or higher second- ary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non- technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post- graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to post- graduate degree	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Calicut (Municipal)	1,000	517	433		110	232	182	131	37	77	35	37	1		N	N	15	3	7	3
Ernakulam (Municipal)	1,000	473	522		93	181	144	179	84	81	104	66	1	N	1	N	29	8	17	7
Alleppey (Municipal)	1,000	475	525		104	216	207	190	93	84	53	31	2	N	N	N	10	2	6	2
Trivandrum (Corporation)	1,000	529	471		92	177	143	129	112	92	112	55	5	1	1	1	41	3	23	3

Note: 'N' denotes negligible figure which is less than one

3.96 Now we shall examine the contribution of the neighbouring States towards the immigration to the cities with a population of one lakh and above. The table hereunder gives the number of immigrants per 1,000 urban population in each of the cities who have come from the neighbouring States of Madras and Mysore.

Table 3.49
IMMIGRANTS PER 1,000 POPULATION OF EACH CITY WITH A POPULATION OF ONE LAKH AND OVER FROM MADRAS AND MYSORE STATES

City	Immigrants per 1,000 population of the city from	
	Madras State	Mysore State
I	2	3
Calicut (Municipal)	11	4
Ernakulam (Municipal)	16	3
Alleppey (Municipal)	10	1
Trivandrum (Corporation)	67	3

A COMPARISON OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES

SECTION 9

A COMPARISON OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES

3.97 It has often been remarked about census towns in India that many of them are outgrown villages with rural settings. In the 1961 Census, however, an attempt has been made, as already observed to eschew this possibility as far as practicable by insisting upon a prescribed proportion of non-agricultural male workers in an area treated as a town except in the case of the municipalities, cantonments and civil lines. It is endeavoured below to compare some of the towns with their neighbouring villages. For an effective comparison with the object of finding out how far the towns are outgrown villages it is essential that towns of the lowest population size are selected for the purpose. There is only one Class VI town in the State which is a Cantonment. It has not been selected for this reason. Two towns each have, therefore, been selected from Classes IV and V and each of them is proposed to be compared with two neighbouring villages.

Pantalayini Town Versus Viyyur and Kuruvangad Villages

3.98 The Pantalayini town is situated in the Quilandy taluk of the Kozhikode district. The villages of Viyyur and Kuruvangad lie adjoining the town. While the Pantalayini town is 2.59 sq. miles in area the Viyyur and Kuruvangad villages are 3.43 sq. miles and 2.33 sq. miles respectively in area. The population of the Pantalayini town comes to 17,356, while that of the Viyyur and Kuruvangad villages comes to 10,849 and 5,712 respectively. The density of population of the town is much higher than that of the two villages coming to more than double. In the case of the Pantalayini town it has 6,701 persons per sq. mile while in the case of the Viyyur and Kuruvangad it is 3,163 and 2,452 persons per sq. mile. From the maps of the town and the villages given separately it could be seen that while the town is distinguished by clusters of houses

and trade and commercial centres the villages are very much backward in this respect. While the town has four well-defined clusters of houses the village of Viyyur has only one cluster and that of Kuruvangad has none. The town has a fairly long row of shops on either side of the west coast road and also on one side of the Quilandy-Thamarassery road. The Viyyur village has only a short row of shops on either side of the west coast road and the Kuruvangad village has none of these types. In point of communication facilities also there is some contrast between the town and the two villages although it is not very striking. Going by the number and type of roads the town has besides the west coast road, four highway roads and two local development roads as against the west coast road and three local development roads in the Viyyur village and one highway road and 3 local development roads in the Kuruvangad village. Though the railway line passes through the Pantalayini town and the Viyyur village, there is railway station only in the town. Taluk Office and Munsiff's Court are found only in the town. Similarly public institutions like high schools, hospital, police station and post and telegraphs office which are found in the town are sadly absent in the villages. The total number of schools in the town comes to eight consisting of two high schools, three upper primary schools and three lower primary schools as against two lower primary schools and two upper primary schools in the Viyyur village and three lower primary schools and one upper primary school in the Kuruvangad village. There are sufficient number of places of public worship both in the town as well as the villages. A fish curing yard and a bus stand which are found in the town have no corresponding numbers in the villages.

ATTIPRA TOWN VS. CHERUVAKKAL AND PANGAPPARA VILLAGES

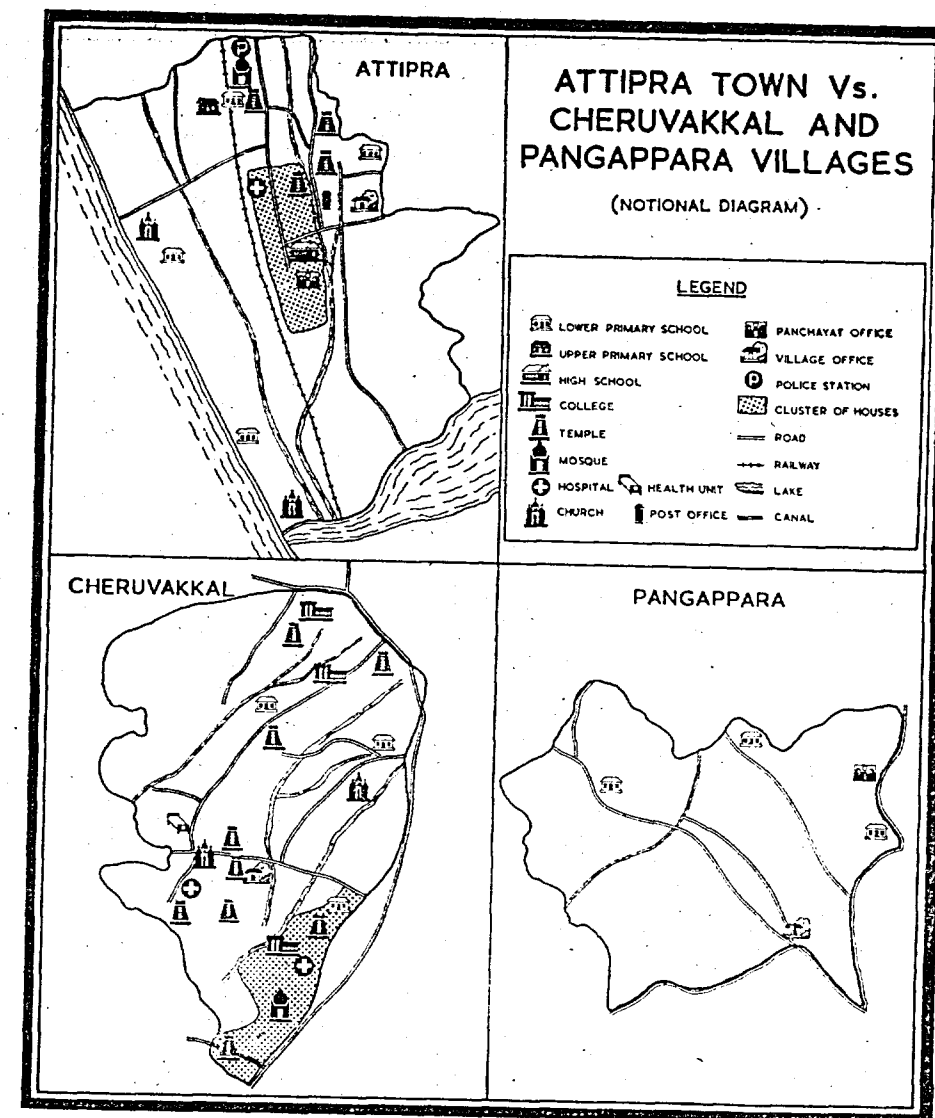
communication facilities. As against these items of communication facilities the two villages under reference have only one road each. the Pattambi Palliprom village having a long foot path and a canal in addition. Though the railway line passes through these villages there is no station in them. The town has public offices like the post office, block development office, and the rest house besides institutions like one dispensary, one high school, one upper primary school, three lower primary schools and one agricultural research station. There is also a bus stand in the town. As against these, both the villages have only post offices and primary schools to their credit. The Pattambi Palliprom village has, however, a meternity and child health centre and the Perumudiur village a Harijan colony. The Perumudiur village has two post offices and the Pattambi Palliprom village one. Of the three primary schools in the Perumudiur village two are lower primary and one upper primary, while all the schools in the Pattambi Palliprom village are lower primary. Places of public worship are no doubt present in both the town and the villages. The Perumudiur village has a distinction of having a sanskrit college. The panchayat office is located in the Pattambi town. There are a few industrial establishments like one match factory, one rice mill and one tile works in the town as against one saw mill and one rice mill in the Pattambi Palliprom village.

Attipra Town Versus Pangappara and Cheruvakkal Villages

3.100 Attipra is a town in the Trivandrum taluk of the Trivandrum district having an area of 6.19 sq. miles. The neighbouring villages of Pangappara and Cheruvakkal have an area of 3.42 and 3.81 sq. miles respectively. The population of Attipra town is 17,279 as against 8,612 and 14,191 of Pangappara and Cheruvakkal respectively. The density of population of Attipra town is 2,791 persons per sq. mile as against 2,518 per sq. mile for Pangappara and 3,725 per sq. mile for

Cheruvakkal. Both the town as well as the two villages have a fairly good net work of roads, the number being 8 for the Attipra town and 6 and 10 for the Pangappara and Cheruvakkal villages respectively. Though a railway line is passing through the Attipra town the station is outside its limits. There are two canals passing through the Attipra town, one through the Pangappara village and five through the Cheruvakkal village. Both the town and the Pangappara village have a panchayat office each, while all the three places have a village office. There are 6 schools in the Attipra town as against 3 each in the Pangappara and Cheruvakkal villages. Of these the Attipra town has the distinction of having a high school and an upper primary school. Both in the Attipra town and the Cheruvakkal village there are temples, churches and mosques. A police station is located in the Attipra town, but none is seen in the Pangappara and Cheruvakkal villages. The engineering college and the Loyola College are situated in the Cheruvakkal village. Here there is also a health unit in addition. The Cheruvakkal village has the medical college hospital and the Pulayanarkotta T.B. Sanatorium within its boundaries, while the Attipra town has only a private hospital. The location of the houses in the Attipra town is distinguished by a number of clusters covering almost the whole of the central portion. At the same time vast expanses of isolated houses are seen in the remaining part. The Pangappara village does not seem to have any prominent cluster of houses. The entire area is spotted by isolated houses. In the case of the Cheruvakkal village, the area adjoining the medical college hospital is fairly densely inhabited with a good cluster of houses. The chances are that these will further develop taking in more clusters of houses in course of time. The presence of the medical college is likely to gradually convert this village or a major portion of it into a town in the not distant future.

ATTIPRA TOWN VS. CHERUVAKKAL AND PANGAPPARA VILLAGES

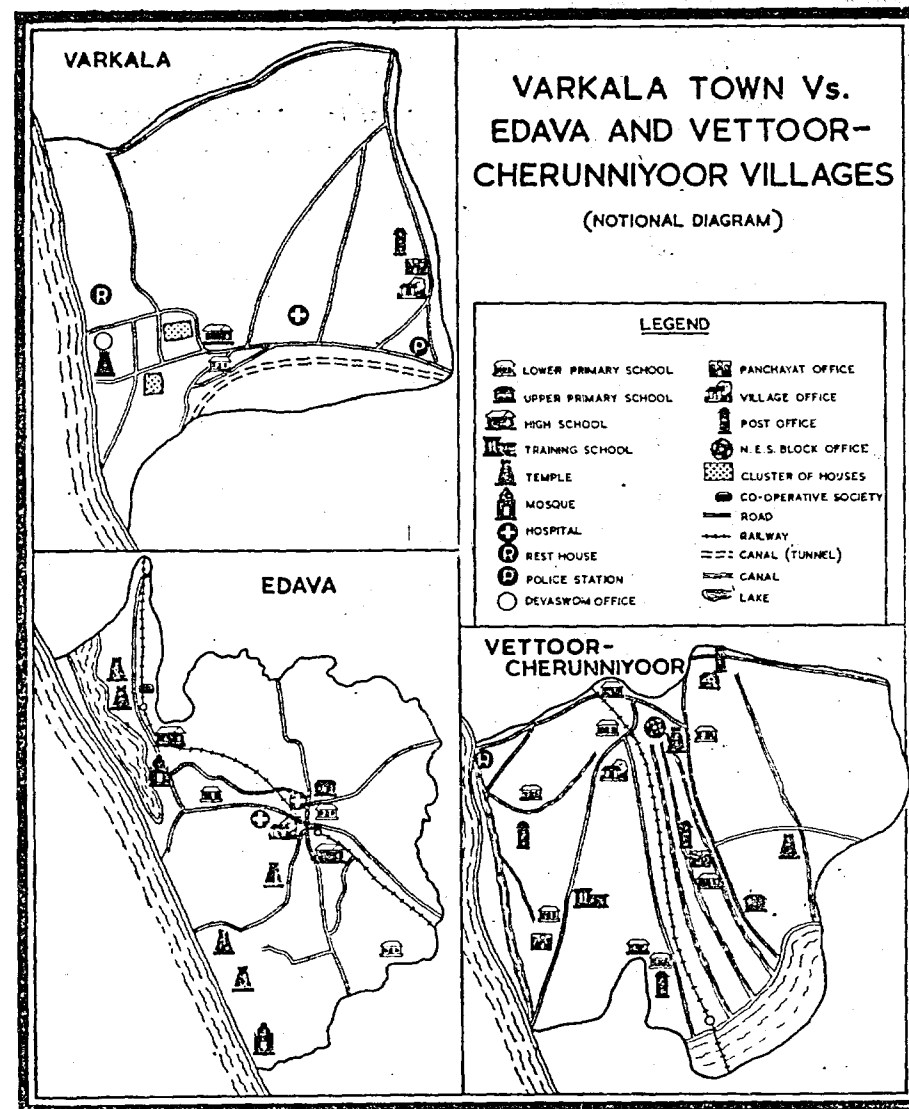


Varkala Town Versus Edava and Vettoor Cherunniyoor Villages

3.101 Varkala is a town in the Chirayinkil taluk of the Trivandrum district. The Varkala town is 1.58 sq. miles in area with a population of 7,560 and a density of 4,785 persons per sq. mile. The area of the Edava village comes to 3.53 sq. miles and of Vettoor Cherunniyoor to 6.83 sq.

miles. The population of these villages comes to 18,833 and 26,883. These have a density of 5,335 persons per sq. mile for Edava and 3,936 persons per sq. mile for Vettoor Cherunniyoor. The Varkala town has two residential clusters of importance while the villages do not reveal any cluster of houses as such. There are 2 schools in the Varkala town, 6 in the Edava village

VARKALA TOWN VS. EDAVA AND VETTOOR CHERUNNIYOOR VILLAGES



and 11 in the Vettoor Cherunniyoor village. Of these, one in the Varkala town and two in the Edava village are high schools. There is only one hospital in the Varkala town as against two in the Edava village. There is a police station, a post office, a panchayat office, a village office, a Devaswom office and a rest house in the Varkala town while in the Vettoor

Cherunniyoor village there are 4 post offices, 2 panchayat offices, 1 village office, 1 N.E.S. Block Office and 1 rest house. The Edava village has comparatively very few institutions, the important ones among them being, besides the schools already referred to 2 hospitals and 1 co-operative society. Both these villages have railway stations, the Edava having two and

A STUDY OF CITIES

Vettoor Cherunniyoor having one. There are 7 canals in the latter village. The Varkala town has a net work of 11 roads, the Edava village of 8 roads and the Vettoor Cherunniyoor of 7 roads. Places of public worship are present in all the places. From the number of public

institutions the Vettoor Cherunniyoor village is in a better position than the Varkala town and the Edava village. At the same time this village has a much larger area and a higher population than the other two.

SECTION 10

A STUDY OF CITIES

3.102 For purposes of the Census Report a town with a population of one lakh and over is considered to be a city irrespective of its being declared a Corporation under the statute. Applying this criterion there are four cities in Kerala, these being Trivandrum, Calicut, Alleppey and Ernakulam. Given below is a short account of these cities.

TRIVANDRUM CITY

Origin and Growth of the City

3.103 Trivandrum, the capital of the present Kerala, was the metropolis of ancient Venad. The exact period when the capital of Venad was shifted from Padmanabhapuram to Trivandrum has not been assigned beyond controversy. Yet, the weight of evidence is in favour of Trivandrum having been the capital of Venad during the closing years of the regime of Maharaja Rama Varma (1758-98 A.D.) famous in the history of Travancore as the Dharmaraja.

3.104 There are several versions about the origin of the name 'Trivandrum'. One version is that the spot where the Trivandrum temple stands was formerly called Ananthankad in which God Vishnu appeared in the form of a child to a Pulaya woman who suckled the baby after washing herself and left it under the shade of a large tree and as soon as she had retired a five-headed cobra appeared, removed the infant to a hole in the tree and sheltered it from the Sun with its hood. The sovereign of

Travancore on hearing the news immediately ordered a temple to be erected at the place. The place was thereafter known as Thiruananthapuram, the word Ananthapuram referring to the domain of Sree Padmanabha.

3.105 Another version goes that the Vilwamangalam Swamiyar, to whom is attributed the consecration of many temples in Malabar, in the course of his daily meditation of Maha Vishnu used to be disturbed by a child whom one day the Swamiyar irritated by removing him with the back of his left hand whereupon the child revealed his identity that he is Maha Vishnu and told him that he could not meet him anywhere else than at Ananthankad. The version goes that the Swamiyar thereafter went in pursuit of Ananthankad and finally succeeded in finding a solitary Pulaya woman threatening her weeping child saying, "if you continue weeping like this I would throw you into Ananthankad." The place was spotted by the Pulaya woman to the Swamiyar and Vishnu was found lying on his *Adishesha* with all his four arms in splendour and serenity extending from Thiruvallam to Tiruppur with his middle portion at Thiruananthapuram or Trivandrum. On the Swamiyar asking for pardon he was pardoned and blessed and he prayed to the deity for his contracting himself into a small compass so that he might offer his daily *poojas* and make his circumambulations easily which request was complied with. A temple was erected in the very same place by

the Travancore King. The Pulaya woman who husked paddy for oblation by the Swamiyar was presented subsequently by the King of Travancore with a patch of paddy field to her family to live upon. This field is now called the 'Putharikandam, in front of the eastern fort gate, Trivandrum. The city is referred to in ancient inscriptions as 'Sriananthapuram' or 'Thiruananthapuram' and the word 'Trivandrum' is supposed to be a corruption of the above mentioned names.

3.106 The first Census Report of Travancore viz., the Geographical and Statistical Memoir of the Survey of the Travancore and Cochin States conducted from July 1816 to the end of 1820 by Lieutenants Ward and Conner gives a description of Trivandrum town as follows:—

3.107 "Trivandrum or Tiruanandapuram is a very opulent and extensive town situated on rising ground between valleys of wet cultivation and shaded by groves of coconut and other trees. The fort is of a quadrilateral shape, the east and western walls are about 1,000 yards in length, and the north and south 810. Built partly of stone, 11 feet high and 5 feet thick, defended by bastions it has four gates; that to the east called Sunnadivausel opposite the temple in front of which is a reservoir of water, to the S. E. an attic floor where the Rajah holds his levees, and adorned with costly furniture and paintings; the houses of persons of distinction have a pleasant appearance from their neatness and the cleanliness of the streets, which are broad and lined with trees. The palace on the bank of the reservoir is a building after the native taste, and in which the reigning Princess resides. The pagoda is a building similar to those in the Carnatic. The spire heavy, but not of any great elevation. Before the shrine are two cumbums or pillars, one ornamented with gold and the other with silver; this temple is held in profound adoration by the Sovereigns of Travancore, it being their household deity On the east of the fort is a beaten road, the others are narrow; the

houses are built with red stone, some of mud and others of timber, very commodious and covered with cocoanut leaves; every house has its compound fenced with either a hedge or wall and stocked with cocoanut, jack, and other trees under which pepper and betel vines are cultivated. The high southern road crosses the Kurramanay river over a stone bridge 120 feet long, supported on granite pillars; the banks of the river near it are lined with stone steps; it then passes through the village, Kurramunay, a street of houses with an agarum and a Vishnoo temple to the South. Between Kurramunay and the commencement of the town, there is an open street of paddy fields through which flows the Killiyaur, over it is a wooden bridge; this stream meanders to the East of the suburbs in which are a few rocky heights of inconsiderable size. The town commences a short distance West of the above river and is composed of several villages appertaining to the Vunjeeoor, Paulkolum and Nelmun subdivisions; the road then runs north to the Cantonment through Pootenshunday. The town from North West to South East is nearly two miles, including the fort about the centre; the upper part is called Tirumadurapetta; here a few Dutch and Portuguese reside, also Mookens (Moopans), Maitens and Shanars. Here is a Roman Catholic church, also a jail and court house to the North of the road which leads to Vailey and fronts another street, then proceeds North forming several zig zag lanes, joins the Quilon road a mile and a quarter below the village, Ooloor.

3.108 "The lower part of the town is divided into regular streets between compounds stocked with trees; this part comprises a few villages dependent on the subdivisions of Paulkolum and Nelmun and is very populous. Near the S. W. angle of the fort is a Vishnu temple, on the west of it a square reservoir of water. The upper part of it is inhabited by Brahmins and the lower by Nairs, Vellalers, and Rajpoots. The S. E. part extends to Muncaud, where is a terraced

house and garden called Singara tope, built thirty years ago by the late Rajah; there are a few choice fruit trees in it, but now much neglected; vegetables are reared for the use of the Rance and near the South East angle of the fort are stables for her Body-Guard. The road from the West gate separates in two directions, one towards Shunmogum (Shangumogum) where a festival is celebrated annually. On the beach is a Sheevan Pagoda, reservoir and stone choultry called Ayrumcaul, signifying a thousand legs. The other road lined with the compounds of the Nairs extends to Shencaud, an open space where the Nairs formerly exercised with bows and arrows. Four or five markets are daily held in different parts of the town—fish is prohibited to be carried in the fort, nor are persons of low caste admitted in it. The British Residency stands on an elevated spot commanding the Tycaud valley and surrounding country."

3.109 The above description of the Trivandrum town applies to a certain extent to it even now. Thus, the reference to the rising ground between valleys of wet cultivation and groves of cocoanut and other trees is true of Trivandrum even today, the only difference being that part of the wet cultivation area has since been filled up, the areas of wet cultivation being now mostly confined to the fringes of the town. The reference to 'the beaten road' is presumably to the Chalai bazaar. The thatched houses of red stone and wooden walls are still to be seen here but the non-built up area in the interior of the bazaar has mostly been built up by new buildings some of modern design. The stone bridge across Karamana river and the wooden bridge over Killiyar have been rebuilt. The open street of paddy fields between Karamana and the commencement of the town as it then stood has been partly built up on one side. The commencement of the town has been pushed further from Killiyar to the Karamana river. The most important factor which is revealed by the above description is that the town centered round the

fort, the westernmost limit being the sea but the distance from the fort to the limits on all other sides being less than to the west. Since 1820 the town has much expanded. The central point has very much shifted from the fort. The expansion has been more to the north and a little less to north-east, east and south. What, therefore, one sees in 1961, is no more the small town of 2 miles in length north-west to south-east, but a vast area extending over 17.19 sq. miles.

3.110 For the first time Trivandrum was recognised as a conservancy town in 1069 M. E. (1893-94 A.D.) though even prior to this certain conservancy rules applied to the town without having the force of law. It rose to the status of municipal town in 1096 M. E. (1920-21 A.D.) and was raised to a Corporation in 1116 M. E. (1941 A.D.).

Certain Demographic Features

3.111 The population of Trivandrum as in 1881 Census was 41,173. It has risen to 239,815 in 1961 representing 482.46 per cent increase. The density of population of this city comes to 13,951 persons per sq. mile against the urban density of 5,919 persons per sq. mile of Kerala. There are 122,318 males and 117,497 females in the city indicating a sex ratio of 961 females per 1,000 males as against 980, 984 and 991 females per 1,000 males respectively for the urban areas of the Trivandrum taluk, Trivandrum district and the State. The Trivandrum city accounts for 67% of the urban population of the Trivandrum taluk, 53% of the urban population of Trivandrum district and 9% of the urban population of the State.

3.112 An average household of this city has 5.82 persons against 6.22 for the urban areas of the State. It has 147,862 literates, the percentage of literacy coming to 61.66 against the urban literacy of 54.94% in the State. The percentage of workers comes to 28.55 against 29.57 in the urban areas of the State. 38% of the total population of the city are in the tender age-group 0-14, 36% in the age-group 15-34, 21% in the age-group 35-59 and 5% in the older age-

TRIVANDRUM CITY

Value per Cent in Rs.	Percentage of households in	
	City	Neighbouring panchayat areas
Rs. 100 and below	8.3	59.2
Rs. 101— 200	16.3	29.5
Rs. 201— 300	16.2	8.5
Rs. 301— 400	12.3	1.4
Rs. 401— 500	15.3	0.9
Rs. 501— 750	11.2	0.5
Rs. 751—1,000	13.3	...
Over Rs. 1,000	7.1	...

Kitchen

3.121 76.4 per cent of the households in the city have separate kitchen and 23.6 per cent have no separate kitchen. The corresponding percentages in the neighbouring panchayat areas are 82.7 and 17.3

Bathing Facilities

3.122 43.4 per cent of the households in the city have separate bathing facilities as against 36.7 per cent in the neighbouring panchayat areas. 22.0 per cent of the households in the city share bath room facilities with others. 34.6 per cent of the households in the city and 63.3 per cent of the households in the neighbouring panchayat areas depend upon public sources for bathing facilities.

Latrines, Water Supply and Lighting

3.123 39.4 per cent of households in the city have bore-hole or trench or private sanitary facilities while 60.6 per cent depend upon open space. The corresponding figures in the neighbouring selected panchayat areas are 33.3 and 66.7 per cent. 25.4 per cent of the households in the city depend upon wells and 67.5 per cent on taps for water supply. 7.1 per cent depend on other sources. Of those depending upon wells 22.5 per cent have private wells and 2.9 per cent depend upon public wells while of those depending upon taps 30.4 per cent have private taps and 37.1 per cent depend upon public taps. In the case of neighbouring panchayat areas 81.2 per cent of the households have wells for supply of water of which 63.1 per cent have private wells and 18.1 per cent depend upon public wells. 6.6 per cent of the households have

tap facilities of which 1.9 per cent have private taps and 4.7 per cent depend upon public taps. 12.2 per cent of the households depend upon other sources. In the case of lighting 45.1 per cent of the households in the city have electric lights against 23.4 per cent in the neighbouring panchayat areas. 54.9 per cent of the households in the city have lights other than electric lights. The corresponding percentage in the neighbouring selected panchayat areas is 76.6.

Renting of Houses

3.124 43.2 per cent of the households in the city which have given out houses on rent have rented them out at Rs. 10 and below against 69.7 per cent in the neighbouring panchayat areas, while 24.1 per cent have given out houses on rent of Rs. 11 to Rs. 20 against 23.6 per cent in the neighbouring panchayat areas, 13.0 per cent have given out houses on rent of Rs. 21 to Rs. 30 in the city against 5.3 per cent in the neighbouring panchayat areas, 13.2 per cent have given out houses in the city on a rent of Rs. 31 to Rs. 50 against 1.2 per cent in the neighbouring panchayat areas and 6.5 per cent on a rent above Rs. 50 against 0.2 per cent in the neighbouring panchayat areas.

Rooms, Wall and Roof Materials

3.125 According to the tabulation on a 20 per cent basis of the households included in the houselists for the 1961 Census 1.1 per cent of the households occupy no regular rooms, 26.1 per cent have one room each, 26.0 per cent 2 rooms each, 17.2 per cent 3 rooms each, 11.0 per cent 4 rooms each and 18.6 per cent 5 rooms and more each. 54.2 per cent of the households occupy dwellings owned by them, while 45.8 per cent live in rented buildings. 3.6 per cent of the households have grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, 1.3 per cent timber, 4.8 per cent mud, 53.6 per cent unburnt bricks, 36.3 per cent burnt bricks, 0.4 per cent stone and a negligible percentage cement concrete as the predominant material for the walls of their dwellings. 60.5 per cent of the households have grass, leaves, reeds thatch, wood or bamboo, 36.8 per cent tiles, slate, shingle, 0.4 per cent corrugated iron, zinc or

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other metal sheets and 2.3 per cent concrete and stone as material of the roof of their dwellings.

Income Groups

3.126 40.3 per cent of the households of Trivandrum city fall in the monthly income group of Rs. 50 and below, 46.5 per cent in the monthly income group of Rs. 51-150, 9.9 per cent in the monthly income group of Rs. 151-300, 2.2 per cent in the monthly income group of Rs. 301-500 and 1.1 per cent in the monthly income group of Rs. above 500. The corresponding percentages in the neighbouring selected panchayat areas are 44.4, 49.2, 5.7, 0.6, and 0.1.

Particulars about Commercial Establishments

3.127 The following table shows the percentage distribution of commercial establishments according to the area of space and use.

Area of space in use	Nature of use			
	Shop- room space	Godown space	Show- room space	Open yard space
Less than 100 sq. ft.	32.2	38.4	35.6	72.8
100—200 "	28.7	23.8	27.1	17.4
201—300 "	14.6	8.9	7.7	2.7
301—500 "	11.9	14.2	11.0	2.4
Above 500 "	12.6	14.7	18.6	4.7

93.4 per cent of the commercial establishments have good access. 79.0 per cent have electric facilities. 23.4 per cent have water supply facilities, 13.1 per cent have toilet facilities and 9.2 per cent have facilities for fire protection.

3.128 The following is the percentage distribution of commercial establishments in the city according to average monthly turn over in rupees during 1958, 1960 and 1962.

Monthly turnover in rupees	Percentage distribution of commercial establish- ments in the city		
	1958	1960	1962
Less than Rs. 100	26.0	25.5	25.8
Rs. 100— 250	21.9	20.7	22.5
Rs. 251— 500	21.3	23.6	22.2
Rs. 501— 750	6.1	6.4	7.1
Rs. 751—1,000	4.5	4.4	4.2
Over Rs. 1,000	20.2	19.4	18.2

Particulars of Industrial Establishments

3.129 The percentage distribution of industries in the Trivandrum city according to the production and value of manufactured goods is given below.

Value of manufactured goods per day	Percentage in	
	City	Selected panchayat areas
Up to Rs. 20	46.3	37.5
Rs. 21— 50	16.2	12.5
Rs. 51— 100	8.3	25.0
Rs. 101— 500	16.2	12.5
Rs. 501—1,000	5.6	...
Above Rs. 1,000	7.4	12.5

3.130 The following is the percentage distribution of industrial establishments in the Trivandrum city according to the area occupied under each category of use.

Area in sq. ft.	Percentage of industrial establishments					
	In the city			In the selected panchayat areas		
	Office and laboratories	Factories and workshops	Open yard	Office and laboratories	Factories and workshops	Open yard
Up to 100 sq. ft.	8.7	9.3	12.5	57.1	100.0	...
101-200 "	31.6	14.6	25.0	...	...	...
201-300 "	22.7	9.3	7.2	...	...	...
301-500 "	7.2	12.2	5.3	...	...	...
Above 500 "	29.8	54.6	50.0	42.9	...	100.0

66.6 per cent of the industrial establishments in the city consume every month up to 100 KWH, 6.7 per cent 101 to 200 KWH, 1.7 per cent 201 to 300 KWH, 5.0 per cent 301 to 500 KWH, 8.3 per cent 501 to 1,000 KWH, and 11.7 per cent above 1,000 KWH of power.

A Brief Description

3.131 Washed by the Arabian sea on the south-west and surrounded by portions of the villages of Madathuvilakom, Randamada, Anchamada, Aramada and Iranimuttam and the non-municipal towns of Katakampally, Nemom and Muttathura on all the other sides Trivandrum, built on hills like Rome has its valleys decorated by groves of cocoanut palms. There are eight hills in the city above 150 feet above the mean sea level. The national highway passes

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group 60 and above. 34% of the males and 35% of the females are married. The following statement gives the percentage distribution of the city's population by marital status and sex.

Sex	Marital status			
	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated
Males	64.75	33.67	1.26	0.32
Females	53.34	34.60	10.19	1.87

3.113 Hindus account for 77.59% of the city's population, Christians 14.97% and Muslims 7.42%. Only 0.02% follow other religions and persuasions.

3.114 Immigrants to the city number 78,925. Of these 42.54% have come from rural areas and other towns of the Trivandrum district, 33.74% from other districts of the State and 22.76% from other States in India and 0.96% from countries outside India.

3.115 4,677 persons out of the population of the city are employment seekers out of whom 3,908 are seeking employment for the first time and 769 were employed before but now are out of employment and seeking work.

Miscellaneous

3.116 A ten per cent sample survey of the households in the Trivandrum city and 21 selected Panchayat wards bordering the city limits and a cent per cent survey covering the commercial and industrial establishments in the Trivandrum city and the Panchayat wards mentioned above conducted by the Department of Town Planning and Architecture have yielded a good deal of useful data concerning this city. An analysis of the data is given in paragraphs 3.117 to 3.124 and 3.126 to 3.130 below.

Location of Households According to Distance from Centres of Activity.

3.117 This portion of the survey is devoted to the distance covered to places of employment, shopping centres, educa-

tional institutions, recreation centres etc. by members of households. 24.5 per cent of the employees or school going population cover less than $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, 14.3 per cent $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 15.2 per cent $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile and 46.0 per cent above 1 mile to the place of employment or school as the case may be. 41.0 per cent of the households are within $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile of a shopping centre, 23.8 per cent within $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile and 22.4 per cent within $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile. It is only 12.8 per cent that come beyond 1 mile. But if shopping centres for demand goods are taken a majority of the households coming to 58.4 per cent are beyond 1 mile of such centres, the percentage within a quarter of a mile being limited to 10.1, between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to 12.2 and between $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 mile to 19.3. A classification of the distance from the households to the different kinds of educational institutions shows that 35.1 per cent of the households are within $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to primary schools, 26.2 per cent between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 28.5 per cent between $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 mile and 10.2 per cent above 1 mile. The corresponding percentages in the neighbouring panchayat wards are 10.5, 25.3, 41.3 and 22.9 respectively. The difference in the percentages of households beyond 1 mile of the primary schools between the Trivandrum city and the neighbouring panchayat wards must be due to the larger number of primary schools in the city in relation to the number of households. Coming to secondary schools, 18.2 per cent of the households are within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, 27.5 per cent within $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 32.2 per cent within $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile and 22.1 per cent beyond 1 mile. In the selected neighbouring panchayat wards 65.6 per cent of the households are beyond 1 mile of secondary schools. In respect of the nearness to colleges, 4.4 per cent of the households in the city are within $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile, 10.1 per cent between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 17.4 per cent within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to 1 mile and 68.1 per cent beyond 1 mile. In the neighbouring panchayat wards 82.5 per cent of the households are beyond 1 mile of the colleges. Taking the technical institutions, 4.1 per cent of the households

TRIVANDRUM CITY

in the city are within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, 9.4 per cent within $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 16.0 per cent within $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile and 70.5 per cent beyond 1 mile. In the neighbouring panchayat areas 76.6 per cent of the households are beyond 1 mile of the technical institutions. The position of the households in the city is comparatively much better than the households in the neighbouring rural areas. In the case of distance to dispensaries 15.3 per cent of the households of the city are within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from a dispensary, 19.2 per cent within $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 29.3 per cent within $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile and 36.2 per cent beyond 1 mile. The percentage of households in the neighbouring panchayat areas residing beyond 1 mile of a dispensary comes to 72.5. In respect of distance from health centres, 9.1 per cent of the households in the city are within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, 14.1 per cent within $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile 30.2 percent within $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile and 46.6 per cent beyond 1 mile. The percentage of households in the neighbouring panchayat areas residing beyond 1 mile of a health centre is 82.6. The distance to a hospital is within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile in the case of 9.0 per cent of the households, within $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in respect of 15.2 per cent of the households, within $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile in respect of 26.5 per cent of the households and beyond 1 mile in respect of 49.3 per cent of the households in the city. In the neighbouring panchayat wards 89.3 per cent of the households are beyond 1 mile of a hospital. Taking the distance to the medical institutions of all categories, therefore, the households of the Trivandrum city are in a much better position than those of the neighbouring rural areas. 48.2 per cent of the households in the Trivandrum city are beyond 1 mile of the play areas and the rest within 1 mile. The corresponding percentages in the neighbouring panchayat areas are 68.9. 54.5 per cent of the households in the city are beyond 1 mile of parks and picnic areas while 64.3 per cent in the neighbouring panchayat areas are beyond 1 mile. 60.1 per cent of the households of the Trivandrum

city are beyond 1 mile from clubs and entertainments against 53.3 per cent in the neighbouring selected panchayat areas. Here the households in the city are behind those in the rural areas.

3.118 A classification of industrial employees according to various categories of employment in the city and the neighbouring panchayat areas reveals the following.

Categories of employment	Percentages in	
	City	Selected panchayat areas
Office staff	18.3	33.8
Technicians	20.8	14.9
Skilled and semi-skilled workers	36.6	43.2
Unskilled workers	24.3	8.1

21.3 per cent of the total industrial employees of the city are within $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile, 34.3 per cent within $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 mile, 22.7 per cent within 1 mile to 2 miles and 21.7 per cent beyond 2 miles. The corresponding percentages in the neighbouring panchayat areas are 32.8, 35.1, 12.5 and 19.6.

Housing Conditions

Plinth and Compound Areas of Houses

3.119 48.5 per cent of the houses in the city have less than 2 cents as plinth area, 43.3 per cent between 2 and 5 cents and 8.2 per cent above 5 cents. The corresponding percentages in the selected panchayat areas are 73.1, 18.5 and 8.4. This indicates that the city as well as the rural areas have a larger percentage of houses of plinth area of less than 2 cents. There is no substantial difference between the percentage of houses having a plinth area of more than 5 cents. But coming to the compound area of the houses in the city 31 per cent have only less than 5 cents, 51 per cent 5 to 20 cents, 13 per cent 21 to 50 cents, 3 per cent 51 to 100 cents and 2 per cent above 100 cents.

Land Value

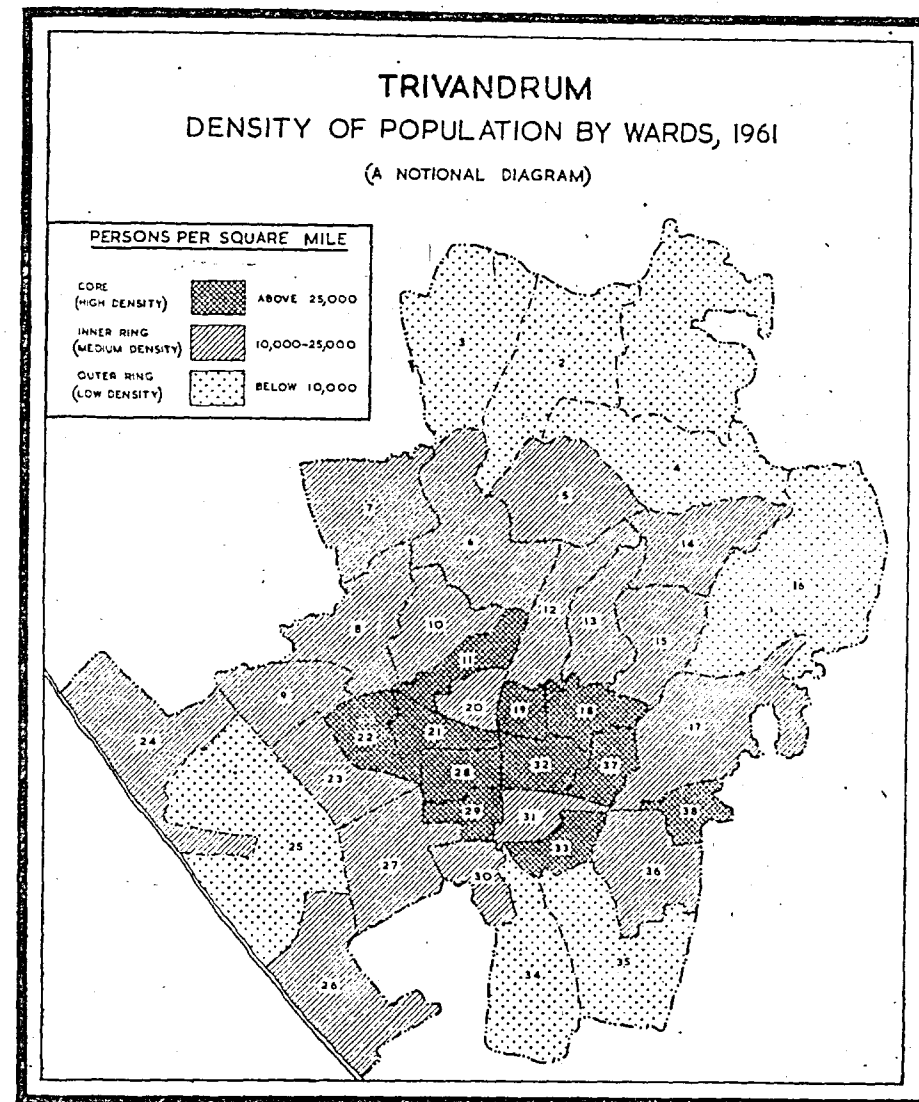
3.120 The percentage distribution of houses in the Trivandrum city and the neighbouring panchayat areas according to land value is given below.

TRIVANDRUM CITY

across the city from south to north-west while the main central road takes off from the point where the national highway turns to the north-west. The Karamana river and the Killiyar meander the city from north-east to south. The Trivandrum city is connected with its constituent units by the national highway which starts from Cape Comorin as already mentioned supra in connection with Trivandrum town-group. The benefit of the railway is now extended

only up to Trivandrum. Indeed, in course of time it should be expected to go forward to the south up to Cape Comorin and again to Thirunelveli.

3.132 The city which consists of 38 wards can be divided into 3 rings on the basis of the density of population. The outer ring consists of wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 16, 25, 34 and 35. This constitutes the northern and southern fringes of the city. This belt has a density of population below 10,000 per sq.

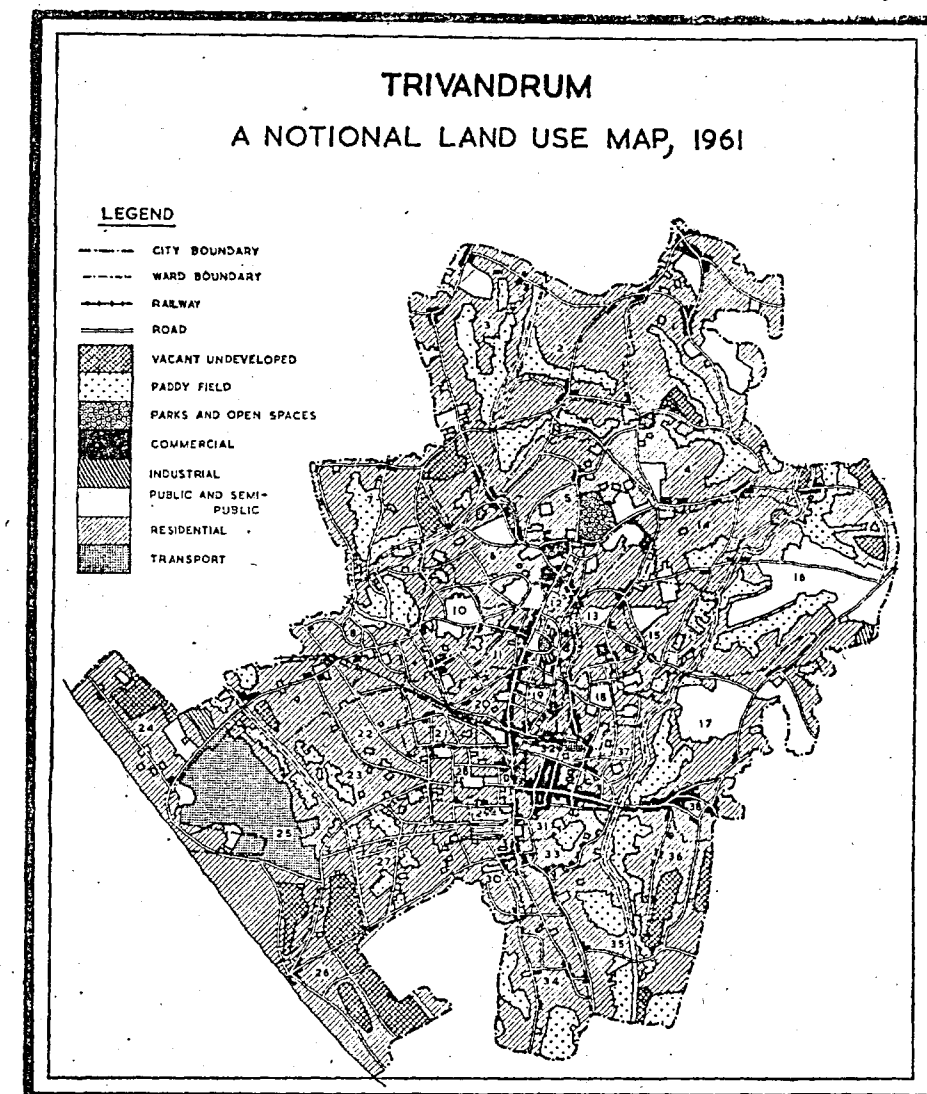


TRIVANDRUM CITY

mile. The next ring which may be called inner ring consists of wards 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 30, 31 and 36. This ring has a density of population between 10,000 and 25,000. Finally comes the core with a density of population above 25,000 per sq. mile which takes in wards Nos. 11, 18, 19, 21, 22, 28, 29, 32, 33, 37 and 38. Wards Nos. 20 and 31 which lie in the core constitute exceptions in that they come only in the second range of density of population while ward No. 38

which lies outside the normal limits of the core has a density in the highest range. Subject to these exceptions it could be said that in point of density of population the core comes first, the inner ring comes next and the outer ring of the fringe of the city last. A map giving these rings according to the density of population of the different wards in the city is given below.

3.133 From the land use map of the Trivandrum city given here it could be seen that there is no ward in the city which does



CALICUT CITY

ratio of 966 against 970, 989 and 991 females per 1,000 males respectively in the urban areas of Kozhikode taluk, Kozhikode district and the State.

3.138 Calicut city accounts for 68% of the urban population of Kozhikode taluk, 45% of the urban population of Kozhikode district and 8% of the urban population of Kerala State.

3.139 An average household of this city has 7.00 persons against 6.22 for the urban areas of the State. The city has 105,172 literates, the percentage of literates coming to 54.63 against the State urban literacy of 54.94%. The percentage of workers comes to 28.14 against 29.57 for the urban areas of the State. 39% of the urban population of the city are in the tender age-group of 0-14, 34% in the next higher age-group 15-34, 22% in the age-group 35-59 and 5% in the older age-group 60 years and over. The following statement gives the percentage distribution of the city's population by marital status and sex.

Sex	Marital status			
	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated
Male	62.89	35.32	1.35	0.42
Female	49.30	35.90	12.93	1.85

3.140 Hindus account for 58.15%, Christians 5.75,* and Muslims 35.83% of the city's population. Only 0.27% follow other religions and persuasions.

3.141 Immigrants to this city number 49,068 of whom 50.73% are born in rural areas and in other towns of the Kozhikode district, 38.68% are born in other districts but within the State, 9.95% are born in States other than Kerala within India and 0.64% in countries outside India.

3.142 The total number of employment seekers in Calicut city comes to 3,633 of whom 2,470 are seeking employment for the first time and 1,163 are employed before but now out of employment and seeking work.

* The data for this paragraph are taken from a 20% sample of households from the houselist for the 1961 Census.

Housing Conditions *

3.143 28.6 per cent of the households in the city have 1 room each, 30.0 per cent 2 rooms each, 21.1 per cent 3 rooms each, 8.3 per cent 4 rooms each and 12.0 per cent 5 rooms and more each. 57.0 per cent of the households live in tenements owned by them, while 43.0 per cent occupy rented tenements. 19.8 per cent of the households have grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, 4.4 per cent timber, 0.4 per cent mud, 3.0 per cent unburnt bricks, 0.1 per cent burnt bricks and 72.3 per cent stone and a negligible percentage cement concrete as the predominant material of the walls of their dwellings. In the case of the material of the roof of dwellings 37.0 per cent of the households have grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo, 62.9 per cent tiles, slate, shingle, 0.1 per cent concrete and stone and a negligible percentage corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets.

A Brief Description

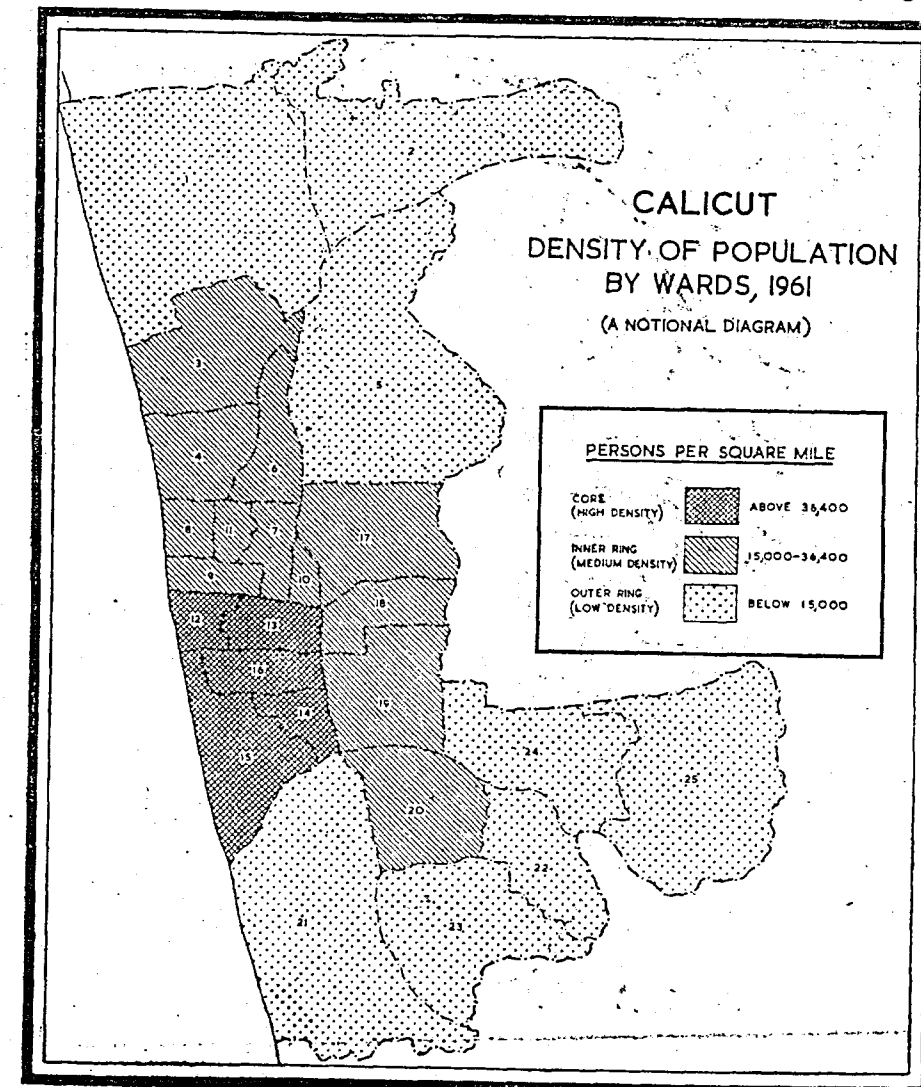
3.144 The city of Calicut lies by the Arabian sea which washes its western boundary. On the east are the non-municipal towns of Olavanna, Kommeri and Parayan-cheri and the villages of Iringallur, Kottuli, Chevayur and Nedungottur. On the north are the non-municipal towns of Puthiyan-gadi and Edakkad and the villages of Karuvissari and Vengeri, on the south the non-municipal town of Beypore and on the south-east the village of Nallalam. The railway as well as the West Coast Road go across the entire length of the city. A net work of roads provide fairly liberal communication facilities in the city. The Kallayi river passes across the city almost dividing a portion of it in the south from the northern sector. As a port Calicut is an important commercial centre and after Cochin Calicut commands precedence over other ports of Kerala.

3.145 The city is divided into 25 wards. Wards Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 constitutes

CALICUT CITY

the area with the highest density of population in the city. This portion lies round the railway station area except to the north and extending up to the coast. The southern boundary of this area is the Kallayi river. The eastern boundary is the Calicut Trunk Road (West Coast Road) and the northern boundary the Big Bazaar Road. The density of population of this area is above 36,400 persons per sq. mile. The entire southern and south-eastern portions of the city lying to the south and north of the

Kallayi river respectively except ward No. 20, ward No. 5 lying to the north of the Mavoor road and the whole of the northern fringes of the city have the lowest density of population i. e., below 15,000 per sq. mile. The area constituted by this outer ring consists of wards Nos. 1, 2, 5, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25. The rest of the area of the city constitute the area of medium density of population between 15,000 and 36,400 persons per sq. mile. A map showing the three sectors of population density of the city is given below.



not contain a residential area. Vacant and undeveloped land is comparatively very little and these are mostly located in the fringes of the city, a feature which is quite natural. There is a concentration of public and semi-public institutions in the central portion of the city and particularly in wards Nos. 6, 11, 12, 13, 17 and 18, the main public and semi-public offices covered by these wards being the Secretariat, the Accountant General's Office, Posts and Telegraphs Directorate, University, Colleges, General Hospital, T. B. Training and Demonstration Centre, the Stamp Manufactory, Public Health Laboratory, Vanchiyoore Public Offices etc., L. I. C., Public Offices etc., Central Jail, Women's College, Directorate of Survey and Land Records, Directorate of Collegiate Education, Office of the Chief Conservator of Forests, Office of the Inspector General of Police, A. I. R. etc. The industrial areas are extremely limited and these are located on the beach. The main road of Trivandrum has on either side, starting from the Palayam Junction (Cantonment) on the north up to the end of Pazhavangadi, commercial establishments. Some of the important branch roads also have commercial establishments by their side. The Chalai Bazaar which proceeds east from the Fort and a few by-lanes branching off from the Chalai Bazaar on either side constitute the most important commercial locality in the City.

CALICUT CITY

Origin and Growth

3.134 The second populous city in Kerala is Calicut, once famous as the seat of the Zamorin. The Head Quarters of the Kozhikode district, this city is located in the Kozhikode taluk. There are various traditions about the origin of Calicut and its rapid rise as a trading centre. According to one of these traditions given in Keralotpathi the Zamorin in his attempt to obtain supremacy in Malabar had fought Porlatiri or the chief of Polnad for about 48 years and at last secured admission into his stronghold by bribing his treacherous minister and faithless mistress, and the

Zamorin to rend his hold on Polnad firm built a fort at Velapuram in Calicut. About this time a merchant from east coast whose ship was overloaded with gold and was on the verge of sinking brought it close to the shore of Calicut, took out a box of treasure, laid it before the Zamorin and told him of his plight. The Zamorin directed him to bring his treasure ashore and store it in his palace. The merchant accordingly built a granite cellar in the king's house and deposited as much treasure as he could not conveniently carry in the ship and sailed off. After some time the merchant returned to Calicut whereupon he was allowed to take the treasure. On counting the treasure it was found that it was intact and the merchant offered half of the treasure to the Zamorin who declined to receive it and gave the whole to the merchant. The merchant being convinced that this was the most truthful of all kings and dynasties obtained permission to trade at Calicut and the bazaar of Calicut was founded in this way. The name of the merchant is mentioned as Ambaresan Chettiar. There is a similar version in another part of Keralotpathi in which also the trustworthiness of the Zamorin of Calicut was very much appreciated and the person who tested various kings and found that the Zamorin was the one who stood the test of honesty settled at Calicut and became a Mohammedan priest. Of the various travellers who have recorded their notes on Calicut Ibn Batuta who visited Calicut in 1324 describes it as "one of the great ports of the district of Malabar and in which merchants from all parts are found". He says that "the greatest part of the Mahomedan merchants of this place are so wealthy that one of them can purchase the whole freightage of such vessels as out in here and fit out others like them". Ma Huan, a Chinese Mahomedan, visited Calicut in 1403, found it as a great emporium of trade frequented by merchants from all quarters. He describes it thus:—"To return to Calicut, much pepper is grown on the hills. Cocoanuts are extensively

cultivated, many farmers owning a thousand trees; those having a plantation of 3,000 are looked upon as wealthy proprietors. The king belongs to the Nair Class, and like his brother of Cochin is a sincere follower of Buddha and as such does not eat beef; his overseer being a Mahomedan does not eat pork..... Many of the King's subjects are Mahomedans and there are 20 or 30 mosques in the Kingdom to which the people resort every seventh day for worship."

3.135 Abdurazak, the Ambassador of Shah-Rohk, the Persian Emperor gives a pleasing account of Calicut as a perfectly secure harbour which like that of Ormuz brings together merchants from every city and from every country. According to this account given in 1442 A. D., "In Calicut are to be found abundance of precious articles brought hither from maritime countries and especially from Abyssinia, Zirbad and Zanzibar. From time to time ships arrive there from the shore of the house of God and other parts of Hedjaz and abide at will for a greater or longer space in this harbour." The account continues, "security and justice are so firmly established in the city that the most wealthy merchants bring thither from maritime countries considerable cargoes which they unload and unhesitatingly send into the markets and bazaar without thinking in the meantime of any necessity of checking the account or of keeping watch over the goods. The Officers of the custom house take upon themselves the charge of looking after the merchandise for which they keep watch day and night. When a sale is effected they levy a duty on the goods of 1/40 th part; if they are not sold they make no charge on them. In other parts, a strange practice is adopted. When a vessel sets sail for a certain point, and suddenly driven by decree of Divine Providence into another roadstead, the inhabitants under a pretext that the wind has driven it there, plunder the ship. But at Calicut, every ship, whatever place it may come from, or wherever it may be

bound, when it puts into this port, is treated like other vessels, and has no trouble of any kind to put up with." Nicolò Conti, an Italian, perhaps the first Christian traveller, Athanasius Nikiten, a Russian traveller, a Genovese named Hieronimo Di Santa Stefano and others like Ludovico Di Varthema, Ralph Fitch, Pyrard de Laval, Pietro Della Vella etc., are some of the travellers who have left glowing accounts of Calicut in the course of their visits to this city.

3.136 Portuguese interference with the Moorish trade dealt a knock-out blow to Calicut as a trade centre. Under the influence of the Portuguese and later the Dutch, Cochin replaced Calicut as the chief port on the Kerala coast. The English, the French and the Danes who succeeded the Portuguese set up factories in Calicut. The English and the French were permitted by the Zamorin to settle down here in 1667 and 1703 respectively. The French Factory was established on the sea front. The Danes were allowed to settle in Calicut on condition of payment of customs on all goods imported and exported, supply of munitions of war and aid in case of attacks on Zamorin's territories. It is believed that the ancient palace of Zamorin stood at Kottaparamba, a site believed to be very near Mananchira to the east of the Women's and Children's Hospital. Mananchira is believed to have been the bathing tank of the members of the Zamorin's household. Calicut became a municipal town for the first time in July 1886. The population of the city comes to 192,521 in 1961 and its area 11.82 sq. miles. It was declared a city on 1st November 1962.

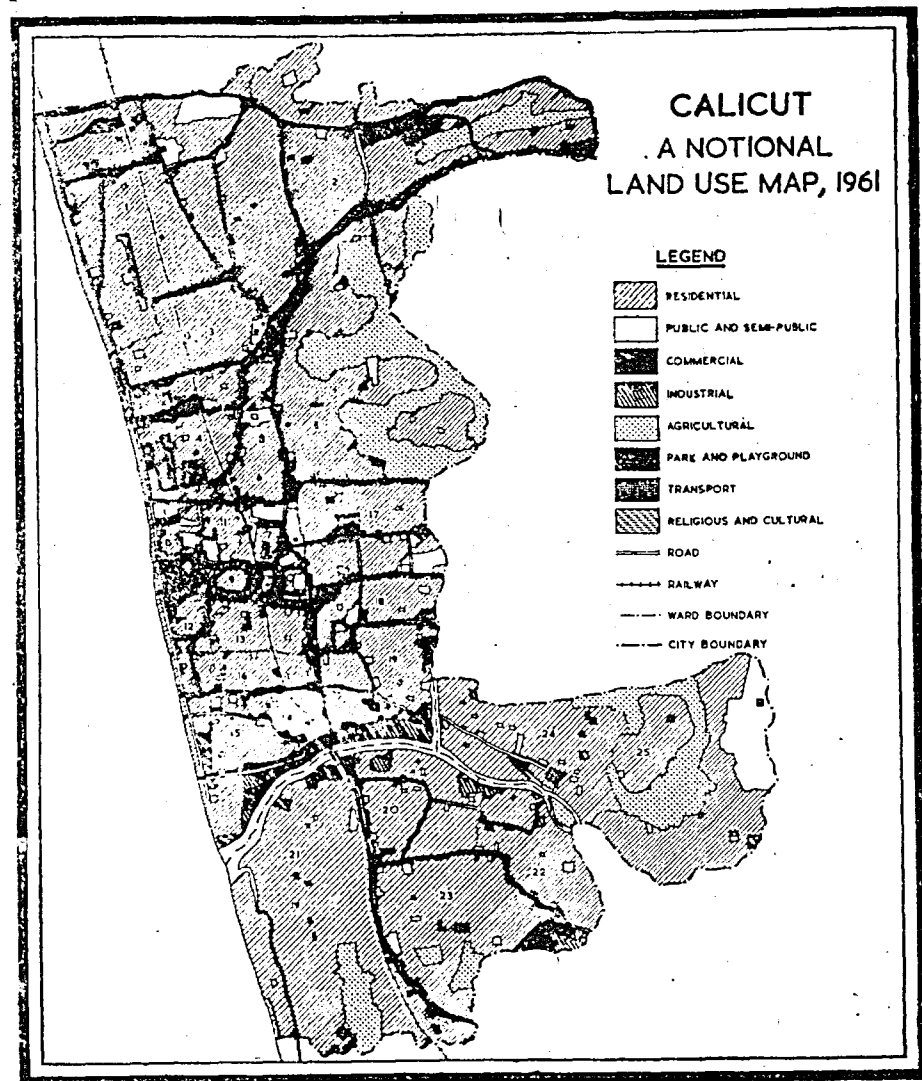
Certain Demographic Features

3.137 According to the 1881 Census the population of Calicut was 57,085. By 1961 the population has increased by 237.25 per cent. Her density of population comes to 16,288 persons per sq. mile against an urban density of 5,919 persons per sq. mile of Kerala. There are 97,911 males and 94,610 females indicating a sex

CALICUT CITY

3.146 A major portion of all the wards in the city with the exception of ward No. 9 is occupied by residential houses. Commercial establishments are found all along both the sides of the Trunk Road (West Coast Road) from the southern entrance of the city up to ward No. 6. Wards Nos. 9 and 10 have a high concentration of commercial establishments. This area practically constitutes the portion lying to the north of the Calicut railway station up to the western boundary. Here

and there in other wards also there are isolated concentrations of commercial establishments. The area covered by commercial establishments is sufficient enough to justify the commercial predominance of the city. The industrial areas of the city are mostly concentrated on the banks of the Kallayi river. Indeed, there are isolated industrial centres in a few other areas particularly in wards Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 23. The agricultural areas in the city are few and far between. It is only in wards Nos. 2,



ALLEPPEY CITY

5, 7, 19, 21, 23, 24 and 25 that agricultural areas are found at all. Public and semi-public establishments are found in almost all the wards. But there is a concentration of these in wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 17, 18, 24 and 25. A reference to the towns which constitute the Calicut town-group has already been made supra. There is regular road connection between Calicut city and its constituent units of the town-group.

ALLEPPEY CITY

Origin and Growth

3.147 Alleppey is the third city in Kerala in point of population. This city which forms the headquarters of the Alleppey district and lies in the Ambalapuzha taluk has been described by Lieutenants Ward and Conner in the Geographical and Statistical Memoir of the Survey of Travancore and Cochin, 1816-1820 as follows:-

"Alleppey or Aulapolay, lies between the beach and paddy cultivation on a bed of sand and is the first sea port town in the province and is the depot for all timber, pepper etc. under the superintendence of a British officer in the capacity of commercial Resident. It emerged from obscurity thirty years ago; previous to which it was a scattered hamlet and surrounded with copses said to have been infested with snakes and other reptiles. From the encouragement held out to settlers it has by degrees now become most populous, and a place of vast trade; the town extends from the custom house near the beach $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward, and consists of two lines of houses, and a road on each side of the grand canal forty feet wide in the centre and which ends in a Basin a few hundred yards from the sea, affords every facility in floating the timber from the hills, and is daily crowded with boats of various descriptions filled with the productions of the interior as supplies of provisions, fruit and vegetables. It undergoes an annual cleansing previous to the rains; across it are six modern light wooden bridges, a third of a mile from each other; streets lead from them at right angles with the canal, and afford every facility to the merchant con-

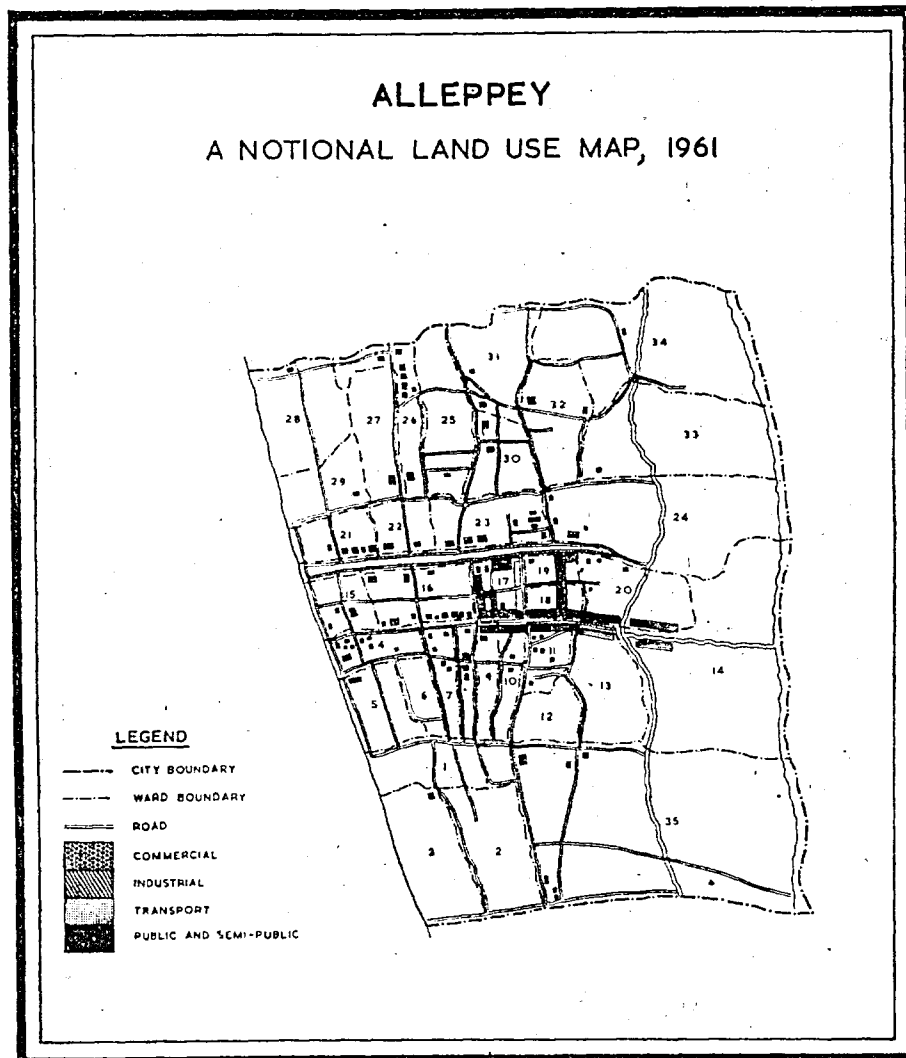
veying his goods from one to the opposite side of the town; the western part is divided into compounds containing the dwelling of the better classes, and merchants of the Parsee caste, the pepper and salt bankstalls, the Sea Custom house and a few public buildings lie contiguous to the coast; the grounds and roads are laid out with care and neatness and gives the whole a pleasant appearance. The protestant Mission church building under the inspection of the Reverend Mr. Norton, in the interior and north of the canal, is a heavy pile, but large and commodious within. Three musjeds, and a mosque, a Latin, and two Romo Syrian churches, that spacious house called Nowrajees, now the circars of two stories and many apartments, is now in a dilapidated state; near the palace with an attic floor is the late Dewan's house now the court and cutcherry and the Hindu temple with extensive accommodation for Brahmins and other devotees. The eastern portion is occupied by Konkarnies and Mapillahs, the former have a regular street of shops, and a pagoda, and the latter confine their speculations to the staple of the country, and articles of consumption. The Arab traders reside to the S. E. and the Parsees at the N. W.; the latter have a cemetery contiguous to the coast; the southern confines are inhabited by Tamools, the Portuguese and Dutch families supported by pensions of the former Government, and many on the privileges; as local inhabitants have farms etc. reside in the central parts, they resort to traffic as a means of support which even is now precarious, and several of the poorer class are induced from necessity to dress in the custom of the Mookwa people, a low race of Christian fishermen; at the north end is a poor house where paupers are fed; but this class of unfortunate beings is so great that the place is overrun with them and several are seen corroding away by inches. The elephantiasis and all the train of morbid leprosies are seen here in every stage of the disorder.

ERNAKULAM CITY

Land Use

3.157 The land use map of the city shows a high preponderance of public and

semi-public institutions followed by industrial localities. Transport and commercial localities come next in order.



ERNAKULAM CITY

Growth of the City

3.158 Ernakulam, the last of the four cities in Kerala in the order of population is situated by the backwaters opposite to Mattancherry and the Cochin port. It lies in a north-southerly direction with its western boundary covered by the backwaters

known as Edamanachal. The Venganathu thodu marks its north-western boundary. Its north-eastern boundary consists of the Poozhi thodu and the Edappally puzha. As it comes to the south-east the Poonithura village and Panankutti puzha mark its limits. From the south it tapers to the Kumbalam ferry. Ernakulam, the capital

ERNAKULAM CITY

of the former Cochin State and the headquarters of the Ernakulam district is in the Kanayannur taluk. It became a municipality for the first time by the middle of 1910. A picturesque town with a beautiful setting, Ernakulam has the benefit of communication by backwaters, canals, roads and railway. The Shunmughom road, north of the Guest House, the Foreshore Road to the south of Huzur jetty, the Broadway from Ernakulam Temple to the High Court, Market road from District Hospital to the northern limit, T. D. road from Maharaja's College to the northern limit, Diwan's road from Durbar Hall to the south, the Mahatma Gandhi road (70' road) and the Chittur road, all running from north to south and the Banerjee road, the Basin road, the Convent road, the General Hospital road and the road from Huzur jetty to Ernakulam junction (Railway Station road), all running from west to east and a number of other minor roads constitute a regular net work of roads in the city. The railway runs almost through the middle of the city with three stations in the city itself. The connection with the backwater on the west and south affords plenty of facilities for inland water navigation.

Certain Demographic Features

3.159 According to the Census of 1875 Ernakulam had a population of 14,038 which in 1961 rose to 117,253 representing an increase of 735.25 per cent. The density of population of this city comes to 10,777 persons per sq. mile against the urban density of 5,919 persons per sq. mile of Kerala. There are 60,271 males and 56,982 females indicating a sex ratio of 945 females per 1,000 males against 964, 944 and 991, females per 1,000 males respectively for the urban areas of the Kanayannur taluk, Ernakulam district and the State respectively. Ernakulam city accounts for 72% of the urban population of the Kanayannur taluk; 30% of the urban population of the Ernakulam district

and .5% of the urban population of the State.

3.160 An average household of this city has 6.35 persons against 6.22 for the urban areas of the State. It has 74,572 literates, the percentage of literates working out to 63.60 against the urban literacy of 54.94% in the State. 28.18% of the population are workers against 29.57% in the urban areas of the State. 40% of the population of the city are in the younger age-group 0-14, 34% in the age-group 15-34, 21% in the age-group 35-59 and 5% in the age-group 60 years and over. The following statement gives the percentage distribution of the city's population by marital status and by sex.

Sex	Marital status			
	Never-married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated
Males	64.87	33.44	1.50	0.19
Females	54.71	33.51	10.90	0.88

3.161 Hindus account for 45.78% of the city's population, Christians for 45.64% and Muslims for 8.37%. Only 0.21% follow other religions and persuasions.

3.162 Immigrants to the city number 42,521 of whom 52.40% have come from rural areas and other towns of the Ernakulam district, 39.96% from other districts of the State, 6.89% from States in India other than Kerala and 0.75% from outside India.

3.163 In this city there are 2,625 employment seekers of whom 2,103 are seeking employment for the first time while 522 were employed before but now are out of employment and seeking work.

Housing Conditions *

3.164 26.6 per cent of the households have 1 room each, 35.1 per cent 2 rooms each, 14.4 per cent 3 rooms each, 9.0 per cent 4 rooms each and 14.9 per cent 5 rooms and more each. 67.7 per cent of the households are put up in dwellings owned by them, while 32.3 per cent are in rented dwellings.

* The data for this paragraph are taken from a 20% sample of households from the houselists of the 1961 Census.

ALLEPPEY CITY

3.148 The fortification in a parallel with the streets about half a mile on the north was defended by ten bastions, and a trench with the exception of those on the sides of the gate, the rest with the line demolished. The flag-staff is a few hundred yards to the north-west of the custom house".

3.149 Since the above description, the town has expanded very much on all sides except to the west which is the coast. It became a conservancy town for the first time in 1069 M. E. (1893-94 A. D). According to the 1881 Census it had a population of 25,754 and by 1961 this has increased by 439.08 per cent. The town was upgraded as a municipal town for the first time in 1095 M. E. (1919-20 A. D). The city of Alleppey with its network of canals is rightly known as the Venice of the East. As a coastal town its western boundary is washed by the Arabian sea. On the east it is bounded by the Pallathuruthy river, on the south by the Punnappa village and on the north by the Ariyad South village.

Certain Demographic Features

3.150 The city is 18.06 sq. miles in extent with a population of 138,834. The density of population comes to 7,687 persons per sq. mile against an urban density of 5,919 persons per sq. mile of Kerala. There are 69,977 males and 68,857 females indicating a sex ratio of 984 females per 1,000 males against 984, 1013 and 991 females per 1,000 males in the urban areas of the Ambalapuzha taluk which has got only this city in it to make her urban population, Alleppey district and the State respectively. Alleppey city accounts for 100% of the urban population of Ambalapuzha taluk, 45% of the urban population of Alleppey district and 5% of the urban population of Kerala.

3.151 An average household of this city has 5.90 persons against 6.22 for the urban areas of the State. 80,121 persons are literates, the percentage of literates in the city coming to 57.71 against the State urban

literacy rate of 54.94%. The percentage of workers comes to 28.03 against 29.57 in the urban areas of Kerala. 41% of the population of this city are in the tender age-group of 0-14, 31% in the age-group 15-34, 23% in the age-group 35-59, 5% in age-group 60 and over. The following statement gives the percentage distribution of the city's population by sex and marital status.

Sex	Marital status			
	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated
Males	63.65	34.27	1.56	0.51
Females	52.10	34.43	11.53	1.94

3.152 Hindus account for 50.59%, Christians 28.23% and Muslims 21.07% of the city's population. Remaining 0.11% follow other religions and persuasions.

3.153 Immigrants to the city number 36,029 of whom 55.03% have come from rural areas and from other towns of the Alleppey district, 38.11% from other districts of the State, 5.84% from other States in India and 1.02% from countries outside India.

3.154 3,823 persons are employment seekers in this city of whom 2,306 are seeking employment for the first time and 1,517 were employed before and now out of employment and seeking work.

Housing Conditions*

3.155 34.6 per cent of the households have 1 room each, 45.1 per cent 2 rooms each, 10.7 per cent 3 rooms each, 3.7 per cent 4 rooms each and 5.9 per cent 5 rooms and more each. 75.1 per cent of the households occupy dwellings owned by them, while 24.9 per cent are put up in rented dwellings. Coming to the predominant material of the walls of the dwellings 49.8 per cent of the households have grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, 18.3 per cent timber, 0.1 per cent burnt bricks, 31.7 per cent stone, a negligible per cent mud and C. I. sheets or other metal sheets and 0.1 per cent other materials for the walls. In respect of roof material 77.1 per cent of the households have grass, leaves, reeds,

* The data for this paragraph are taken from a 20% sample of households from the houselists of the 1961 Census.

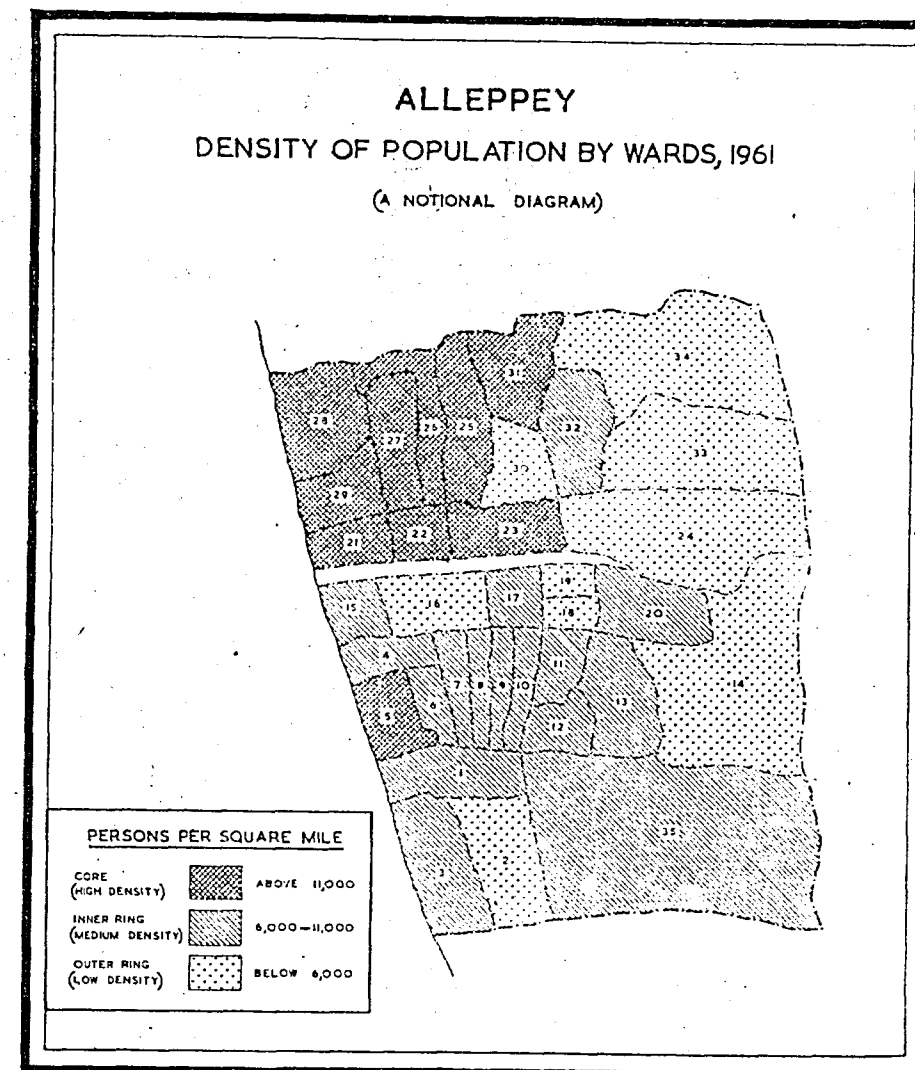
ALLEPPEY CITY

thatch, wood or bamboo, 22.7 per cent tiles, slate, shingle, 0.2 per cent concrete and stone and a negligible percentage asbestos cement sheets.

A Brief Description

3.156 The city is divided into 35 wards. The north-western area of the city consisting of wards Nos. 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 31 and ward No.5 lying separately a little to the south of the above area have the highest density of population which comes to above 11,000 per sq. mile. The lowest density

of population coming to below 6,000 per sq. mile is found in the fringes of the city on the east, north-east, south-west and a few isolated wards in the centre. The wards coming under this range of density are 2, 14, 16, 18, 19, 24, 30, 33 and 34. The rest of the area has a medium density of population coming between 6,000 and 11,000 persons per sq. mile and comprising wards Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 32 and 35. A map showing the density regions of the city is given below.



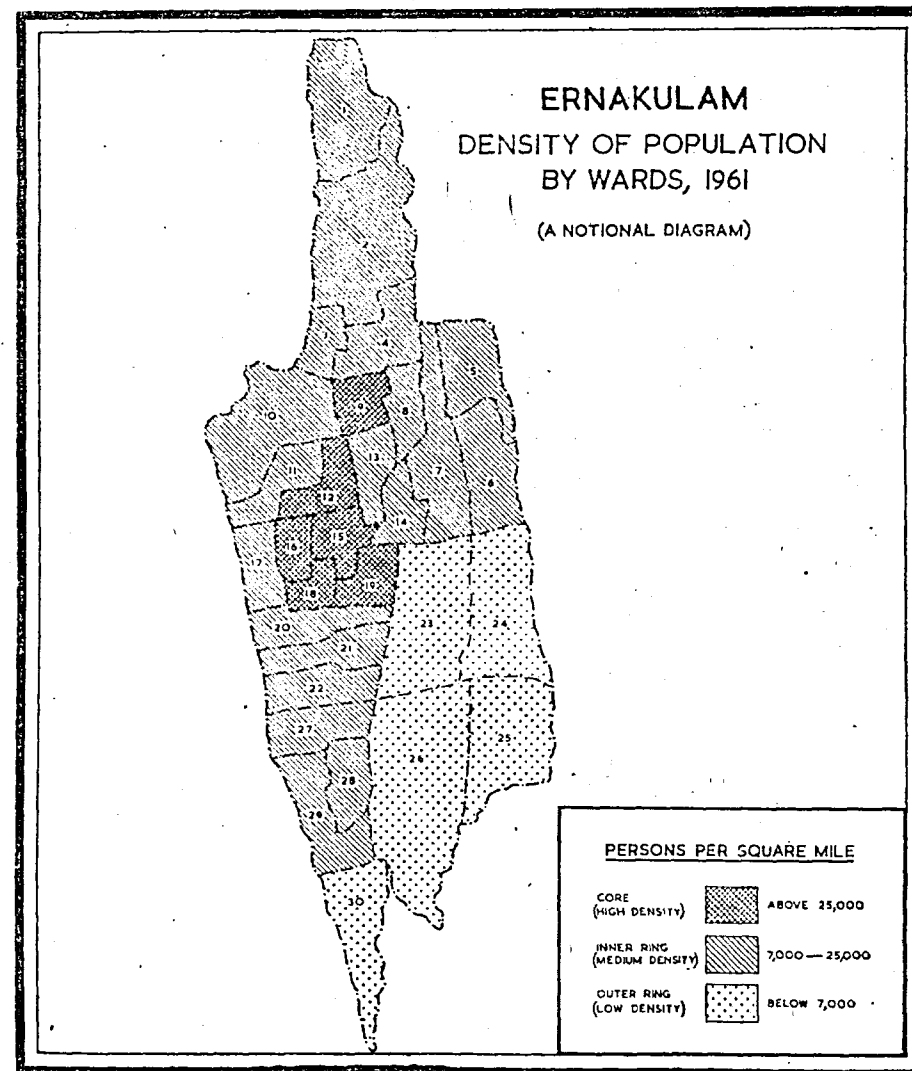
ERNAKULAM CITY

In the case of the predominant material of the walls of the dwellings, 19.1 per cent of the households have grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, 11.5 per cent timber, 0.3 per cent mud, 4.4 per cent burnt bricks, 64.7 per cent stone and a negligible per cent other materials. 42.2 per cent of the households have as the material of the roofs of their dwellings grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo, 56.1 per cent tiles, slate, shingle, 0.2 per cent corrugated iron, zinc or other

materials, 0.1 per cent asbestos cement sheets and 1.4 per cent concrete and stone.

A Brief Description

3.165 The city is divided into 30 wards. Almost the central portion consisting of wards Nos. 9, 12, 15, 16, 18 and 19 constitutes the core of the city with the highest density of population coming to above 25,000 persons per sq. mile. This is surrounded by a ring of medium density except on the south-eastern side. This ring with

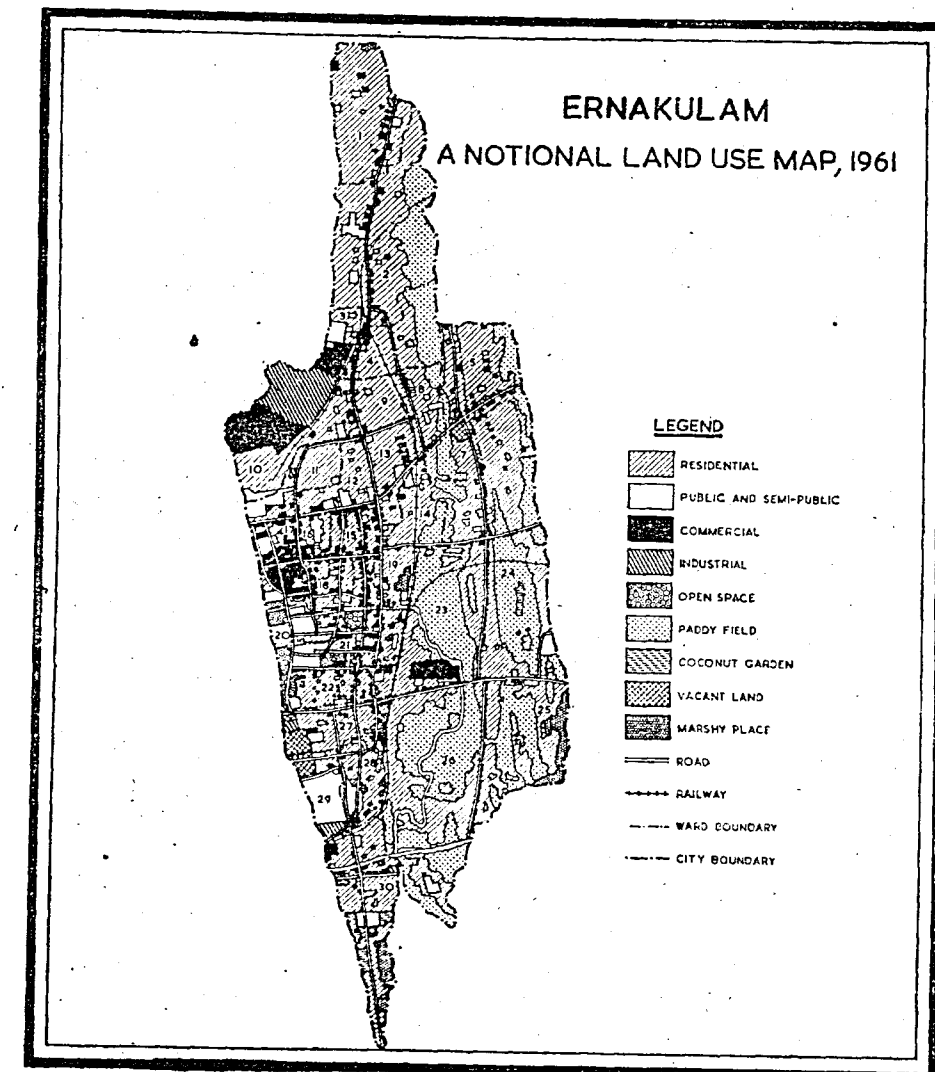


ERNAKULAM CITY

a density of population coming between 7,000 and 25,000 persons per sq. mile consists of wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28 and 29. The south-eastern sector of the city has the lowest density of population coming to below 7,000 persons per sq. mile. This sector consists of wards Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26 and 30.

3.166 One of the striking features of the land use of the city is that there are a number of paddy fields in several parts.

Some of these are being fast reclaimed into habitable areas. The Elamkulam scheme recently taken up by Government envisages the reclamation of some of these fields for residential purposes. There is practically no ward in the city without residential areas. The public institutions are mostly by the foreshore. Indeed, a few of them come in the interior as well. There is a good concentration of commercial localities in several parts of the city, more especially to the south of the Banerjee



road, the south western corner of the northern tail of the city on both sides of the Broadway, the Market road, the T. D. road and to some extent the Mahatma Gandhi road and to the north of the Ernakulam—Thrippunithura road. The Shunmughom road is also fast developing into a commercial centre with some more scope for development in this line. The main industrial areas are in the north-west and the south-west. There is greater scope for development of the industrial areas on the east and indeed in the south-west where the ship building yard is proposed. A few marshy areas some of which lie contiguous to the paddy fields already referred to stand in need of early reclamation both in the interest of acquiring more habitable areas for the city as well as improving its hygienical environments. Open spaces are comparatively limited. With the exception of some of the outstanding parks in the city there is little open space.

The Mahatma Gandhi road which will fast develop into a commercial centre has on either side portions of land acquired for the road but left unused. In considering the future use of this land their conversion into public parks and gardens probably deserves consideration having regard to the dearth of open lands in the city. A land use map of the Ernakulam city is given separately. The Ernakulam city is connected with Fort Cochin, Mattancherry, Willingdon Island, Thrippunithura, Edappally, and Alwaye which form the constituents of the Cochin-Ernakulam-Alwaye town-group by road. Willingdon Island, Ernakulam, Thrippunithura, Edappally and Alwaye are also connected by rail. The water way between Ernakulam and Mattancherry touching Willingdon Island also facilitates communication among these units. The map of the Cochin-Ernakulam-Alwaye town-group given supra may be seen in this connection.

CHAPTER 4

THE RURAL POPULATION

SECTION I

VILLAGES, THEIR NUMBER AND SUBDIVISIONS

Concept of a Village

The previous chapter gives a bird's eye view of the urban population of Kerala. In this chapter it is proposed to deal with the rural population. The scope of the term 'rural population' extends to that section of the population of the State residing outside the urban areas. In other words, the entire population of Kerala is exhausted between the rural and the urban. Just as towns are considered the units of urban area, the villages form the units of the rural area.

4.2 A village for the purpose of the 1961 Census of Kerala is a revenue village. It is the lowest administrative unit in the State. It is not seldom that an Indian who has not actually seen Kerala refuses to be convinced of the picture of a Kerala village when described to him. But when he visits Kerala he finds that the picture of a Kerala village is amazing, a striking contrast to what his mind has conceived of a village so far. This is but natural as a village in Kerala is quite different from its counter-part in most other parts of India. While the concept of a village in other parts of India is associated with a cluster of houses surrounded by vast areas of uninhabited land; often arable land, in Kerala it is never the case. Ward and Conner who conducted the geographical and statistical survey of Travancore and Cochin States from 1816 to 1820 describe a Travancore village north of the Nanjinad as follows:—

(1) Vol. I, p. 383

"Unlike the people of the other coast, those of Malayalim scarcely ever live congregated; their houses are always separate, concealed in fragrant groves, draped by the peppervine whose clustering produce intermingled with the areca, constitutes a portion of the wealth of the possessor; in the more open parts they are embosomed in the deep foliage of the jack, the fruit of which forms a material article of subsistence."

The omission to refer to the luxuriant growth of cocoanut palms is, indeed, due to the selection of the immediate vicinity north of Nanjinad for the description. At a later period a description of a Travancore village in contrast to one on the east coast is given in the following passage of the Travancore State Manual, 1940.

"The village in Travancore is different from the ordinary village in the districts on the east coast of the Madras Presidency and in most other parts of India. The latter is invariably a cluster of houses situated in a small and compact area, surrounded by extensive tracts of arable land. On the other hand, Travancore presents a continuous expanse of isolated houses. In the rural parts each family lives within its own ancestral holding which is enclosed by an earthen wall or fence of trees or shrubs. The fields and other open grounds in the neighbourhood, on which crops are grown, delight the eye with their perpetual verdure."¹

SUBDIVISIONS OF A VILLAGE

What is true of a Travancore village is true of a village in the whole of Kerala with perhaps the only difference that the flora might take in more predominant items according as a village is situated in the lowlands, the midlands or the highlands, the coconut palms dominating the lowlands, the areca, the jack, the peppervine, the mango trees etc., dominating the midlands and the forests and the plantations dominating the highlands. The paddy fields as also the plantains are ubiquitous both in the lowland and the midland, the lowland having indeed a higher proportion. While the extensive areas adjoining the cluster of houses give an air of nudity to the villages of the east coast except during the crop season, a Kerala village keeps up a perpetual green look of vegetation irrespective of seasons. But what is more important is that it is 'a vast expanse of isolated houses'. It is this that constitutes the essence of a Kerala village, a feature that is totally absent in most other parts of India.

4.3 What was said of a Travancore village in 1820 proved true in 1940 and what was said of a Travancore village in 1940 proves equally true of a Kerala village in 1955 as well. The following description of a Kerala village given in 'India's Villages' can hardly be missed:—

"Instead of living huddled in a street as so many other Indians do, the Malayalee prefers the privacy of his own fenced compound at a distance from his neighbours. The density of palm trees, plantains and other vegetations often renders one house invisible from the next. In localities where paddy fields are few, settlement of this kind may be continuous for miles in one direction or another, with no obvious territorial boundaries to individual villages. Even the poorest householder of the lowest caste lives a little apart from his neighbours and kin, though often on a

perimeter of the village or close to the fields. With this exception, settlement is usually haphazard, with no special tendency for houses for a particular caste to cluster together."¹

Subdivisions of a Village

4.4 While the revenue village is the administrative unit in modern Kerala the subdivisions of this unit known by different names like 'karas', 'muris' and 'desoms' in Travancore Cochin and Malabar respectively² were the units of administration in ancient Kerala. These ceased to be units of administration in course of time. Nevertheless, they exist as more or less conventional subdivisions of revenue villages in the Travancore and Cochin areas of the State and as recognised survey units in the Malabar area. That these units were recognized as Census villages in some of the past censuses of Travancore, Cochin and Malabar has already been referred to in paragraph 1.149 supra. But, as could be found from that paragraph, there was hardly any uniformity in such recognition and even in areas where they were recognized as Census villages it was not continuously done for all censuses. The lack of uniformity in the pattern of the Census villages in the past has led to the recognition of the revenue villages as the Census villages uniformly in all parts of Kerala in 1961. It has to be added, however, that with a view to facilitate comparative studies the population of the subdivisions of villages has also been given in the Primary Census Abstract of the District Census Handbooks and the classification of these units by population sizes in Special Table A III in Part II A.

Why a Revenue Village is accepted as a Census Village

4.5 In the Census of 1961 the concept of a Census village has been equated in most of the States with that of a revenue village. The reasons which have been responsible for the recognition of a revenue

village as a Census village may be summarised as follows:—

(i) For administrative purposes it is a revenue village that is recognized as a unit.

(ii) The subdivisions of a revenue village in the Travancore and Cochin areas of Kerala are not distinct survey units and as such their areas are not available with precision.

(iii) In the three pre-integration units of Kerala there has been no uniformity in the past censuses about the concept of a Census village. By accepting revenue village as a Census village it is possible to ensure uniformity in concept throughout the State. It need hardly be pointed out here that where a village lies partly in town and partly outside, the residuary portion of the village lying outside the town is treated as a Census village.

(iv) The karas and muris, subject to a few exceptions, have no distinct boundaries, either geographical or otherwise. In the case of the revenue villages, distinct boundaries are available.

(v) The acceptance of the revenue village as Census village considerably facilitates the Census Operation in that cases of leaving out areas from enumeration can be guarded against by checking the blocks in each revenue village.

4.6 An uninhabited village is one having no habitation. Only two uninhabited villages have been shown in the A I Table of Kerala one of which is in the Palghat district and the other in the Trichur district. These are only residuary portions of revenue villages lying partly in towns. These residuary portions are very small in extent and consist of mostly paddy fields. Practically, therefore, there is no uninhabited village in Kerala. This is consistent with the high density of population of Kerala with hardly any possibility of any habitable portion of land being left out without being occupied unless it is a forest area or public grazing land where such habitation is prohibited.

Number of Villages from Census to Census

4.7 A study of the change in the number of villages from decade to decade is likely to

be useful in this connection. But due to want of uniformity in the concept of Census village in the three regions of Kerala and also from census to census there are some practical difficulties in tracing the growth in the number of villages on a uniform basis. Yet, although the concept of village has not been uniform in the Travancore and Cochin areas of the State the population figures on the basis of revenue villages are also available in the Travancore Census Reports besides the figures on the basis of karas and in the case of Cochin from 1911 onwards the Census village was the same as the revenue village. In respect of Travancore-Cochin area, therefore, a study can be rendered possible by taking the Census villages of Cochin from 1911 onwards and the revenue villages of Travancore for the same period. In the case of Malabar the number of villages is not available in the previous Census Reports. The number of desoms given in these reports does not give a presentable picture. As such no study is possible in respect of the Malabar area of the State. The number of villages in the following table has been worked out eliminating the villages of those parts of Travancore which have been added to the Madras State consequent on the reorganisation of States in 1956.

Table 4.1
NUMBER OF VILLAGES FROM 1911 TO 1961

Region	1961		1951		1941	1931	1921	1911
	Uninhabited	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Inhabited				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala excluding old Malabar and Kasaragod	1	723	...	631	634	631	631	626

The above table reveals that the number of villages in the Travancore-Cochin region has progressively increased from 1911 to

(1) India's Villages, 1960 Edition, p. 43

(2) This applies only to the general pattern of the usage of the terms. There are however exceptions like a few 'karas' in Cochin and a few 'desoms' in Travancore.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN DIFFERENT STATES

1961 except in 1931 and 1951. During 1951-61 there has been a remarkable increase in the number of villages. This is due to the large scale reorganization of

villages which was effected on the basis of the recommendations of a committee appointed by the Travancore-Cochin Government on 28th July 1955.

SECTION 2

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN STATES

4.8 The differences in the concept of a village in Kerala and other States in India render a comparison of the number of villages and their population of little significance. Yet a glance at the picture may not be out of place. The following table gives the number of villages and the average number of persons per inhabited village of the States and Union territories of India.

Table 4.2
NUMBER OF VILLAGES (INHABITED AND UNINHABITED) AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER INHABITED VILLAGE IN EACH STATE OF INDIA, 1961

State/Union territory	Number of villages		Average No. of persons per inhabited village
	Uninhabited	Inhabited	
1	2	3	4
India	54,868	567,351	635
Andhra Pradesh	1,913	27,084	1,097
Assam	1,565	25,702	426
Bihar	10,428	67,665	629
Gujarat	433	18,584	824
Jammu and Kashmir	167	6,559	452
Kerala	2	1,573	9,122
Madhya Pradesh	6,429	70,414	394
Madras	615	14,124	1,749
Maharashtra	3,016	35,851	792
Mysore	2,972	26,377	695
Orissa	5,659	46,466	354
Punjab	1,405	21,269	763
Rajasthan	2,285	32,241	523
Uttar Pradesh	12,720	112,624	571
West Bengal	3,486	38,465	686
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13	399	124
Delhi	24	276	1,084
Himachal Pradesh	1,316	10,438	123

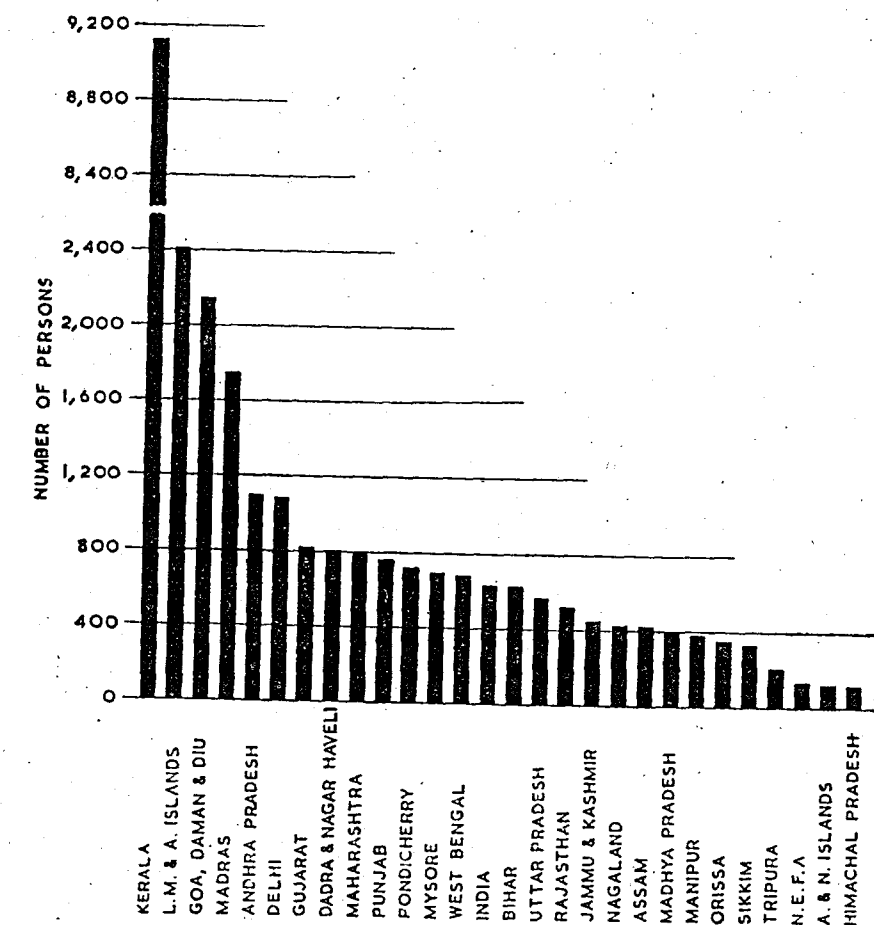
(1) The rural area of Kerala is 14,571 sq. miles while that of West Bengal is 33,536 sq. miles.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER INHABITED VILLAGE

village compared to Kerala. Andaman and Nicobar Islands has 7.80 sq. miles and Nagaland 7.68 sq. miles as the average village size. The conditions in these three Union territories have no comparison with those of other States in India. The comparatively larger extent of a Kerala village can, therefore, be taken to be the predo-

minant reason for her fewer number of villages compared to the other States and most of the Union territories in India. No doubt, the comparatively higher population of a Kerala village is not only due to its larger extent but also its higher density of population.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER INHABITED VILLAGE IN INDIA, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1961



VILLAGES AND THEIR POPULATION

SECTION 3

VILLAGES AND THEIR POPULATION

Population of Villages by Size Classes

4.9 A comparison of the proportion of population living in villages of different size classes in the various States and Union territories of India would bring to light a striking contrast between the condition in Kerala and other parts of India. In

Table 2-19 supra an attempt has already been made to give the proportion of population in villages and towns of different size classes. In the following table it is attempted to give the proportion of population in the villages alone of different size classes instead of mixing it up with towns.

Table 4.3

PROPORTION OF 10,000 PERSONS IN EACH STATE RESIDING IN VILLAGES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO POPULATION, 1961

State Union territory	Proportion of 10,000 persons residing in villages inhabited by							
	Less than 200	200-499	500-999	1,000-1,999	2,000-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000+	
INDIA	495	1,600	2,329	2,486	2,129	620	341	
Andhra Pradesh	175	561	1,433	2,891	3,845	981	114	
Assam	951	2,395	3,184	2,419	982	69	..	
Bihar	517	1,644	2,278	2,469	2,284	677	131	
Gujarat	237	1,187	2,481	2,945	2,513	581	56	
Jammu and Kashmir	825	2,567	3,102	2,398	994	114	..	
Kerala	N	1	10	60	1,030	2,888	6,011	
Madhya Pradesh	1,001	3,177	3,159	1,817	787	59	..	
Madras	33	182	983	2,769	4,252	1,173	608	
Maharashtra	246	1,256	2,571	2,855	2,240	704	128	
Mysore	354	1,569	2,487	2,780	2,212	598	..	
Orissa	1,218	2,948	3,030	2,024	725	55	..	
Punjab	283	1,248	2,347	2,953	2,521	549	99	
Rajasthan	662	2,208	2,730	2,356	1,689	355	..	
Uttar Pradesh	525	1,918	2,845	2,693	1,662	312	45	
West Bengal	412	1,512	2,287	2,725	2,347	585	132	
A. & N. Islands	3,399	3,369	2,810	422	..	..	..	
Delhi	94	628	2,453	2,811	4,014	..	..	
Himachal Pradesh	4,690	3,480	1,350	447	33	..	..	
L. M. & A. Islands	33	..	396	1,398	8,173	..	..	
Manipur	1,380	1,882	2,044	2,406	2,121	167	..	
Tripura	2,705	2,273	2,450	1,819	753	..	..	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	201	1,214	2,954	3,935	1,696	..	..	
Goa, Daman and Diu	13	102	650	2,143	5,077	1,527	488	
Pondicherry	345	1,516	2,280	3,123	2,134	602	..	
N. E. F. A.	4,378	2,672	1,301	883	613	153	..	
Nagaland	955	2,652	3,174	2,527	692	..	..	
Sikkim	1,067	4,969	3,498	466	..	..	..	

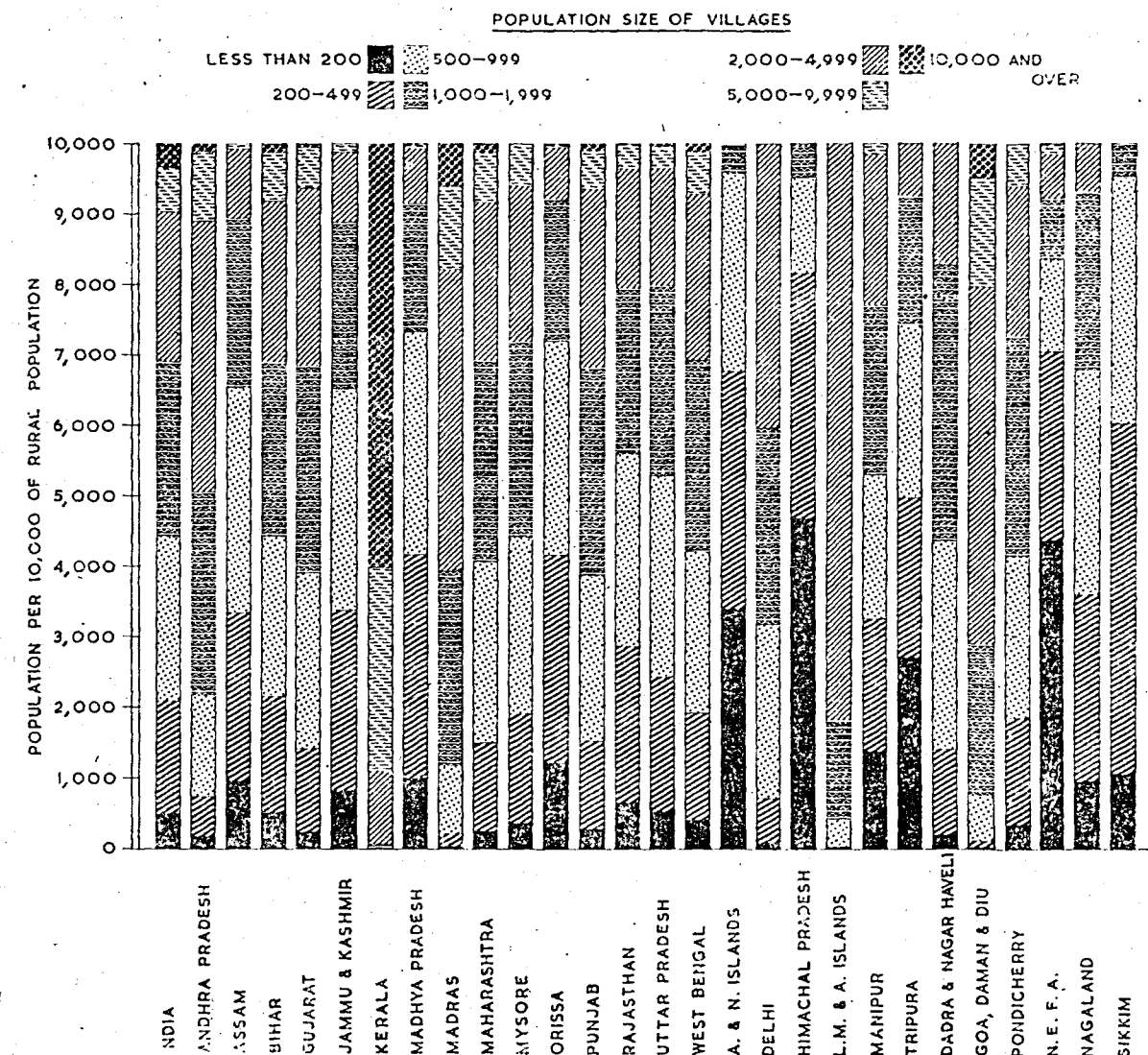
Note:- (1) The distribution of population of 3 villages of N. E. F. A. (i.e., 781 persons) is not available. In working out the distribution of population in various size classes of villages, this population i.e., 781 persons, has been excluded.
 'N'-Negligible

The above table reveals that out of the various States and Union territories of India only ten have villages of population sizes of 10,000 and over. These are led by Kerala with 60.11 per cent of her rural population coming in the villages of this

size class. The next State which has the highest proportion of rural population in this size class of villages is Madras with only 6.08 per cent. The contrast between Madras and Kerala itself is striking enough, indicating a difference of 54.03 in

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN VILLAGES BY SIZE CLASS

PROPORTION PER 10,000 OF RURAL POPULATION IN VILLAGES BY SIZE CLASS OF POPULATION IN INDIA, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1961



the percentages of rural population contained in this size class. The neighbouring State of Mysore has no village of this size class at all. Coming to the next size class of 5,000 to 9,999 also Kerala leads with 28.88 per cent of her rural population falling in this size class of

villages as against 15.27 per cent in the case of Goa, Daman and Diu which is leading among the Union territories and 11.73 per cent in Madras standing second among the States. The neighbouring State of Mysore has only 5.98 per cent of her rural population in this size class of

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN VILLAGES BY SIZE CLASSES IN DISTRICTS

villages. On the whole, while 89 per cent of the rural population of Kerala are concentrated in villages falling in the size class of 5,000 and above, the corresponding percentage in the case of other States including Union territories is less than 25 and in some, no population at all in this size class. If the All India population is taken it is only 10 per cent that live in villages of 5,000 and above. Even when the subdivisions of the villages of Kerala are placed on a par with the villages of other States, Kerala still leads in the proportion of her rural population residing in the village subdivisions of population sizes of 5,000 and above. The factors

responsible for the picture presented above indicating the very large population size of the villages of Kerala compared to other States and Union territories of India can only be accounted for by the high density of the rural population of Kerala supplemented to some extent, no doubt, by the larger area of her village. The latter, however, is much less conspicuous than the former.

Distribution of Population in Villages by Size Classes in Districts

4.10 It may now be examined how the rural population is distributed in the various districts among the villages of different size classes of population.

Table 4.4

PROPORTION OF 1,000 PERSONS RESIDING IN VILLAGES IN EACH DISTRICT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO POPULATION, 1961

District 1	Proportion per 1,000 rural population in villages by size class of population					
	5,000+ 2	2,000-4,999 3	1,000-1,999 4	500-999 5	200-499 6	Under 200 7
Cannanore	792	181	23	4	0	0
Kozhikode	862	138	0	N	0	N
Palghat	667	319	11	3	N	N
Trichur	745	240	14	1	0	N
Ernakulam	984	15	1	0	N	N
Kottayam	990	4	6	N	0	0
Alleppey	994	5	1	0	N	N
Quilon	1,000	0	0	0	0	N
Trivandrum	986	12	1	1	0	0

'N'—Negligible

Quilon district leads with the whole of her rural population being in the size group of 5,000 and over with the exception of a negligible percentage. Even the Palghat district which has the lowest percentage of her rural population in the size class of 5,000 and above has 66.7 per cent in that size class. Five districts out of nine have more than 95 per cent of their rural population in the villages of the size class of 5,000 and above while the rest of the districts have between 67 per cent and 86 per cent of their

population in this size class of villages. The size classes of villages below 1,000 carry only a negligible percentage of the population in some districts and none in other districts. The distribution of rural population among the villages of various size classes indicates a few regional patterns. The area from Ernakulam to Trivandrum has a larger percentage of rural population in each district in villages of the size class of 5,000 and above and that of the north of Ernakulam district has less of population

AVERAGE AREA OF VILLAGE AND POPULATION PER SQ. MILE

in this size class of villages compared to the southern area. That this is due to either the difference in the average area of villages or to the difference in the density of popula-

tion in the two regions or both could be seen from the average area of a village and the density of rural population in each of the districts given below.

Table 4.5

AVERAGE AREA OF A VILLAGE AND POPULATION PER SQ. MILE IN THE RURAL AREAS OF EACH DISTRICT

State/District 1	Average area of a village (in sq. miles) 2	Population per sq. mile in rural areas 3
Kerala State	9.25	985
Cannanore District	9.01	699
Kozhikode "	8.10	871
Palghat "	6.50	826
Trichur "	4.62	1,317
Ernakulam "	11.55	1,185
Kottayam "	23.94	648
Alleppey "	6.62	2,292
Quilon "	18.49	992
Trivandrum "	8.92	1,669

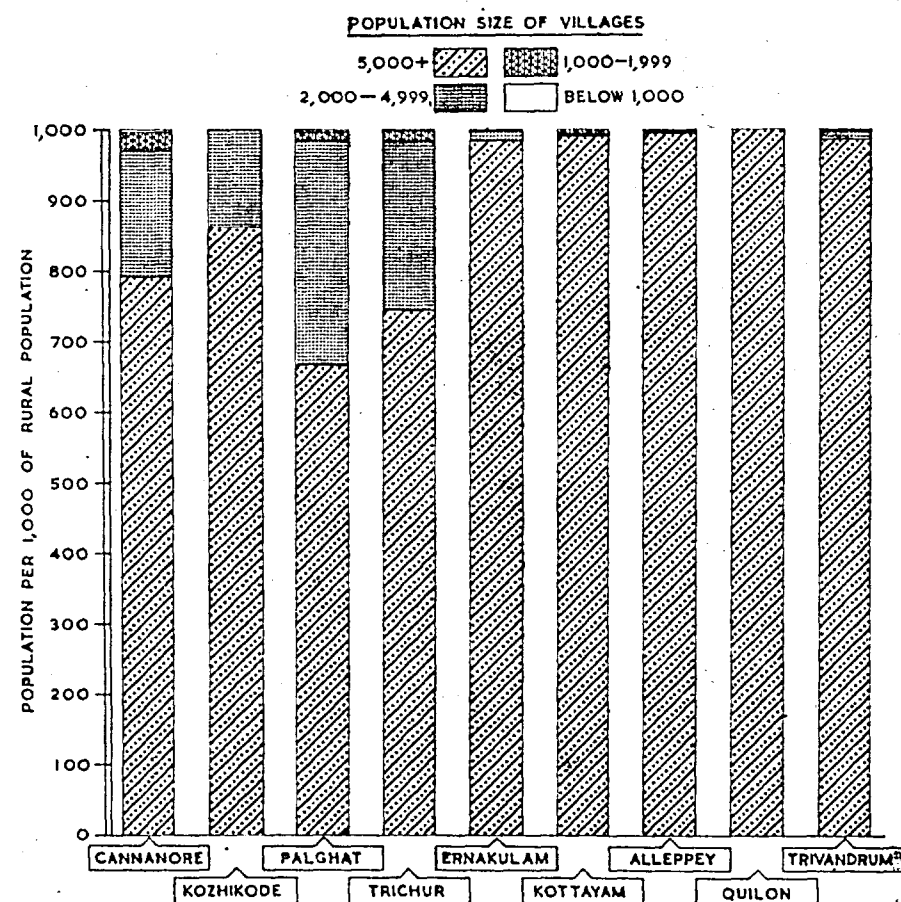
Note:—Area and population of unsurveyed forests lying outside the village boundaries also have been included in this table.

The above table shows that taking the district of Ernakulam and those lying to the south of Ernakulam all except Alleppey and Trivandrum have a higher average area

for village than in the case of the districts lying to the north of Ernakulam district. In the case of Alleppey and Trivandrum districts the density of population is high.

PROPORTION OF RURAL POPULATION IN VILLAGES BY POPULATION SIZE CLASSES

PROPORTION PER 1,000 OF RURAL POPULATION IN VILLAGES BY SIZE CLASS OF POPULATION IN DISTRICTS, 1961



Distribution of Population in Subdivisions of Villages by Size Classes in Districts
4.11 The following table gives the proportion per 1,000 persons residing in

karas, muris, desoms in each district classified according to population in 1961.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN SUBDIVISIONS OF VILLAGES BY SIZE CLASSES.

Table 4.6

PROPORTION PER 1,000 PERSONS RESIDING IN KARAS/MURIS/DESOMS IN EACH DISTRICT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO POPULATION, 1961

State/District	5,000 +	2,000—4,999	1,000—1,999	500—999	200—499	Less than 200
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kerala State	345	414	172	54	13	2
Cannanore District	386	370	164	61	18	1
Kozhikode "	439	367	135	49	9	1
Palghat "	319	419	181	70	11	N
Trichur "	200	435	243	89	27	6
Ernakulam "	276	399	228	74	20	3
Kottayam "	484	366	109	29	10	2
Alleppey "	311	472	171	38	7	1
Quilon "	276	453	206	56	8	1
Trivandrum "	375	474	118	24	7	2

'N'—Negligible

The distribution of population among the subdivisions of revenue villages according to size classes is more even than in the case of the revenue villages. Only less than 50 percent of the population is concentrated in any size class of karas/muris/desoms in the case of all the districts but unlike in the previous case there is no concentration of the largest proportion of the population in the same size class in all the districts. There is considerable variation between district and district in this respect. Taking the State as a whole, the highest proportion is in the size class of 2,000 to 4,999 closely followed by the size class of 5,000 and above. In Cannanore, Kozhikode and Kottayam districts the highest proportion of population is in desoms/karas of size class 5,000 and above, the proportion in the size class 2,000 to 4,999 coming next. In all other districts with the exception of Trichur the same trend as that of the State is observed. In the case of Trichur district, though the larger proportion of population is in the size class of 2,000 to 4,999 the proportion in the size class 1,000 to 1,999 comes next thereby pushing down the proportion of the size class 5,000 and above to the third place. But there are karas/muris/desoms having population in all the size classes in all the districts of the State

though the proportion of population in karas/muris/desoms of population size of less than 1,000 is very small everywhere. The size of karas/muris/desoms would reveal that the average size of karas/desoms in the districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat and Kottayam exceeds that of a kara/muri/desom in the State as a whole, whereas the average size of a kara/muri/desom in all other districts is smaller than the average size of a kara/muri/desom in the State. The density of population of Palghat district in rural areas is smaller than the densities in the rural areas of the districts of Trichur, Ernakulam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum.

Distribution of Population by Size Class of Villages from 1911 to 1961

4.12 The changing pattern of the population size of villages is a necessary supplement to the previous portions of this study. But due to the difference in the concept of village in the different censuses already referred to supra a State-wide comparison is rendered impossible. The following table shows the changes in the proportion of 1,000 persons residing in villages classified according to population size classes in Kerala excluding old Malabar and Kasargod areas.

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY POPULATION SIZES IN DISTRICTS

Table 4.7

PROPORTION PER 1,000 RURAL POPULATION IN VILLAGES BY SIZE CLASS OF POPULATION, 1911 TO 1961

Region	Census year	10,000 and above	5,000-9,999	2,000-4,999	1,000-1,999	500-999	Less than 500
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1961	815	132	48	5	N	N
Kerala	1951	756	162	72	8	2	N
excluding old Malabar and Kasaragod areas	1941	707	173	104	13	2	1
	1931	623	227	127	19	3	1
	1921	472	328	163	31	5	1
	1911	393	380	184	36	6	1

'N'—Negligible

This table shows that there is a steady increase in the percentage of rural population residing in villages of the size class of 10,000 and above, the percentage rising from 39.3 in 1911 to 81.5 in 1961. There is a progressive decline in the percentage of rural population residing in villages of all other size classes except the last two in which, however, the percentages are very low.

Distribution of Villages of Different Population Sizes in the Districts

4.13 In the previous portions the distribution of the population of the State among villages of different population sizes has been given. In the following table an attempt has been made to give the distribution of the villages of different population sizes in the various districts of the State. The highest proportion of villages falls in the population size class of 5,000 and over in all the districts of the State. The next highest proportion of villages is in the group of 2,000-4,999 in all the districts except Kottayam. The proportion of such villages in the districts of Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey and Trivandrum is pretty small. But in the districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat and Trichur the proportion of such villages is

somewhat high, ranging from 239 to 463. All the villages in the Quilon district fall in the size class of 5,000 and above. The proportion of villages falling in the population size class of 1,000-1,999 exceeds 100 only in the Cannanore district and comes between 50 and 100 only in the districts of Trichur and Kottayam. While the number of villages with a population of 500-999 is extremely small in the districts where they exist, in three districts there are no such villages at all. It is only in three districts that there are villages with a population of 200-499 and two districts in which villages with a population of less than 200 are found. Of the villages having a population of less than 500 the total number of which comes to only 6, Koppam, Fort Cochin, Alleppey and Mavelikkara villages have their major portions in the municipal towns and it is only the residuary portions that indicate the population in the rural set up. Ponkunnam which is another consists entirely of paddy fields. The few houses in the village are located in reclaimed areas. The Wadakkancherry village has its major portion in the Wadakkancherry non-municipal town. The residuary portion which alone is included here is a reserve forest area.

CHANGES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES

Table 4.8

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 VILLAGES BY SIZE CLASS OF POPULATION, 1961

State/District	Villages with population of					
	Less than 200	200-499	500-999	1,000-1,999	2,000-4,999	5,000+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kerala State	2	2	12	36	251	697
Cannanore District	0	0	30	102	306	562
Kozhikode "	0	0	3	0	239	758
Palghat "	0	3	17	37	463	480
Trichur "	8	0	13	55	412	512
Ernakulam "	0	10	0	9	56	925
Kottayam "	0	0	10	59	20	911
Alleppey "	10	10	0	10	20	950
Quilon "	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Trivandrum "	0	0	12	11	34	943

Distribution of Subdivisions of Villages of Different Population Sizes in the Districts

4.14 The following table shows the

distribution of karas/muris/desoms by population size classes.

Table 4.9

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 KARAS/MURIS/DESOMS BY SIZE CLASSES OF POPULATION, 1961

State/District	Karas/muris/desoms with population of						
	Less than 200	200-499	500-999	1,000-1,999	2,000-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kerala State	2	13	55	172	414	228	116
Cannanore District	1	18	61	164	370	246	140
Kozhikode "	1	9	49	135	366	260	180
Palghat "	N	11	70	181	419	216	103
Trichur "	6	27	89	243	435	120	80
Ernakulam "	3	20	74	228	399	174	102
Kottayam "	2	10	29	109	366	313	171
Alleppey "	1	7	38	171	472	226	85
Quilon "	1	8	56	206	453	194	82
Trivandrum "	2	8	24	118	474	304	70

'N'—Negligible

The above table reveals a more even distribution of karas/muris/desoms among the various population size classes above 1,000 than among villages. The number of karas in the population size class of 2,000-4,999 forms the highest proportion per 1,000. If, however, the size classes above 5,000 are amalgamated the highest proportion of

villages will come under this size class in the districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode and Kottayam.

Changes in the Distribution of Villages, 1931-61

4.15 A comparative study of the distribution of villages among different population size classes for the previous censuses

CONCENTRATION OF VILLAGES OF LARGE POPULATION SIZE AND SMALL TOWNS

would throw some light on the above study. This, no doubt, is possible only in respect of Kerala excluding old Malabar and Kasaragod areas for the reasons already given supra.

4.16 The following table shows the changes in the distribution of number of villages from 1931-61 in Kerala excluding old Malabar and Kasaragod areas.

Table 4.10

CHANGES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 VILLAGES BY SIZE CLASS OF POPULATION, 1931-61

Region	Proportion of villages with population under 500 per 1,000 of all villages				Proportion of villages with population 500-999 per 1,000 of all villages				Proportion of villages with population 1,000-1,999 per 1,000 of all villages				Proportion of villages with population 2,000-4,999 per 1,000 of all villages				Proportion of villages with population 5,000-9,999 per 1,000 of all villages				Proportion of villages with population 10,000 and above per 1,000 of all villages											
	1961				1951				1941				1931				1961				1951				1941				1931			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25							
Kerala excluding old Malabar and Kasaragod areas	6	18	22	19	8	22	20	29	36	54	76	98	166	225	278	299	217	244	226	245	567	437	378	310								

The indication given by the above table is that in Kerala excluding old Malabar area while there is progressive increase in the number of villages in the population size class of 10,000 and above there is a steady decline in the number of villages falling in the population size classes of 2,000-4,999 and 1,000-1,999. This trend of steady decline is observed except in one decade in respect of the proportion of villages in the remaining population size classes also. The exceptional year of increase is 1941 in the population size group of under 500 and 1951 in the other two population size classes. Barring the few exceptions the general trend of a decrease in the proportion of villages of small population sizes and an increase in the proportion of villages of large population sizes is consistent with the increasing trend of population in the State as a whole during the period and the consequent increase in the population sizes of villages.

Concentration of Villages of Large Population Size and Small Towns in Districts and Taluks

4.17 The concentration of villages of large population sizes in particular districts and taluks is worth scrutiny in this connection. For this purpose it is only villages having a population of 10,000 and above that need be taken into account having regard to the large population sizes of villages in Kerala. The districts of Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum have more than 50 per cent of the total rural population distributed in villages of 10,000 and above. This feature is shared by every taluk of these districts also. The percentage of population living in villages of 10,000 and above is less than 50 in all the remaining districts and the taluks in them with the exception of South Wynaad and Cranganore. Similarly more than 50 per cent of the urban population is distributed in towns below the population sizes

CONCENTRATION OF VILLAGES OF LARGE POPULATION SIZE AND SMALL TOWNS

of 20,000 in the taluks of Taliparamba, Cannanore, Quilandy, Tirur, Ernad, Ottapalam, Talappilly, Kunnathunad, Meenachil, Vaikom, Kanjirappally and Mavelikkara. Of these, in the taluks of Kunnathunad, Meenachil, Vaikom, Kanjirappally and Mavelikkara there is a combination of both features, namely, of more than 50 per cent of the total rural population of the taluks residing in villages having a population of 10,000 and more and also of more than 50 per cent of the total urban population residing in towns below the population sizes of 20,000. The reason for the larger concentration of the rural population in the districts of Quilon and Kottayam is the large average area of a village which stands on a higher par compared to the average area of a village in other districts. In the case of Quilon district the average rural area of a village comes to 18.49 sq. miles and in the case of Kottayam to 23.94 sq. miles as against the average rural area of a village of the whole State coming only to 9.25 sq. miles and the highest average area of a village in the districts of

Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat and Trichur coming only to 9.01 sq. miles. In respect of the districts of Ernakulam, Alleppey and Trivandrum the density of population of these districts is much higher than the density of population of the remaining districts in the State except Trichur which has got a higher density than Ernakulam. But the average rural area of a village in Ernakulam district is 11.55 sq. miles as against 4.62 sq. miles in the Trichur district. All the districts in which the population is concentrated in villages of large population sizes lie contiguous starting with Ernakulam and ending with Trivandrum. So far as the taluks of these districts in which more than 50 per cent of the urban population is concentrated in towns of less than 20,000 are concerned the Vaikom, Meenachil and Kanjirappally taluks lie contiguous. A table giving the distribution of the rural population in villages of 2,000 and above and of urban population in towns of population below 20,000 in selected districts and taluks is given below.

Table 4.11

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION IN VILLAGES OF 2,000 AND OVER AND IN TOWNS OF POPULATION BELOW 20,000

(Number of villages and towns in each category is given in brackets under columns 3 to 8)

District/Taluk	Proportion of rural population to 1,000 of total population	Distribution of 1,000 of total rural population in villages of			Distribution of 1,000 of total urban population in towns of		
		2,000-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000+	Class VI under 5,000	Class V 5,000-9,999	Class IV 10,000-19,999
		3	4	5	6	7	8
Ernakulam District	787	15(6)	139(26)	846(73)	..	17(1)	145(4)
Parur taluk	906	..	..	1,000 (9)	..	..	..
Alwaye ..	908	..	146 (5)	854 (7)	..	..	..
Kunnathunad ..	930	..	..	993(14)	..	..	1,000(1)
Kanayannur ..	573	85(5)	146 (4)	769(11)	..	..	89(1)
Cochin ..	535	..	47 (1)	952 (8)	..	..	184(2)
Muvattupuzha ..	902	10(1)	276 (9)	714(15)	..	225(1)	..
Thodupuzha	1,000	..	311 (7)	689 (9)	..	..	..

Contd.

AREA AND POPULATION BY NATURAL DIVISIONS

While half of the rural area of the State is in the highlands, the population living in this region comes to only about 16 per cent. The midlands constituting only about 41 per cent of the area of the State accommodate more than 60 per cent of the rural population. The lowlands which constitute only less than 10 per cent of the total rural area bear more than 23 per cent of the rural population. The reason for this striking difference in the density of population in the three natural regions has already been explained in para 2.11.

4.19 Kottayam district has about 75 per cent of its rural area lying in highlands, whereas Alleppey district has no highland area at all. In the remaining districts Cannanore, Palghat and Quilon have higher proportions of highland areas than the State, whereas the other districts have lower proportions of the same. Kottayam district followed by Palghat district leads in the proportion of rural population in the highland region. But Palghat district is having the highest rural density in highland areas.

4.20 In the case of rural area lying in the midlands, Trivandrum district has more than 67 per cent of its rural area in the midlands accommodating more than 85 per cent of its rural population. Kottayam district comes last in respect of the proportion of rural area in the midlands. But in respect of the proportion of population in the midlands, Alleppey district occupies the last

position. Only in Kottayam district the density in midlands is more than the density in lowlands. In the case of all other districts including those which have smaller proportions of area in lowlands than Kottayam the density of population in lowland is much higher than the density in the midland region.

4.21 Alleppey district has more than 64 per cent of its rural area in the lowlands. There is no other district in the State where such a high proportion of the rural area is lying in the lowlands. The large proportion of lowlands in the rural areas of Alleppey is responsible for the high density of population in the rural areas of the Alleppey district. Palghat district comes last both in the proportions of area as well as population in the lowlands.

4.22 Taking the number of villages it is found that of the 1,573 inhabited villages in the State 1,036 are in midlands. The number of villages in the lowlands and highlands is almost equal though lowlands have a slight margin over highlands.

4.23 At this stage comparative figures showing the distribution of urban population in the natural divisions will be informative. The following table gives the number of towns, the percentage of area and population to the total urban area and population respectively and the density of urban population in the lowlands, midlands and highlands of the State and districts.

Table 4.13

DISTRIBUTION OF AREA AND POPULATION BY NATURAL DIVISIONS IN URBAN AREAS

State/District 1	Natural divisions 2	Number of towns 3	Percentage of		Density per sq. mile 6
			Area 4	Population 5	
Kerala State	Total	92	100.0	100.0	5,919
	Highland	2	2.9	3.3	6,690
	Midland	55	56.3	54.5	5,738
	Lowland	35	40.8	42.2	6,112

Contd.

AREA AND POPULATION BY NATURAL DIVISIONS

Table 4.13 (Concl'd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF AREA AND POPULATION BY NATURAL DIVISIONS IN URBAN AREAS

State/District 1	Natural divisions 2	Number of towns 3	Percentage of		Density per sq. mile 6
			Area 4	Population 5	
Cannanore District	Total	18	100.0	100.0	3,998
	Highland	...	...	...	...
	Midland	9	37.3	45.1	4,849
	Lowland	9	62.7	54.9	3,495
Kozhikode "	Total	17	100.0	100.0	7,121
	Highland	...	...	...	...
	Midland	12	71.0	76.7	7,696
	Lowland	5	29.0	23.3	5,715
Palghat "	Total	7	100.0	100.0	4,700
	Highland	1	28.2	45.2	7,558
	Midland	5	66.1	41.4	2,943
	Lowland	1	5.7	13.4	11,047
Trichur "	Total	7	100.0	100.0	5,726
	Highland	...	...	...	...
	Midland	6	82.7	84.4	5,853
	Lowland	1	17.3	15.6	5,125
Ernakulam "	Total	12	100.0	100.0	7,379
	Highland	...	...	...	...
	Midland	4	33.6	16.8	3,689
	Lowland	8	66.4	83.2	9,251
Kottayam "	Total	7	100.0	100.0	4,436
	Highland	1	5.6	3.4	2,583
	Midland	5	85.3	86.1	4,485
	Lowland	1	9.1	10.5	5,169
Alleppey "	Total	8	100.0	100.0	5,831
	Highland	...	...	...	...
	Midland	3	23.9	18.2	4,454
	Lowland	5	76.1	81.8	6,262
Quilon "	Total	3	100.0	100.0	9,648
	Highland	...	...	...	...
	Midland	1	28.7	14.5	4,860
	Lowland	2	71.3	85.5	11,588
Trivandrum "	Total	13	100.0	100.0	6,626
	Highland	...	...	...	...
	Midland	10	79.8	91.8	7,625
	Lowland	3	20.2	8.2	2,678

From the table it may be seen that only less than 3 per cent of the urban area and less than 4 per cent of the urban popula-

tion of the State is in highlands. This is but natural as most of the highland regions consist of hilly areas and forests lacking

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION BY NATURAL DIVISIONS

Table 4.11 (Concl'd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION IN VILLAGES OF 2,000 AND OVER AND IN TOWNS OF POPULATION BELOW 20,000

(Number of villages and towns in each category is given in brackets under columns 3 to 8)

District/Taluk	Proportion of rural population to 1,000 of total population	Distribution of 1,000 of total rural population in villages of			Distribution of 1,000 of total urban population in towns of		
		2,000-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000+	Class VI under 5,000	Class V 5,000-9,999	Class IV 10,000-19,999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kottayam District	905	4(2)	57(12)	933(80)	..	34(1)	392(4)
Devicolum taluk	1,000	23(1)	..	932 (4)	..	..	..
Udumbanchola ..	1,000	..	178 (4)	811 (7)	..	..	..
Meenachil ..	950	..	85 (3)	915(19)	..	..	1,000(1)
Vaikom ..	919	..	72 (2)	928(12)	..	..	1,000(1)
Kottayam ..	845	..	26 (1)	970(18)	..	..	197(1)
Changanacherry ..	811	16(1)	41 (1)	943(10)	..	..	..
Kanjirappally ..	834	..	47 (1)	953 (5)	..	227(1)	773(1)
Peermede ..	1,000	..	..	937 (5)	..	..	..
Alleppey District	829	4(2)	78(14)	916(80)	..	..	93(2)
Sheratalai taluk	900	..	61 (2)	939(14)	..	..	..
Ambalapuzha ..	486	..	..	998 (6)	..	..	..
Kuttanad ..	1,000	28(1)	93 (2)	879 (9)	..	..	..
Thiruvalla ..	921	..	19 (1)	981(17)	..	..	..
Chengannur ..	888	11(1)	49 (1)	940(12)	..	..	..
Karthigappally ..	772	..	234 (6)	757(10)	..	..	..
Mavelikkara ..	893	..	77 (2)	923(12)	..	..	1,000(2)
Quilon District	926	..	39 (8)	961(90)	..	..	..
Pathanamthitta taluk	1,000	..	26 (1)	974(18)	..	..	..
Kunnathur ..	1,000	..	79 (2)	921(14)	..	..	..
Karunagappally ..	1,000	..	34 (1)	966(10)	..	..	..
Quilon ..	726	..	20 (1)	980(17)	..	..	..
Kottarakara ..	1,000	..	..	1,000(18)	..	..	..
Pathanapuram ..	1,000	..	107 (3)	893(13)	..	..	..
Trivandrum District	743	12(3)	114(19)	873(63)	..	47(3)	135(4)
Chirayinkil taluk	920	9(1)	246(11)	738(14)	..	253(1)	..
Trivandrum ..	371	44(2)	293 (8)	658 (9)	..	19(1)	138(3)
Neyyattinkara ..	871	..	..	1,000(20)	..	113(1)	185(1)
Nedumangad ..	1,000	9	..	991(20)	..	..	..

SECTION 4

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION BY NATURAL DIVISIONS

4.18 A study of the rural and urban populations will not be complete if their distribution in the three natural divisions of the State as defined in para 1.21 supra is not examined. The following table gives

the number of villages, percentage of area and population to the total rural area and population respectively, the density of rural population in the lowlands, midlands and highlands of the State and districts.

AREA AND POPULATION BY NATURAL DIVISIONS

Table 4.12

DISTRIBUTION OF AREA AND POPULATION BY NATURAL DIVISIONS IN RURAL AREAS

State/District	Natural divisions	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage of		Density per sq. mile
			Area	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kerala State	Total	1,573	100.0	100.0	985
	Highland	251	50.0	15.7	308
	Midland	1,036	40.8	60.6	1,465
	Lowland	286	9.2	23.7	2,531
Cannanore District	Total	235	100.0	100.0	699
	Highland	52	54.6	25.2	323
	Midland	166	41.6	64.4	1,084
	Lowland	17	3.8	10.4	1,888
Kozhikode ..	Total	310	100.0	100.0	871
	Highland	24	45.3	10.7	205
	Midland	230	48.5	73.2	1,313
	Lowland	56	6.2	16.1	2,285
Palghat ..	Total	298	100.0	100.0	826
	Highland	92	54.6	30.4	459
	Midland	197	44.1	65.8	1,231
	Lowland	9	1.3	3.8	2,510
Trichur ..	Total	238	100.0	100.0	1,317
	Highland	14	34.3	4.6	176
	Midland	165	50.5	63.0	1,642
	Lowland	59	15.2	32.4	2,811
Ernakulam ..	Total	107	100.0	100.0	1,185
	Highland	7	31.3	5.8	220
	Midland	68	53.5	57.2	1,266
	Lowland	32	15.2	37.0	2,889
Kottayam ..	Total	101	100.0	100.0	648
	Highland	35	74.4	36.1	315
	Midland	48	19.4	48.8	1,628
	Lowland	18	6.2	15.1	1,567
Alleppey ..	Total	99	100.0	100.0	2,292
	Highland	..	..	..	..
	Midland	30	35.8	33.9	2,169
	Lowland	69	64.2	66.1	2,360
Quilon ..	Total	98	100.0	100.0	992
	Highland	22	63.4	20.8	325
	Midland	56	29.6	53.3	1,786
	Lowland	20	7.0	25.9	3,666
Trivandrum ..	Total	87	100.0	100.0	1,669
	Highland	5	28.5	4.8	280
	Midland	76	67.7	85.7	2,114
	Lowland	6	3.8	9.5	4,220

Table 4.16

DISTRICTS OF HIGH AND LOW ROAD DENSITIES RELATED TO THE PROPORTIONS OF WORKERS IN INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES AND NON-WORKERS

Distribution of 1,000 persons into workers and non-workers

Districts arranged in descending order of road density	Number of miles of road per 1,000 population	Workers			Non-workers X
		As cultivators, agricultural labourers, in mining, quarrying, live-stock, forestry, fishing etc. (I to III)	At household industry, in manufacturing other than household industry (IV & V)	In construction, trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications, other services (VI to IX)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Alleppey District	0.79	162	87	95	656
Trivandrum "	0.93	148	62	104	686
Ernakulam "	1.01	160	65	117	658
Quilon "	1.09	175	84	68	673
Trichur "	0.74	138	63	134	665
Kottayam "	1.20	209	34	86	671
Palghat "	0.73	230	48	115	607
Cannanore "	0.75	178	59	121	642
Kozhikode "	0.47	138	43	128	691

A Comparative Study of Road Mileage in India and Other Countries

4.27 The following table gives the posi-

tion in respect of road mileage in India, the State and other countries.

Table 4.17

ROAD MILEAGE IN INDIA AND THE STATE COMPARED WITH ADVANCED COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

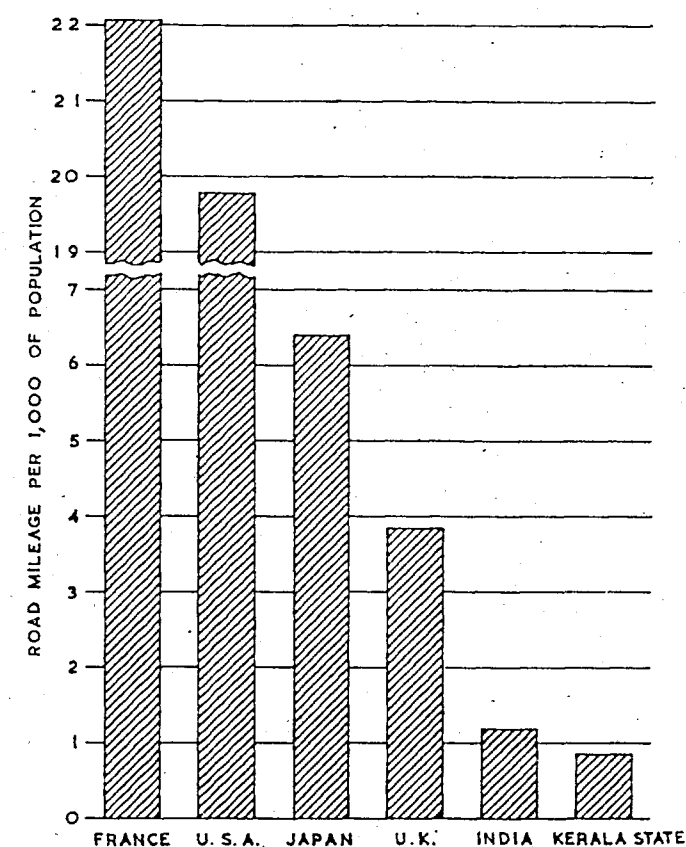
Item	U. S. A.	U. K.	France	Japan	Indian Union	Kerala State
Population in millions	179	53	43	93	375	17
	(1960)	(1961)	(1954)	(1960)	(1961)	(1961)
Area in thousand sq. miles	3,615	94	213	143	1,219	15
	(1960)	(1961)	(1954)	(1960)	(1961)	(1961)
Total mileage of roads	3,546,693	202,786	945,183	597,704	440,626	14,301
	(1961)	(1961)	(1961)	(1961)	(1961)	(1961)
Linear miles of road per 1,000 sq. miles of area	981.05	2,152.33	4,441.19	4,187.77	361.41	953.23
Road mileage per 1,000 of population	19.78	3.85	22.06	6.40	1.18	0.85

Note:—The above table relates to total area except in the case of Indian Union which relates to area excluding municipal towns. The year of statistics is given in brackets.

While the linear miles of road per thousand sq. miles in Kerala is higher than that of the Indian Union it is below that of U. S. A., and several times less than that of U. K., France and Japan. But the road

mileage per thousand of population of Kerala is lower than that of both the Indian Union and all the other countries mentioned in the table.

ROAD MILEAGE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION



Road Mileage in the States and Union Territories in India

4.28 The following table gives the

mileage of surfaced and unsurfaced roads excluding municipal roads in the States and Union territories in India.

RURAL DENSITY OF ROADS

in possibilities of urbanisation. More than 56 per cent of the urban areas is in midlands and more than 40 per cent of the urban areas in lowlands. The burden of urban population in the three

natural divisions is almost proportionate to the area.

4.24 There are only 2 towns in the highland regions, one in Palghat district and the other in Kottayam district.

SECTION 5

RURAL DENSITY OF ROADS

4.25 The density of roads in rural areas is an important factor in a population study. The following table gives the number of linear miles of roads per 1,000 sq. miles of territory excluding municipal roads. Since the road mileage for non-municipal towns is not separately available it has not been excluded in the calculation of the road mileage of this and the succeeding tables on the subject unless mentioned otherwise. For the same reason the area and population of the non-municipal towns has also not been excluded in the formulation of these tables.

Table 4.14
NUMBER OF LINEAR MILES OF ROAD PER 1,000 SQ. MILES OF TERRITORY (EXCLUDING MUNICIPAL ROADS) IN THE YEAR 1961

State/District	No. of linear miles of road per 1,000 sq. miles
1	2
Kerala State	865.78
Cannanore District	579.54
Kozhikode ..	443.18
Palghat ..	619.20
Trichur ..	1,007.72
Ernakulam ..	1,237.15
Kottayam ..	792.86
Alleppey ..	1,832.54
Quilon ..	1,110.04
Trivandrum ..	1,660.09

To relate the population to density of road mileage the following table is also necessary.

Table 4.15
NUMBER OF LINEAR MILES OF ROAD RELATED TO 1,000 OF RURAL POPULATION*, 1961

State/District	Total mileage of all types of roads (excluding municipal roads)	Total population including the population of municipal towns	Linear miles of road per 1,000 of rural population*
1	2	3	4
Kerala State	12,830.36	15,284,853	0.84
Cannanore District	1,265.78	1,689,430	0.75
Kozhikode ..	1,130.15	2,380,760	0.47
Palghat ..	1,215.86	1,672,489	0.73
Trichur ..	1,133.48	1,528,221	0.74
Ernakulam ..	1,544.73	1,542,926	1.01
Kottayam ..	1,931.02	1,604,944	1.20
Alleppey ..	1,220.84	1,553,476	0.79
Quilon ..	2,021.38	1,850,210	1.09
Trivandrum ..	1,357.12	1,462,397	0.93

* Includes population of non-municipal towns also.

This table shows that the districts of Ernakulam, Kottayam, Quilon and Trivandrum have linear miles of road per thousand of rural population above the State average. From a comparison of the linear miles of road per thousand of rural population with the density of population of the rural areas of each district the following features could be observed. Though the density of population of the Kottayam district is the lowest in the State it has got the highest linear miles of road per thousand of rural population. Quilon district which comes 5th in rank in respect of density of rural population has the second highest linear miles of road per thousand of rural population. Ernakulam district which enjoys the 3rd highest linear miles of road per thousand of rural population has only the 4th rank in respect

ROAD DENSITIES AND PROPORTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

of density of population. Trivandrum district which comes next in the order in respect of the linear miles of road per thousand of rural population comes second in rank in respect of the density of rural population. Thus the ranks in the linear miles of road enjoyed by the districts which have more than the State average of linear miles of road per thousand of rural population do not correspond to the ranks they hold in respect of the density of rural population. The ranks of the remaining districts in respect of the density of rural population and the linear miles of road per thousand of rural population are given below.

District	Rank in density of population in rural areas	Rank in linear miles of road per thousand of rural population
1	2	3
Cannanore	8	6
Kozhikode	6	9
Palghat	7	8
Trichur	3	7
Alleppey	1	5

In respect of these districts also ranks held in respect of density of population in the areas do not agree with the ranks held in respect of the linear miles of road per thousand of rural population.

Road Densities and Proportion of Workers and Non-workers

4.26 From the table given below showing the districts of high and low road densities related to the proportions of workers under the three groups of industrial categories and non-workers the following outstanding features deserve notice. The district with the lowest density of road and the lowest miles

of road per thousand of rural population has the highest percentage of non-workers. But this trend viz., that the lower the road density and road mileage per 1,000 population the higher the percentage of non-workers, is not seen applicable to the rest of the districts. The ranks held by the districts in respect of the percentage of workers engaged in household industry and in manufacturing other than household industry (i.e. categories IV and V) agree with the ranks held by the districts either in respect of the road density or the miles of road per thousand of population in the case of the districts of Alleppey, Ernakulam, Quilon, Palghat and Cannanore. This correspondence in ranks is quite natural as industries very much depend upon communication facilities. At the same time the trend is not shared by the remaining districts. It could, however, be said that all districts which enjoy a higher miles of road per thousand of population above the State average with the exception of the Kottayam district enjoy high ranks in respect of the proportion of workers engaged in household industry and manufacturing other than household industry. Alleppey district which enjoys the first rank in respect of the proportion of workers in this category enjoys also the first rank in point of road density. In the case of Kottayam district it enjoys a very high proportion of workers in categories I, II & III which take in plantations. This is responsible for low percentage under categories IV and V in spite of the high rank enjoyed by it in miles of road per thousand of population.

MILEAGE OF SURFACED AND UNSURFACED ROADS

Table 4.18

MILEAGE OF SURFACED AND UNSURFACED ROADS IN THE RURAL AREAS OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES (EXCLUDING MUNICIPAL ROADS), 1961

States/Union territories 1	Area in sq. miles 2	Population in thousands 3	Total road mileage 4	Road mileage per 1,000 population 5	Road mileage per 1,000 sq. miles of area 6
* Andhra Pradesh	106,053	35,983	19,998	0.56	189
* Assam	47,091	11,873	8,581	0.72	182
Bihar	66,147	42,542	50,347	1.18	763
Gujarat	70,323	15,317	14,481	0.95	206
Jammu and Kashmir	53,547	2,968	6,538	2.20	122
@ Kerala	14,820	15,285	12,830	0.84	866
* Madhya Pradesh	169,042	32,372	31,159	0.96	184
Madras	48,139	24,696	24,499	0.99	509
Maharashtra	115,736	28,391	24,383	0.86	211
Mysore	72,662	18,320	28,384	1.55	391
Orissa	59,774	16,439	20,465	1.24	342
Punjab	46,873	16,218	12,333	0.76	263
Rajasthan	129,770	16,874	25,614	1.52	197
Uttar Pradesh	112,922	64,267	61,440	0.96	544
West Bengal	33,535	26,385	40,307	1.53	1,202
* Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,215	64	125	1.96	39
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	191	58	64	1.10	335
Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Goa, Daman and Diu	1,423	526	425	0.81	299
Himachal Pradesh	10,679	1,287	2,243	1.74	210
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	11	24	...	...	...
* Manipur	8,628	780	2,107	2.70	244
Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
N. E. F. A.	31,438	337	3,374	100.25	1,073
* Pondicherry	181	369	304	0.82	168
@ Tripura	4,113	1,087	2,135	1.96	519
Sikkim	2,814	155	39	0.25	14

@ Denotes figures relating to total area excluding municipal towns

* Denotes figures relating to total area

'NA' — Not available

Electrified Villages

4.29 The following table gives the number of villages electrified related to

the proportion of workers under the three groups of industrial categories and non-workers in the rural population, 1961.

ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES

Table 4.19

THE NUMBER OF VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED RELATED TO THE PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN THE INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES AND NON-WORKERS IN THE RURAL POPULATION, 1961

State/District 1	No. of villages electrified 2	Proportion of electrified villages to the total inhabited villages 3	Distribution of 1,000 persons as workers and non-workers			
			Workers			Non- workers X
			I, II & III 4	IV & V 5	VI, VII VIII & IX 6	
Kerala State	785	49.9	177	58	105	660
Cannanore District	54	23.0	194	50	118	638
Kozhikode ..	87	28.1	145	40	126	689
Palghat ..	141	47.3	237	46	112	605
Trichur ..	161	67.6	141	63	133	663
Ernakulam ..	85	79.4	166	65	112	657
Kottayam ..	59	58.4	213	33	85	669
Alleppey ..	75	75.8	164	39	93	654
Quilon ..	74	75.5	178	81	67	674
Trivandrum ..	49	56.3	156	62	98	684

This table reveals that there is somewhat close correspondence between the ranks of the districts according to the proportion of the number of electrified villages and the proportion of workers out of thousand population engaged in categories IV and V, namely, 'household industry' and 'manufacturing other than household industry'. The only exceptions to this close correspondence are the districts of Cannanore and Kottayam. In the case of the Cannanore district the rank in terms of proportion of electrified villages is 9, while the rank in the proportion of workers engaged in cate-

gories IV and V is 6. The latter higher rank in spite of the backwardness in respect of electrification is perhaps due to the large number of handlooms working in the district without power. In the case of the Kottayam district the picture is the reverse, namely, the rank in respect of the proportion of electrified villages is 5 against the 9th rank in the proportion of workers in categories IV and V. This low rank in the proportion of workers engaged in categories IV and V is due to the high preponderance of plantations coming under categories I, II, and III.

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN RURAL AREAS

SECTION 6

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN RURAL AREAS

4.30 The distribution of rural population into workers and non-workers is given in the following table.

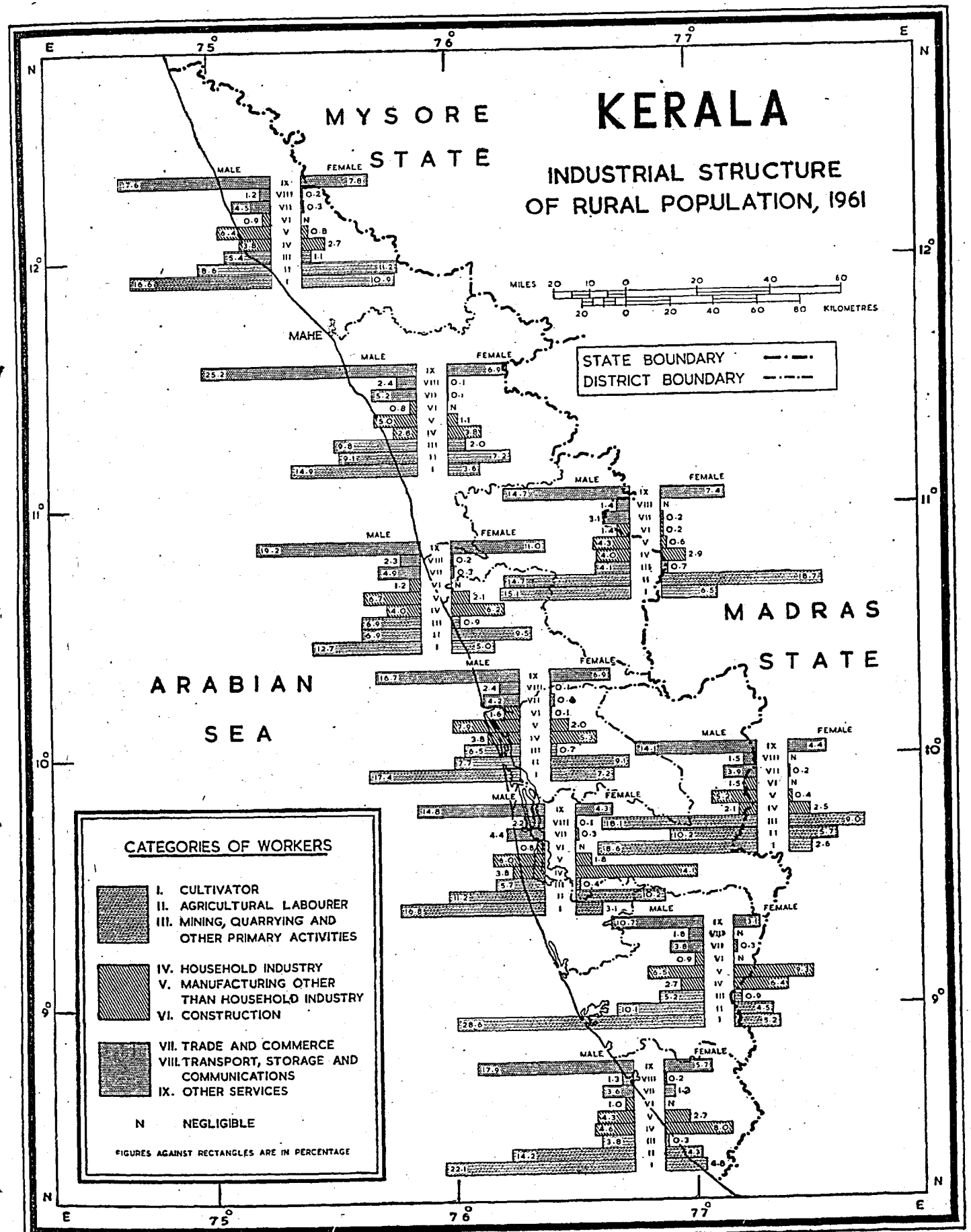
Table 4.20

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS BY EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND BY NON-WORKERS OF THE RURAL POPULATION OF STATE AND DISTRICTS, 1961

State/District	Total population	Distribution of 1,000 of rural population as									
		Total	Workers								
			As cultivator	As agricultural labourer	In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	At household industry	In manufacturing other than household industry	In construction	In trade and commerce	In transport, storage and communications	In other services
1	2	3	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											X
											13
Kerala State	1,000	340	80	66	31	31	27	4	15	7	79
Cannanore District	1,000	362	99	72	23	24	26	3	18	5	92
Kozhikode	1,000	311	57	51	37	21	19	2	16	8	100
Palghat	1,000	395	86	132	19	27	19	6	13	6	87
Trichur	1,000	337	60	55	26	34	29	4	18	9	102
Ernakulam	1,000	343	84	57	25	31	34	6	16	9	81
Kottayam	1,000	331	70	53	90	15	18	5	14	5	61
Alleppey	1,000	346	69	74	21	62	27	3	16	8	66
Quilon	1,000	326	110	48	20	30	51	3	13	6	45
Trivandrum	1,000	316	85	58	13	40	22	3	15	5	75

Non-workers outnumber the workers in the rural areas of the State as well as the districts. In the rural areas of the State as a whole the proportion of 'cultivators' leads, followed by 'other services' and 'agricultural labourers'. The percentages in the remaining categories of workers are somewhat small. However, it may be mentioned that workers in 'mining, quarrying, forestry, fishing etc.' and in 'household industry' come next followed by workers in 'manu-

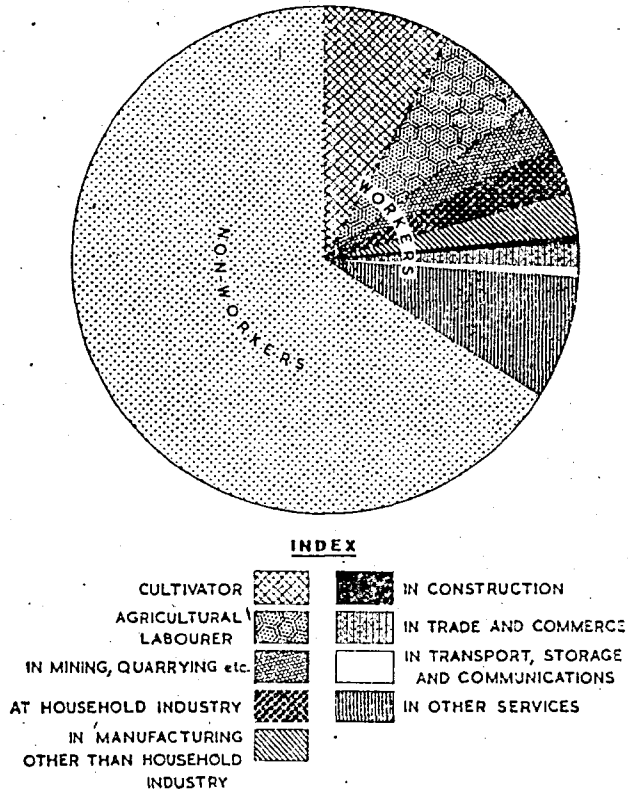
facturing other than household industry'. The rest are too insignificant for ranking. One of the reasons for the high proportion of workers in 'other services' is that a fairly large number of workers have returned themselves as general coolies without fixed place of work and without affiliation to any particular industry. These are included under industrial code 900-Activities unspecified and not adequately described including activities of such individuals



WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN RURAL AREAS

who fail to provide sufficient information about their industrial affiliation to enable them to be classified. The number in industrial code 900 which falls under 'other services' comes to 4.7 per cent of the total rural population.

WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES AND NON-WORKERS IN RURAL AREAS, 1961



4.31 In the Cannanore district the 'cultivators' come first, those in 'other services' second and 'agricultural labourers' third. In the Kozhikode district 'other services' come first, 'cultivators' second and 'agricultural labourers' third. The Trichur district has the same pattern as the Kozhikode district in respect of these three categories. The districts of Ernakulam and Trivandrum follow the pattern of the Cannanore district. In the Palghat district 'agricultural labourers' come first,

'other services' second and 'cultivators' third, while in the Alleppey district 'agricultural labourers' come first, 'cultivators' second and 'other services' third and in the Kottayam district the first three ranks are held by workers 'in mining, quarrying etc.,' 'cultivators' and workers in 'other services' respectively. In the Quilon district 'cultivators' come first, 'manufacturing other than household industry' second and 'agricultural labourers' third. Taking the percentage of workers in the category of 'cultivators' in the various districts the Quilon district leads, while the Kozhikode district comes last. The high percentage of either owner cultivators or owners of land employing others for cultivation in the Quilon district and the low percentage of such land owners in the Kozhikode district account for this. In the category of 'agricultural labourers' Palghat district leads the districts with 13.2 per cent followed by Alleppey district with 7.4 per cent. The Quilon district comes last with 4.8 per cent of population. The high percentage of 'agricultural labourers' in the districts of Palghat and Alleppey is well accounted for, these districts being the granary of the State. The percentage of cultivators (either owner cultivators or owners engaging others for cultivation) in these districts is also fairly high. While the Trichur district leads the category of those engaged in 'other services' Kozhikode district closely follows this district and Quilon district comes last. In the category of 'mining, quarrying, forestry, fishing etc.' the Kottayam district leads with 9.0 per cent and the Trivandrum district comes last with 1.3 per cent. The large number of plantations in the Kottayam district is responsible for its lead in this category. The Alleppey district is seen leading the category of workers engaged in 'household industry,' while the Kottayam district comes last in this respect. The predominance of the coir industry on

the household scale justifies the distinction of Alleppey district in this category. In the category of 'manufacturing other than household industry' the Quilon district is seen leading with 5.1 per cent while Kottayam district comes last with 1.8 per cent. The presence of a large number of cashew factories, mineral concerns, tiles and ceramic industries etc. in Quilon district is responsible for this feature. In the category of workers in 'trade and commerce', Cannanore and Trichur districts lead with 1.8 per cent each while the districts of Kozhikode, Ernakulam and Alleppey closely follow. Palghat and Quilon districts stand very much below. In the case of 'transport, storage and communications' the Trichur and Ernakulam districts lead, while the Kozhikode and Alleppey districts closely follow.

Agricultural Labourers and Cultivators

4.32 Considering the importance of the categories of cultivators and the agricultural labourers it would be desirable to further analyse the combined effect of these categories on the position of the districts. The districts which show either 25 per cent higher or 25 per cent lower than the State average should be presumed to have some significance in this connection. The State

average works out to 14.6 per cent taking the cultivators and agricultural labourers together. The Palghat district has 21.8 per cent of such workers in these categories, while the Kozhikode district has only 10.8 per cent in them. These two districts, therefore, are outstanding representing the highest and the lowest percentages respectively. The reason for the peak position of Palghat district in this respect is not far to seek. As already mentioned it is the leading paddy growing area in the State which feature accounts for this position. Coming to the Kozhikode district 10 per cent of the population are in other services which leads the individual categories of workers in the district. The category of mining, quarrying, forestry, fishing etc., also claims a considerable proportion compared to other districts. These are responsible for the pushing down of the percentage in the categories of cultivators and agricultural labourers, thereby putting the district at the bottom. The following table gives the distribution of population into workers under the nine industrial categories and non-workers in the Kozhikode and Palghat districts and in the taluks of these districts,

Table 4.21

DISTRICTS WHERE THE DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS BY EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKER AND NON-WORKER OF THE RURAL POPULATION IS DISTINCTLY DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF THE STATE AS A WHOLE AND THEIR TALUKS

State/District/Taluk	Total rural population	Distribution per 1,000 of rural population into											Non-workers
		Workers											
		Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Kerala State	1,000	340	90	66	31	31	27	4	15	7	79	660	
Kozhikode District	1,000	311	57	51	37	21	19	2	16	8	100	639	
Badagara taluk	1,000	291	35	28	40	22	13	3	22	9	119	709	
Quilandy ..	1,000	305	41	37	44	39	16	3	19	9	97	695	
Kozhikode ..	1,000	260	47	32	24	23	22	2	19	10	101	720	
Tirur ..	1,000	284	46	45	30	16	26	2	19	9	89	716	
Ernad ..	1,000	332	62	71	17	15	13	3	10	6	110	663	
South Wynad taluk	1,000	429	93	103	113	7	10	2	9	3	74	571	
Palghat District	1,000	395	36	132	19	27	19	6	13	6	37	635	
Perintalmanna taluk	1,000	371	117	86	18	15	15	3	9	3	105	629	
Ponnani ..	1,000	334	53	74	30	21	17	3	16	3	107	666	
Ottapalam ..	1,000	364	103	91	5	30	19	5	10	3	98	636	
Palghat ..	1,000	437	81	173	12	37	27	5	16	11	70	563	
Alathur ..	1,000	425	76	133	14	42	25	4	13	4	64	575	
Chittur ..	1,000	471	63	222	33	26	17	19	13	5	63	529	

It will be found from the above table that all the taluks in the Kozhikode district with the

exception of Ernad and South Wynad have proportions of cultivators and agricultural

labourers below the State average by more than 25 per cent. In Palghat district only Ponnani taluk lies within the limit. All the others have figures higher than that of the State by more than 25 per cent. The taluks which show abnormally low proportion of cultivators and agricultural labourers together are Badagara, Quilandy, Kozhikode and Tirur and those which show abnormally high proportion in these categories are South Wynad, Perintalmanna, Ottapalam, Palghat, Alathur and Chittur. The first set of taluks as well as the last set except South Wynad lie contiguous, the former in the coastal areas and the latter in the midland and highland regions. All the taluks which have abnormally low proportion of cultivators and agricultural labourers except Tirur taluk have a very low proportion of paddy fields ranging from 11.65 per cent to 16.94 per cent of the total areas. These taluks are predominantly cocoanut plantation areas which do not come under the definition of cultivation and hence the workers in them will not also come under the category of agricultural labourers. The highest proportions of workers in these taluks are engaged in other services. The Tirur taluk has a fairly high percentage of paddy fields which come to 39.34 of the total areas and yet the percentage of cultivators and agricultural labourers is somewhat low. This is because the figures of other services are high. But, as many as 6.56 per cent of the total population coming under other services are those whose activities are not adequately described such as 'general coolies' without any fixed place of work. It is possible that some of them might have been shifting workers from one occupation to another and some probably having worked as agricultural labourers during the cultivating season have taken to other shifting occupations at the time of enumeration.

4.33 Out of the taluks with abnormally high proportion of cultivators and agricultural labourers all except South Wynad and Perintalmanna have a high proportion of

paddy fields ranging from 32.13 per cent to 60.61 per cent of the total areas of these taluks. The cultivators in these paddy fields as well as the workers engaged in them naturally come under the category of cultivators and agricultural labourers. In the case of South Wynad and Perintalmanna taluks, however, there is a low proportion of paddy fields. The South Wynad taluk being a hilly area has only a small proportion of workers engaged in cocoanut plantations. Types of cultivation other than paddy like tapioca, horsegram, gingily, etc., absorb a good proportion of workers. These come within the definition of cultivation. The Perintalmanna taluk is also in the same position. These account for the high proportion of cultivators and agricultural labourers in these two taluks even though the extent of paddy fields is somewhat less compared to other taluks.

Proportion of Male and Female Workers and Non-workers in Rural Areas

4.34 Taking the male workers engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers in the rural areas of the State the percentage of male workers is more than the State proportion by 25 per cent or more in the Palghat and Quilon districts and less than the State proportion by 25 per cent or more in the Trichur district. In respect of female workers in all the districts except Trichur, Ernakulam and Alleppey there is an abnormal distribution of one kind or another of the two mentioned above. Thus in Cannanore and Palghat the proportions of female workers engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers are above the State average and in the districts of Kozhikode, Kottayam, Quilon and Trivandrum the corresponding proportions are below the State average by more than 25 per cent. The following tables give the distribution of 1,000 males and females separately as workers in the nine industrial categories and non-workers at the taluk level of the districts having abnormal proportion of males and females engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers in the rural areas.

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN RURAL AREAS

Table 4.22

DISTRICTS WHERE THE DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MALES BY EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKER AND NON-WORKER OF THE RURAL POPULATION IS DISTINCTLY DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF THE STATE AS A WHOLE AND THEIR TALUKS

State/District/Taluk I	Total rural male population 2	Distribution per 1,000 of rural male population into										
		Workers										Non- workers X
		Total 3	I 4	II 5	III 6	IV 7	V 8	VI 9	VII 10	VIII 11	IX 12	
Kerala State	1,000	474	124	71	50	24	40	8	29	12	116	526
Palghat District	1,000	518	125	121	34	33	36	11	26	11	121	482
Perintalmanna taluk	1,000	515	177	87	32	19	25	6	17	7	144	485
Ponnani ..	1,000	480	97	67	56	22	29	6	34	17	152	520
Ottapalam ..	1,000	499	148	92	16	34	34	11	21	7	136	501
Palghat ..	1,000	540	107	151	24	46	50	10	29	23	100	460
Alathur ..	1,000	519	103	156	29	53	48	8	25	9	88	481
Chittur ..	1,000	570	93	202	47	34	32	32	33	9	88	430
Trichur District	1,000	457	90	49	48	28	47	9	35	16	135	543
Talappilly taluk	1,000	486	118	103	29	29	31	9	28	9	130	514
Trichur ..	1,000	458	75	38	35	32	64	10	40	17	147	542
Chowghat ..	1,000	416	46	13	68	31	38	3	44	18	150	584
Cranganore ..	1,000	446	28	6	108	53	34	5	51	43	118	554
Mukundapuram ..	1,000	465	125	53	48	17	50	11	25	13	123	535
Quilon District	1,000	459	186	66	34	13	43	5	25	12	70	541
Pathanamthitta taluk	1,000	461	243	51	30	6	24	5	20	7	75	539
Kunnathur ..	1,000	485	260	89	13	9	28	4	22	7	48	515
Karunagapally ..	1,000	448	103	50	74	32	30	5	34	24	96	552
Quilon ..	1,000	437	101	45	37	35	86	7	33	16	77	563
Kottarakara ..	1,000	463	238	85	8	11	35	5	18	7	56	537
Pathanapuram ..	1,000	468	191	90	41	9	38	6	20	11	62	532

Table 4.23

DISTRICTS WHERE THE DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FEMALES BY EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKER AND NON-WORKER OF THE RURAL POPULATION IS DISTINCTLY DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF THE STATE AS A WHOLE AND THEIR TALUKS

State/District/Taluk I	Total rural female population 2	Distribution per 1,000 of rural female population into										
		Workers										Non- workers X
		Total 3	I 4	II 5	III 6	IV 7	V 8	VI 9	VII 10	VIII 11	IX 12	
Kerala State	1,000	209	36	61	12	38	16	N	2	1	43	791
Cannanore District	1,000	249	77	79	8	20	6	N	2	1	56	751
Kasaragod taluk	1,000	228	86	63	13	12	5	N	5	N	44	772
Hosdurg ..	1,000	295	82	89	4	23	2	1	9	1	84	705
Taliparamba ..	1,000	308	119	107	3	20	2	N	1	1	55	692
Cannanore ..	1,000	233	54	93	1	43	12	N	1	2	27	767
Tellicherry ..	1,000	204	55	53	6	11	9	N	N	2	63	796
North Wynad ..	1,000	272	76	102	46	6	1	N	N	N	41	728
Kozhikode District	1,000	153	22	44	12	24	7	N	N	1	43	847
Badagara taluk	1,000	146	21	29	7	16	3	N	N	5	65	854
Quilandy ..	1,000	158	16	31	11	55	11	N	1	N	33	842
Kozhikode ..	1,000	109	12	20	5	30	8	N	N	N	34	891
Tirur ..	1,000	121	13	41	3	19	8	N	N	N	37	879
Ernad ..	1,000	172	33	66	4	12	6	N	1	N	50	828
South Wynad ..	1,000	285	52	94	96	4	1	N	N	N	38	715

Contd.

LITERACY IN RURAL AREAS

Table 4.23 (Concl.)

State/District/Taluk female I	Total rural female Population 2	Distribution per 1,000 of rural female population into										
		Workers										Non- workers X
		Total 3	I 4	II 5	III 6	IV 7	V 8	VI 9	VII 10	VIII 11	IX 12	
Palghat District	1,000	282	49	142	6	22	4	1	2	N	56	718
Perintalmanna taluk	1,000	237	62	86	4	11	4	1	1	N	68	763
Ponnani ..	1,000	206	25	80	6	19	7	N	1	N	68	794
Ottapalam ..	1,000	243	56	89	1	26	5	N	1	N	65	757
Palghat ..	1,000	341	56	203	2	28	5	1	3	N	43	659
Alathur ..	1,000	340	52	206	1	32	4	1	2	N	42	660
Chittur ..	1,000	375	44	241	20	19	2	7	3	N	39	625
Kottayam District	1,000	168	17	38	61	17	3	N	2	N	30	832
Devicolum taluk	1,000	362	28	36	265	3	6	1	N	N	23	638
Udumbanchola ..	1,000	224	8	48	130	3	1	1	N	N	25	776
Meenachil ..	1,000	109	31	26	7	4	1	N	1	N	39	891
Vaikom ..	1,000	223	19	69	3	94	7	N	4	1	26	777
Kottayam ..	1,000	104	16	40	2	11	2	N	2	N	31	896
Changanacherry ..	1,000	99	11	52	1	5	2	N	1	N	27	901
Kanjirappally ..	1,000	95	14	19	25	5	1	N	1	N	30	905
Peermade ..	1,000	320	3	6	280	1	4	N	1	N	25	680
Quilon District	1,000	194	34	29	6	42	61	N	2	N	20	806
Pathanamthitta taluk	1,000	97	30	26	10	4	1	N	1	N	25	903
Kunnathur ..	1,000	223	89	60	3	11	41	N	2	N	17	777
Karunagapally ..	1,000	243	17	18	1	153	33	N	2	N	19	757
Quilon ..	1,000	254	13	6	1	74	139	N	3	N	18	746
Kottarakara ..	1,000	186	36	33	1	5	89	N	N	N	22	814
Pathanapuram ..	1,000	163	37	42	22	6	27	N	1	1	21	837
Trivandrum District	1,000	171	30	27	2	50	17	N	8	1	36	829
Chirayinkil taluk	1,000	257	49	26	N	102	42	N	6	2	30	743
Trivandrum ..	1,000	135	12	9	1	39	14	N	5	1	54	865
Neyyattinkara ..	1,000	136	19	26	N	44	7	N	11	1	28	864
Nedumangad ..	1,000	143	35	40	7	11	4	N	6	1	39	857

'N'—Negligible

SECTION 7

LITERACY IN RURAL AREAS

General

4.35 The majority of the rural population are illiterates. But among males about 54% are literates and it is the female illiteracy of about 63% which is lowering the proportion of literates in the total rural population. Among the literates majority are without any educational level. Among the male population aged 5 and above about 53 are literates. But among females aged 5 and above more than half are illiterates.

In the case of males, literates without educational level have the highest proportion and among females they stand second. In Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat and Trivandrum districts the proportions of illiterates among males and females aged 5 and above are higher than the corresponding proportion of the State as a whole and in other districts the proportions of illiterates are smaller than that of the State. The high

LITERACY OF CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

proportion of illiterates in the age-group 5-14 may be explained by the fact that many children attending the lower classes have not been considered as literates. In the case of other age-groups viz; 15-34, 35-59 and 60+ it is seen that the proportion of illiterates increases with age for both males and females. Similarly, the proportions of males and females having educational levels are found to be inversely related to age. The proportions of males and females having educational qualifications are more in the age-group 15-34 than in the age-group 35-59 and the proportions of males and females having educational levels in the age-group 60+ are less than those in the age-group 35-59. This leads to the inference that in recent times male and female education has developed considerably in rural areas. The distribution follows the same pattern in all the districts. Taking the literacy of total workers in rural areas only 45% are illiterates and a little more than 41 per cent of the workers are literates without educational level. A scrutiny of the literacy standards of workers in each industrial category would show that majority of cultivators are literates without educational standard and most of the agri-

cultural labourers are illiterates. Similarly majority of the workers at household industry are illiterates and the majority of workers in manufacturing other than household industry, in construction and in trade and commerce are literates without educational level. Among workers in mining, quarrying etc., in transport, storage and communications and in other services majority are literates and among non-workers majority are illiterates. As cultivators and agricultural labourers constitute a large proportion of rural population the detailed study of the variations of literacy from district to district is confined to only these two groups.

Literacy of Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers

4.36 We have already seen that the majority of the cultivators in the State are literates without educational level and the majority of agricultural labourers are illiterates. As the proportions of literates among males and females considerably vary it is better to analyse them separately. The following table shows the distribution of male and female cultivators according to their literacy levels in the rural areas of the State and districts.

Table 4.24

DISTRIBUTION OF MALE AND FEMALE CULTIVATORS ACCORDING TO LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

State/District	Literacy and educational level									
	Cultivators		Illiterates		Literates without educational level		Primary or junior basic		Matriculation or above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kerala State	1,000	1,000	233	564	583	351	155	80	29	5
Cannanore District	1,000	1,000	317	659	512	251	158	89	13	1
Kozhikode ..	1,000	1,000	309	642	528	295	151	62	12	1
Palghat ..	1,000	1,000	368	684	502	269	101	44	29	3
Trichur ..	1,000	1,000	192	436	630	485	141	72	37	7
Ernakulam ..	1,000	1,000	188	427	588	461	188	105	36	7
Kottayam ..	1,000	1,000	106	356	580	485	268	151	46	8
Alleppey ..	1,000	1,000	131	392	672	479	146	115	51	14
Quilon ..	1,000	1,000	207	532	640	376	129	86	24	6
Trivandrum ..	1,000	1,000	277	675	574	288	126	34	23	3

LITERACY OF CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

The above table shows that the majority of male cultivators are literates without educational level in the State as well as in the districts. But the majority of female cultivators in the State as a whole and in the districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Quilon and Trivandrum are illiterates. The districts of Kottayam and Alleppey have lower proportions of illiterate female cultivators than the State average by more than 25 per cent. This shows that the proportion of literates among female cultivators is very high in these two districts compared to other districts. In these two districts all the taluks except Devicolam, Udumbanchola, Peermade and Mavelikkara have lower proportions of illiterates among female cultivators than the State average by more than 25 per cent. Among male cultivators Cannanore, Kozhikode and Palghat districts have higher proportions and Kottayam and Alleppey districts lower proportions of illiterates than the State average by more than 25 per cent. This shows that Kottayam and Alleppey districts are far advanced in literacy among

male cultivators whereas Palghat, Kozhikode and Cannanore districts are very much behind. Going by the taluks of these districts it is found that all the taluks of Cannanore, Kozhikode and Palghat districts excluding Taliparamba, Cannanore, Tellicherry, North Wynad, Badagara, Quilandy, Kozhikode and Ponnani have higher proportions of illiterates than the State average by more than 25 per cent and all the taluks of Kottayam and Alleppey districts excluding Devicolam, Peermade and Mavelikkara have the corresponding proportions lower than that of the State by more than 25 per cent. Thus, variation of literacy among cultivators in different districts is more in the case of males than in the case of females. Kottayam and Alleppey districts as well as all their taluks with a few exceptions stand high in the case of literacy among both male and female cultivators.

4.37 The following table gives the distribution of literates among agricultural labourers in the rural areas of the State and districts.

Table 4.25

DISTRIBUTION OF MALE AND FEMALE AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS ACCORDING TO LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

State/District	Literacy and educational level									
	Agricultural labourers		Illiterates		Literates without educational level		Primary or junior basic		Matriculation or above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kerala State	1,000	1,000	581	834	362	146	56	20	1	N
Cannanore District	1,000	1,000	563	836	368	133	68	31	1	N
Kozhikode ..	1,000	1,000	668	919	281	67	50	14	1	N
Palghat ..	1,000	1,000	814	949	170	47	16	4	N	N
Trichur ..	1,000	1,000	618	788	350	184	31	28	1	N
Ernakulam ..	1,000	1,000	569	790	376	189	54	21	1	N
Kottayam ..	1,000	1,000	309	606	560	340	129	54	2	N
Alleppey ..	1,000	1,000	390	670	546	303	63	27	1	N
Quilon ..	1,000	1,000	581	868	363	118	55	14	1	O
Trivandrum ..	1,000	1,000	558	870	381	114	60	16	1	N

'N'—Negligible

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT IN RURAL AREAS

The table shows that among male and female agricultural labourers of the State the majority are illiterates. But in Kottayam and Alleppey districts majority of male agricultural labourers are literates without educational level. The proportion of illiterates among male agricultural labourers in the Palghat district is higher and those in the Kottayam and Alleppey districts are lower than the State average by more than 25 per cent. All the taluks of the Palghat district and all the taluks of Kottayam and Alleppey districts excluding Devicolum, Shertalai, Chengannur and Mavelikkara share the above features of their respective districts. In the case of illiterate female agricultural labourers Kottayam district has a lower proportion than the State average by more than 25 per cent. This shows that literacy among female agricultural labourers in Kottayam district is higher than that of other districts.

4.38 When cultivators and agricultural labourers are taken together majority are literates though most of these literates are without educational level. Considering males and females separately it is noted that illiterates dominate in the case of females whereas literates form the majority in the case of males.

Literacy among Non-workers

4.39 It has already been stated that majority of the non-workers in the State are illiterates in the case of both males and females. In all the districts it is found that the percentage of illiterates is within 25 per cent both above and below the State average for both males and females separately. The following table shows the distribution of male and female non-workers by literacy and educational level in the State and districts.

Table 4.26

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS NOT AT WORK BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

State/District	Literacy and educational level									
	Total		Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary or junior basic		Matriculation and above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kerala State	1,000	1,000	581	604	260	280	136	105	23	11
Cannanore District	1,000	1,000	618	696	246	209	123	91	13	4
Kozhikode ..	1,000	1,000	597	701	255	215	136	81	12	3
Palghat ..	1,000	1,000	659	697	238	231	86	64	17	8
Trichur ..	1,000	1,000	574	572	262	288	140	124	24	16
Ernakulam ..	1,000	1,000	586	579	263	299	126	107	25	15
Kottayam ..	1,000	1,000	548	483	270	350	155	152	27	15
Alleppey ..	1,000	1,000	504	482	304	371	160	127	32	20
Quilon ..	1,000	1,000	552	557	260	314	160	116	28	13
Trivandrum ..	1,000	1,000	600	638	237	265	132	85	31	12

Educated Unemployment in Rural Areas

4.40 In the rural areas more than 75% of the female employment seekers aged 15 and above have matriculation or higher educational standards. Among male employment seekers aged 15 and above no group with particular educational level can claim absolute majority though those with

matriculation and above have the highest proportion followed by literates without any educational standard and those having primary or junior basic qualification. In the case of both male and female employment seekers the proportion of illiterates is very small.

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT IN RURAL AREAS

4.41 A table giving the distribution of persons having matriculation and above as their educational level classified under

workers, non-workers, employment seekers and non-workers who are not employment seekers is given below.

Table 4.27

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS HAVING MATRICULATION AND ABOVE AS THEIR EDUCATIONAL LEVEL CLASSIFIED INTO WORKERS, NON-WORKERS, EMPLOYMENT SEEKERS AND THOSE WHO ARE NOT EMPLOYMENT SEEKERS

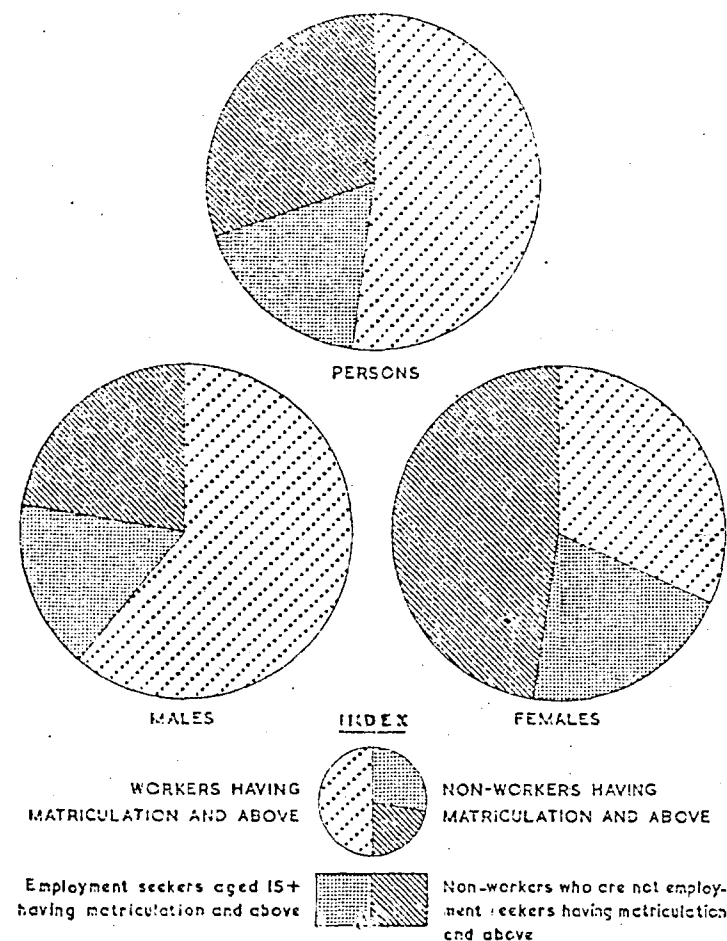
Sex	Population having matriculation and above as their educational level	Workers having matriculation and above	Non-workers having matriculation and above	Employment seekers aged 15+ having matriculation and above	Non-workers who are not employment seekers having matriculation and above
1	2	3	4	5	6
Persons	1,000	521	479	177	302
Males	1,000	611	389	165	224
Females	1,000	316	684	207	477

It would be found from the above table that out of every thousand persons having matriculation and above as their educational qualification 521 are employed and 177 are employment seekers. Though the non-workers come to 479 out of 1,000, as many as 302 are not employment seekers. Out of the number who are not employment seekers a high proportion consists of females. It

is, therefore, possible that several females who are educated would have settled themselves in married life and are not interested in seeking employment. Out of those who are not employment seekers among males a percentage might consist of pensioners. Between males and females the proportion of employment seekers are more among females than among males.

EDUCATED WORKERS NON-WORKERS AND EMPLOYMENT SEEKERS IN RURAL AREAS

EDUCATED WORKERS, NON-WORKERS AND EMPLOYMENT SEEKERS (RURAL), 1961



SECTION 8

COMPOSITION OF NON-WORKERS IN RURAL AREAS

4.42 It will be useful to study the composition of non-workers in rural areas. Among non-workers females outnumber males in the State as well as in all the districts. There is not much divergence between districts in this aspect. It is found that the proportion of males and females among non-workers in rural areas is nearly 2:3.

Majority of non-workers is in the age-group 0-14 in the case of both males and females. This is to be expected as the capacity to work will be very limited for persons in the age-group 0-14 and it is only a few in this age-group who turn to work. Infants and a considerable portion of the full-time students treated as non-workers will be in

COMPOSITION OF NON-WORKERS IN RURAL AREAS

the age-group 0-14. The proportion of workers will be naturally high in other age-groups and consequently the proportion of non-workers will be less. But it is noted that the proportion of female non-workers in the age-group 0-14 are smaller than that of males and there are considerable proportions of female non-workers in the age-groups 15-34 and 35-59. The trend is more or less the same in almost all the districts. But in Palghat district the proportion of male non-workers is high in the age-group 0-14 and small in the age-group 15-34 compared to other districts. It is also noticed that the proportion of infants, dependants and disabled in Palghat district is higher than that of other districts. Probably this may be responsible for the comparatively high proportion of non-workers in the age-group 0-14.

4.43 Examining the composition of non-workers it is found that the majority of male non-workers are 'dependants, disabled and infants' in the State and in all the districts, except Alleppey and Quilon. In the case of these two districts though no group can claim an absolute majority the proportion of 'full-time students' is higher than those of any other group, 'dependants, disabled and infants' having the next highest proportion. Among female non-workers the largest section is engaged in household duties in the State and in all the districts except Cannanore. In the case of Cannanore district the largest proportion consists of 'dependants, infants and disabled'.

4.44 In the case of males the non-workers mainly fall in the two groups viz, 'dependants, infants and disabled' and 'full-time students' whereas in the case of females they fall in three groups viz, 'full-time students,' those engaged in household duties and 'dependants, disabled and infants'. The proportions in other groups are comparatively very small.

4.45 Examining the number of full-time students we find that the districts of former Travancore-Cochin region have a higher proportion than that of the State in the case of both males and females. This reveals that the districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode and Palghat comprising the

former Malabar district are educationally backward. Alleppey district dominates others in the case of the proportion of male and female full-time students to the male and female non-workers respectively. Among taluks the proportion of male full-time students to the total male non-working population is highest in Kunnathur taluk of Quilon district and lowest in the Udumbanchola taluk of Kottayam district. In the districts of Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum only 5 taluks viz, Devicolum, Udumbanchola, Peermade, Ambalapuzha and Neyyattinkara have proportions of male students lower than that of the State. But in the districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode and Palghat there is no taluk where the proportion of male students is higher than the average for the State. In Trichur and Ernakulam districts Talappilly, Cranganore, Mukundapuram, Alwaye and Cochin taluks have proportions of male students less than the average for the State. In the Malabar region Tellicherry taluk has the highest proportion of male students and South Wynad taluk the lowest. Considering female students it is found that all the taluks in the districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode and Palghat have the proportions lower than that of State. Of these, Kozhikode taluk has the maximum and Kasargod taluk the minimum proportion. In the remaining six districts the proportions of female students to female non-workers in Talappilly, Cranganore, Devicolum, Udumbanchola, Peermade and Nedumangad taluks alone are lower than the average for the State. Of these Udumbanchola has the least. Thiruvalla followed by Muvattupuzha taluk dominates in the case of the proportion of female students to female non-workers.

4.46 The above discussion shows that the proportion of students in the northern part of the State is very small compared to the southern part. This is mostly due to the smaller number of schools in the northern part compared to the south.

General Unemployment in Rural Areas

4.47 Considering the other groups of non-workers it is noted that out of 1,000

GENERAL UNEMPLOYMENT IN RURAL AREAS

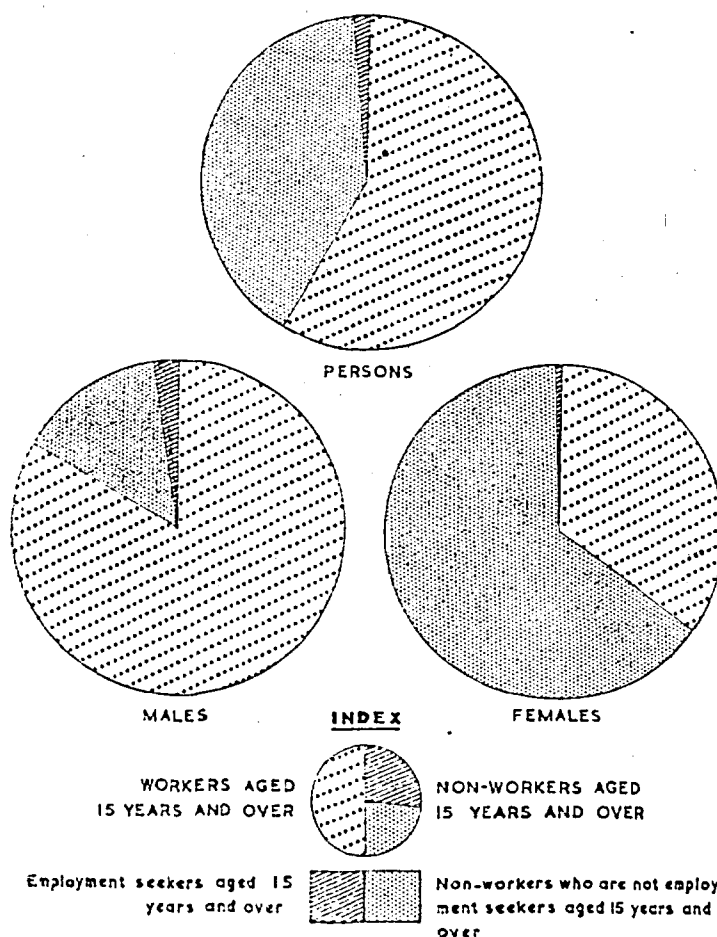
male non-workers in the State 22 are seeking employment for the first time and 6 are employed before but now out of employment and seeking work. Taking the proportion of males in these two groups together it is found that only Palghat district is having a figure lower than the average for the State by more than 25% and all other districts lie within limits of ± 25 per cent of the average for the State. Out of 1,000 female non-workers those who are seeking employment for the first time are 4 and

those who are employed before but now out of employment and seeking work are only negligible. The districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Alleppey and Quilon lie outside the limit of $\pm 25\%$ of the average of the State in the case of females seeking employment. This shows that there is considerable variation between districts in this respect. Cannanore, Kozhikode and Palghat districts show figures lower than the State average and Trichur, Quilon and Alleppey districts have figures higher than the State average by more than 25 per cent.

4.48 The proportions of non-workers in the other groups are very small among both males and females. Out of 1,000 male non-workers 11 are pensioners, rentiers or persons with independent means, 5 are beggars, vagrants etc. and one is an inmate of penal, mental or charitable institution. Among 1,000 females 4 are pensioners, rentiers etc. and 3 are beggars, vagrants and persons with independent means of livelihood.

4.49 Now we may examine the proportion of employment seekers aged 15 and above to the total population aged 15 and above. It is found that in the rural areas of the State out of every 1,000 persons aged 15 and above, 15 are employment seekers. In the case of males this comes to 25 and in the case of females to only 6. Taking the proportions in different age-groups it is noted that out of 1,000 persons in the age-group 15-34, 25 are employment seekers, the figures of males and females being 42 and 11 respectively. In other age-groups the proportion of employment seekers is comparatively insignificant. Thus

WORKERS, NON-WORKERS AND EMPLOYMENT SEEKERS (RURAL), 1961



GENERAL UNEMPLOYMENT IN RURAL AREAS

in the rural areas the problem of unemployment is highest among young persons of 15-34 in the case of both males and females. In the case of females there is considerable

variation between districts in this respect though some adjacent districts show similarity in distribution.

CHAPTER 5
MIGRATION
SECTION 1
INTRODUCTION

In the early days of human civilisation migration has often been the ultimate result of man's struggle for existence. Scarcity of food was not such a serious problem then, as it is today. But constant wars for racial or religious supremacy were common, and the vanquished often had to flee for life to unheard-of places. As civilisation advanced, such movements became less frequent, but stray instances are available to this day.

5.2 Man had to face other problems as his numbers grew. His primary requirement which is food became insufficient. Gold which was precious even then was a powerful instrument in the acquisition of political power. This motive has on occasions, resulted in the discovery of new continents, to which large scale migration took place subsequently. Political and economic factors, thus acted as a motivating force in some of the early migrations.

5.3 Historically, in India the climate was unfavourable for migration. The diversity of our cultural pattern acted as a hindrance to migration. The language barriers, which are too many even today, the social customs and traditions which were divergent and the different religions and communal factors made free movement rare. Though this was the general pattern, there are scattered instances of movement primarily on religious grounds and intellectual pursuits.

5.4 Large scale internal migration was also rendered difficult by the too many different small kingdoms which existed here prior to the advent of British rule. English slowly emerged as

a linguistic medium at least for a selected few, and they often had to migrate in the service of the British, whose favours were very much valued until recent times. Simultaneously, population pressure on land increased. It became a necessity to look elsewhere for one's bread.

5.5 In recent years, however, the volume of internal migration has increased. With the spread of education language has almost ceased to be a barrier. Employment opportunities sprang up in certain centres of the country and there was virtually an exodus of people from various parts of the country. This trend is likely to persist.

5.6 It is against this background that the migratory movements which took place during the intercensal period 1951-1961 has to be studied. Even within the State, fresh opportunities mainly economic in character were created and people moved to such places in large numbers.

5.7 Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. Usually people move to a place where certain additional facilities or opportunities are available, from a place where they are absent. These facilities may be economic or social, political or cultural. The absence of such facilities at the original place, hereinafter referred to as the 'place of origin', is a repelling force often called 'push factor'. The presence of such facilities at the new place-the 'place of destination' is a force which attracts people, called 'pull factor'. Thus migration is the resultant of certain 'push' and 'pull' factors operating in opposite directions.

IMMIGRANTS TO KERALA

Table 5.1 (Concl'd.)

NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS FROM KERALA TO OTHER STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES AND IMMIGRANTS TO KERALA FROM OTHER STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES AND THE PERCENTAGE OF NET LOSS OR GAIN ON THIS ACCOUNT BY THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES IN INDIA, 1961

State/Union territory	Persons			Males			Females		
	Emi-grants from Kerala	Immi-grants to Kerala	Per-centage of net loss	Emi-grants from Kerala	Immi-grants to Kerala	Per-centage of net loss	Emi-grants from Kerala	Immi-grants to Kerala	Per-centage of net loss
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
N. E. F. A.	691	1	+ 0.18	669	1	+ 0.24	22	..	+ 0.02
Pondicherry	5,814	2,848	+ 0.76	2,697	1,323	+ 0.49	3,117	1,525	+ 1.46
Sikkim	60	..	+ 0.02	56	..	+ 0.02	4	..	+ N
Tripura	39	2	+ 0.01	28	2	+ 0.01	11	..	+ 0.01

'N' Negligible

'+' Indicates gain and '-' indicates loss to the respective State or Union territory.

5.12 The distribution of immigrants in India to Kerala amongst various districts from other States and Union territories by sex is given below.

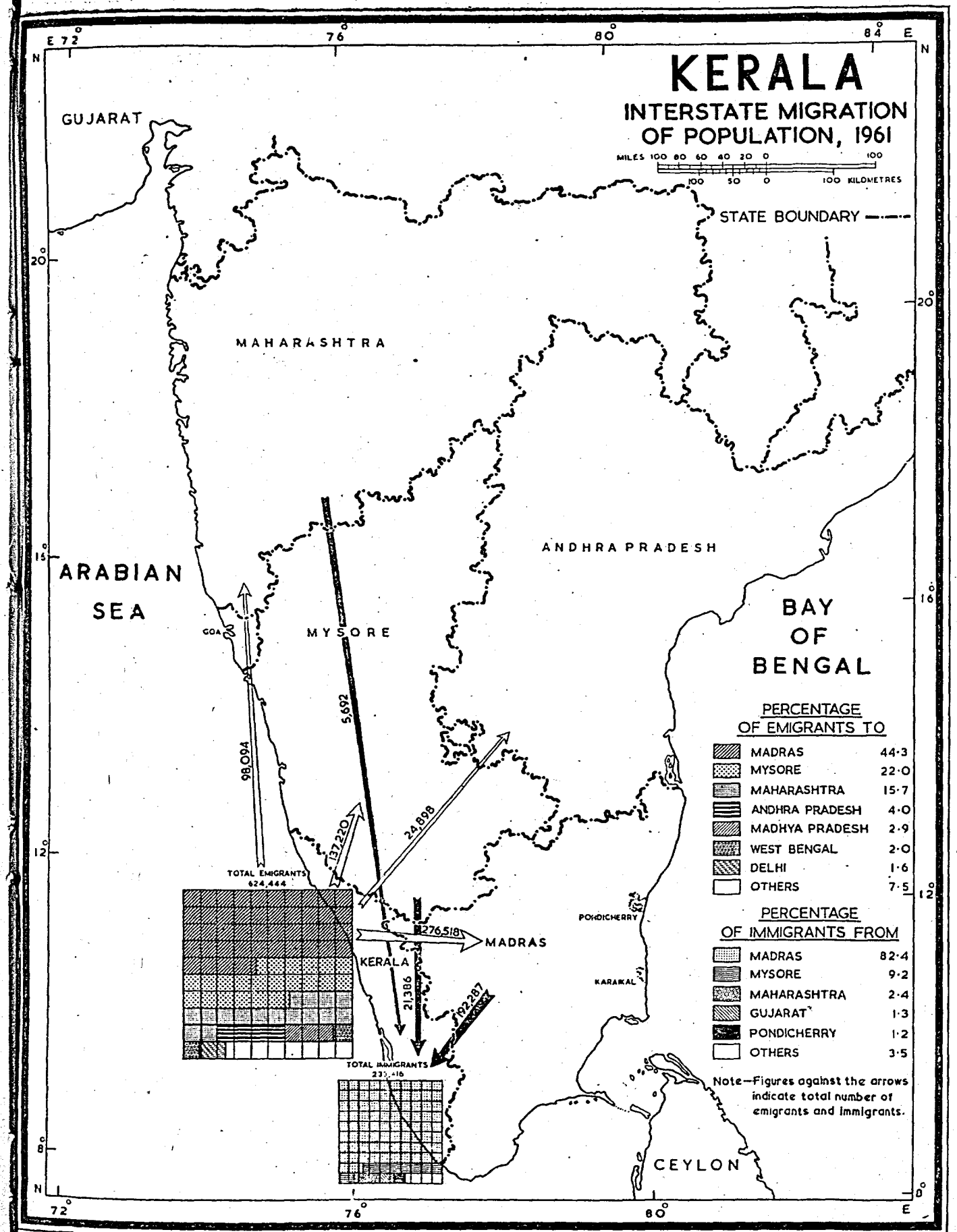
Table 5.2

PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRANTS FROM OTHER STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES OF INDIA TO KERALA BY DISTRICTS AND SEX

State-/District		Percentage distribution of immigrants to the State among districts		
		P	M	F
		2	3	4
Kerala State		100.00	100.00	100.00
Cannanore District		8.46	7.16	9.91
Kozhikode "		6.95	7.63	6.18
Palghat "		14.23	13.33	15.22
Trichur "		2.79	2.84	2.72
Ernakulam "		6.17	7.34	4.87
Kottayam "		38.71	39.80	37.51
Alleppey "		2.08	2.27	1.87
Quilon "		6.49	6.89	6.05
Trivandrum "		14.12	12.74	15.67

5.13 It would have been useful to enrich the above data by a study of the migration trends in the previous decades. But unfortunately there is no reference to the district of origin in the migration tables given in the previous Census

Reports. Consequent on the reorganisation of States the Malabar district except Laccadive and Minicoy Islands and Kasaragod taluk which were then parts of the Madras State have become part of Kerala. Those who were emigrants



5.8 A study of migration is often made with reference to the place of birth. This was the procedure adopted in the previous Censuses. But this has certain inevitable limitations. It is a custom among many Indian communities that the wife goes to her parents' house for the first baby and often for a few of the subsequent ones also. In such cases the baby is treated as a migrant to the place of later normal residence viz., the father's house. Migration in this sense loses much of its real significance. Similarly births in hospitals in a place different from the place of residence will also lead to similar results. Again, movements from the place of birth to another place and remigration to the place of birth will not be correctly reflected in this procedure. Such inflations and the masking of remigrations to the place of birth are the inevitable drawbacks of this system. The data on migration furnished by the Censuses is, therefore, taken subject to an element of inflation. But they do provide a good indication of the trends and differentials in migration. The analysis of the movement of population mentioned above can be made a little more meaningful by a study of the span of time covered by such movements. A beginning in this direction has been made in the 1961 Census by the addition of a question relating to the duration of residence in the place of enumeration. Some more light can be thrown on the data on migration with the help of another additional question adopted in the 1961 Census which elicits information as to whether a person is born in a village or a town.

Questions and Instructions

5.9 The following are the questions and instructions to enumerators for eliciting migration particulars in the 1961 Census.

Question 4(a) Birth place

1. If born in village or town in which enumerated—write 'PL'.
2. If born in another village or town

- of district in which enumerated—write 'D'.
3. If born in another district in the State of enumeration—write the name of district.
4. If born in another State in India—write name of district and State if name of district is known; otherwise write name of State.
5. If born in a country outside India eg. Pakistan or any other country—write name of country.
6. Persons born at sea or in air or in railway carriages or on road transport eg. buses etc., should be entered as such.

Question 4(b) Whether born in village or town. (This is a new question introduced in this Census)

1. If born in a village—write 'R'.
 2. If born in a town which is considered a town at the present time even if it was not so considered at the time of birth—write 'U'.
- But if the person enumerated is not in a position to say whether the place of birth is a village or a town—write the name of place of birth as returned by him. 'R' or 'U' in such cases need not be entered.

Question 4(c) Duration of residence. (This is a new question introduced in this Census)

1. For a person born in village or town or city in which enumerated—write 'X'.
2. For a person born in another village or town or city of district of enumeration or who was not born in the district of enumeration—write the number of completed years this person has been in the village/town/city of enumeration (Do not take into account periods of temporary absence on leave or holiday or tour or business).
3. If the duration of residence is less

than one year—write 'O'. If the duration of residence is one year or over—write the actual number of completed years of residence.

5.10 A migrant for the purposes of Census is a person who is not born in the place of enumeration irrespective of the period of his residence. The place of enumeration for this purpose is the village in rural areas and town in urban areas in which a person is enumerated.

Volume of Migration

5.11 According to the 1961 Census the number of immigrants to Kerala from other States and Union territories in India comes to 233,416 (122,877 males, 110,539 females) and the number of

emigrants from Kerala to other States and Union territories in India comes to 624,444 (405,144 males, 219,300 females). Kerala has suffered a net loss consequent on the above migrations of 391,028 persons who have gone to other States and Union territories in India. The following table gives the number of immigrants to Kerala and emigrants from Kerala by sex from and to the various States and Union territories in India. The net loss of population suffered by Kerala by way of migration has resulted in gains by all the States and Union territories in India except the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu in varying percentages.

Table 5.1

NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS FROM KERALA TO OTHER STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES AND IMMIGRANTS TO KERALA FROM OTHER STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES AND THE PERCENTAGE OF NET LOSS OR GAIN ON THIS ACCOUNT BY THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES IN INDIA, 1961

State/Union territory	Persons			Males			Females		
	Emi-grants from Kerala	Immi-grants to Kerala	Percentage of net loss	Emi-grants from Kerala	Immi-grants to Kerala	Percentage of net loss	Emi-grants from Kerala	Immi-grants to Kerala	Percentage of net loss
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	24,898	1,962	+ 5.87	17,513	1,105	+ 5.81	7,385	857	+ 6.00
Assam	2,182	115	+ 0.53	1,807	69	+ 0.61	375	46	+ 0.30
Bihar	7,135	398	+ 1.72	4,170	224	+ 1.40	2,965	174	+ 2.57
Gujarat	7,849	3,143	+ 1.20	5,812	2,367	+ 1.22	2,037	776	+ 1.16
Jammu and Kashmir	194	113	+ 0.02	145	78	+ 0.02	49	35	+ 0.01
Madhya Pradesh	18,248	646	+ 4.50	14,386	337	+ 4.98	3,862	309	+ 3.27
Madras	276,518	192,287	+21.54	162,331	101,031	+21.72	114,187	91,256	+21.08
Maharashtra	98,094	5,692	+23.63	71,325	3,383	+24.07	26,769	2,309	+22.49
Mysore	137,220	21,386	+29.62	90,780	9,654	+28.74	46,440	11,732	+31.91
Orissa	4,262	160	+ 1.05	3,641	105	+ 1.25	621	55	+ 0.52
Punjab	5,648	1,152	+ 1.15	4,618	847	+ 1.34	1,030	305	+ 0.67
Rajasthan	1,997	225	+ 0.45	1,348	150	+ 0.42	649	75	+ 0.53
Uttar Pradesh	5,673	1,026	+ 1.19	4,328	726	+ 1.28	1,345	300	+ 0.96
West Bengal	12,419	884	+ 2.95	9,063	580	+ 3.00	3,356	304	+ 2.81
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,735	215	+ 0.90	2,574	151	+ 0.86	1,161	64	+ 1.01
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	..	+ N	..	..	..	2	..	+ N
Delhi	10,232	573	+ 2.47	6,480	287	+ 2.19	3,752	286	+ 3.19
Goa, Daman and Diu	113	292	— 0.05	86	210	— 0.04	27	82	— 0.05
Himachal Pradesh	121	23	+ 0.02	90	15	+ 0.03	31	8	+ 0.02
L. M. & A. Islands	383	270	+ 0.03	294	229	+ 0.02	89	41	+ 0.05
Manipur	34	3	+ 0.01	30	3	+ 0.01	4	..	+ N
Nagaland	883	..	+ 0.23	873	..	+ 0.31	10	..	+ 0.01

Contd.

NON-INDIAN NATIONALS

from these areas except Laccadive and Minicoy Islands to Travancore, Cochin or Travancore-Cochin can no more be considered as immigrants after the formation of the Kerala State. Similarly the immigrants to such of the taluks of Travancore-Cochin which have been transferred to the Madras State on the formation of the Kerala State have to be excluded from the immigrants to Kerala. No adjustments in these directions can be made in the absence of adequate data in the previous Census Reports. It is not, therefore, possible to study the trend of migration with reference to Kerala in the previous decades. All that could be said is with reference to the trend of

migration in respect of the Travancore-Cochin portion of the Kerala State and that too without making the adjustments in respect of the portions transferred to Madras State. So far as this area is concerned it was a net immigrating area from 1901 to 1931 but became a net emigrating area in subsequent decades up to 1951.

Immigrants born outside India

5.14 There are 12,737 persons enumerated in Kerala, whose place of birth is outside India. This number includes non-Indian nationals also. The districtwise break-up of these persons is given in the table below.

Table 5.3
IMMIGRANTS TO KERALA BORN OUTSIDE INDIA

State/District	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Kerala State	12,737	7,258	5,479
Cannanore District	977	434	543
Kozhikode "	794	412	382
Palghat "	1,429	630	799
Trichur "	1,692	739	953
Ernakulam "	2,586	2,157	429
Kottayam "	751	420	331
Alleppey "	1,191	666	525
Quilon "	1,638	959	679
Trivandrum "	1,679	841	838

Non-Indian Nationals

5.15 The data regarding Keralites who have migrated to foreign countries are not collected. However, the foreign nationals who have migrated to Kerala

are covered by the enumeration. There are only 3,577 non-Indian nationals in Kerala; 2,858 males and 719 females. The distribution of such foreign nationals according to the country of origin is given in the table below.

Table 5.4
FOREIGN NATIONALS ACCORDING TO THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Country of origin	Number of		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1. Asia including U. S. S. R.	1,211	930	281
1. Ceylon	200	82	118
2. China	222	222	..

Contd.

MIGRANTS AMONG RURAL POPULATION

Table 5.4—(Concl.)
FOREIGN NATIONALS ACCORDING TO THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Country of origin 1	Number of		
	Persons 2	Males 3	Females 4
3. Nepal	254	238	16
4. Singapore, Malaya & British Borneo	148	74	74
5. U. S. S. R.	47	41	6
6. Other Asian countries	340	273	67
2. Europe excluding U. S. S. R.	2,115	1,743	372
1. U. K.	697	526	171
2. Denmark	237	230	7
3. Greece	176	175	1
4. Netherlands	305	302	3
5. Norway	172	144	28
6. Other European countries	528	366	162
3. African countries	28	18	10
4. American countries	201	154	47
1. U. S. A.	190	152	38
2. Other American countries	11	2	9
5. Countries in Oceania	20	12	8
6. Nationality not stated	2	1	1
7. Total	3,577	2,858	719

5.16 The United Kingdom accounts for slightly less than a fifth (697) of the total number of foreign nationals in India and they are distributed mostly in the five southern districts of the State beginning with Ernakulam. Next in order is Netherlands. Out of the 305 citizens of Netherlands staying in Kerala 254 are in Ernakulam district and 49 in Trivandrum district. The other countries from which a sizable immigration has taken place to Kerala are Nepal (254), Denmark (237), China (222), Ceylon (200), U.S.A. (190), Greece (176) and Norway (172). Of these, the Ceylonese and Nepalese are found in all districts. Americans stay mostly in

the districts of Quilon, Ernakulam and Trivandrum, while the others are mostly in Ernakulam which attracts nationals of all countries due to the location of Cochin port. The concentration of foreign nationals in the other districts can, perhaps, be accounted for by the employment of foreign nationals in firms and plantations and also a fairly large number of missionaries in these districts. Taking the districts, nearly 50 per cent (1,785) of the foreign national immigrants to Kerala are in Ernakulam district. Quilon (480), Alleppey (354), Trivandrum (253) and Kottayam (241) have also considerable number of foreign nationals.

SECTION 2

MIGRANTS AMONG THE RURAL POPULATION

5.17 In this section migration particulars of the rural population are analysed in detail. Movement of population from urban areas to rural areas or between rural areas is not generally motivated by economic causes, except where the rural

areas of destination are centres of intensive economic activity. There is, therefore, reason to conclude that the primary factors influencing such movements are non-economic, the more significant among them being birth and marriage migration.

NON-MIGRANTS AMONG RURAL POPULATION

5.18 It could be seen from the table given below that in Kerala as a whole 754 out of every thousand of the rural population are non-immigrants.

Considerable variation between districts is observed in this regard. Kottayam district has the lowest figure 628 and Trivandrum has the highest figure 838.

Table 5.5
NON-MIGRANTS PER 1,000 OF THE RURAL POPULATION

State/District 1	Non-migrants per 1,000 rural population		
	Persons 2	Males 3	Females 4
Kerala State	754	806	703
Cannanore District	702	722	682
Kozhikode "	753	809	698
Palghat "	780	862	706
Trichur "	734	807	668
Ernakulam "	772	843	703
Kottayam "	628	672	582
Alleppey "	804	878	732
Quilon "	781	816	747
Trivandrum "	838	851	825

5.19 Generally, the proportion of non-immigrants among the female population will be lower than that among the male population due to the greater movement of women consequent on their marriage than men. This trend is observed here also. However, in Trivandrum and Cannanore districts the difference between the proportions for males and females do not differ significantly.

Migrants to Rural Areas

5.20 As could be inferred from the above table out of every thousand of the rural population 246 are migrants. They have been classified into the following categories.

A—Persons whose place of birth is

(1) in the rural areas of the same district

(2) in the rural areas of other districts within the State
(3) in the rural areas of other States and Union territories within India
(4) in countries outside India

B—(1) Persons whose place of birth is unclassified.

(2) Persons born at sea or in air or in railway carriages, bus, etc.

Rural to Rural Migration in the same District

5.21 Among migrants in rural areas, persons whose place of birth is in the rural areas of the same district form the largest category coming to the order of 172 per thousand of the rural population. The following table gives the number of such migrants per 1,000 of the rural population.

Table 5.6
IMMIGRANTS PER 1,000 RURAL POPULATION FROM THE
RURAL AREAS OF THE SAME DISTRICT

State/District 1	Immigrants per 1,000 rural population		
	Persons 2	Males 3	Females 4
Kerala State	172	123	219
Cannanore District	197	170	222

Contd.

RURAL MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE

Table 5.6—(Concl'd.)
IMMIGRANTS PER 1,000 RURAL POPULATION FROM THE
RURAL AREAS OF THE SAME DISTRICT

State/District		Immigrants per 1,000 rural population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Kozhikode District		173	115	230
Palghat "		172	94	243
Trichur "		203	134	266
Ernakulam "		163	103	223
Kottayam "		221	178	266
Alleppey "		143	86	198
Quilon "		152	120	184
Trivandrum "		117	106	128

5.22 The highest proportion of rural to rural migration within the same district is observed in Kottayam district. This is probably due to the movement of a large number of workers to the plantation areas. Considerable difference is observed between the males and females in this respect in all districts; the proportion of females being always higher. While this may be primarily due to marriage migration the very high rates observed in Kottayam and Trichur may also be in part due to some economic motivations.

5.23 A table giving the analysis of immigrants from the rural areas to the rural areas of the same district by their

duration of residence at the place of enumeration is subjoined. Taking the State as a whole the largest number of immigrants fall in the duration group of 16 years and above followed by the 1-5 year period. Among the quinquennial duration groups the latter is the highest. Slightly more than 50 per cent of the immigrants relate to the past 10 years. There is considerable variation from district to district in this regard. In the Kottayam district a little over 61 per cent of the immigrants came during the last decade while in the Alleppey district the corresponding percentage is only 44.7. The development of the plantations during the recent past may be responsible for the higher figure in Kottayam district.

Table 5.7
DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 IMMIGRANTS FROM RURAL TO RURAL AREAS WITHIN
THE SAME DISTRICT BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE AT THE
PLACE OF ENUMERATION

State/District		Sex	Total immigrants	Duration of residence (years)					
				Less than 1	1-5	6-10	11-15	16 & over	Period not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kerala State	P	1,000	77	262	176	134	340	11	
	M	1,000	97	303	183	123	283	11	
	F	1,000	66	240	173	139	371	11	
Cannanore District	P	1,000	69	263	190	137	330	11	
	M	1,000	77	269	190	130	323	11	
	F	1,000	64	257	191	142	335	11	

Contd.

RURAL TO RURAL MIGRATION BETWEEN DISTRICTS

Table 5.7 (Concl'd.)
DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 IMMIGRANTS FROM RURAL TO RURAL AREAS WITHIN
THE SAME DISTRICT BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE AT THE
PLACE OF ENUMERATION

State/District		Sex	Total immigrants	Duration of residence (years)					
				Less than 1	1-5	6-10	11-15	16 & over	Period not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kozhikode District	P	1,000	68	269	185	140	326	12	
	M	1,000	93	306	194	123	271	13	
	F	1,000	56	251	181	148	353	11	
Palghat "	P	1,000	78	240	165	128	378	11	
	M	1,000	121	297	177	114	278	13	
	F	1,000	62	219	161	134	414	10	
Trichur "	P	1,000	70	240	170	135	373	12	
	M	1,000	98	281	177	123	310	11	
	F	1,000	58	221	166	141	402	12	
Ernakulam "	P	1,000	66	221	171	142	392	8	
	M	1,000	89	260	176	135	332	8	
	F	1,000	55	203	169	145	420	8	
Kottayam "	P	1,000	89	340	187	117	260	7	
	M	1,000	108	394	193	103	195	7	
	F	1,000	76	302	182	127	305	8	
Alleppey "	P	1,000	99	200	148	139	400	14	
	M	1,000	137	245	150	129	325	14	
	F	1,000	83	181	147	144	431	14	
Quilon "	P	1,000	76	264	180	135	334	11	
	M	1,000	88	294	188	128	293	9	
	F	1,000	68	245	174	140	360	13	
Trivandrum "	P	1,000	81	301	177	133	292	16	
	M	1,000	82	316	174	136	276	16	
	F	1,000	81	289	180	130	304	16	

Rural to Rural Migration between Districts within the State

5.24 A slightly more important group is formed by persons who have moved from the rural areas of one district to those of another within the State. Between regions of the same district large

disparities in economic opportunities may not exist; but not so between districts. The figures in table below give the number of inter-district immigrants from rural to rural areas within the State per 1,000 rural population.

Table 5.8
INTER-DISTRICT IMMIGRANTS PER 1,000 RURAL POPULATION FROM
RURAL TO RURAL AREAS WITHIN THE STATE

State/District		Immigrants per 1,000 rural population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Kerala State		44	42	46
Cannanore District		74	82	66
Kozhikode "		56	58	53

Contd.

IMMIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE

Table 5.8 (Concl'd.)

INTER-DISTRICT IMMIGRANTS PER 1,000 RURAL POPULATION FROM RURAL TO RURAL AREAS WITHIN THE STATE

State/District	Immigrants per 1,000 rural population		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Palghat District	20	16	23
Trichur "	35	33	37
Ernakulam "	42	36	48
Kottayam "	69	67	72
Alleppey "	34	21	47
Quilon "	45	43	48
Trivandrum "	11	11	10

5.25 In the State as a whole, on an average, 44 out of every thousand rural inhabitants are inter-district migrants from rural areas of other districts within the State. The difference between the two sexes is also not significant except in the case of Alleppey district. The districts of Cannanore and Kottayam have much higher proportions of immigrants of the above category than the State average. The Kozhikode district also shares this feature to some extent.

5.26 The distribution of immigrants by duration of residence at the place of enumeration given in the table below indicates

that in the State as a whole, out of every thousand immigrants from the rural areas of one district to the rural areas of another, 655 moved during the last ten years. Cannanore district has the highest figure (773) followed by Kozhikode (708), Trivandrum (703) and Kottayam (691). The new settlements in North and South Wynad taluks and the increased attention paid to the development of plantations in the recent past in Kottayam district are, perhaps, significant contributory factors. It is also observed that in the smaller duration groups the proportion among females is less than that among males.

Table 5.9

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 IMMIGRANTS FROM RURAL TO RURAL AREAS OF OTHER DISTRICTS WITHIN THE STATE BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE AT THE PLACE OF ENUMERATION

State/District	Sex	Total immigrants	Duration of residence (years)					
			Less than 1	1-5	6-10	11-15	16 & over	Period not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala State	P	1,000	115	347	193	136	201	8
	M	1,000	140	369	192	130	162	7
	F	1,000	92	327	195	140	237	9
Cannanore District	P	1,000	121	459	193	146	73	8
	M	1,000	135	450	189	146	72	8
	F	1,000	106	469	197	146	75	7
Kozhikode "	P	1,000	106	376	226	164	121	7
	M	1,000	125	379	220	163	107	6
	F	1,000	86	373	232	165	136	8
Palghat "	P	1,000	130	311	178	117	251	13
	M	1,000	185	366	184	100	153	12
	F	1,000	94	276	174	128	314	14

Contd.

RURAL TO RURAL MIGRATION FROM OTHER STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Table 5.9 (Concl'd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 IMMIGRANTS FROM RURAL TO RURAL AREAS OF OTHER DISTRICTS WITHIN THE STATE BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE AT THE PLACE OF ENUMERATION

State/District	Sex	Total immigrants	Duration of residence (years)					
			Less than 1	1-5	6-10	11-15	16 & over	Period not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Trichur District	P	1,000	129	297	204	140	223	7
	M	1,000	182	320	198	132	160	8
	F	1,000	85	278	209	147	274	7
Ernakulam "	P	1,000	110	269	174	126	312	9
	M	1,000	137	300	169	113	274	7
	F	1,000	90	246	178	136	340	10
Kottayam "	P	1,000	122	386	183	107	195	7
	M	1,000	150	411	180	97	156	6
	F	1,000	95	362	187	117	232	7
Alleppey "	P	1,000	112	230	165	139	341	13
	M	1,000	168	279	159	121	260	13
	F	1,000	88	209	167	147	376	13
Quilon "	P	1,000	91	281	187	127	305	9
	M	1,000	103	293	190	122	285	7
	F	1,000	80	271	185	132	323	9
Trivandrum "	P	1,000	160	334	209	124	162	11
	M	1,000	171	321	210	127	161	10
	F	1,000	147	347	209	121	164	12

Rural to Rural Migration from other States and Union Territories

5.27 Among the rural population of Kerala, there are 145,326 persons who were born in rural areas of other States and Union territories in India of whom 74,773 are males and 70,553 are females. This works to about 10 per thousand of the rural population, 11 among males and 10 among females. The largest number (131,390) has come from Madras State and about 11,245 from Mysore State. It is also noticed that nearly two-thirds of the migrants from Madras are concentrated in Kottayam district. These are mostly the plantation workers. The other noteworthy concentrations are in Palghat and Trivandrum districts in the order. Similarly, the migrants from Mysore State are mostly settled in Cannanore and

Kozhikode districts, more than two-thirds of them being in Cannanore district itself.

5.28 Immigration to the rural areas of Kerala from the rural areas of other States and Union territories has also been proportionately more during the past ten years compared to the previous period, about 586 out of every 1,000 such persons having moved during this period. The corresponding proportions among males and females are 597 and 573 respectively per 1,000. As observed earlier in the smaller duration groups, the proportion among females is lower than that among males. The following table gives the distribution of 1,000 immigrants to the rural areas of the State from the rural areas of other States and Union territories in India according to duration of residence at the place of enumeration.

URBAN TO RURAL MIGRATION

Table 5.10

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 IMMIGRANTS TO THE RURAL AREAS OF KERALA FROM THE RURAL AREAS OF OTHER STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES IN INDIA BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE AT THE PLACE OF ENUMERATION

Duration of residence (Years)	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000
Less than 1	146	166	124
1—5	253	253	253
6—10	187	178	196
11—15	149	145	154
16 and over	257	251	264
Period not stated	8	7	9

Thus among one thousand inhabitants of the rural areas, it has been noticed that non-immigrants together with immigrants from rural areas within and between districts in the State and from other States and Union territories account for 980 persons. Out of the remaining 20 persons 19 are immigrants from urban areas. The rest are persons born outside India or persons whose place of birth

is unclassified or persons born at sea or in air or in railway carriages or buses etc. but enumerated in the rural areas of the State.

Urban to Rural Migration

5.29 The distribution of immigrants from urban areas to rural areas according to place of origin is given in the following table.

Table 5.11

IMMIGRANTS TO RURAL AREAS PER 1,000 RURAL POPULATION FROM URBAN AREAS BY PLACE OF ORIGIN

State/District	Sex	Immigrants from urban areas of			Total
		Same district	Other districts in the State	Other States and Union Territories in India	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kerala State	P	12	5	2	19
	M	10	5	2	17
	F	14	5	2	21
Cannanore District	P	12	4	2	18
	M	11	4	2	17
	F	13	3	2	18
Kozhikode "	P	8	4	1	13
	M	6	4	1	11
	F	9	3	1	13
Palghat "	P	6	3	4	13
	M	4	3	4	11
	F	7	3	4	14
Trichur "	P	18	5	1	24
	M	16	5	1	22
	F	20	5	1	26

contd.

URBAN TO RURAL MIGRATION

Table 5.11 (Concl'd.)

IMMIGRANTS TO RURAL AREAS PER 1,000 RURAL POPULATION FROM URBAN AREAS BY PLACE OF ORIGIN

State/District	Sex	Immigrants from urban areas of			Total
		Same district	Other districts in the State	Other States and Union Territories in India	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ernakulam District	P	15	5	1	21
	M	11	5	1	17
	F	19	5	1	25
Kottayam "	P	16	8	5	29
	M	13	8	5	26
	F	17	8	4	29
Alleppey "	P	11	6	1	18
	M	8	4	1	13
	F	13	7	1	21
Quilon "	P	6	7	1	14
	M	5	7	1	13
	F	7	7	1	15
Trivandrum "	P	21	3	1	25
	M	19	3	1	23
	F	22	2	1	25

Kottayam district has the largest proportion of migrants per 1,000 rural population from urban areas followed by Trivandrum and Trichur in the order. Generally, movement of people from urban areas to rural areas cannot be motivated by any important economic reason. The small number of persons so reported may as well be residents of the outskirts of towns and cities. In Kottayam, it is also possible that in the plantation areas some workers might have come from urban areas.

5.30 The largest number of migrants from urban areas is from the same district itself. In the above category of immigrants, the proportion of females is more than that of males. This is suggestive of migration for reasons of marriage. In the case of movements from other States and Union territories in India, Madras accounts for the largest

number with 18,626 followed by Mysore and Maharashtra with 3,017 and 1,705 respectively.

5.31 The following table gives the distribution of 1,000 immigrants who have come from the urban areas within the State and other States and Union territories in India to the rural areas of this State by duration of residence at the place of enumeration. Out of every 1,000 such immigrants, 635 have migrated during the last ten years, the corresponding proportions among males and females being 681 and 598 respectively per 1,000. The highest proportion is in Palghat district with 707 closely followed by Kozhikode district with 670. Alleppey district comes last in this respect with but 580. As observed earlier, the proportions in the smaller duration groups are lower among females than among males.

IMMIGRATION INTO THE RURAL AREAS OF TALUKS

Table 5.12

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 IMMIGRANTS TO RURAL AREAS FROM URBAN AREAS
WITHIN AND OUTSIDE THE STATE BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE
AT THE PLACE OF ENUMERATION

State/District	Sex	Total immi- grants	Duration of residence (years)					
			Less than 1	1-5	6-10	11-15	16 & over	Period not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala State	P	1,000	137	325	173	117	238	10
	M	1,000	162	347	172	109	200	10
	F	1,000	117	307	174	123	269	10
Cannanore District	P	1,000	137	334	189	119	212	9
	M	1,000	153	349	186	117	188	7
	F	1,000	122	321	192	121	234	10
Kozhikode "	P	1,000	141	356	173	112	206	12
	M	1,000	175	381	172	98	164	10
	F	1,000	113	336	173	125	240	13
Palghat "	P	1,000	164	377	166	97	185	11
	M	1,000	201	412	165	82	128	12
	F	1,000	137	352	166	108	226	11
Trichur "	P	1,000	141	316	170	115	247	11
	M	1,000	175	339	167	103	204	12
	F	1,000	114	299	173	124	280	10
Ernakulam "	P	1,000	137	305	169	127	253	9
	M	1,000	171	347	165	120	187	10
	F	1,000	115	277	171	133	296	8
Kottayam "	P	1,000	143	332	173	111	235	6
	M	1,000	165	346	172	105	206	6
	F	1,000	122	319	175	116	262	6
Alleppey "	P	1,000	123	289	168	122	287	11
	M	1,000	156	333	172	108	218	13
	F	1,000	103	262	167	130	328	10
Quilon "	P	1,000	135	305	177	125	247	11
	M	1,000	147	315	180	120	228	10
	F	1,000	122	295	173	130	267	13
Trivandrum "	P	1,000	117	319	174	122	253	15
	M	1,000	125	323	172	123	243	14
	F	1,000	111	315	176	120	262	16

Immigration into the Rural Areas of Taluks

5.32 Now we shall examine the immigration into the rural areas on the basis of taluks. The percentage of immigrants into the rural areas of the State to the total rural population comes to 24.63. The taluks can be grouped into three categories on the basis of the percentage of rural immigrants as given below.

- (i) Taluks with percentage of rural immigrants below 25% of that

of the State

- (ii) Taluks with percentage of rural immigrants within 25% of that of the State

- (iii) Taluks with percentage of rural immigrants above 25% of that of the State

5.33 The following table gives the percentage of immigrants to the rural areas of the taluks.

PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRANTS TO RURAL POPULATION IN TALUKS

Table 5.13

PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRANTS TO THE RURAL POPULATION IN TALUKS

Taluk	Percentage of immigrants to the rural population
1	2
(i) 25% below that of the State	
1. Chirayinkil	11.85
2. Karunagapally *	13.52
3. Ponnani	13.74
4. Neyyattinkara	15.02
5. Karthigapally	15.83
6. Quilon	15.95
7. Ambalapuzha	15.97
8. Trivandrum	16.12
9. Tirur	16.24
10. Shertalai	17.04
11. Kunnathunad	17.57
12. Mavelikkara	18.26
13. Kottarakara *	18.29
(ii) Within 25% of that of the State	
1. Cranganore *	18.62
2. Ottapalam	18.63
3. Cochin	19.21
4. Parur	19.22
5. Chengannur	20.10
6. Alwaye	20.55
7. Chowghat	20.78
8. Kanayannur	21.23
9. Vaikom	21.39
10. Kunnathur *	21.82
11. Nedumangad *	21.95
12. Cannanore	22.33
13. Perintalmanna *	22.41
14. Talappilly	22.59
15. Thiruvalla	23.20
16. Hosdrug	23.21
17. Ernad	23.67
18. Kozhikode	23.72
19. Quilandy	24.69
20. Kottayam	25.02
21. Badagara	25.11
22. Palghat	25.16
23. Alathur *	25.94
24. Changanacherry	25.94
25. Muvattupuzha	26.37
26. Kasaragod	26.85
27. Kuttanad *	27.07
28. Meenachil	27.91
29. Mukundapuram	28.09
30. Chittur	28.20

PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRANTS TO THE RURAL POPULATION IN TALUKS

Table 5.13 (Concl'd.)

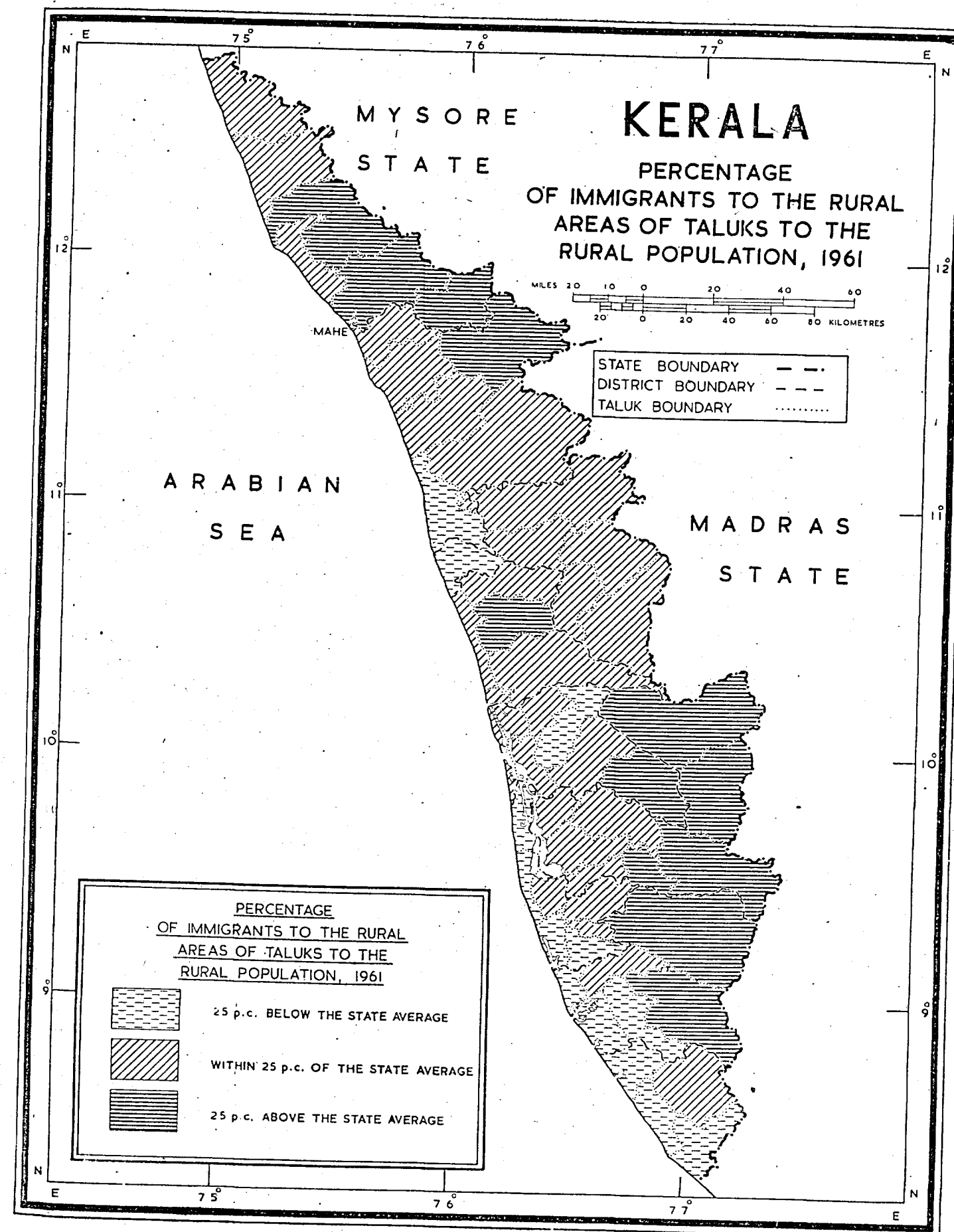
PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRANTS TO THE RURAL POPULATION IN TALUKS

Taluk	Percentage of immigrants to the rural population
1	2
(iii) 25% above that of the State	
1. Pathanapuram *	31.35
2. Tellicherry	31.87
3. Pathanamthitta *	31.92
4. Trichur	33.57
5. Thodupuzha *	34.58
6. Taliparamba	35.56
7. Kanjirappally	41.02
8. North Wynad *	42.78
9. South Wynad *	50.90
10. Devicolam *	52.97
11. Peermade *	56.50
12. Udumbanchola *	84.09

* Entirely rural

5.34 The taluks falling under the above three categories are shown separately in a map. It is only the taluks coming in the first and last categories viz., low immigration and high immigration taluks, that call for comments. Of the low immigration taluks all except Kunnathunad, Mavelikkara and Kottarakara are coastal taluks with high density of population. The coastal taluks being densely populated even from the very beginning do not lend much scope for immigration. It is, therefore, natural that they are low immigration taluks. In the case of Kunnathunad it has only a density of population below the State average. A low density of population and a low immigration are quite consistent though there may be cases of low density of population with high immigration. Coming to Mavelikkara and Kottarakara taluks which are not coastal taluks but have high density of population they are just on the brim between low immigration and medium immigration. All the high immigration taluks given in the above table with the exception of

Trichur are either highland taluks or taluks having a sizable proportion of highlands in them. As already indicated in the earlier portions the order in which the different regions of the State have been populated has been from lowlands to midlands and lastly to highlands. The high percentage of migration to these taluks is, therefore, consistent with this order. In the case of the Trichur taluk it has some plantations and a few textile mills, one of them being a mill of long standing with a good percentage of workers residing in the rural areas surrounding the Trichur town. These industries would have attracted immigrants. These factors would have contributed to the high migration to this area. It is to be noted in this context that the migration referred to here should not be confused with the reference to the migration made in chapter 2 supra. The latter deals with only migration during the last decade while the migration dealt with here is without reference to the period of residence at the place of enumeration.



MIGRANTS AMONG THE URBAN POPULATION

SECTION 3

MIGRANTS AMONG THE URBAN POPULATION

5.35 Migration to urban areas is the more important phenomenon as the urban areas are generally important centres of industry and services to which people from all areas move. But in Kerala the difference between proportions of immi-

grants to rural and urban areas is not so significant. As could be seen from the following table the number of non-migrants per 1,000 of the urban population comes to about 738 as against 754 for the rural areas.

Table 5.14

NON-MIGRANTS PER 1,000 OF THE URBAN POPULATION

State/District	Non-migrants per 1,000 urban population		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Kerala State	738	756	719
Cannanore District	762	763	761
Kozhikode "	767	789	745
Palghat "	729	757	702
Trichur "	712	753	673
Ernakulam "	686	705	666
Kottayam "	669	707	630
Alleppey "	760	800	720
Quilon "	732	736	727
Trivandrum "	764	762	767

5.36 The proportion of non-migrants per 1,000 of urban population is lowest in Kottayam district closely followed by Ernakulam. These are, therefore, areas to which immigration is highest. The proportion of non-migrants is above the State average in the districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode, Alleppey and Trivandrum. The differences between the proportions among males and females are not as large as was observed in the case of rural areas. There is practically little difference between the proportions among male and female, as revealed by the above table, in the case of Cannanore, Quilon and Trivandrum districts.

Rural to Urban Migration within the Same District

5.37 Out of 1,000 inhabitants in the

urban areas of the State, 121 are immigrants from the rural areas of the same district. The corresponding proportions for males and females are 100 and 142 respectively. In the urban areas of the State as well as in all the districts the number of female immigrants per 1,000 urban female population is greater than that of males. As pointed out above, this disparity between the proportions among the sexes may be mainly due to marriage migration. Trichur district has the highest proportion of immigrants from rural areas with 170 persons per 1,000 urban population while Trivandrum district comes last with but 90 per 1,000. The following table gives the number of immigrants per 1,000 urban population from the rural areas of the same district.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE

Table 5.15

IMMIGRANTS PER 1,000 URBAN POPULATION FROM THE RURAL AREAS OF THE SAME DISTRICT

State/District	Immigrants per 1,000 urban population		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Kerala State	121	100	142
Cannanore District	104	97	111
Kozhikode "	115	93	137
Palghat "	150	120	179
Trichur "	170	135	203
Ernakulam "	116	89	144
Kottayam "	163	129	199
Alleppey "	129	101	157
Quilon "	111	101	122
Trivandrum "	90	83	97

5.38 The distribution of immigrants from the rural areas to the urban areas of the same district by duration of residence at the place of enumeration is given in the table below. Out of every 1,000 such immigrants, 539 have migrated during the preceding ten years, the corresponding proportions among males and females being 590 and 502 respectively.

The highest proportion 617 is in the Quilon district. The Trivandrum district closely follows with 597, while the lowest is in the Alleppey district with only 481.

5.39 The proportions in the smaller duration groups is lower among females than among males as observed earlier in the case of rural areas.

Table 5.16

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 IMMIGRANTS FROM RURAL AREAS TO URBAN AREAS WITHIN THE SAME DISTRICT BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE AT THE PLACE OF ENUMERATION

State/District	Sex	Total immigrants	Duration of residence (years)					Period not stated
			Less than 1	1-5	6-10	11-15	16 & over	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala State	P	1,000	120	269	150	117	330	14
	M	1,000	147	296	147	105	291	14
	F	1,000	100	250	152	125	359	14
Cannanore District	P	1,000	121	286	164	120	298	11
	M	1,000	148	301	161	110	269	11
	F	1,000	98	273	166	128	324	11
Kozhikode "	P	1,000	102	249	141	114	380	14
	M	1,000	133	268	134	101	352	12
	F	1,000	80	236	146	123	399	16

Contd.

RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION BETWEEN DISTRICTS

Table 5.16 (Concl.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 IMMIGRANTS FROM RURAL AREAS TO URBAN AREAS WITHIN THE SAME DISTRICT BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE AT THE PLACE OF ENUMERATION

State/District	Sex	Total immigrants	Duration of residence (years)					Period not stated
			Less than 1	1-5	6-10	11-15	16 & over	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Palghat District	P	1,000	125	267	158	115	320	15
	M	1,000	170	292	166	105	250	17
	F	1,000	97	251	154	121	364	13
Trichur "	P	1,000	104	263	150	119	356	8
	M	1,000	148	306	139	98	300	9
	F	1,000	76	235	157	133	391	8
Ernakulam "	P	1,000	122	256	147	118	342	15
	M	1,000	160	290	140	104	289	17
	F	1,000	97	234	152	126	376	15
Kottayam "	P	1,000	136	284	154	116	293	17
	M	1,000	161	325	149	107	241	17
	F	1,000	120	257	157	122	328	16
Alleppey "	P	1,000	101	233	147	131	377	11
	M	1,000	118	259	143	120	350	10
	F	1,000	90	216	149	138	395	12
Quilon "	P	1,000	168	304	145	106	261	16
	M	1,000	188	324	140	94	235	19
	F	1,000	150	288	149	116	283	14
Trivandrum "	P	1,000	134	312	151	108	275	20
	M	1,000	139	327	154	102	261	17
	F	1,000	130	299	148	114	287	22

Rural to Urban Migration between Districts

5.40 Forty-eight out of every 1,000 urban population are immigrants from the rural areas of other districts in the State, the corresponding proportions for

males and females being 52 and 44 respectively. The following table gives the number of immigrants from rural areas of other districts per 1,000 urban population.

Table 5.17

INTER-DISTRICT IMMIGRANTS PER 1,000 URBAN POPULATION FROM THE RURAL AREAS WITHIN THE STATE

State/District	Immigrants per 1,000 urban population		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Kerala State	48	52	44
Cannanore District	27	34	20
Kozhikode "	36	40	32

Contd.

URBAN TO URBAN MIGRATION

20 per cent of such movements took place during the previous one year indicates the high rate of immigration in the recent past.

Table 5.19

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 IMMIGRANTS TO THE URBAN AREAS OF KERALA FROM THE RURAL AREAS OF OTHER STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES IN INDIA BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE AT THE PLACE OF ENUMERATION

Duration of residence (years)	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000
Less than 1	214	263	149
1-5	305	302	308
6-10	161	148	179
11-15	95	82	112
16 and over	215	193	244
Period not stated	10	12	8

Urban to Urban Migration

5.45 Out of one thousand inhabitants of the urban areas, non-immigrants together with immigrants from rural areas within and between districts in the State and from other States and Union territories constitute 918. Of the remaining 82 persons, 79 are immigrants from other urban areas both within the State and from other States and Union

territories within India. The rest are persons born outside India or persons whose place of birth is unclassified or persons born at sea or in air or in railway carriages or buses etc., but enumerated in the urban areas of the State. The distribution of immigrants from urban areas to urban areas according to place of origin is given in the following table.

Table 5.20

IMMIGRANTS TO URBAN AREAS PER 1,000 URBAN POPULATION FROM OTHER URBAN AREAS BY PLACE OF ORIGIN

Immigrants from urban areas of					
State/District	Sex	Same district	Other districts in the State	Other States and Union territories in India	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kerala State	P	38	29	12	79
	M	32	30	13	75
	F	43	29	11	83
Cannanore District	P	65	20	13	98
	M	61	24	13	98
	F	70	17	13	100
Kozhikode "	P	41	23	10	74
	M	31	24	13	68
	F	51	21	7	79

Contd.

URBAN TO URBAN MIGRATION

Table 5.20 (Concl'd.)

IMMIGRANTS TO URBAN AREAS PER 1,000 URBAN POPULATION FROM OTHER URBAN AREAS BY PLACE OF ORIGIN

Immigrants from urban areas of					
State/District	Sex	Same district	Other districts in the State	Other States and Union territories in India	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Palghat District	P	22	29	19	70
	M	24	33	18	75
	F	20	26	20	66
Trichur "	P	32	25	7	64
	M	24	25	7	56
	F	40	25	6	71
Ernakulam "	P	47	45	17	109
	M	37	46	20	103
	F	59	44	14	117
Kottayam "	P	26	35	5	66
	M	22	33	6	61
	F	29	38	5	72
Alleppey "	P	23	31	5	59
	M	18	27	6	51
	F	28	35	5	68
Quilon	P	25	41	13	79
	M	22	41	13	76
	F	28	41	12	81
Trivandrum "	P	34	23	16	73
	M	31	26	16	73
	F	37	21	17	75

5.46 The urban areas of Ernakulam district have the largest proportion of immigrants from other urban areas which comes to 109 per 1,000 urban population of the district. Out of this, 47 are from other urban areas within the same district, 45 from the urban areas of other districts within the State and 17 from the urban areas of other States and Union territories in India. Alleppey district comes last in this respect with but 59 immigrants per 1,000 urban population of the district.

5.47 Coming to the sex differentials among immigrants from the urban areas

of the same district there are more females than males. But as the distance increases male immigrants preponderate over females. The above trend is reflected in almost all the districts.

5.48 In the case of movements from other States and Union territories, 31,353 persons have come from the urban areas of other States and Union territories to the urban areas of this State, of whom Madras accounts for 18,882 followed by Mysore, Maharashtra and Gujarat with 4,671, 2,566 and 2,108 respectively.

5.49 An analysis of the immigrants to the urban areas from the other urban

RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION BETWEEN DISTRICTS

Table 5.17 (Concl'd.)
INTER-DISTRICT IMMIGRANTS PER 1,000 URBAN POPULATION FROM THE
RURAL AREAS WITHIN THE STATE

State/District	Immigrants per 1,000 urban population		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Palghat District	35	35	36
Trichur "	49	50	48
Ernakulam "	70	75	63
Kottayam "	95	94	95
Alleppey "	45	40	50
Quilon "	57	61	53
Trivandrum "	41	50	32

The districts of Kottayam, Ernakulam, Quilon and Trichur have higher proportions of immigrants of the above category than the State average. In all the districts except Palghat, Kottayam and Alleppey the proportion of male immigrants is more than that of females.

5.41 Inter-district migration from the rural areas to the urban areas within the State has taken place largely during the last decade. It is observed from the table below that 665 out of every 1,000 such immigrants stayed at the place of enumeration for less than 10 years. There

is considerable difference between the males and females in this regard, the corresponding proportions being 703 and 619 respectively. As many as 192 out of every 1,000 immigrants stayed at the place of enumeration only for less than one year. This, probably, indicates an increase in the volume of migration during recent years.

5.42 The highest percentage in the duration group less than 10 years is observed in the case of the Trivandrum district (747) closely followed by Cannanore (736), while Alleppey with 548 comes last.

Table 5.18
DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 IMMIGRANTS FROM RURAL AREAS TO URBAN AREAS
OF OTHER DISTRICTS WITHIN THE STATE BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE
AT THE PLACE OF ENUMERATION

State/District	Sex	Total immigrants	Duration of residence (years)					
			Less than 1	1-5	6-10	11-15	16 & over	Period not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala State	P	1,000	192	337	136	91	235	9
	M	1,000	218	357	128	79	208	10
	F	1,000	160	315	144	105	268	8
Cannanore District	P	1,000	252	349	135	74	173	17
	M	1,000	282	362	133	65	137	21
	F	1,000	201	325	139	89	235	11
Kozhikode "	P	1,000	182	302	130	92	287	7
	M	1,000	208	310	121	84	270	7
	F	1,000	148	292	141	102	309	8

Contd.

RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION FROM OTHER STATES

Table 5.18 (Concl'd.)
DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 IMMIGRANTS FROM RURAL AREAS TO URBAN AREAS
OF OTHER DISTRICTS WITHIN THE STATE BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE
AT THE PLACE OF ENUMERATION

State/District	Sex	Total immigrants	Duration of residence (years)					
			Less than 1	1-5	6-10	11-15	16 & over	Period not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Palghat District	P	1,000	242	337	125	90	197	9
	M	1,000	299	329	129	76	161	6
	F	1,000	189	345	121	103	230	12
Trichur "	P	1,000	176	333	134	98	247	12
	M	1,000	220	374	122	78	190	16
	F	1,000	133	292	146	118	303	8
Ernakulam "	P	1,000	192	336	145	91	228	8
	M	1,000	212	355	140	85	202	6
	F	1,000	167	312	151	100	260	10
Kottayam "	P	1,000	186	333	139	93	239	10
	M	1,000	210	363	136	77	203	11
	F	1,000	163	302	142	109	276	8
Alleppey "	P	1,000	134	271	143	112	333	7
	M	1,000	159	277	128	130	328	8
	F	1,000	114	265	155	122	337	7
Quilon "	P	1,000	191	362	135	90	218	4
	M	1,000	201	376	129	81	208	5
	F	1,000	181	344	141	101	229	4
Trivandrum "	P	1,000	213	411	123	76	168	9
	M	1,000	228	424	113	65	159	11
	F	1,000	187	390	139	93	184	7

Rural to Urban Migration from other States and Union Territories

5.43 29,228 persons who were born in rural areas of other States and Union Territories in India were enumerated in the urban areas of this State of whom 16,783 are males and 12,445 are females. This works to about 11 per thousand of the urban population, 13 among males and 10 among females. The largest number (22,730) has come from Madras State and, 2,297 from Mysore State. More than half the immigrants from the rural areas of Madras to the urban areas of this State are concentrated in Trivandrum district. The urban areas of Cannanore

district account for nearly 50 per cent of the immigrants from the rural areas of Mysore.

5.44 The following table gives the distribution of 1,000 immigrants from the rural areas of other States and Union territories in India to the urban areas of Kerala. In this case also, it is observed that such movements have taken place largely during the previous 10 years. Among immigrants of this category 680 per thousand have stayed at the place of enumeration for less than 10 years. The corresponding proportions among males and females are 713 and 636 respectively. The fact that more than

URBAN TO URBAN MIGRATION

areas of the State by duration of residence at the place of enumeration reveals that 604 per 1,000 of such immigrants have moved to the place of enumeration during the last decade itself, the corresponding proportions for male and female immigrants being 644 and 570 respectively. Immigration during the last decade is

highest in the Palghat district with 663 per 1,000 of total immigrants closely followed by Quilon district with 652, while Alleppey district comes last with only 511. The above position also holds good if the immigration during the last one year is considered.

Table 5.21

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 IMMIGRANTS TO URBAN AREAS FROM OTHER URBAN AREAS WITHIN THE STATE BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE AT THE PLACE OF ENUMERATION

State/District	Sex	Total immigrants	Duration of residence (years)					
			Less than 1	1-5	6-10	11-15	16 & over	Period not stated
			1	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala State	P	1,000	142	311	151	108	260	28
	M	1,000	164	333	147	98	232	26
	F	1,000	122	293	155	117	284	29
Cannanore District	P	1,000	143	302	167	116	239	33
	M	1,000	162	312	165	111	222	28
	F	1,000	124	292	170	120	255	39
Kozhikode "	P	1,000	130	298	146	107	288	31
	M	1,000	163	328	136	89	256	28
	F	1,000	105	274	154	121	312	34
Palghat "	P	1,000	192	322	149	102	212	23
	M	1,000	230	319	152	95	190	14
	F	1,000	146	326	145	111	238	34
Trichur "	P	1,000	124	305	156	111	285	19
	M	1,000	156	351	150	98	226	19
	F	1,000	101	273	161	120	327	18
Ernakulam "	P	1,000	153	311	151	106	252	27
	M	1,000	176	334	146	94	221	29
	F	1,000	132	292	155	116	279	26
Kottayam "	P	1,000	154	327	155	94	242	28
	M	1,809	168	349	154	84	219	26
	F	1,000	141	308	156	102	263	30
Alleppey "	P	1,000	107	262	142	122	345	22
	M	1,000	122	282	136	111	328	21
	F	1,000	97	247	146	130	358	22
Quilon "	P	1,000	170	335	147	105	225	18
	M	1,000	187	346	142	98	204	23
	F	1,000	154	323	153	112	245	13
Trivandrum "	P	1,000	134	353	146	104	231	32
	M	1,000	144	370	144	98	213	31
	F	1,000	125	336	147	110	249	33

5.50 Immigration from the urban areas of other States and Union territories

within India to the urban areas of the State has also been proportionately more

IMMIGRANTS TO CITIES

during the last decade compared to the period previous to it, about 727 out of every 1,000 such persons having moved during that period, the corresponding proportions among the males and females being 764 and 682 respectively per 1,000. As observed earlier in the smaller duration groups, the proportion among females is

lower than that among males. The following table gives the distribution of 1,000 immigrants to the urban areas of the State from the urban areas of other States and Union territories in India according to duration of residence at the place of enumeration.

Table 5.22

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 IMMIGRANTS TO THE URBAN AREAS OF KERALA FROM THE URBAN AREAS OF OTHER STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES IN INDIA BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE AT THE PLACE OF ENUMERATION

Duration of residence (years)	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000
Less than 1	241	307	162
1-5	329	314	347
6-10	157	143	173
11-15	93	81	108
16 and over	164	137	196
Period not stated	16	18	14

SECTION 4

IMMIGRANTS TO CITIES

5.51 In chapter 3 on urban population demographic characteristics of immigrants to cities have been dealt with in some detail. Certain other aspects, not covered therein, are discussed here.

slightly less than 40 per cent of the total population in the cities are children in the age-group 0-14. The age distribution of the immigrants is quite different as could be observed from the table below.

5.52 It has been observed earlier that

Table 5.23

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND IMMIGRANTS BY BROAD AGE-GROUPS IN CITIES WITH A POPULATION OF ONE LAKH AND OVER

Age-groups	Calicut (Municipal)		Ernakulam (Municipal)		Alleppey (Municipal)		Trivandrum (Corporation)	
	Popu-lation	Immi-grants	Popu-lation	Immi-grants	Popu-lation	Immi-grants	Popu-lation	Immi-grants
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0-14	393	155	395	181	416	165	383	172
15-34	336	417	345	461	307	376	360	465
35-59	218	345	213	299	227	376	210	301
60 and above	53	83	47	59	50	83	47	62

IMMIGRANTS TO CITIES

5.53 Among immigrants to cities only 15 to 18 per cent are in the age-group 0-14. In the other age-groups the proportions among migrants are much higher than among the total population. A detailed examination of the categories

is attempted below.

5.54 The number of immigrants per 1,000 population in each educational level for persons in the age-group 0-14 is given in the table below for cities with a population of one lakh and above.

Table 5.24
NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS PER 1,000 POPULATION IN THE AGE-GROUP 0-14.
IN CITIES WITH A POPULATION OF ONE LAKH AND ABOVE BY
EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND SEX

City	Sex	Educational levels		
		Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or junior basic
1	2	3	4	5
Calicut (Municipal)	P	76	125	163
	M	72	123	154
	F	80	127	173
Ernakulam "	P	135	182	263
	M	132	172	254
	F	137	192	273
Alleppey "	P	82	112	191
	M	84	114	179
	F	81	109	208
Trivandrum (Corporation)	P	124	167	195
	M	119	169	196
	F	129	166	194

5.55 It could be seen from the above that in the higher educational levels, proportionately, there are more migrants. This may be due to the fact that as the children grow up, more and more of them join the elders in the city due to the better educational facilities available there. Between cities also considerable differences are observed. The highest rates are observed in Ernakulam municipal town in all educational levels, followed by Trivandrum Corporation. This again may be due to better schooling facilities in these cities.

5.56 Big cities naturally attract considerable numbers of people from other areas because of the concentration of economic activity there. Ernakulam municipal town with the expanding industrial activities has attracted the highest

proportion of migrants. In the age-group 15-59, which could be termed the working age-group, the number of immigrants per thousand of population is highest among persons who are 'illiterate', those with 'primary or junior basic' and 'matriculation or higher secondary' qualifications, while among persons who are 'literate without educational level' the highest rate of immigration is observed in the Trivandrum Corporation.

5.57 Persons with educational level higher than matriculation are mostly in the working age-group though some of them may be pursuing higher studies. The rates of immigration among such persons expressed as number of immigrants per thousand of the population are given in the table below.

IMMIGRANTS TO CITIES

Table 5.25

NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS PER THOUSAND POPULATION BY SEX AND
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN CITIES WITH A POPULATION OF
ONE LAKH AND ABOVE

Educational level	Sex	Calicut (Municipal)	Ernakulam (Municipal)	Alleppey (Municipal)	Trivandrum (Corporation)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Technical diploma not equal to degree	P	484 (60)	366 (68)	617 (82)	533 (429)
	M	508 (60)	404 (59)	695 (73)	600 (367)
	F	.. (..)	225 (9)	321 (9)	321 (62)
2. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	P	639 (23)	453 (29)	507 (34)	300 (112)
	M	567 (17)	610 (25)	444 (20)	370 (85)
	F	1,000 (6)	174 (4)	636 (14)	189 (27)
3. Degree or above other than technical degree	P	722 (879)	795 (1,574)	695 (439)	733 (3,897)
	M	745 (731)	820 (1,257)	696 (374)	764 (3,239)
	F	627 (148)	709 (317)	684 (65)	612 (658)
4. Degree or equivalent diploma and above in:					
	(1) Engineering	P 846 (44)	927 (89)	780 (32)	712 (225)
		M 843 (43)	937 (89)	780 (32)	717 (225)
(2) Medicine	F	1,000 (1)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)
	P	705 (43)	728 (83)	600 (24)	708 (165)
	M	617 (29)	824 (70)	556 (20)	729 (124)
(3) Teaching	F	1,000 (14)	448 (13)	1,000 (4)	651 (41)
	P	597 (135)	668 (147)	590 (72)	530 (376)
	M	634 (64)	628 (54)	672 (43)	606 (198)
(4) Others	F	568 (71)	694 (93)	500 (29)	466 (178)
	P	616 (268)	733 (693)	626 (164)	689 (1,668)
	M	644 (221)	715 (494)	655 (110)	706 (1,267)
	F	511 (47)	780 (199)	574 (54)	640 (401)

Note:— Figures within brackets indicate the actual number of immigrants in each category

5.58 The absolute number of immigrants in each of these categories is largest in Trivandrum city. However, when the rates viz, number of immigrants per thousand of population is considered, Ernakulam gets the highest rank in the higher educational levels. This may be due to the fact that there are more local people in the Trivandrum city in the categories under reference.

5.59 Trivandrum provides employment to the major portion of the educated and technically qualified immigrants.

This is quite natural because the head offices of all Government departments are located there. Due to the limited achievements in the field of industrial development in Kerala even now Government service remains the largest source of employment for educated people.

5.60 In Ernakulam 927 out of every thousand engineers are immigrants. This may be due to the existence of a large number of manufacturing and other industrial establishments in and around Ernakulam.

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX

SECTION 5

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX

General

5.61 According to the sex ratio indicated by the population of Kerala, 1961 there are 1,022 females for every thousand males. In the rural areas the corresponding figure is 1,027 and in the urban areas 991 females for every thousand males. The immigrant female population from the adjacent States of Madras and Mysore comes to 930 for total, 937 for rural and 910 for urban areas per 1,000 male immigrants. The female emigrants from Kerala to the above adjacent States come to 635 for total, 602 for rural and 687 for urban areas per 1,000 male emigrants. The female immigrants to Kerala from the States and Union territories other than the adjacent States come to 619 for total, 1,040 for rural and 441 for urban areas per 1,000 male immigrants. As against this the female emigrants from Kerala to States and Union territories other than Madras and Mysore come to 386 for total, 333 for rural and 455 for urban areas per 1,000 male emigrants. The sex ratio worked out after adjusting the emigrant and immigrant population so far as Kerala and the States and Union territories are

concerned comes to 1,001, 1,011 and 950 for total, rural and urban areas respectively in Kerala per 1,000 males. The number of female immigrants per thousand males from the adjacent States of Kerala is much higher than the number of female immigrants per 1,000 males from the rest of the States and Union territories. This is mostly because of the large number of female immigrants from the Madras State. Naturally, the nearness of Madras to certain employment pockets in Kerala has contributed to the immigration of females in a larger proportion than males either along with male members of their households or otherwise. This is an exception to the usual reason of marriage accounting for the preponderance of female immigrants from proximate areas. The longer distance accounts for the small proportion of female immigrants compared to male immigrants from other States.

Rural to Rural Migration by Sex

5.62 A table giving the immigrants to the rural areas of Kerala from the rural areas of other States and Union territories of India classified by sex is given below.

Table 5.26

IMMIGRATION IN RURAL AREAS OF KERALA FROM RURAL AREAS OF OTHER STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES OF INDIA CLASSIFIED BY SEX, 1961

State / District	Rural population		Immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of adjacent States		Immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of States and Union territories other than adjacent States		Immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of States and Union territories of India		Percentage of rural immigrants from rural areas of States and Union territories of India to rural population	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kerala State	7,079,168	7,270,406	73,478	69,157	1,295	1,396	74,773	70,553	1.06	0.97
Cannanore District	725,325	754,852	3,991	5,571	512	657	4,503	6,228	0.62	0.83

Contd.

RURAL TO RURAL MIGRATION BY SEX

Table 5.26 (Concl'd.)

IMMIGRATION IN RURAL AREAS OF KERALA FROM RURAL AREAS OF OTHER STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES OF INDIA CLASSIFIED BY SEX, 1961

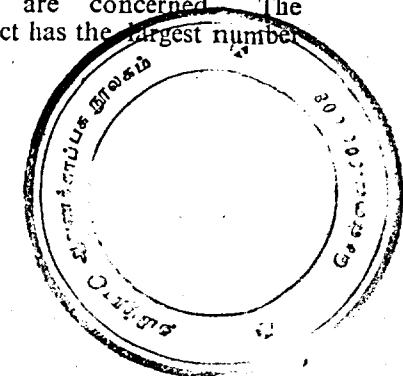
State / District	Rural population		Immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of adjacent States		Immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of States and Union territories other than adjacent States		Immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of States and Union territories of India		Percentage of rural immigrants from rural areas of States and Union territories of India to rural population	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kozhikode District	1,083,556	1,101,126	3,386	3,147	247	295	3,633	3,442	0.34	0.31
Palghat ..	767,251	837,465	10,791	10,461	112	115	10,903	10,576	1.42	1.26
Trichur ..	694,821	759,389	1,525	1,153	94	80	1,619	1,233	0.23	0.16
Ernakulam ..	727,922	736,681	721	519	82	57	803	576	0.11	0.08
Kottayam ..	798,454	768,957	43,361	37,569	69	51	43,430	37,620	5.44	4.89
Alleppey ..	739,248	761,573	400	189	71	63	471	252	0.06	0.03
Quilon ..	898,746	898,246	4,694	3,872	87	67	4,781	3,939	0.53	0.44
Trivandrum ..	643,845	652,117	4,609	6,676	21	11	4,630	6,687	0.72	1.03

5.63 Of the total number of immigrants to the rural areas of the State from the rural areas of other States and Union territories as much as 98.15 per cent come from the adjacent States of Madras and Mysore. The male population of immigrants from the rural areas of the adjacent States to the rural areas of Kerala is higher than the female population. Kottayam district has the largest number of immigrants from the rural areas of the adjacent States and the Alleppey district has the lowest compared to the rest of the districts. As already indicated, the large number of immigrants to the rural areas of the Kottayam district from the Madras State particularly is due to the plantations of the district which attract labourers from neighbouring States. Alleppey district has few such attractions for outsiders which feature accounts for the very small number of immigrants to the district from the neighbouring States. The number

of female immigrants from the rural areas of the States and Union territories other than Madras and Mysore is higher than the male immigrants. But if the total immigrants from the rural areas of all the States and Union territories in India to the rural areas of Kerala are taken the number of females is smaller than the number of males.

Urban to Urban Migration and Sex

5.64 A table corresponding to the one given above dealing with the urban areas which is given below indicates that out of a total of 31,353 immigrants to the urban areas of Kerala from the urban areas of the States and Union territories of India as many as 23,553 are from the urban areas of Madras and Mysore States. There is little difference between the number of males and females so far as the immigrants from the urban areas of Madras and Mysore States are concerned. The Trivandrum district has the largest number



URBAN TO URBAN MIGRATION BY SEX

of immigrants, both males and females, from the urban areas of the neighbouring States while the Kottayam district has the smallest. This larger number of immigrants from the urban areas of the adjacent States to the urban areas of the Trivandrum district is mostly due to the proximity of the urban areas of the Trivandrum district to some of the urban areas of the Madras State like Nagercoil and also the employment opportunities in the Trivandrum city. The number of female immigrants from the urban areas of States and Union territories other

than adjacent States to Kerala is smaller compared to the males. Ernakulam district has the largest number of immigrants from the urban areas of these States and Union territories other than adjacent States and the Quilon district has the smallest. Taking the total number of immigrants from the urban areas of all the States and Union territories in India to the urban areas of Kerala, the Trivandrum district has the largest number followed by the Ernakulam district and the Kottayam district has the smallest number.

Table 5.27

IMMIGRATION TO URBAN AREAS OF KERALA FROM URBAN AREAS OF OTHER STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES OF INDIA CLASSIFIED BY SEX, 1961

State / District	Urban population		Immigrants into urban areas from urban areas of adjacent States		Immigrants into urban areas from urban areas of States and Union territories other than adjacent States		Immigrants into urban areas from urban areas of States and Union territories of India		Percentage of urban immigrants from urban areas of States and Union territories of India to urban population	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kerala State	1,282,759	1,271,382	11,954	11,599	5,036	2,764	16,990	14,363	1.32	1.13
Cannanore District	149,342	150,775	1,362	1,664	566	337	1,928	2,001	1.29	1.33
Kozhikode "	217,418	215,089	1,390	1,007	1,508	554	2,898	1,561	1.33	0.73
Palghat "	84,495	87,355	1,391	1,627	162	162	1,553	1,789	1.84	2.05
Trichur "	89,915	95,737	493	495	142	120	635	615	0.71	0.64
Ernakulam "	203,326	194,984	2,206	1,842	1,769	923	3,975	2,765	1.95	1.44
Kottayam "	84,126	81,343	415	290	101	83	516	373	0.61	0.46
Alleppey "	154,187	156,244	597	532	270	220	867	752	0.56	0.48
Quilon "	73,911	70,325	885	765	106	59	991	824	1.34	1.17
Trivandrum "	226,039	222,530	3,215	3,377	412	306	3,627	3,683	1.60	1.66

Summary of Immigration by Sex

5.65 The following table gives at a glance a summary of the dimensions of immigration into Kerala from other States

and Union territories in India and also from the neighbouring States classified by sex.

MIGRATION AND MOTHER TONGUES

Table 5.28

IMMIGRATION FROM OTHER STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES OF INDIA INTO KERALA CLASSIFIED BY SEX, EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL, RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION OF THE STATE, 1961

State	Population			Percentage of total immigration from other States and Union territories of India to actual population of Kerala			Percentage of immigration from States adjacent to Kerala to actual population of Kerala			Percentage of immigration from States and Union territories other than those adjacent to Kerala to actual population of Kerala		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kerala Total	16,903,715	8,361,927	8,541,788	1.38	1.47	1.29	1.26	1.32	1.20	0.12	0.15	0.09
Rural	14,349,574	7,079,168	7,270,406	1.20	1.25	1.15	1.15	1.20	1.10	0.05	0.05	0.05
Urban	2,554,141	1,282,759	1,271,382	2.40	2.66	2.13	1.92	1.99	1.83	0.48	0.67	0.30

5.66 It would be observed from the above table that the percentage of total immigrants from the States and Union territories of India to the actual population of the State comes only to 1.38 out of which 1.26 per cent come from the neighbouring States of Madras and Mysore and only 0.12 per cent come from the remaining States and Union territories. The proportion of males is greater than that of females in the case of the total immigrants from the States and Union territories other than adjacent States as well as the immigrants from the neighbouring States. Out of 1.20 per cent of the actual rural population of Kerala who constitute the immigrants from all the States and Union territories together 1.15 per cent come from the neighbouring States and only 0.05

per cent from the remaining States and Union territories. While the proportion of males is greater than that of females in the case of the immigrants to the rural areas from the States and Union territories as well as the immigrants from the neighbouring States, in the case of immigrants from States other than the neighbouring States to the rural areas of Kerala the sex is balanced. Out of 2.40 per cent of the urban population of Kerala who constitute immigrants from States and Union territories to the urban areas, 1.92 per cent come from the neighbouring States of Madras and Mysore and 0.48 per cent come from the remaining States and Union territories. The proportions of males are greater than those of females in all cases.

SECTION 6

MIGRATION AND MOTHER TONGUES

5.67 The following table gives the immigrants to Kerala from other States and Union territories compared to

population speaking the numerically predominant languages of the respective States.

IMMIGRANTS BY WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

Table 5.29

IMMIGRANTS FROM THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES COMPARED TO POPULATION
SPEAKING THE NUMERICALLY PREDOMINANT LANGUAGES
OF THE RESPECTIVE STATES, 1961

State/Union territory of origin	Immigrants to Kerala		Population speaking the numerically predominant language of State of origin as mother tongue		Numerically predominant language
	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	69	46	12	2	Assamese
West Bengal & Tripura	582	304	569	101	Bengali
N. E. F. A.	1	..	..	..	Gallong
Gujarat	2,367	776	4,429	2,498	Gujarathi
Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan					
Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi,					
Himachal Pradesh	1,739	1,152	4,215	3,112	Hindi
Jammu & Kashmir	78	35	15	2	Kashmiri
Mysore	9,654	11,732	31,424	30,644	Kannada
Goa, Daman & Diu	210	82	33,874	33,897	Konkani
Manipur	3	..	4	..	Manipuri
Maharashtra	3,383	2,309	9,873	8,697	Marathi
Sikkim	..	..	261	15	Nepali
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	151	64	..	..	Nicobarese
Orissa	105	55	53	6	Oriya
Madras, Pondicherry	102,354	92,781	268,655	258,958	Tamil
Andhra Pradesh	1,105	857	22,629	22,209	Telugu

5.68 It is interesting to note from the above table that in the case of immigrants from Assam, West Bengal and Tripura, Jammu & Kashmir and Orissa the number of people speaking the numerically predominant language of their States is less than the number of immigrants. In the case of Andaman and Nicobar Islands there is nobody speaking Nicobarese in Kerala, though there are 215 immigrants from there. One of the reasons for this feature can be that out of the immigrants from the various States and Union territories mentioned above some might be children born there to

emigrants from Kerala who had temporarily settled down in those States but had Malayalam as their mother tongue and have now returned to Kerala. In the case of immigrants from the remaining States the number of people speaking the predominant language of the respective States is much larger than the number of immigrants. This is quite natural as there would be immigrants from those States as well as from other States who have already settled down in Kerala and thrived for generations in this State, those born here still speaking the mother tongue of their forefathers.

SECTION 7

IMMIGRANTS BY INDUSTRIAL SECTORS AND CATEGORIES AND NON-WORKING POPULATION

Immigrants by Industrial Categories and Non-working Population

5.69 Given below is a table showing the distribution of immigrants from the

States and Union territories of India in the nine industrial categories of workers and non-workers in Kerala State and districts.

IMMIGRANTS BY WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

Table 5.30

DISTRIBUTION IN DISTRICTS OF IMMIGRANTS FROM OTHER STATES AND UNION
TERRITORIES OF INDIA IN THE NINE INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES OF
WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES
OF TOTAL POPULATION UNDER EACH CATEGORY, 1961

State / District	Industrial classification of workers										Non-workers	
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kerala State	(a)	1,178,103	978,396	487,359	488,562	529,472	70,702	321,933	152,513	1,423,293	11,273,382	
	(b)	6,827	6,134	71,911	2,764	7,731	5,190	7,960	6,067	22,343	96,489	
	(c)	0.58	0.63	14.76	0.57	1.46	7.34	2.47	3.98	1.57	0.86	
Cannanore District	(a)	152,971	110,051	39,864	40,857	65,351	6,456	37,870	12,445	163,854	1,150,575	
	(b)	1,882	625	1,178	450	538	120	431	525	1,978	12,018	
	(c)	1.23	0.57	2.96	1.10	0.82	1.86	1.14	4.22	1.21	1.04	
Kozhikode	„	(a)	127,844	113,024	91,433	51,992	66,950	7,331	53,173	27,685	262,274	1,815,483
		(b)	237	181	3,627	119	468	105	701	2,018	1,507	7,249
		(c)	0.19	0.16	3.97	0.23	0.70	1.43	1.32	7.29	0.57	0.40
Palghat	„	(a)	140,505	217,567	32,725	47,466	38,678	11,158	28,443	13,311	159,553	1,087,160
		(b)	3,255	3,249	3,147	465	358	3,138	734	619	2,170	16,079
		(c)	2.32	1.49	9.62	0.98	0.93	28.12	2.58	4.65	1.36	1.48
Trichur	„	(a)	90,276	83,031	40,718	52,592	50,533	7,220	33,377	15,665	171,027	1,095,423
		(b)	41	12	1,140	100	260	184	173	114	546	3,935
		(c)	0.05	0.01	2.80	0.19	0.51	2.55	0.52	0.73	0.32	0.36
Ernakulam	„	(a)	126,789	86,773	39,325	48,425	68,831	11,050	39,483	28,751	167,856	1,242,630
		(b)	23	7	344	65	793	149	769	1,077	3,526	7,642
		(c)	0.02	0.01	0.87	0.13	1.15	1.35	1.95	3.75	2.10	0.61
Kottayam	„	(a)	113,397	85,170	142,648	25,907	33,945	8,870	28,785	11,006	115,387	1,167,765
		(b)	259	1,164	56,063	249	3,226	974	1,860	391	5,258	20,923
		(c)	0.23	1.37	39.30	0.96	9.50	10.98	6.46	3.55	4.56	1.79
Alleppey	„	(a)	109,566	116,834	35,108	104,353	56,114	5,913	36,434	17,769	128,333	1,200,828
		(b)	34	8	51	87	164	86	428	268	534	3,199
		(c)	0.03	0.01	0.15	0.08	0.29	1.45	1.17	1.51	0.42	0.27
Quilon	„	(a)	200,403	86,694	38,500	55,629	107,320	5,732	28,934	13,607	94,531	1,309,878
		(b)	124	116	4,746	87	838	182	776	469	1,700	6,111
		(c)	0.06	0.13	12.33	0.16	0.78	3.18	2.68	3.45	1.80	0.47
Trivandrum	„	(a)	116,352	79,252	27,038	61,341	41,750	6,972	35,434	12,274	160,478	1,203,640
		(b)	972	772	1,615	1,142	1,086	252	2,088	586	5,124	19,333
		(c)	0.84	0.97	5.97	1.86	2.60	3.61	5.89	4.77	3.19	1.61

(a) - Total population

(b) - Immigrant population

(c) - (b) expressed as per cent of (a)

The percentage of immigrants from the States and Union territories of India to Kerala is highest in category III, mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and

allied activities, category VI, construction, comes next and category IV, household industry, comes last. In the Cannanore district category VIII, transport, storage and communications, has the highest

IMMIGRANTS BY WORKERS' AND NON-WORKERS

percentage, while category II, agricultural labourer, comes last. In the Kozhikode district category VIII, transport, storage and communications, has the highest percentage of immigrants while category II, agricultural labourer, has the lowest. In the Palghat district category VI, construction, has the highest percentage and category V, manufacturing other than household industry, the lowest. Category III has the highest percentage of immigrants in the Trichur district and category II the lowest. In the Ernakulam district category VIII has the highest percentage and the category II the lowest. While category III commands the highest percentage and category I, cultivator, the lowest in the Kottayam district, category VIII has the highest percentage and category

II the lowest in the Alleppey district. In the Quilon district category III has the highest percentage and category I the lowest, while in the Trivandrum district category III has the highest and category I the lowest. Of the various industrial categories category III has the highest percentage of immigrants in the State and 4 districts, category VIII in four districts and category VI in one district.

Percentage of Immigrants in the Industrial Sectors and Categories and Non-workers to the General Population

5.70 The following table gives the distribution of industrial categories of workers and non-workers among the general population and among immigrants from other States and Union territories in India into Kerala.

Table 5.31

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION AND AMONG IMMIGRANTS FROM OTHER STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES OF INDIA, 1961

Industrial category/sector	Population of Kerala State	Immigrants from States and Union territories in India	Immigrants from States adjacent to Kerala	Immigrants from States and Union territories other than adjacent States	Percentage of immigrants from States and Union territories of India to population of Kerala		
					P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	16,903,715	233,416	213,673	19,743	1.38	1.47	1.29
Primary sector	2,643,858	84,872	84,533	339	3.21	2.49	4.81
Industrial category							
I	1,178,103	6,827	6,692	135	0.58	0.44	1.05
II	978,396	6,134	6,085	49	0.63	0.65	0.60
III	487,359	71,911	71,756	155	14.76	9.51	38.30
Secondary sector	1,088,736	15,685	15,071	614	1.44	1.95	0.69
Industrial category							
IV	488,562	2,764	2,652	112	0.57	0.69	0.49
V	529,472	7,731	7,266	465	1.46	1.76	0.58
VI	70,702	5,190	5,153	37	7.34	6.53	25.31
Tertiary sector	1,897,739	36,370	29,726	6,644	1.92	2.13	1.16

Contd.

IMMIGRANTS BY WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

Table 5.31 (Concl.d.)

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION AND AMONG IMMIGRANTS FROM OTHER STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES OF INDIA, 1961

Industrial category/sector	Population of Kerala State	Immigrants from States and Union territories in India	Immigrants from States adjacent to Kerala	Immigrants from States and Union territories other than adjacent States	Percentage of immigrants from States and Union territories of India to population of Kerala		
					P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Industrial category							
VII	321,933	7,960	7,201	759	2.47	2.56	1.32
VIII	152,513	6,067	3,157	2,910	3.98	4.12	1.22
IX	1,423,293	22,343	19,368	2,975	1.57	1.73	1.15
Non-workers	11,273,382	96,489	84,343	12,146	0.86	0.76	0.92

5.71 Comparing the percentage of immigrants in the different sectors of industry to the total population, the primary sector has the highest, the tertiary sector comes next and the secondary sector last. In the primary sector category III comes first, while in the secondary sector category VI and in the tertiary sector category VIII lead. The percentage of females exceeds that of the males in the industrial categories I and III in the primary sector

and in category VI in the secondary sector. In all other cases the percentage of males exceeds that of females.

Emigrants from Kerala by Industrial categories of Workers and Non-workers

5.72 The following table gives the number of emigrants from Kerala to the States and Union territories of India classified by industrial categories of workers and non-workers and sex.

Table 5.32

EMIGRANTS FROM KERALA TO OTHER STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES OF INDIA CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS AND SEX, 1961

Emigrants to	Sex	Primary sector			Secondary sector			Tertiary sector			Non-workers X
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	P	85	52	68	429	1,505	674	1,164	1,169	10,855	8,897
	M	48	28	67	364	1,482	655	1,138	1,143	9,867	2,721
	F	37	24	1	65	23	19	26	26	988	6,176
Assam	P	36	2	109	4	88	42	58	54	1,266	523
	M	33	2	103	3	84	42	56	53	1,178	253
	F	3	..	6	1	4	..	2	1	88	270
Bihar	P	7	..	166	33	1,436	126	99	164	2,036	3,068
	M	4	..	162	21	1,371	110	83	153	1,251	1,015
	F	3	..	4	12	65	16	16	11	785	2,053

Contd.

IMMIGRANTS BY WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

Table 5.32 (Contd.)

EMIGRANTS FROM KERALA TO OTHER STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
OF INDIA CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES OF WORKERS
AND NON-WORKERS AND SEX, 1961

Emigrants to	Sex	Primary sector			Secondary sector			Tertiary sector			Non-workers X
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gujarat	P	16	17	53	74	1,465	163	230	581	2,721	2,529
	M	6	9	52	70	1,454	160	228	573	2,496	764
	F	10	8	1	4	11	3	2	8	225	1,765
Jammu & Kashmir	P	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	61
	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	19
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	42
Madhya Pradesh	P	463	8	523	113	4,901	1,463	451	732	5,156	4,438
	M	217	5	520	112	4,851	1,445	437	720	4,356	1,723
	F	246	3	3	1	50	18	14	12	800	2,715
Madras	P	3,536	3,367	14,819	5,746	27,145	3,127	17,771	9,230	63,554	128,223
	M	2,517	1,827	9,214	3,825	26,004	2,938	17,118	8,922	54,493	35,473
	F	1,019	1,540	5,605	1,921	1,141	189	653	308	9,061	92,750
Maharashtra	P	..55	42	196	682	19,722	1,473	7,953	5,946	26,012	36,013
	M	23	4	188	645	19,421	1,450	7,769	5,735	23,348	12,742
	F	32	38	8	37	301	23	184	211	2,664	23,271
Mysore	P	7,457	5,092	18,407	2,998	13,031	8,098	8,298	2,648	25,370	45,821
	M	4,256	3,251	12,908	2,495	12,399	7,902	8,106	2,622	22,356	14,485
	F	3,201	1,841	5,499	503	632	196	192	26	3,014	31,336
Orissa	P	11	..	39	54	1,129	233	96	114	1,848	738
	M	10	..	39	53	1,113	233	96	114	1,755	228
	F	1	..	..	1	16	..	..	..	93	510
Punjab	P	..	..	18	..	177	51	21	16	4,134	1,231
	M	..	..	18	..	177	49	21	16	3,992	345
	F	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	142	886
Rajasthan	P	1	..	57	1	75	36	37	108	1,092	590
	M	1	..	53	1	73	36	33	106	740	305
	F	..	..	4	..	2	..	4	2	352	285
Uttar Pradesh	P	56	38	19	3	171	103	71	68	3,179	1,965
	M	53	36	17	3	169	103	70	64	2,908	905
	F	3	2	2	..	2	..	1	4	271	1,060
West Bengal	P	24	4	50	4	1,638	393	1,387	583	3,162	5,174
	M	24	3	45	3	1,612	388	1,371	573	2,771	2,273
	F	..	1	5	1	26	5	16	10	391	2,901
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	P	329	32	425	63	230	425	206	69	652	1,304
	M	241	27	420	61	215	418	201	69	603	319
	F	88	5	5	2	15	7	5	..	49	985
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	P	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	P	..	..	1	4	395	36	363	179	5,017	4,237
	M	..	..	1	4	387	36	351	174	4,274	1,253
	F	..	..	..	..	8	..	12	5	743	2,984
Goa, Daman and Diu	P	1	2	4	..	7	2	4	19	17	57
	M	..	..	4	..	6	2	3	19	14	38
	F	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	19

Contd.

IMMIGRANTS BY WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

Table 5.32 (Concl.)

EMIGRANTS FROM KERALA TO OTHER STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
OF INDIA CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES OF WORKERS
AND NON-WORKERS AND SEX, 1961

Emigrants to	Sex	Primary sector			Secondary sector			Tertiary sector			Non-workers X
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Himachal Pradesh	P	..	..	1	1	2	36	..	2	52	27
	M	..	..	1	1	2	36	..	2	34	14
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	13
L. M. & A. Islands	P	2	..	7	42	15	71	22	19	142	63
	M	2	..	7	16	15	71	22	19	119	23
	F	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	23	40
Manipur	P	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	25	8
	M	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	24	5
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Nagaland	P	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	864	15
	M	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	862	7
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8
N. E. F. A.	P	..	..	1	1	..	7	5	3	651	23
	M	..	..	1	..	..	7	5	3	648	5
	F	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	18
Pondicherry	P	38	50	193	144	302	38	173	23	1,330	3,523
	M	18	13	185	91	299	38	162	21	862	1,008
	F	20	37	8	53	3	..	11	2	468	2,515
Sikkim	P	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	..	5	3
	M	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	..	3	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Tripura	P	..	..	1	..	2	8	..	3	12	13
	M	..	..	1	..	2	8	..	3	12	2
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11

5.73 The largest number of emigrant workers from Kerala to all the States and Union territories except Sikkim and Goa, Daman and Diu are in other services. Similarly, among the different sectors the tertiary sector commands the highest in all the States and Union territories except Sikkim.

Proportion of Immigrant Workers and Non-workers to the Immigrant Population from other States and Union Territories of India

5.74 The following table shows that out of every 10,000 of the immigrant population from the various States and Union territories of India among workers category III commands the highest number both in the total and in the rural areas and category IX in the urban areas.

Category IX leads the total and urban in the Cannanore district and category I leads the rural. Again, category III leads the total and rural and category VIII leads the urban in the Kozhikode district. In the Palghat district category I leads both total and rural and category IX leads the urban, while in the Trichur district category III leads both the total and rural and category IX leads the urban. In the Ernakulam district category IX leads the total and the urban and category V leads the rural. While in the Kottayam district category III leads both total and rural and category VII leads the urban, in the Alleppey district category IX leads both total and rural and category VII leads the urban. Category III leads the total and

IMMIGRANTS BY WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

rural and category IX leads the urban in the Quilon district, while category IX leads the total and urban and category III leads the rural in the Trivandrum district. Quite a large percentage of immigrants are non-workers as can be seen from the table in as many as five

districts, viz., Cannanore, Trichur, Ernakulam, Alleppey and Trivandrum, where more than 50 per cent of the immigrants are non-workers. In the Alleppey district the percentage comes to 65.84. This is the largest among the districts.

Table 5.33.

DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS OF IMMIGRANTS FROM OTHER STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES OF INDIA PER 10,000 OF ALL IMMIGRANT POPULATION IN THE STATE, 1961

State / District	Total Rural Urban	Per 10,000 of all immigrant population belonging to										Non- workers
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Kerala State	T=10,000	293	263	3,081	118	331	222	341	260	957	4,134	
	R=10,000	384	353	4,153	120	302	278	175	57	681	3,497	
	U=10,000	36	10	62	115	413	66	809	831	1,733	5,925	
Cannanore District	T=10,000	953	316	597	228	272	61	218	266	1,002	6,087	
	R=10,000	1,293	440	816	268	130	69	143	47	967	5,827	
	U=10,000	150	24	78	133	610	41	395	784	1,085	6,700	
Kozhikode "	T=10,000	146	112	2,237	73	289	65	432	1,245	930	4,471	
	R=10,000	250	197	3,914	69	229	70	152	42	742	4,335	
	U=10,000	10	0	37	80	367	58	800	2,823	1,175	4,650	
Palghat "	T=10,000	980	978	948	140	108	945	221	186	653	4,841	
	R=10,000	1,165	1,164	1,130	130	77	1,111	167	87	613	4,356	
	U=10,000	35	27	13	193	265	96	499	694	858	7,320	
Trichur "	T=10,000	63	18	1,753	154	400	283	266	175	839	6,049	
	R=10,000	74	24	2,457	177	389	367	112	67	782	5,551	
	U=10,000	37	5	16	96	426	75	645	442	980	7,278	
Ernakulam "	T=10,000	16	5	239	45	551	104	534	748	2,449	5,309	
	R=10,000	57	27	1,051	49	1,142	353	95	64	986	6,176	
	U=10,000	7	0	57	44	418	48	633	901	2,778	5,114	
Kottayam "	T=10,000	29	129	6,204	27	357	108	206	43	582	2,315	
	R=10,000	29	131	6,335	20	356	106	172	39	560	2,252	
	U=10,000	32	16	90	396	391	190	1,771	238	1,612	5,264	
Alleppey "	T=10,000	70	16	105	179	337	177	881	552	1,099	6,584	
	R=10,000	154	32	101	85	266	350	324	42	940	7,706	
	U=10,000	17	7	107	238	383	67	1,233	874	1,200	5,874	
Quilon "	T=10,000	82	77	3,133	57	553	120	512	310	1,122	4,034	
	R=10,000	114	107	4,376	55	491	161	252	125	922	3,397	
	U=10,000	5	2	109	63	705	20	1,144	759	1,609	5,584	
Trivandrum "	T=10,000	295	234	490	346	329	77	633	178	1,554	5,864	
	R=10,000	689	574	1,138	707	298	78	210	77	973	5,256	
	U=10,000	38	13	68	111	350	76	909	243	1,932	6,260	

CHAPTER 6

AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

SECTION 1

AGE

Importance of Age in Population Studies

In social and demographic studies attention to the age of the population is of supreme importance in rendering comparisons valid and solving apparent difficulties. There are several instances where comparisons without reference to the age-group of the persons concerned have proved totally fallacious. Robert E. Chaddock mentions a typical instance¹ where the Massachusetts State Census of 1905 used a schedule for females which recorded the number of children born to each living mother in the State and also the number born to her own mother in the preceding generation and compared the average number of children born to mothers of the two successive generations in different classes of population leading to a startling comparison that "while the native born mothers (then living) had an average of 2.77 children, their own mothers (preceding generation) had an average of 6.47" ignoring the factor of vital importance that the mothers living then (in 1905) had not completed child-bearing age and their families would continue to grow. It is obvious how incorrect the inference resulting from the comparison of the two generations of mothers without taking into account their age factor happened to be. It is unnecessary to multiply instances. "Information on the age structure of the population is essential for many purposes including the analysis of the factors of population change and the preparation of current population

estimates and forecasts; the calculation of morbidity and mortality rates as a guide for public health activities and as a measure of their success, actuarial analysis for commercial and other purposes, of the probability of the survival and related measures; analysis of the factors of labour supply and of man power for military purposes; and the study of problems of dependency represented by persons in the very young and very old age-groups. In addition, data on age are of fundamental importance as a basis for the analysis of other data obtained in the population Census, such as the statistics of marital status, educational characteristics, fertility, economic activities and ethnic groups—all of which become much more meaningful for demographic, economic and sociological analysis when they are presented for various age-groups.²" This supreme importance of the data regarding age has led the United Nations to include amongst its recommendations for National Population Censuses the collection of the information on age in completed years and all the countries falling in line with the recommendation. In the 1951 Census in India individual ages were tabulated only on a 10 per cent sample. Till then tabulation of age data was restricted to quinquennial age-groups and either single year age for a limited number of years in the case of all or for all the years in the case of a limited number of each sex ranging from 25,000 to 100,000 which was selected at

(1) Age and Sex in Population Analysis by Robert E. Chaddock

(2) Handbook of population Census Methods (United Nations), Vol. III page 3

QUESTIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS

random from representative tracts. In 1961 a table showing the population by single year of age as recorded by the census has been prepared for the entire population for the first time. Thus, many of the theoretical and practical limitations associated with the study of individual single year age returns on a sample basis have been eliminated this time. This is all the more important in the context of India's planning.

Questions and Instructions

6.2. The information on age usually desired for tabulation is age in completed

years as on the date of reference. This is secured either by a question asking the year, month and date of birth or by asking the complete age at the last birthday. The first type of question inquiring about the date of birth is not likely to be fruitful in questioning a substantial percentage of population in many countries. The second type of question has, therefore, been preferred in the Indian Censuses. The question relating to age and the instructions thereunder in the 1961 Census are given below.

Question

"Age in completed years last birthday"

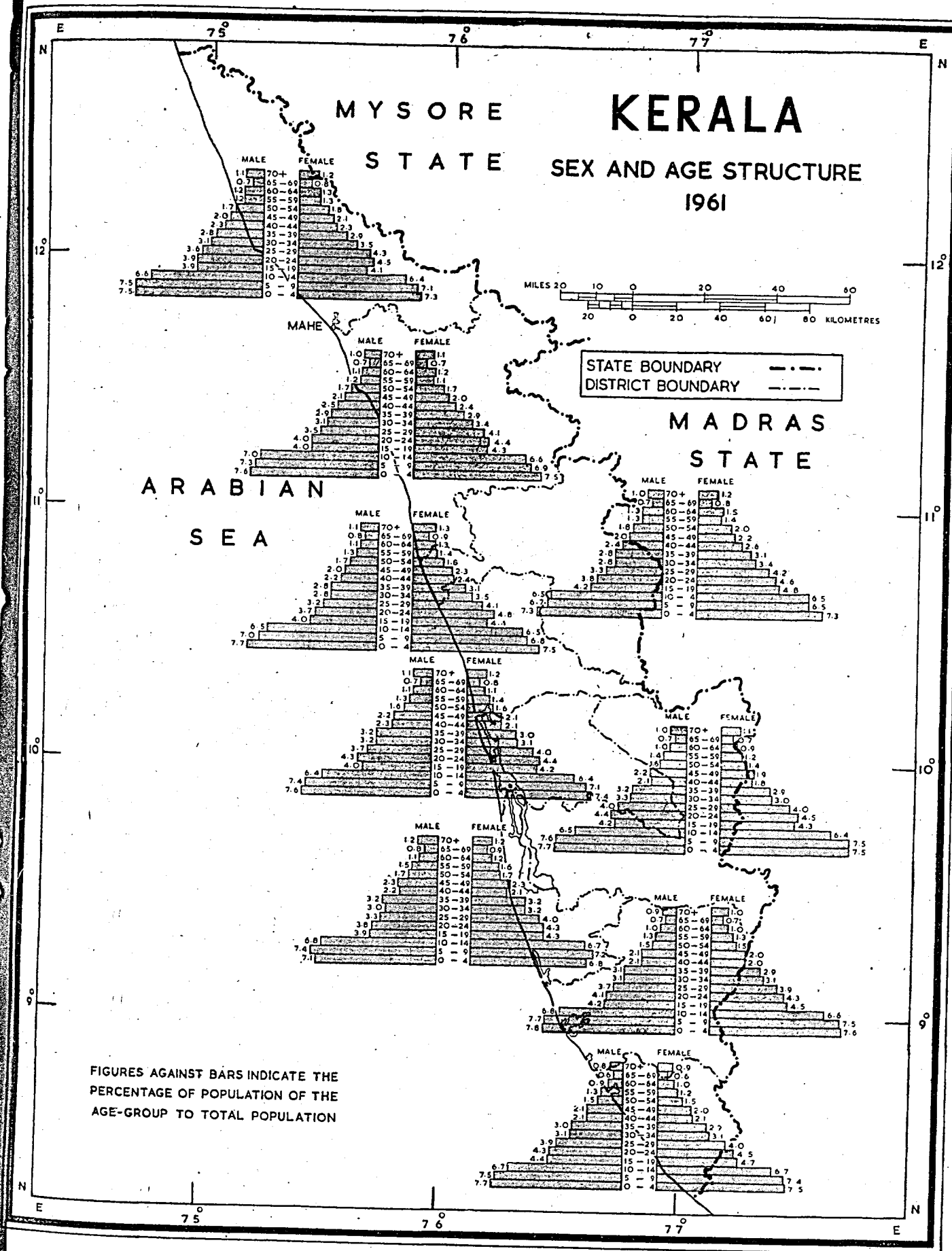
Instructions

"Write age in years completed last birthday. For infants below one year of age write 'zero'. You will find many persons who cannot state their age correctly. You should assist them to state the correct age. If you are not able to elicit correct age directly, you should stimulate their memory by referring to historical incidents or religious events etc. You may use local calendar of such events that may have been prepared for that purpose."

Distortions in Age Returns

6.3 It is a well-known fact that the returns of age in censuses are often biased. This is true of both advanced as well as backward countries. Some are ignorant of their age and hence give imaginary returns; some others deliberately mis-state their age. There are yet others who entertain a tendency to express their age with digital preferences whereby a deliberate preference is shown for certain digits in returning age. Thus in some countries there may be an aversion to giving the age in odd numbers or a preference for returning ages having 3, 0 or 5 in unit place. The digit 9 is the most unpopular of all. Some may have superstition against certain numbers. Again unmarried women may understate their age. Young men may have a tendency to overstate their age, while old persons are prone to exaggerate their age. Infants and children are widely believed to be missed in good

numbers in censuses. The most mobile element in adult population may be similarly omitted. Some may not understand the questions properly. Refinement in age at last birthday or next birthday may not convey the full implication of the questions to them. Above all, the enumerators often collect the age particulars of other members of the household from the head of the household. Where one does not remember his own age correctly the chances of his mis-stating the age of other members of his family are not remote. By far, the greatest hindrance to the collection of correct age data is, as stated earlier, the ignorance of age. With a large percentage of illiterate population having little or no idea of the importance of recollecting their age it is but natural that ignorance of age presents a serious handicap to the enumerator. To get over this difficulty the memory of the person enumerated was



called to certain important local events which would help him to fix his age. A calendar of events for the last 100 years both of the State as well as of local importance was supplied to every enumerator and he was specifically required to assist any person who does not remember his age by referring to the events in the calendar or any other event which he knows. The importance of recording the age correctly was also especially brought home to the enumerators in the course of instructions. These precautions taken with a view to obtain the correct age returns have, no doubt, proved highly useful. Subsequent to the enumeration a few cases in which age above 100 had been recorded were personally investigated through my colleague Shri. M. Joseph, Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations and it was found that the returns were mostly correct. Here are a few extracts from the investigation report.

"T. Chamiar (Mannan):— The old man is now living at Murikkattukudy Mannan Colony, about a mile away from Ayyappancoil. He has lost his memory and cannot say what his age is. Neither is it possible to fix the age with reference to any event. The enumerator, whom I met, said that at the time of enumeration he had good memory and he could remember certain events with reference to which his age was fixed. His sons and grandsons had gone to the forest at the time of my visit. The grand daughter-in-law whom I met there is about 60 years old. Taking into account her age and the age of her husband etc., the age of the old man should be above 120 at any rate. From his appearance also he looked old. Therefore, his age can be taken as 136, as returned by the enumerator."

"S. Meenakshi (Mannan):— She is the wife of Chamiar. She does not remember her age but she can walk long distances and do light manual work. She is not older than 100 years at any rate. The age returned in the slip is 122."

"P. Paranthammal (Tamil Muslim):— She is still alive. She has got clear vision, hearing and good memory. Her eldest son is nearly 80 years old now. She remembers that her marriage was at 11 and that her first child was born only when she was 30. Therefore, her age, 115, as returned must be correct."

"Some other age returns between 100 and 110 were also verified by me. They are all found to be correct. Hence the age returns as a whole can be assumed to be correct and no changes need be made except, perhaps, in the second item mentioned above."

6.4 In spite of the above it would be too much to assume that the returns of age in this census are entirely free from the usual biases associated with age returns in the past though the errors in the 1961 Census returns have been less in Kerala, Assam and West Bengal in comparison with other States. The Census of India Paper No. 2 of 1963 published by the Registrar General of India observes as follows:— "The pattern of age biases is uniform throughout the country but minor differences are shown due to State variations in the extent of distortion at the same age. The age returns of 7 States of Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat and Punjab are comparatively the most distorted while those of Assam, Kerala and West Bengal are comparatively the least distorted among the States. The remaining 5 States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madras, Bihar and Orissa fall in between"¹

Assessment of Distortion in Age Returns

6.5 As a result of the various types of errors liable to creep in the returns of age, the data relating to age in a census tend to differ from the true age structure of the population, the degree of variation depending upon the extent of mis-statement of age. Normally if there is no significant variation in birth and death rates and the effects of migration are not considerable

the population at every succeeding age will show a regular declining trend compared to the previous one.

The following observation of W. W. Drew in the Census Report of Bombay in 1891 is pertinent in this connection:—

"It is obvious that if the tables were perfectly correct, and there were no general causes to affect the birth-rates or the death-rates at a particular age or in any particular year, the figures ought to decrease gradually from the first years to the last.

This would seem to be such an obvious truism as to be hardly worth explaining; but as I recently heard it disputed, a few words may be given to it. Supposing that the same number of persons are born every year, and that the rate of mortality for each age remains constant, the persons born in one year will lose a certain proportion in each successive year, and therefore the number alive of those born in one year will be less by a gradually increasing difference than those born in each preceding year. As a matter of fact, under ordinary circumstances, the number born every year increases instead of remaining stationary, and this would emphasize the difference between each year. There are, however, circumstances in this country, such as an increased birth-rate in plentiful years or a diminished one in a year of scarcity, or an increased death-rate in a particular year which do tend to disorganise it. An exceptional death-rate, unless it were confined to persons of particular ages, would have no such effect. It will be seen how far this is the case."¹

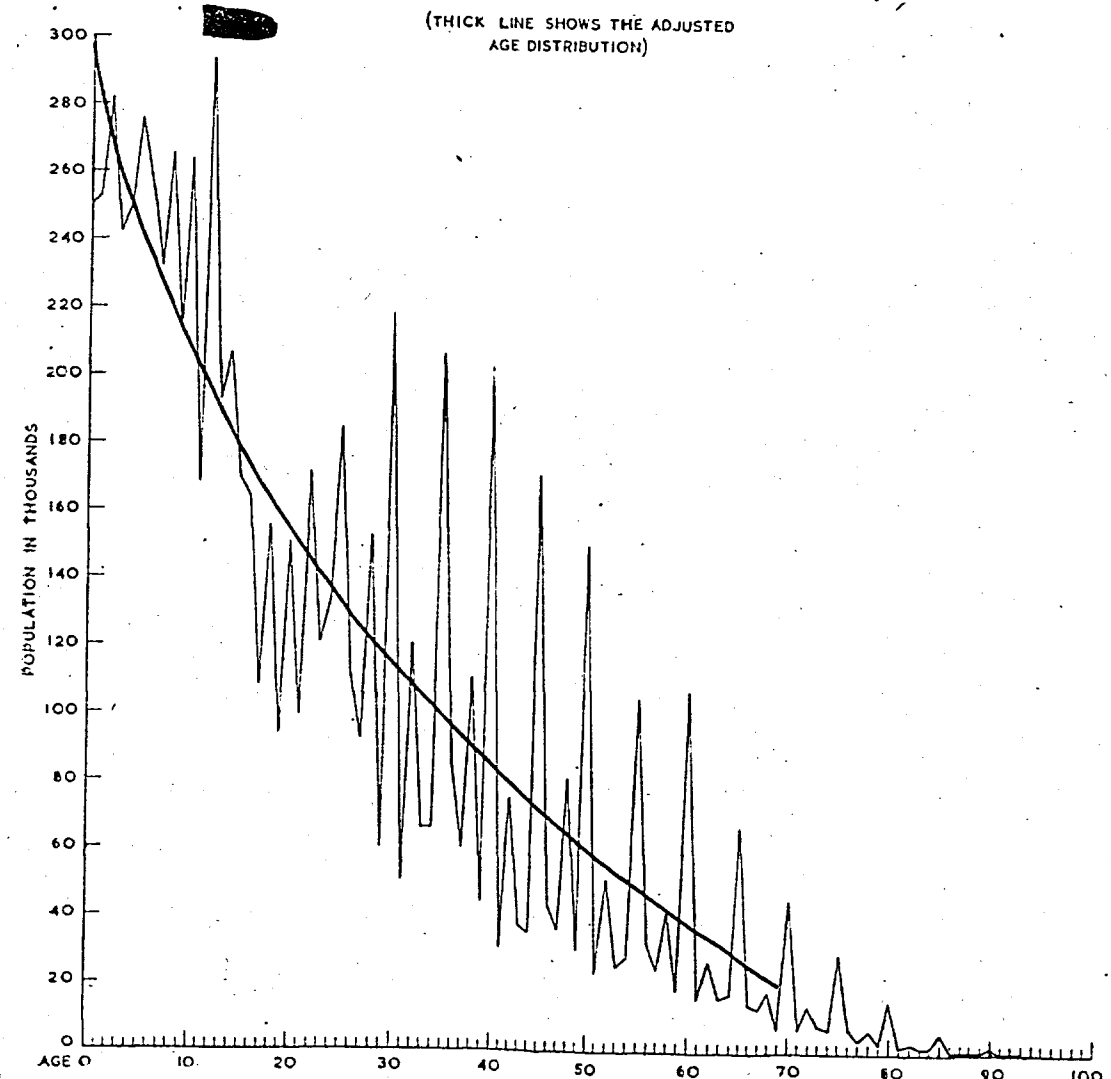
6.6 Where the age returns show quite an irregular feature with peaks and troughs at various stages the indication is that the age returns are biased. In such cases if the single year age returns are plotted in a graph it could be observed that certain ages especially those ending with 0 or 5 in their unit digit have peaks while certain others such as those ending with 1 or 9 have

troughs. Even in this pattern there may be variations in different 10 yearly age cycles. In such cases the extent of inaccuracies has to be determined and the age smoothed by making necessary adjustments. In the graphs given separately (See the diagrams on pages 315 and 316) one relates to the males and the other to the females. The extent of variations from the normal trend could be seen by comparing the various peaks and troughs with the smoothed age curve running through them.

Methods of Assessment of Distortions in Age Returns

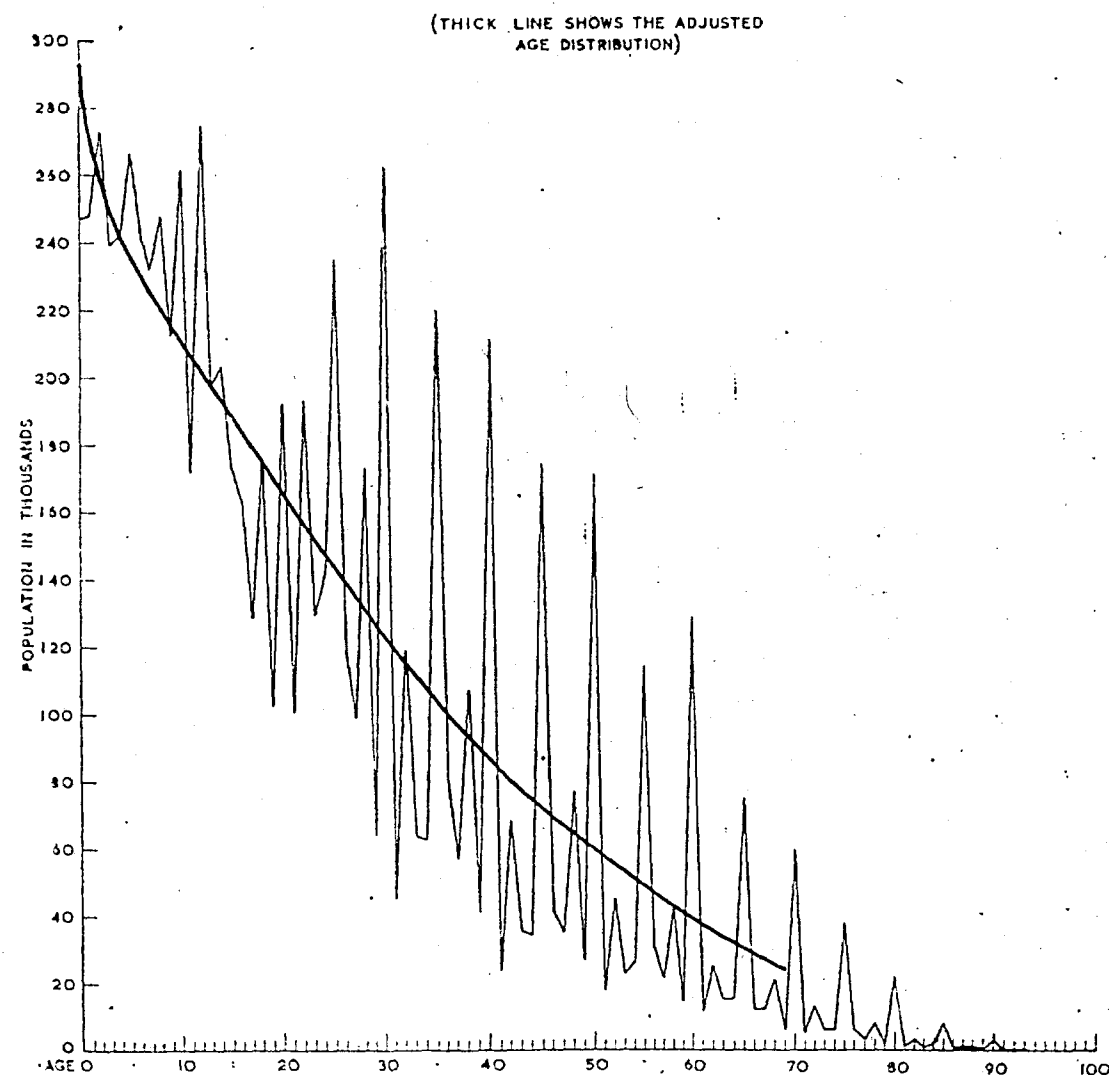
6.7 Several methods have been evolved to study the extent of bias in age returns. The more important of these methods are Whipple's 'Index of Concentration' in which the heapings at ages in multiples of 5 are studied, Myer's 'Index of Preference' giving the overall level of distortion in single year age returns, Myer's 'Index of Digital Preference' dealing with the biases at unit digits, Zelnik's 'Age Ratio' which brings out the distortions in the returns of each age and its variation with 10 yearly age cycle and 'Comparison with the Adjusted Age Distributions'. Age and Sex ratios are used to study the inaccuracies of grouped data. Each of the above methods has got its own formula and its own merits and demerits. While the Whipple's 'Index of Concentration' helps to study only the heapings at ages of multiples of 5, Myer's 'Index of Preference' enables to find only the overall measure of preference and Myer's 'Index of Digital Preference' does not give a picture of individual age biases but the overall biases at unit digits and the Zelnik's 'Age Ratio' does not help to find out the extent of bias in the ages upto 5. Perhaps it would be better to study the biases in the age returns according to the method of 'Comparison with the Adjusted Age Distribution'. According to this method if the true population at a particular age is known the percentage of

SINGLE YEAR AGE DISTRIBUTION OF KERALA MALES, 1961



(1) Census of India, 1891, Vol. VII, Bombay and its Feudatories, Part I by W. W. Drew I. C. S., Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations, page 52.

SINGLE YEAR AGE DISTRIBUTION OF KERALA FEMALES, 1961



the excess or deficit of the enumerated population at that age will give the measure of distortion at that age. For this purpose the age distribution should be graduated first.

The following table shows the percentage of distortion at each age from 0 to 60 for males and females for Kerala in 1961 in contrast to the graduated age distribution.

Table 6.1
PERCENTAGE DISTORTION AT INDIVIDUAL AGES IN KERALA, 1961

Age cycle	Age (Unit digit)									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0-9 M	-15.7	-9.9	4.8	-6.6	0.5	13.7	8.4	1.4	19.6	-1.3
F	-15.7	-9.1	5.5	-4.1	0.3	13.4	5.7	3.2	12.6	-1.5
10-19 M	26.6	-16.7	50.2	1.7	12.7	-5.0	-5.3	-36.0	-4.6	-41.6
F	24.4	-17.2	36.6	0.1	5.3	-8.0	-11.0	-28.6	1.1	-39.9
20-29 M	-1.9	-33.9	18.2	-14.1	-2.1	38.7	-12.3	-26.4	25.8	-48.2
F	15.7	-38.0	23.1	-14.8	-3.7	64.6	-14.7	-26.9	32.3	-50.6
30-39 M	91.6	-54.7	11.3	-37.4	-36.2	104.6	-13.2	-36.5	20.4	-50.5
F	114.5	-63.3	3.2	-43.4	-42.1	112.0	-20.2	-41.8	16.1	-55.0
40-49 M	136.0	-64.4	-6.9	-51.8	-53.4	136.7	-38.8	-45.7	25.1	-52.3
F	149.0	-71.9	-13.5	-53.7	-53.6	147.1	-39.2	-48.9	21.9	-58.3
50-59 M	151.9	-60.0	-6.6	-51.9	-43.8	117.7	-31.4	-46.2	-0.2	-55.5
F	188.7	-70.7	-18.7	-58.5	-49.5	132.3	-35.3	-53.4	-0.7	-66.1
60-69 M	183.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F	231.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source:- Census of India, paper 2 of 1963

In the above table negative sign indicates deficiency and figure without sign indicates excess in the Census count. Thus '-15.7' under '0' against 0-9 for males means that there is an under count of 15.7 per cent of the true male population at age '0' i. e., less than one year. Similarly '4.8' under '2' against 0-9 for males means that there is an excess count of 4.8 per cent of the male population aged 2.

Extent of Distortions in Age Returns

6.8 From the above table it may be seen that the Census population at age '0' is considerably deficient. But at age 10 this is in excess. The excess is more in the case of males than in the case of females. At age 20 the figures of males show a deficit. From the next age cycle onwards the population at ages ending in '0' is abnormally higher than the expected population and the heappings are more in the case of females than in the case of males. This distortion increases as age advances. Regarding the ages having their unit digit '1' there is considerable defi-

ciency in the Census population and this deficiency increases as age advances except for the age '51'. In this case, only at age '1' the deficiency is more among males than females. Population at ages ending in unit digit 2 are in excess in all ages excluding 42 and 52. In these two ages the figures are in deficit. It is to be noted that age 12 is having the maximum distortion. Except at ages 12 and 32 the distortion is more in the case of females than males. In the case of population at ages ending in 3 deficiency is observed in all the ages except 13. In a similar way it is easy to find from the table, which are the ages that show excess or deficit of population compared to the true age distribution.

6.9 On the whole the following features may be pointed out. Population at ages ending in 1 and 9 show deficit in all the 10 yearly age cycles. Population at ages ending in 3, 4, 6 and 7 show deficit in almost all the age cycles except the first or second. Population at ages ending in 2 show excess up to middle ages. In the case

of ages ending with 8 there is excess in all the ages except age 18 in the case of males and age 58 in the case of both males and females. The most outstanding feature that is revealed from the table is the heapings at ages ending in 0 or 5. But in these two cases age at 0 and age at 15 are in deficit in the case of both males and females. Only in the case of males a deficiency is shown at age 20. But this is rather unusual.

A Comparison with All India Distortions in Age Returns

6.10 A comparison of the distortions in age returns in Kerala with the all-India pattern at the various digits would be useful in this connection. Leaving out age 0, the percentage heapings at digit 0 in a State is all through higher or lower than the all-India average. "West Bengal, Assam and Kerala show the lowest percentages. These are the States of which the age returns are distorted the least. Concentration at 0 can well be taken as a measure of general distortion in the age returns of a State. Omissions at age 0 show a different type of variation..... In Kerala, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Madras omission is about 15-20 per cent." The next preferred digit is 5. Age 5 is in excess in all the States and the magnitude does not vary greatly. In digits 2 and 8 which may be taken as digits of secondary preference, the preference is confined only to ages below 30. The State percentages vary round the all-India percentages. "In all-India, age 2 both for males and females is in deficit by about 5 per cent. Age 12 is sharply in excess to the tune of 38 per cent for males and 18 per cent for females. The concentration at 12 is more or less of the same order as at age 10, but is greater than that at 8 and 18. Age 22 is in excess by 19 per cent for males and is reduced to 7 per cent at age 32. The excess for females at 22 is 27 per cent but at 32 there is a small deficit of 3 per cent. Ages 42 and 52 are in considerable deficit. A similar change from heaping to deficit is shown by digit 8, as the age increases. In all-India,

males at age 8 are in substantial excess by 23 per cent. It is reduced to 19 per cent at age 18 and 10 per cent at the age of 28. There are sharp deficits at ages 38 and 48 of the order of 25 per cent which increase to 44 per cent at age 58. Females show very similar percentage distortions." Age 2 is in small deficit in each State except Kerala, Madras and West Bengal where there is an excess. Excess at age 12 is more pronounced in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras and Mysore. Assam, Kerala, Mysore, Orissa and West Bengal show a high percentage concentration at 28. Every State shows a heavy deficit at ages 38, 48 and 58 except Kerala and West Bengal. Kerala shows an excess at 38 and 48 for both males and females and only a slight deficit at age 58. In all-India, there is a small excess at age 4. Orissa, Kerala and Bihar has a very small excess in this age. At age 14 Kerala and Punjab are the only States which are not in deficit. In the all-India pattern the excess in age 6 is quite substantial. But in Gujarat, Kerala, Madras and Orissa this excess is particularly low. In all-India there is a small excess at age 3. It rapidly changes to substantial deficit at the successive ages 13, 23 etc. But in Kerala for both sexes and Maharashtra and Orissa for males there is a small deficit instead of excess at age 3. Kerala, however, has a very small excess at age 13. The percentage excess at age 7 is slightly greater than that at age 3 in the all-India pattern but it readily changes into a high deficit at age 17. The excess at age 7 in the case of Kerala and Punjab is rather small. In all-India males, the deficit at age 1 is 24 per cent, at 11, 30 per cent, at 21, 40 per cent, at 31, 65 per cent, at 41, 68 per cent and at 51, 66 per cent. The female percentages are not very different. In Kerala it is very much below the all-India average. At 11, again, the deficit is very much lower than the all-India average in Kerala and Maharashtra. For all-India males, the deficit at age 9 is 14 per cent, at age 19, 46 per cent, at 29, 62 per cent, at 39, 68 per cent, at 49, 69 per cent and

at 59, 71 per cent. The percentage deficit at age 9 is quite low in Kerala and Maharashtra compared to the all-India figure.¹

Method of Graduation of Age Returns

6.11 Coming to the method of graduation, Census of India, Paper No. 2 of 1963 explains the method adopted by it as follows:—

"2.0 In the case of 1951 Census data, single year age count was first totalled in 3-7 quinquennial grouping. The group totals presented a serrated distribution with higher value for groups having a multiple of 10 at the mid-age. The way distribution was made even by a system of transfers and smoothing the resulting group totals by a weighted average formula involving the adjoining groups on either side. The system of transfers which aimed at removing most of the systematic biases involved (a) the assumption that as a first approximation the mid-term equals 1/5 of the quinquennial group total and (b) the use of a life table mortality rate, which in the nature of the case could only be approximate. The corrected group totals were distributed into single year age population by osculatory interpolation formulae, which kept the quinquennial totals unaltered. This time the method has been changed. The various steps in this method are spelt out below to enable a better appreciation of the amplification that follow.

"2.1 The enumerated population count by single year of age was first smoothed by the 11-term moving average. It largely removed the wide fluctuations and gave a first approximation to the true distribution but contained some systematic biases. This process was not applied to ages above 72, as the Census age record above this age was considered to be of poor reliability.

"2.2 The adjusted individual age population as obtained in para 2.1 were grouped in quinquennial ages starting with 3-7.

"2.3 The quinquennial group totals of para 2.2 were further smoothed by the formula $W_0 = \frac{1}{4}(w_{-1} + 2w_0 + w_1)$ as in 1951 Census, where W_0 is the corrected quinquennial group total and w_{-1} , w_0 , w_1 are the successive group totals as obtained in (2.2)

"2.4 As in 1951 Census, the adjusted totals of (2.3) were distributed into single year of age population by the Kozakeiwicz's Osculatory Interpolation Formulae. This yielded populations between 8-67.

"2.5 Special methods were adopted to obtain corrected populations at ages 0-7 and 68, 69 and 70+.

"2.6 The adjusted quinquennial group totals of (2.3) were graduated with a standard curve selected from 1951 Census age distributions to fill in the gap between 8-27"²

6.12 The graduated table according to the above formula in respect of Kerala³ along with the Census figures as returned is given below.

Table 6.2

SINGLE YEAR AGE DISTRIBUTION—KERALA

Age	Graduated ('00)			Ungraduated (Actual)		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	5,896	2,967	2,929	497,031	250,059	246,972
1	5,534	2,812	2,722	500,799	253,234	247,565
2	5,277	2,691	2,586	555,028	282,146	272,882
3	5,079	2,590	2,489	480,605	241,837	238,768
4	4,917	2,501	2,416	493,697	251,403	242,294
0-4	26,703	13,561	13,142	2,527,150	1,278,734	1,248,416
5	4,780	2,426	2,354	512,871	275,817	237,054
6	4,654	2,354	2,300	498,317	255,245	243,072
7	4,535	2,237	2,248	464,068	231,933	232,079
8	4,420	2,221	2,199	513,177	265,672	247,505
9	4,307	2,154	2,153	424,714	212,581	212,133
5-9	22,696	11,442	11,254	2,443,147	1,241,304	1,201,843

Contd.

(1) The observations in this paragraph are mostly taken from Census of India, Paper No. 2 of 1963

(2) Census of India, Paper No. 2 of 1963, Part I, page 29

(3) Do. do. Part II, page 38

GRADUATED AND UNGRADUATED AGE DISTRIBUTIONS

Table 6.2 (Contd.)

SINGLE YEAR AGE DISTRIBUTION—KERALA

Age	Graduated ('00)			Ungraduated (Actual)		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	4,193	2,087	2,106	526,283	264,267	262,021
11	4,082	2,021	2,061	339,175	169,434	170,741
12	3,972	1,957	2,015	364,366	294,032	270,334
13	3,867	1,897	1,970	390,143	192,972	197,171
14	3,765	1,840	1,925	110,090	207,312	202,778
15-19	19,379	9,802	10,077	2,235,062	1,127,017	1,108,045
15	3,665	1,785	1,880	342,416	169,546	172,870
16	3,568	1,733	1,835	327,552	164,154	163,396
17	3,472	1,682	1,790	255,530	107,648	127,882
18	3,379	1,631	1,745	332,233	155,834	176,399
19	3,289	1,580	1,701	195,116	92,806	102,310
20-24	17,373	8,422	8,951	1,432,847	689,988	742,859
20	3,200	1,543	1,657	343,216	151,444	191,772
21	3,110	1,499	1,611	198,963	99,085	99,878
22	3,019	1,455	1,564	364,548	172,047	192,501
23	2,931	1,413	1,518	250,683	121,370	129,313
24	2,845	1,373	1,472	276,169	134,406	141,763
25-29	15,195	7,283	7,922	1,433,579	678,452	755,227
25	2,761	1,333	1,428	419,980	184,943	235,037
26	2,680	1,293	1,387	231,738	113,424	118,314
27	2,599	1,253	1,346	190,580	92,258	98,322
28	2,520	1,214	1,306	325,649	152,774	172,875
29	2,442	1,175	1,267	123,376	60,845	62,531
30-34	13,002	6,268	6,734	1,291,323	604,244	687,079
30	2,369	1,141	1,228	482,115	218,653	263,462
31	2,301	1,112	1,189	91,025	50,394	40,632
32	2,237	1,086	1,151	239,667	120,353	119,314
33	2,174	1,061	1,113	129,393	66,368	63,025
34	2,113	1,037	1,076	128,533	66,180	62,353
35-39	11,194	5,437	5,757	1,073,734	522,448	551,286
35	2,050	1,011	1,039	427,198	206,392	220,806
36	1,983	982	1,001	165,148	85,263	79,885
37	1,912	951	961	116,273	50,373	55,900
38	1,845	921	924	218,151	110,644	107,507
39	1,777	891	886	83,914	44,085	39,829
40-44	9,567	4,756	4,811	1,010,684	507,457	503,227
40	1,712	861	851	415,071	203,203	211,868
41	1,652	833	819	52,630	29,531	22,999
42	1,593	804	789	143,093	74,867	68,226
43	1,536	776	760	72,555	37,404	35,151
44	1,479	748	731	68,759	34,831	33,928
45-49	7,972	4,022	3,950	752,108	379,936	372,172
45	1,425	721	704	341,677	170,639	170,938
46	1,375	695	680	83,914	42,550	41,364
47	1,327	670	657	69,964	36,372	33,592
48	1,280	645	635	158,014	80,664	77,350
49	1,235	621	611	55,260	29,633	25,627
50-54	6,642	3,352	3,290	711,859	359,908	351,951
50	1,191	597	594	321,906	150,411	171,495
51	1,147	574	573	39,752	22,968	16,784
52	1,102	550	552	96,215	51,357	44,858
53	1,060	528	532	17,470	25,379	22,091
54	1,017	505	512	54,204	28,367	25,837
55-59	5,317	2,751	2,763	559,547	278,482	281,065

Table 6.2 (Concl.)

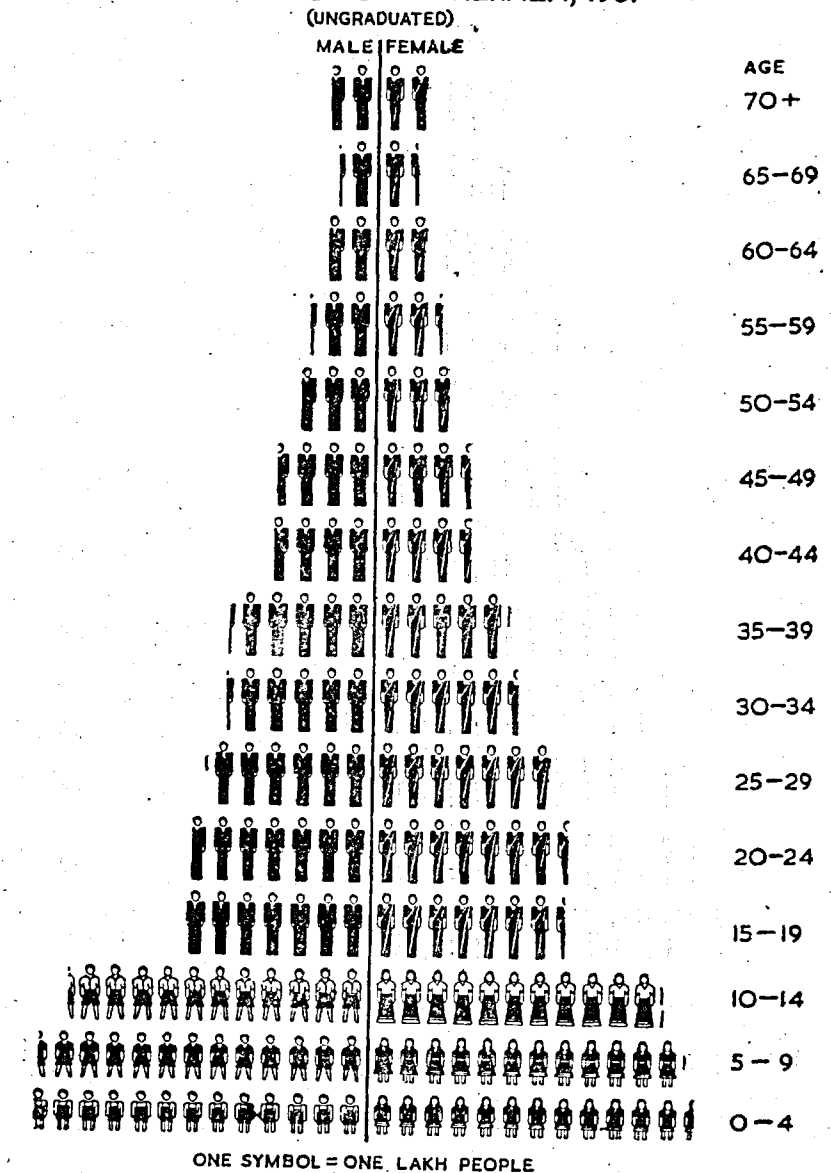
SINGLE YEAR AGE DISTRIBUTION—KERALA

Age	Graduated ('00)			Ungraduated (Actual)		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
55	975	483	492	219,464	105,154	114,310
56	933	461	472	62,189	31,635	30,554
57	889	439	450	44,610	23,629	20,981
58	846	418	430	84,418	41,735	42,683
59	807	397	410	31,549	17,662	13,887
55-59	4,452	2,198	2,254	442,230	219,815	222,415
60	766	376	390	236,156	106,748	129,408
61	726	355	371	27,482	16,081	11,401
62	687	335	352	51,513	26,511	25,002
63	648	315	333	30,358	16,247	14,111
64	610	295	315	31,522	16,693	14,829
60-64	3,437	1,676	1,761	377,531	182,280	195,251
65	574	275	299	142,003	66,514	75,489
66	533	256	282	26,001	13,670	12,331
67	504	237	267	24,865	13,361	11,504
68	470	218	252	39,207	18,456	20,751
69	437	199	238	13,351	7,137	6,214
65-69	2,523	1,185	1,338	245,430	119,138	126,292
70 and over	2,975	1,461	1,514	363,422	170,722	192,700
A. N. S.				4,052	2,102	1,950
Total	169,017	83,619	85,418	16,903,715	8,361,927	8,541,788

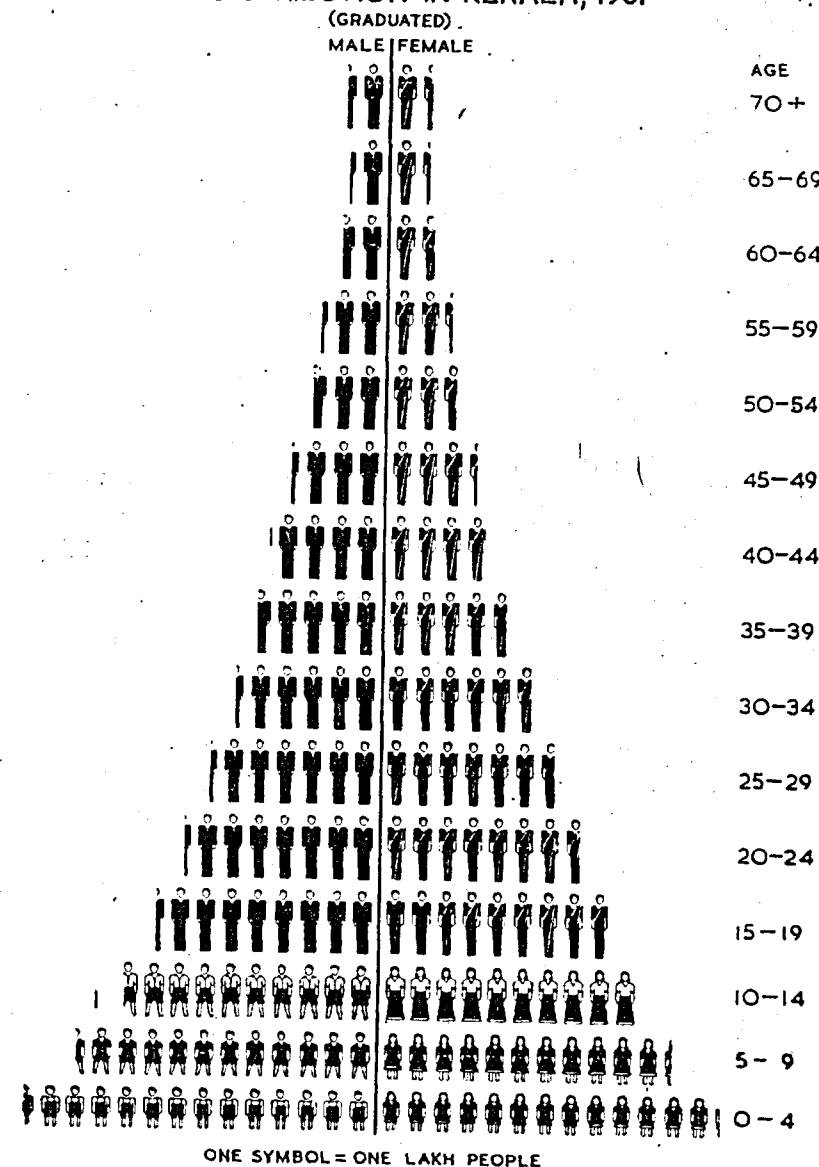
Note:—The Graduated figures are taken from "Census of India, Paper No. 2 of 1963—Age Tables." Ungraduated Single year returns of age over 70 are available in Table C IV of Part II-C, Volume VII, 1961.

The above table does not give the particulars of individual ages above 70. It would, perhaps, be of interest to record here the particulars of persons in this category. The oldest individual of the State on the date of reference is a male aged 136 years followed by a female aged 122. No doubt the oldest male in Kerala is far below his compeer in Jammu & Kashmir who is aged over 175. There are 300 males and 153 females in Kerala who are aged over 100 and 177 males and 302 females who are just 100. These ages are as recorded. There are 4,052 persons who have not returned their ages of whom 2,102 are males.

AGE DISTRIBUTION IN KERALA, 1961



AGE DISTRIBUTION IN KERALA, 1961



SEX RATIO

SECTION 2

SEX RATIO

6.13 "Sex constitutes one of the most readily observable elements of population composition. Its universal recognition reduces the error of reporting to a minimum and its simple dichotomy invites few problems of classification. At the same time, sex is undoubtedly one of the most important of all demographic characteristics. Sex composition affects directly the incidence of birth, death and marriage; it appears as a differential in migrant status, occupational distribution and in virtually all other distributions of characteristics; and it is used as a basis of distinction in almost every aspect of social structure" (Amos H. Hawley). In most countries the sex ratio is conventionally expressed as a ratio of males per 100 or 1,000 females. But in the Indian Censuses it is expressed in terms of the number of females per 1,000 or 100 males. Like age, sex is a necessary cross classification for many other groupings, since it is essential to the proper interpretation of almost every other phase of population statistics.

6.14 If the proportion between males and females at birth is greatly disturbed in any country even for a single generation it would throw society into a most serious confusion. "Thus we find that the crusades, by diminishing the proportion of men to women in Europe, increased licentiousness". (Buckle's History of Civilization in England). Stephen's 'Central America' also mentions of the prejudicial results in morals in Yucatan due to a considerable excess of women. A more recent writer observes in the Demographic Analysis by Joseph J. Spengler and Otis Dudley Duncan as follows:- "Disparity of sexes in numbers is important for social and economic study. If males are in excess, as in our western communities, many will not be able to marry; if females predominate, as in our cities and in many European countries

because of War and emigration, there will be relatively large proportion of unmarried women. As a result of these disparities crude death and birth rates are affected; and the growth of population, and the health, the social morality and the family life of communities are influenced".¹ Fortunately in Kerala and even in India as a whole the balance of sexes has not been seriously disturbed so far including in the present census.

Relative Position of Sex Ratio in Kerala

6.15 In paragraphs 2.12 and 2.13 supra the sex ratio of Kerala and its relative position compared to other States and Union territories in India and foreign countries has been set forth. As indicated therein Kerala with a sex ratio of 1,022 females per 1,000 males leads all the States in India and among the States Orissa is the only one having more females than males and that too only to a nominal degree of excess. There are four Union territories also having more females than males led by Goa, Daman and Diu with a sex ratio of 1,071 females per 1,000 males. While the problem for India as a whole is the progressive decline in the number of females that for Kerala is the decline in the number of males.

Migration and Sex Ratio

6.16 The effect of migration on the sex ratio of Kerala has been given in the chapter on migration given supra under Section 5 dealing with migration classified by sex. It could be found that excluding immigrants from the other States and Union territories of India to Kerala and also taking into account the people from Kerala who have migrated to the other States and Union territories in India the sex ratio will work out to 1,001, 1,011 and 950 females per 1,000 males for total, rural and urban areas respectively. This is much lower than the present sex ratio. But there is little benefit

(1) Age and Sex in Population Analysis by Robert E. Chaddock, page 451

If the sex ratio of all the above 10 Scheduled Castes taken together is calculated it comes to 1.016 females per 1,000 males. The proportion of the population of these 10 Scheduled Castes comes to 86.85 of the total Scheduled Caste population.

6.21 In the case of the Scheduled Tribes who constitute 1.26 per cent of the population of Kerala the sex ratio works out to 1,006 females per 1,000 males. The sex ratio of 10 numerically predominant Scheduled Tribes whose total population comes to 86.47 per cent of the total population of all Scheduled Tribes is given below.

Table 6.6
SEX RATIO OF 10 NUMERICALLY
PREDOMINANT SCHEDULED
TRIBES IN KERALA, 1961

Names of 10 numerically predominant Scheduled Tribes	Females per 1,000 males
1	2
Adiyan	1,059
Irular or Irulan	974
Kanikkaran or Kanikkar	961
Kurichechan	969
Kurumans	971
Malayarayar	950
Marati	966
Muthuwan, Mudugar or Muduvan	995
Paniyan	999
Pulayan	1,080

If the sex ratio of the total population of these 10 Scheduled Tribes is taken it will come to 1,013 females per 1,000 males.

Factors which govern Sex Ratio

6.22 The factors governing the sex ratio have engaged the attention of several scientists and demographers for long time past. The Census Reports of India ever since the commencement of the Imperial Censuses have also not spared the pains to go into this question. One of the early theories in this regard relates to the age of the parents. The theory has been set forth as follows:—

"The proportion of boys and girls will be determined by the relative age of the parents. If the father is younger or of the same age as the mother the proportion will be less than the unit; it rises with the age of the father. If both the husband and wife

are young, it will be greater than if they are of a middle age, but much more feeble if they are relatively of an advanced age" (M. Segoyt, an eminent French Statistician). But the above law has not been accepted as an established one. Geddes and Thomson observe as follows:—

"According to Thury (1863) followed by Dussing (1883) an ovum fertilised soon after liberation tends to produce a female, while an older ovum will develop into a male. Hofacker (1823) and Sadler (1830) independently published statistics in favour of the generalisation that when the male parent is the older the offsprings are preponderatingly male; while if the parents be of the same age or if the male parent be the younger female offsprings appear in increasing majority. The law of Hofacker and Sadler cannot be regarded in any way established. The best known, and still most influential, theory is that of comparative vigour. As elaborated by Giron and others this hypothesis connects the sex of the offspring with that of the more vigorous parent. It cannot be said, however, that the facts bear out the case. Partly included in this theory is the conclusion that highly nourished females tend to produce female offspring. Hough thinks that males are born when the internal system is at its best; more females at period of growth, reparation or disease. Statistics show that after an epidemic or war the male births are in a greater majority than is usually the case." But later investigations conducted by embryologists tend to establish that sex is a hereditary character and is determined by a definite inherited constitution. The possibility of sex reversal through the influence of external factors has been hinted in the following observation of Prof. F. A. E. Crew:—

"Every individual is endowed with the potentialities of both sexes, it can develop the character of either; but in the higher forms there are innate and opposing forces which swing the mode of development in one direction or the other. The actual direction is determined by the balance

which exists between these forces. If the male-determining influences are greater than the female-determining, then the individual will become a male. Recent advances in bio-chemistry have provided reasons for thinking that these forces are chemical in nature. If it should so happen that during that portion of the life of the individual when the sex equipment is developing, or at any other time when this is capable of responding to the stimulus of these sex-determining substances, there is a reversal in their relative potency, then sex reversal may occur."

6.23 While the above apply to the factors which determine the sex at birth, what is more important in the case of Kerala are factors that change the sex ratio at birth during subsequent periods. As will be presently established in this section (see paragraph 6.29) more males are born in Kerala than females and the first reversal of the sex ratio in favour of females takes place after the age-group 10-14. The greater number of males at birth is a feature of not only Kerala but also of the whole world. In Kerala more deaths of boys take place before the 15th year than girls. It is difficult to explain the reasons for this feature. As observed in the Travancore Census Report of 1875,

"In all countries it has been found that up to the age of 15 or 20, the males are in excess of females. More boys are born into the world than girls, but fewer survive to adult ages (Madras Census Report) Travancore is of course no exception to this universal rule. More boys are born here than girls, though it would appear that mortality is greater among boys than girls, a circumstance which changes the relative proportions of the sexes when they survive to attain an adult age. The causes of this disparity in the relative positions of the sexes when viewed in connection with their ages, it is difficult to discover, while to ascribe it to the partiality of parents in bestowing greater care on their female issues, will be hazard-

ing an opinion based on insufficient data, though it is a fact that among the *Marumakkathayam* people a female child is prized more highly than a male one". But with the changes in the law of inheritance and the growing preference to the *Makkathayam* system among the old *Marumakkathayam* communities "the prizing of the female child more highly than a male one" has ceased to be a potent factor.

A Modern View

6.24 The theories mentioned above require scrutiny in the light of the modern findings. I am obliged to Dr. K. P. Joseph B. A., M. B. B. S., B. S. S. C., M. P. H. (Harvard), Professor of Social and Preventive Medicine, Medical College, Trivandrum, for the following note which throws more light on the subject and gives up-to-date information.

"Old theories, that, the proportion of boys and girls will be determined by the relative age of parents, the age of the Ovum that is fertilised, the nutritional status of the parents, the relative vigour of the parents etc., I think, are no longer tenable as they have not been able to withstand scientific scrutiny. The phenomenon of excessive male birth over female birth all over the world is now explained in terms of the chromosomal theory.

Sexual differentiation is determined at the moment of conception. Every ovum contains by chromosomal reduction one X Chromosome. In male every cell contains one X Chromosome and one Y Chromosome. Hence by reduction every second spermatozoon will contain an X Chromosome and every other one a Y Chromosome. It is claimed (by actual measurement) that the Y Chromosome measures 0.0015 mm. as compared to the X Chromosome which measures 0.005 mm. Hence the Spermatozoon containing the Y Chromosome may be slightly lighter than the one containing the X Chromosome, though this difference is practically negligible.

If the ovum is fertilised by a spermatozoon

(1) From Spectator 11th April 1931 extracted in the Census Report of Travancore, 1931, Part I, page 138

SEX RATIO BY NATURAL REGIONS

in taking account of this factor for the simple reason that the sex ratio as it exists in the State at present is more important for practical purposes. At any rate it may be pointed out that the immigrants from other States and Union territories to Kerala have not contributed to increase the proportion of females in Kerala; on the other hand they have only reduced the sex ratio here.

Sex Ratio by Natural Regions and Districts

6.17 The following table gives the sex ratio of Kerala by natural regions and districts. It would be seen from this table that the lowlands have the highest sex ratio coming to 1,033 females per 1,000 males. The sex ratio in the midlands comes next. The highlands have the lowest sex ratio. Sir Alexander Baines in his Census Report of India, 1891 has observed, "A review of the whole field of statistics resulting from the census enquiries seems to afford ground for the following deductions, which however, are not put for the present as more than conjectural. The ratio of females to males, taking the whole population in existence at one time, has a tendency to be higher along the coast or within the influence of the sea, to an extent beyond what can be accounted for merely by the temporary absence of a certain number of males at sea. It runs higher, too, in hilly tracts as a rule than on the plains and it seems to be depressed by a dry and hot climate particularly if accompanied by a considerable range of temperature." Taking the sex ratio according to the natural divisions for the whole State the above observation applies to the lowlands which are mostly in the coastal regions and where the sex ratio is the highest in the State. The observation does not apply to the highlands as they have the lowest sex ratio instead of being on a par with lowlands. No doubt, the sex ratio in the midlands is less than that of the lowlands. Apart from the climatic reasons adverted to above a more acceptable ground could perhaps be found in the order in which the different natural regions of the State have been populated: As has already been

observed supra the earliest settlement in Kerala would have been in the coastal regions as it was comparatively easier to settle down there. It is only with the growing pressure of population in the coastal areas that the population partially migrated to the midlands and lastly to the highlands. It is but common knowledge that it takes time for the migrants to take their families with them. The highest sex ratio in the lowlands, a lower one in the midlands and a still lower one in the highlands are quite consistent with the above trend of migration. This is much more evident in the difference in the sex ratios between the lowlands and the midlands and between the midlands and the highlands. Between the lowlands and the midlands there is only a nominal difference in sex ratio viz., 3 in 1,000. In fact the migration from the lowlands to the midlands does not involve much difficulty. It is more or less a matter of course. Hence it does not take much time as in the case of highlands for the migrants from the lowlands to midlands to take their families. But in the case of migration to highlands the difficulties are more. It is but natural, therefore, that the female folk join their male folk who have migrated to the highlands a much longer time after the migration of the latter. This is reflected in the substantial difference in the sex ratios between the midlands and the highlands, the sex ratio in the highlands being 67 less than that in the midlands.

Table 6.3

SEX RATIO (FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES) BY NATURAL REGIONS AND DISTRICTS

State/District	All areas	High-lands	Mid-lands	Low-lands
1	2	3	4	5
Kerala	1,022	963	1,030	1,033
Cannanore District	1,035	943	1,068	1,040
Kozhikode ..	1,012	907	1,013	1,065
Palghat ..	1,086	1,044	1,104	1,134
Trichur ..	1,090	1,035	1,068	1,145
Ernakulam ..	997	970	1,006	991
Kottayam ..	963	908	990	1,000
Alleppey ..	1,027	...	1,034	1,024
Quilon ..	996	973	1,006	993
Trivandrum ..	1,005	977	1,001	1,059

SEX RATIO BY RELIGIONS

The Trichur district has the highest sex ratio while the Kottayam district has the lowest. Only the districts of Cannanore, Palghat, Trichur and Alleppey have a higher sex ratio than that of the State.

Sex Ratio by Religions

6.18 The following table gives the sex ratio of the numerically important religions in the State.

Table 6.4

SEX RATIO OF THE NUMERICALLY IMPORTANT RELIGIONS IN THE STATE, 1961

Religion	Females per 1,000 males
1	2
Hindus	1,028
Muslims	1,032
Christians	995
Others including religions not stated	810

It has to be pointed out in this connection that in the case of religions coming under others some of them are migrants to the State for employment purposes who have not brought their families with them while in the case of some others the male members have migrated to other countries for the same reason. These features account to a large extent for the comparatively small sex ratio relating to them. The total population covered by this group viz., other religions including religions not stated comes only to 6,143 out of the total population 16,903,715 of Kerala. The size of the population under this group is so insignificant that it does not merit a detailed scrutiny of the sex ratio in the case of each individual religion.

6.19 One of the important aspects relating to sex ratio is the marital aspect i.e., the availability of sufficient numbers of either sex to keep up the marital equilibrium. In examining the sex ratio from this aspect it is worth considering whether such males and females who have taken vows of celibacy should not be excluded from the population in calculating the sex ratio. So far as this section of the population is concerned there is no chance of their figuring in the marital field. Their existence is, therefore, of no significance so

far as the marital aspect of sex ratio is concerned. One community having the largest number of persons who have taken the vow of celibacy by taking either to priesthood or to nunneries is the Roman Catholic community among Christians. There are indeed a few persons who have taken vows of celibacy in other communities as well. The figures of the former are available in the Catholic Directory of India while there is no published source from which the data regarding the latter can be gathered. There are 4,216 males and 9,061 females who have taken to priesthood and nunneries respectively among Catholics.¹ The exclusion of this section of the population from the Christians will bring down the sex ratio of Christians from 995 to 992.

Sex Ratio of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

6.20 The proportion of the population of Scheduled Castes to the total population of Kerala works out to 8.49 per cent. The sex ratio of all the Scheduled Caste population taken together works out to 1,014 females per 1,000 males. For a more correct assessment of the sex ratio the sex ratio of 10 numerically predominant Scheduled Castes has been worked out. Their sex ratios are given below.

Table 6.5

SEX RATIO OF 10 NUMERICALLY PREDOMINANT SCHEDULED CASTES IN KERALA, 1961

Names of 10 numerically predominant Scheduled Castes	Females per 1,000 males
1	2
Cheruman	1,040
Kanakkan or Padanna	1,044
Kuravan, Sidhanar	1,034
Pallan	961
Panan	1,046
Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	983
Pulayan or Cheramar	1,009
Thandan	1,014
Velan	1,006
Vettuvan	994

(1) Catholic Directory of India 1962. The figures are of 1961

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SEX PROPORTIONS BY AGE-GROUPS

containing X Chromosome, the resulting issue will contain two X Chromosomes or it will be a female and if it is fertilised by one containing Y Chromosome, the resulting issue will have XY Chromosome or will be a male. By reduction sperms containing X and Y Chromosomes are produced in equal numbers. Hence theoretically both females and males must be reproduced in almost equal numbers. But practically the numbers of male and female fertilizations are not quite half and half, but is about 105 to 109 male babies to every 100 girl babies. This is probably because the male-forming spermatozoon (one with Y Chromosome) being slightly lighter is able to move quicker and reaches the ovum earlier and fertilises it. It has also been observed that more Y Chromosome spermatozoa are produced, whether by some chemical superiority or whether they are more efficient is not known. The fact is that 120 male sperms are produced for every 100 female sperms. The male embryo however being less rugged than the female, premature deaths are higher among males, the result being that 105 to 109 male babies are born for every 100 female babies.

Reference:—(1) Aids to Biology—By Neill (1948) Bailliere Tindall and Co., London

(2) In Search of Man—By Andre Missinard (1947) translated from French by Lawrence G. Blockman. Hawthorn Book Inc. New York.

In most countries all over the world, there is an excess of females over males. In 1947 in England and Wales, at birth there was male excess, at age 15 approximates equality, at age 40 female male ratio was 1.03, at 70 it was 1.41 and over 85, there were two females to every male.

Reference:—Elements of Vital Statistics—By Benjamin, page 36

The general excess of females over males occurs because of the greater mortality rate

of males over females and the higher longevity of life of females over males. The literature on Vital Statistics from the days of Graunt has pointed to the higher mortality of men as compared with women. Although some explanation for this common observation may lie in the greater exposure of men to occupational and other environmental hazards, there is evidence that the phenomenon is primarily biological (J. B. Hamilton) "Recent progress in Hormone Research, proceedings of the Lawrentian Hormone Conference" Vol. 3 page 257, Academic Press Inc. New York 1948.

The higher mortality of males has been observed in a number of species other than the human. The excess of mortality for the male has been found in foetal life as well as at virtually every age during the whole life span. Although the two sexes have many risks in common, each has its own peculiar risks. Thus for females, there are the risks incidental to the puerperal state. For males the risks are in part, occupational and in part, stem from their way of life. However males appear to have in addition an inborn constitutional handicap. The net result of these several factors is such that the total death rate for males is higher than that of females as was found for the white males of all ages in the United States in 1939-41, to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the rate for white females.

Reference:—Length of life—A study of the life table pages 129-134, by Dublin Lotka and Spiegelman (1949) The Ronald Press Co., New York.

Proportion of Males and Females out of the Total Males and Females in each Broad Age-group—A Comparative Study

6.25 The following table gives the number of females per 1,000 males and the percentage of males out of the total males and the percentage of females out of the total females in the age-groups 0-14, 15-49, and 50+ in India, States and Union territories and four advanced countries of the world.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF EACH SEX IN BROAD AGE-GROUPS

Table 6.7

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES AND PROPORTION OF PERSONS OF EACH SEX IN THE AGE-GROUPS 0-14, 15-49 AND 50+ EXPRESSED AS PER CENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX, IN THE LATEST CENSUS

State/Union territory/ Country	Females per 1,000 males	Population of each sex in age-groups expressed as per cent of total population of the sex							
		0-14		15-49		50+		Age not stated	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
INDIA*	941	40.92	41.14	47.20	47.13	11.84	11.69	0.04	0.04
Andhra Pradesh	981	39.52	39.56	47.59	47.64	12.88	12.79	0.01	0.01
Assam	876	42.70	47.23	46.93	44.42	10.29	8.29	0.08	0.06
Bihar	994	43.40	41.20	45.36	46.79	11.21	11.99	0.03	0.02
Gujarat	940	43.22	42.51	46.51	46.80	10.24	10.66	0.03	0.03
Jammu and Kashmir	878	39.46	41.94	48.90	48.98	11.45	8.87	0.19	0.21
Kerala	1,022	43.61	41.66	44.75	46.41	11.61	11.91	0.03	0.02
Madhya Pradesh	953	40.93	40.67	48.23	47.65	10.79	11.63	0.05	0.05
Madras	992	37.75	37.46	49.56	50.25	12.68	12.28	0.01	0.01
Maharashtra	936	40.18	41.15	48.66	47.70	11.12	11.11	0.04	0.04
Mysore	959	41.48	42.82	46.67	45.72	11.80	11.42	0.05	0.04
Orissa	1,001	39.30	38.83	48.45	48.20	12.17	12.89	0.08	0.08
Punjab	864	42.92	44.27	43.48	44.66	13.55	11.02	0.05	0.05
Rajasthan	908	42.59	42.67	46.04	46.43	11.29	10.82	0.08	0.08
Uttar Pradesh	909	40.62	40.32	46.24	47.11	13.09	12.53	0.05	0.04
West Bengal	878	39.21	42.86	50.00	46.13	10.76	10.98	0.03	0.03

Contd.

* The classification of 297,353 persons (M 147,100, F 150,753) of N. E. F. A into various age-groups is not available. Therefore, these figures have not been taken into account while working out the distribution into various age-groups for N. E. F. A and India.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF EACH SEX IN BROAD AGE-GROUPS

Table 6.7 (Concl.)

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES AND PROPORTION OF PERSONS OF EACH SEX IN THE AGE-GROUPS 0-14, 15-49 AND 50+ EXPRESSED AS PER CENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX, IN THE LATEST CENSUS

State/Union territory/ Country	Females per 1,000 males	Population of each sex in age-groups expressed as per cent of total population of the sex							
		0-14		15-49		50+		Age not stated	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	617	29.81	46.75	63.15	47.08	7.04	6.17	...	...
Delhi	785	38.06	43.56	52.66	47.96	9.25	8.45	0.03	0.03
Himachal Pradesh	923	37.16	39.06	47.13	48.26	15.68	12.66	0.03	0.02
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1,020	42.76	39.08	45.89	49.92	11.35	10.98	...	0.02
Manipur	1,015	43.84	42.42	44.84	45.79	11.11	11.57	0.21	0.22
Tripura	932	42.12	43.67	46.11	46.24	11.76	10.08	0.01	0.01
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	963	43.41	43.95	46.93	46.92	9.62	9.04	0.04	0.09
Goa, Daman and Diu	1,071	39.23	35.41	47.00	46.96	13.77	17.63	0.00	0.00
N. E. F. A. *	894	12.40	37.29	84.17	57.71	2.51	4.67	0.92	0.33
Nagaland	933	37.90	39.54	49.29	48.68	12.69	11.60	0.12	0.18
Pondicherry	1,013	37.04	36.29	48.41	49.73	14.54	13.96	0.01	0.02
Sikkim	904	37.99	41.24	51.32	48.44	10.59	10.23	0.10	0.09
U. S. A.	1,030	32.10	30.14	45.51	45.72	22.39	24.14	...	...
U. K.	1,068	24.37	21.75	48.15	45.24	27.48	33.01	...	...
France	1,085	26.80	24.42	46.52	42.63	26.68	32.95	...	...
Japan	1,036	31.14	28.94	52.19	53.67	16.67	17.99	...	...

* The classification of 297,853 persons (M 147,100, F 150,753) of N. E. F. A into various age-groups is not available. Therefore, these figures have not been taken into account while working out the distribution into various age-groups for N. E. F. A and India.

SEX RATIO BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE-GROUPS

Kerala leads the States in India in the percentage of males in the age-group of 0-14 out of the total males in the State with 43.61. Madras has the lowest with 37.75 among the States. When the Union territories are also included Manipur has the highest percentage coming to 43.84 and N. E. F. A. the lowest with 12.40. In the case of females in this age-group the percentage is highest in Assam with 47.23 among the States in India and lowest in Madras with 37.46. The percentage for Kerala is 41.66. When the Union territories are also taken into account Goa, Daman and Diu comes last with 35.41 per cent. Both in the case of males as well as of females the percentage in this age-group in Kerala is higher than that of the U. S. A., United Kingdom, France and Japan. In this feature Kerala is on the same par with that of other States in India. The percentage of males in the age-group 15-49 out of the total males in the State is highest in West Bengal with 50.00 among the States in India and lowest in Punjab with 43.48. The percentage in Kerala is 44.75. When the Union territories are also included N. E. F. A. has the highest percentage coming to 84.17. The percentage in Kerala is lower than that of U. S. A., United Kingdom, France and Japan. In the case of females in this age-group the percentage is highest in Madras with 50.25 among the States and lowest in Assam with 44.42. The figure for Kerala is 46.41. If the Union territories are also taken into account N. E. F. A. has the highest percentage with 57.71. While the percentage in Kerala is lower than that of Japan it is higher than that of U. S. A., United Kingdom and France. Coming to the age-group 50+ the percentage of males out of total males is highest in Punjab with 13.55 among the States and lowest in Gujarat with 10.24. Kerala stands in between with 11.61. When the Union territories also come in

the picture the highest percentage is in the Himachal Pradesh with 15.68 and N. E. F. A. comes last with 2.51. The percentage for Kerala is lower than that of all the four foreign countries mentioned above. The percentage of females in the same age-group is highest among the States in Orissa with 12.89 and lowest in Assam with 8.29. Kerala comes midway with 11.91. When the Union territories are included Goa, Daman and Diu has the highest figure of 17.63 and N. E. F. A. has the lowest with 4.67. The figure for Kerala is lower than that of the four foreign countries referred to. The percentages in the case of both males and females in the age-group of 0-14 in Kerala are higher than the all-India percentages while those in the age-group of 15-49 in respect of both males and females are lower than the all-India percentages. The percentage in the case of males in the age-group of 50+ in Kerala is lower than the all-India percentage and in the case of females higher. Taking both males and females together the percentage is highest in the age-group of 15-49 and the lowest in the age-group of 50 and above. At the same time the percentage in the age-group 0-14 is comparatively high and much higher than in U. S. A., United Kingdom, France and Japan. The high birth-rate in Kerala compared to that of western countries and the comparative decline in the death-rate in relation to the previous decades in this age-group account for this feature.

A Study of Sex Ratio by Quinquennial Age-groups

6.26 Data for a closer scrutiny of the proportion of males in each age-group to 1,000 males in all the age-groups together and a similar one in respect of females along with the number of females per 1,000 males are available for the total, rural and urban areas of the State and districts in the following table.

SEX RATIO BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE-GROUPS

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX BY AGE-GROUPS AND NUMBER OF

Under each age (a) denotes ratio of males in that age-
(b) ratio of females in each group to
(c) number of females per 1,000 males

Age groups		Kerala State			Cannanore District			Kozhikode District			Palghat District			Trichur District		
		T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0	(a)	30	30	27	31	31	28	30	30	27	32	32	28	32	32	29
	(b)	29	29	27	30	30	27	29	30	26	30	30	27	29	29	26
	(c)	923	929	920	1,095	1,011	976	987	992	955	1,017	1,020	990	934	979	1,025
1	(a)	30	31	27	30	31	26	30	30	27	29	29	25	32	33	26
	(b)	29	29	27	29	29	25	29	30	26	26	27	23	28	29	26
	(c)	978	976	935	977	976	979	960	984	961	993	1,003	944	955	952	933
2	(a)	34	34	31	33	34	30	36	36	32	34	34	30	37	37	32
	(b)	32	32	30	31	32	28	34	34	31	31	31	28	33	33	29
	(c)	967	970	949	974	978	951	963	961	971	992	993	977	970	969	979
3	(a)	29	29	27	29	29	26	27	28	25	29	29	26	29	30	27
	(b)	28	28	27	27	27	25	27	28	25	27	27	24	27	27	26
	(c)	987	988	960	974	973	979	1,011	1,018	971	1,005	1,007	963	998	997	1,004
4	(a)	30	31	28	29	30	26	31	31	28	30	30	27	30	31	28
	(b)	28	29	27	27	28	25	29	30	27	27	27	25	27	28	26
	(c)	964	967	946	969	975	935	952	954	937	977	979	958	973	974	969
5-9	(a)	149	150	138	152	156	137	146	143	137	139	140	133	146	148	135
	(b)	141	142	133	140	143	128	138	140	129	125	125	124	130	130	123
	(c)	969	970	959	954	956	943	955	960	929	972	973	962	965	965	969
10-14	(a)	135	136	131	135	133	137	140	141	138	136	136	134	137	137	133
	(b)	130	130	129	126	126	128	132	132	131	125	125	126	124	125	123
	(c)	963	965	975	981	988	947	952	955	937	998	1,001	974	990	990	964
15-19	(a)	83	81	79	79	78	86	82	80	89	88	83	94	83	81	95
	(b)	87	86	92	81	80	86	85	84	90	92	92	97	85	84	92
	(c)	1,077	1,088	1,020	1,059	1,071	1,005	1,054	1,064	1,011	1,134	1,142	1,062	1,123	1,133	1,023
20-24	(a)	81	80	80	79	77	86	80	79	87	80	79	88	78	76	88
	(b)	83	88	91	88	87	89	87	87	89	89	89	90	91	91	92
	(c)	1,113	1,135	1,008	1,154	1,139	1,042	1,099	1,113	1,011	1,215	1,235	1,057	1,279	1,302	1,124
25-29	(a)	72	71	73	74	72	80	71	71	74	68	68	72	66	66	70
	(b)	80	80	82	84	85	84	82	82	81	80	80	81	79	79	79
	(c)	1,137	1,156	1,041	1,189	1,217	1,063	1,162	1,180	1,078	1,274	1,287	1,159	1,300	1,312	1,215
30-34	(a)	63	62	67	64	64	67	63	63	67	59	59	64	60	59	62
	(b)	64	64	67	68	67	71	67	67	70	66	66	67	66	66	67
	(c)	1,055	1,069	984	1,097	1,105	1,061	1,078	1,086	1,038	1,202	1,216	1,082	1,215	1,225	1,170

SEX RATIO BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE-GROUPS

6.8

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN EACH AGE-GROUP IN THE STATE AND DISTRICTS, 1961

group to total of 1,000 males in all age-groups together
total of 1,000 females in all age-groups together
in each age group

Age-groups		Ernakulam District			Kottayam District			Alleppey District			Quilon District			Trivandrum District		
		T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
0	(a)	31	32	28	30	30	27	27	27	28	29	30	26	28	29	26
	(b)	30	30	29	30	31	28	25	25	27	29	29	28	27	28	26
	(c)	970	968	979	931	981	987	967	965	973	938	987	959	938	990	932
1	(a)	31	32	26	30	30	28	29	29	29	32	32	28	31	32	27
	(b)	31	31	29	31	31	28	27	28	27	31	31	29	30	30	28
	(c)	997	955	1,048	981	982	967	965	963	947	969	968	991	976	997	1,004
2	(a)	33	33	33	32	32	30	32	32	33	34	34	32	33	34	31
	(b)	32	32	32	32	32	29	30	30	30	33	33	32	32	33	30
	(c)	964	975	923	965	969	921	955	959	936	965	966	947	961	965	947
3	(a)	29	29	28	29	29	27	28	28	29	30	31	29	30	31	28
	(b)	29	29	29	30	30	28	27	26	28	30	30	30	29	30	28
	(c)	978	982	961	993	990	1,026	963	961	974	981	980	983	976	973	985
4	(a)	29	30	27	30	30	28	27	27	27	31	31	29	33	34	30
	(b)	28	28	26	30	30	27	26	26	26	30	30	28	31	32	29
	(c)	953	964	934	955	960	914	954	958	989	975	960	916	958	959	953
5-9	(a)	149	153	135	150	151	139	150	150	147	153	154	142	151	156	137
	(b)	143	144	138	153	154	139	141	142	140	150	150	144	148	152	136
	(c)	937	955	964	983	984	966	970	971	964	976	977	967	988	990	983
10-14	(a)	129	131	119	128	128	128	137	138	134	136	136	131	135	137	128
	(b)	127	129	122	131	131	132	132	132	132	134	134	134	134	136	130
	(c)	928	991	975	988	987	1,003	989	988	997	980	980	975	1,001	1,000	1,004
15-19	(a)	80	78	78	81	80	95	80	80	80	83	82	91	83	87	90
	(b)	84	84	86	88	86	101	85	85	85	90	89	96	94	93	99
	(c)	1,046	1,085	925	1,038	1,040	1,023	1,092	1,097	1,071	1,073	1,079	1,007	1,083	1,086	1,075
20-24	(a)	85	82	95	86	86	91	76	75	89	81	80	94	86	82	96
	(b)	89	83	91	91	91	93	84	84	87	87	87	92	90	88	97
	(c)	1,047	1,092	910	1,021	1,025	990	1,136	1,145	1,096	1,079	1,083	931	1,056	1,082	992
25-29	(a)	74	71	85	78	78	79	68	67	72	73	73	80	77	75	84
	(b)	79	78	86	82	82	82	78	77	81	79	79	80	80	79	83
	(c)	1,073	1,115	949	1,004	1,005	997	1,184	1,195	1,136	1,067	1,077	956	1,043	1,070	973
30-34	(a)	64	61	72	65	64	68	61	61	61	63	62	67	63	61	69
	(b)	63	62	68	61	62	60	64	64	63	62	62	65	62	61	64
	(c)	985	1,019	883	915	922	959	1,077	1,089	1,022	983	928	925	985	1,010	924

Contd.

SEX RATIO BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE-GROUPS

In the above table up to age 4 single year ages and from age 5 up to 70 quinquennial age-groups are followed. This gives scope for a better analysis based on age. The percentage of males to the total males is static in the ages 0 and 1 while it increases at age 2, declines at age 3 and again increases at age 4. From the age-group 5-9 to 65-69, the percentage of males to the total males in each age-group shows a steady decline. Up to age 4 the percentage of males to the total males in each of ages 0 to 4 is less in urban areas than in rural areas. The feature continues to be so in the age-groups 5-9 and 10-14. From the age-group 15-19 onwards to 50-54 this percentage is more in the urban areas than in the rural areas while from age-group 55-59 to 70+ the percentage is less in urban areas than in rural areas. The percentage of females out of the total females in each of the ages 0 and 1 remains static and increases at age 2. It decreases at age 3 and remains static at age 4. From the age-group 5-9 onwards it steadily decreases up to the age-group 65-69, except in the age-group 20-24. The percentage is less in urban areas than in rural areas in ages 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4 and in the age-groups 5-9 and 10-14 and more in urban areas than in rural areas in the age-groups from 15-19 to 50-54. In the age-groups 55-59 and 65-69 the percentages for both rural and urban are equal. But in the age-group 60-64 it is more in the urban areas than in the rural areas while in the age-group 70 and over it is more in rural areas than in urban areas.

6.27 In the State as a whole, the number of females is less than males in each of the ages 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4. The same trend is kept up in the age-groups 5-9 and 10-14 also. The age-groups from 15-19 to 30-34, have shown larger number of females than males. Males dominate in the age-groups 35-39, 40-44 and 45-49 and in the remaining age-groups there are more females than males. The whole position regarding sex ratio by age could be summarised as follows:—

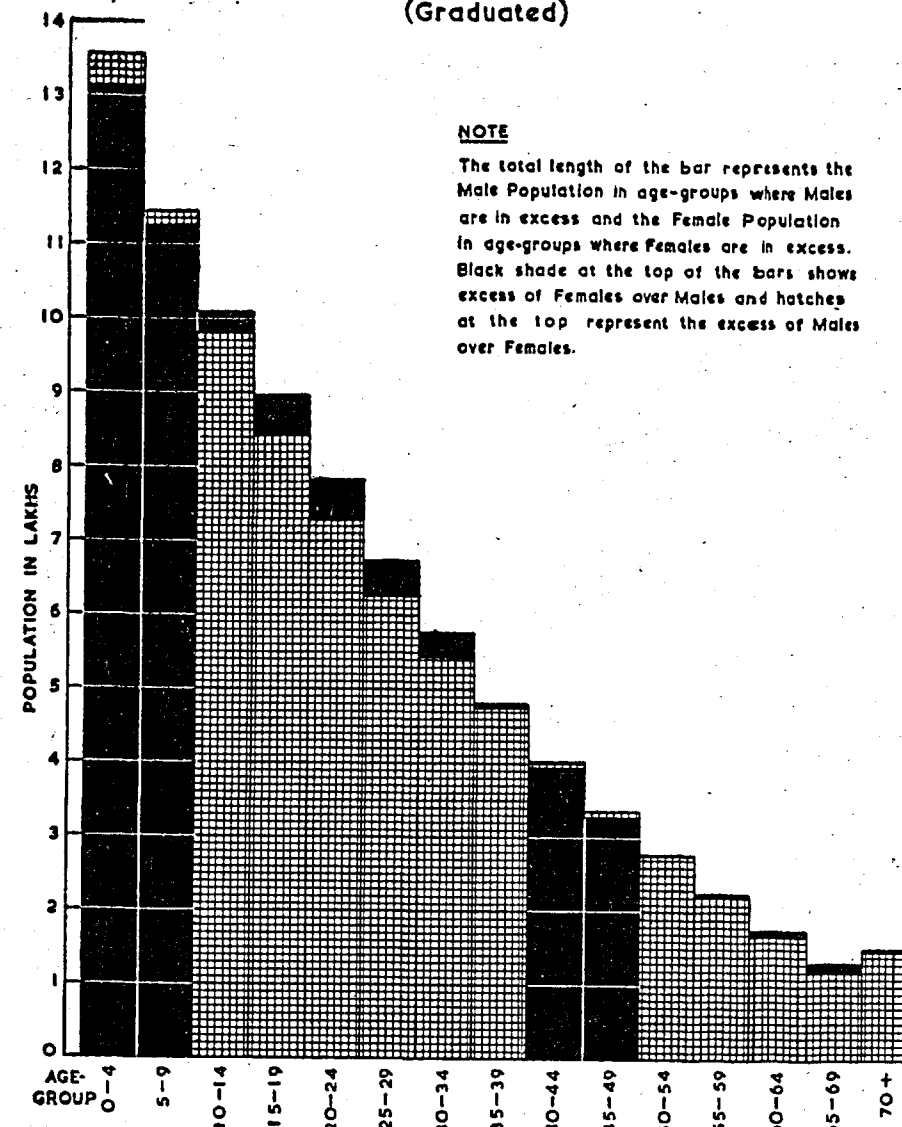
Ages 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4 Females less than males		
—Fluctuating		
.. 5-9 and 10-14	..	less than males but progressively increasing
.. 15-19 to 30-34	..	Higher than males —Progressively increasing up to 25-29
.. 35-39 to 45-49	..	less than males —Steadily decreasing
.. 50-54 to 60-64	..	Higher than males —Progressively increasing
.. 65-69	..	Higher than males
.. 70+	..	Higher than males

6.28 Taking the rural-urban sex ratio by age-groups, in the ages 0, 2, 3 and 4 the sex ratio is more in rural areas than in urban areas while in age 1 it is less in rural areas than in urban areas. From the age-group 5-9 to 50-54 it is more in rural areas than in urban areas. But in the remaining age-groups it is less in rural areas than in urban areas.

6.29 The above trend of sex ratio in the State as a whole shows that at the tender ages viz., ages 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4 and the age-groups 5-9 and 10-14, males dominate and the turn in favour of females commences from the age-group 15-19. Evidently more males would have been born and by the time they reach age 15 many of them would have died thus giving room to a higher proportion of females. The figures of registration of births and deaths indicate that while during the period 1957-60 there were 939 average female births to 1,000 male births, the number of average female deaths to 1,000 male deaths was 961. The indication is that the number of births and deaths of females were less than the number of births and deaths of males during this period.

6.30 The sex ratio of the State as a whole and three districts, the northernmost, the southernmost and the central at different ages is plotted in the following

MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION OF KERALA BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE-GROUPS, 1961
(Graduated)



SEX RATIO BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE-GROUPS

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX BY AGE-GROUPS AND NUMBER OF

Under each age (a) denotes ratio of males in that
(b) ratio of females in each age-group
(c) number of females per 1,000 males

Age-groups		Kerala State			Cannanore District			Kozhikode District			Palghat District			Trichur District		
		T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
35-39	(a)	61	60	61	58	57	61	59	58	61	59	59	60	57	57	60
	(b)	59	59	60	57	57	61	56	57	62	59	59	60	60	60	59
	(c)	992	1,002	937	1,023	1,031	1,017	999	1,000	995	1,094	1,100	1,044	1,141	1,153	1,046
40-44	(a)	45	45	43	46	45	49	50	50	53	50	50	52	45	45	45
	(b)	44	43	45	46	45	49	47	46	50	50	50	50	46	46	46
	(c)	930	938	935	1,039	1,044	1,013	945	947	934	1,071	1,031	983	1,093	1,094	1,034
45-49	(a)	43	43	45	42	41	44	42	41	43	43	42	45	43	43	43
	(b)	41	41	42	41	40	44	39	38	41	41	41	42	44	44	46
	(c)	976	935	943	1,014	1,015	1,007	940	939	946	1,056	1,055	973	1,129	1,119	1,131
50-54	(a)	33	33	34	34	34	35	35	34	37	37	37	36	35	35	36
	(b)	33	33	34	36	35	38	34	33	36	38	38	39	36	35	37
	(c)	1,009	1,012	993	1,031	1,032	1,094	934	937	968	1,132	1,134	1,115	1,105	1,107	1,092
55-59	(a)	26	26	25	25	26	24	24	24	24	26	27	26	27	27	28
	(b)	26	26	26	25	25	26	23	22	25	26	26	28	23	27	30
	(c)	1,012	1,007	1,038	1,021	1,006	1,099	971	950	1,027	1,030	1,079	1,091	1,120	1,117	1,146
60-64	(a)	22	22	21	24	24	24	22	22	21	26	26	26	24	24	23
	(b)	23	23	24	25	25	27	24	24	26	29	29	29	25	25	26
	(c)	1,071	1,060	1,139	1,071	1,037	1,113	1,095	1,205	1,188	1,191	1,156	1,153	1,149	1,182	
65-69	(a)	14	15	12	15	15	14	15	11	12	15	15	14	16	16	15
	(b)	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	11	14	15	15	16	17	17	13
	(c)	1,060	1,045	1,155	1,014	1,001	1,082	1,058	1,044	1,132	1,142	1,140	1,160	1,151	1,137	1,255
70+	(a)	20	21	16	23	23	20	19	20	18	20	20	20	23	23	23
	(b)	23	23	22	24	24	24	22	22	21	24	23	24	25	25	27
	(c)	1,129	1,112	1,246	1,079	1,037	1,199	1,167	1,157	1,220	1,256	1,253	1,285	1,221	1,212	1,295
Age not stated	(a)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	O	N	N	N
	(c)	923	933	630	733	722	1,000	719	711	1,000	738	741	O	1,404	1,429	1,000
TOTAL	(a)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(b)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(c)	1,022	1,027	991	1,035	1,041	1,010	1,012	1,015	989	1,036	1,092	1,034	1,099	1,093	1,065

'N' denotes negligible figure which is less than one.

SEX RATIO BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUPS

6.8 (Concl.)

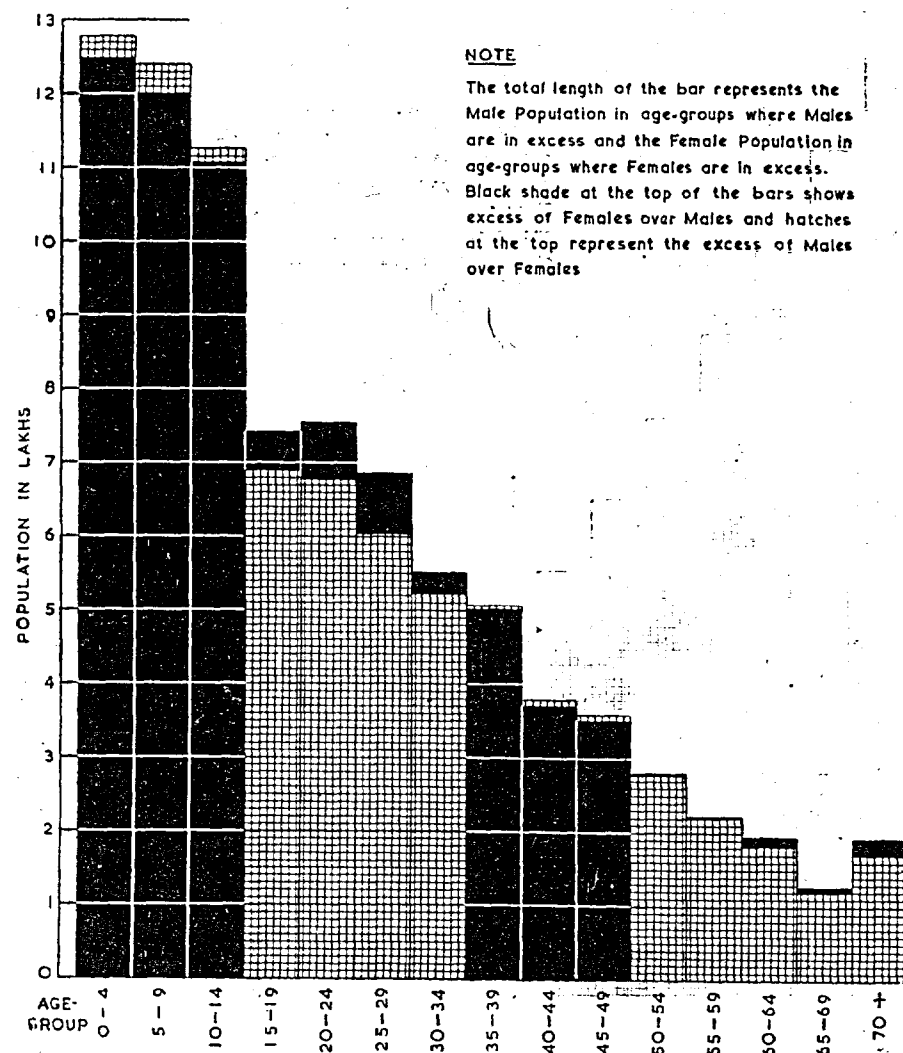
FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN EACH AGE-GROUP IN THE STATE AND DISTRICTS, 1961

age-group to total of 1,000 males in all age-groups together
to total of 1,000 females in all age-groups together
in each age-group

Age-groups		Ernakulam District			Kottayam District			Alleppey District			Quilon District			Trivandrum District		
		T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
35-39	(a)	63	61	70	64	61	63	65	65	67	62	61	67	60	59	63
	(b)	60	59	62	58	58	56	63	63	63	58	57	59	57	57	58
	(c)	948	933	935	878	879	869	997	1,006	955	931	939	842	955	976	899
40-44	(a)	45	44	49	42	42	42	44	44	45	42	42	46	42	41	45
	(b)	41	41	43	37	37	39	42	42	43	40	40	41	41	40	42
	(c)	918	945	832	857	851	918	988	994	962	953	963	839	975	996	919
45-49	(a)	44	43	45	44	44	42	48	47	49	43	42	43	42	41	44
	(b)	42	42	42	39	39	40	46	46	45	40	40	40	40	39	41
	(c)	956	931	869	871	867	912	989	1,001	934	942	946	890	956	972	914
50-54	(a)	32	32	32	31	32	31	35	35	35	30	30	31	30	29	32
	(b)	32	32	33	28	28	31	34	34	33	29	30	29	29	28	31
	(c)	937	995	960	856	843	975	993	1,008	950	970	976	890	957	972	953
55-59	(a)	26	27	23	27	27	27	31	31	29	27	27	24	25	25	25
	(b)	28	28	26	25	25	28	31	31	29	26	25	25	25	24	25
	(c)	1,045	1,040	1,072	893	888	991	1,045	1,054	996	969	970	961	960	977	990
60-64	(a)	21	22	18	19	19	20	23	23	20	19	20	17	18	18	19
	(b)	22	22	22	19	18	21	23	23	22	19	19	19	19	19	21
	(c)	1,064	1,037	1,130	923	914	1,004	1,036	1,020	1,124	939	962	1,085	1,049	1,039	1,078
65-69	(a)	14	16	11	14	14	14	16	17	14	13	14	9	12	12	11
	(b)	16	16	14	14	14	15	17	17	16	13	14	12	13	12	13
	(c)	1,077	1,034	1,190	965	956	1,050	1,059	1,041	1,168	1,013	1,093	1,137	1,067	1,030	1,184
70+	(a)	21	23	16	20	20	21	23	24	19	19	19	14	16	17	15
	(b)	24	25	22	21	21	23	24	25	23	20	20	17	19	19	19
	(c)	1,132	1,096	1,321	1,010	1,006	1,040	1,036	1,053	1,252	1,053	1,052	1,167	1,160	1,130	1,255
Age not stated	(a)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	O	N	N	N	N	N	N
	(c)	944	1,037	241	1,161	1,132	867	1,101	1,116	O	1,102	1,109	750	1,051	1,047	1,167
TOTAL	(a)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(b)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(c)	997	1,012	944	963	933	967	1,027	1,039	1,013	995	999	951	1,035	1,013	984

'O' denotes absence of figure.

MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION OF KERALA
BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE-GROUPS, 1961
(Ungraduated)

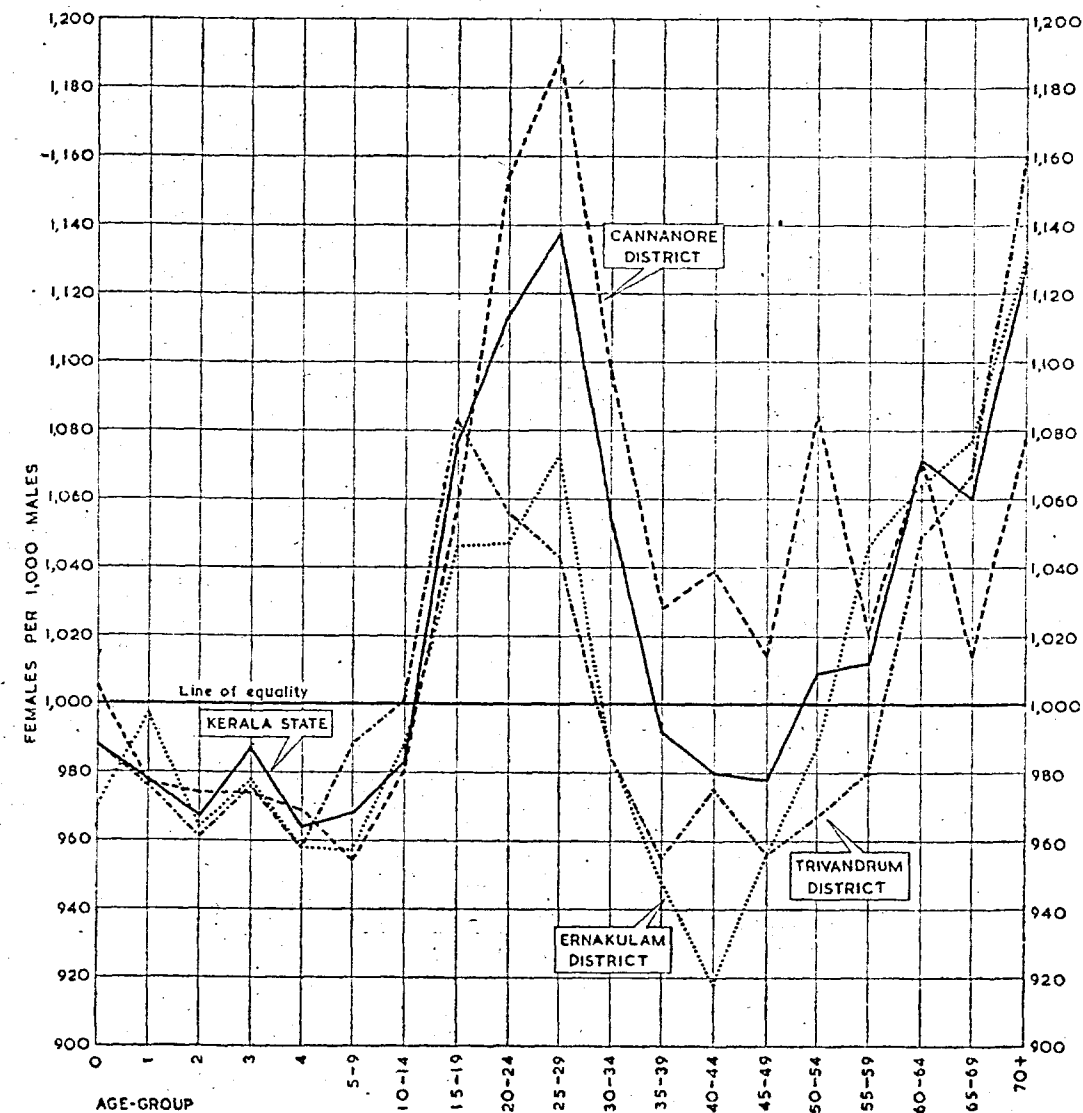


SEX RATIO BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE-GROUPS

graphs. It would be found from the graphs that the sex ratio is highest in the age-group 25-29 in the State and Cannanore district and in the age-group 70+ in Ernakulam

and Trivandrum districts and lowest in the age-groups 5-9, 40-44 and 35-39 respectively in Cannanore, Ernakulam and Trivandrum districts and at age 4 in the State.

SEX RATIO (FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES) IN KERALA AND
THREE SELECTED DISTRICTS, 1961



SEX RATIO AT BIRTH AND DEATH

Sex Ratio at Birth and Death

6.31 The following table gives the ratio of females to 1,000 males in the general population, at birth and at death.

Table 6.9

RATIO OF FEMALES TO MALES IN THE GENERAL POPULATION, AT BIRTH AND AT DEATH

State/Union territory	Number of females per 1,000 males in the General Population, 1961	Average No. of female births to 1,000 male births during the decade	Average No. of female deaths to 1,000 male deaths during the decade
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	981	933	937
Assam	876	960	933
Bihar	994	915	876
Gujarat	940	906	935
Jammu and Kashmir	878	901	935
Kerala *	1,022	939*	961*
Madhya Pradesh	953	932	907
Madras	992	928	1,022
Maharashtra	936	N. A.	N. A.
Mysore	959	938	957
Orissa	1,001	930	945
Punjab	864	N. A.	N. A.
Rajasthan	908	830	837
Uttar Pradesh	909	831	814
West Bengal	878	923	872
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	617	693	606
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	963	923	928
Delhi	785	907	858

1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman and Diu	1,071	869	955
Himachal Pradesh	923	899	899
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1,020	N. A.	N. A.
Manipur	1,015	N. A.	N. A.
Nagaland	933	N. A.	N. A.
N. E. F. A.	894	N. A.	N. A.
Pondicherry	1,013	915	989
Tripura	932	N. A.	N. A.
Sikkim	904	N. A.	N. A.

*Ratio for the period 1957-60 has been given
N.A.-Not available

The sex ratio at birth and death for Kerala comes to 939 and 961 respectively as against 1,022 for the general population. The sex ratio at birth and death in all the States and Union territories are below 1,000 except in Madras where the sex ratio at death is above 1,000 with 1,022 female deaths per 1,000 male deaths. Regarding the sex ratio of the general population Kerala along with Orissa and four other Union territories have a sex ratio of above 1,000.

Sex Ratio from 1901 to 1961—A Study of Changes

6.32 The following table gives the changes in the sex ratio of the population in different age-groups of the State and districts from 1901, onwards. The population and distribution in previous Census years have been adjusted to the present set up of Kerala. As the age distribution of the 1941 Census of Malabar region is not available in the Census Report the figures corresponding to 1941 are not worked out.

Table 6.10

CHANGES IN THE PROPORTION OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES IN THE STATE AND DISTRICTS 1901-1961

State/District	Census year	Females per 1,000 males in the age-group							
		0-4	5-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
Kerala State	1961	976	968	1,019	1,125	1,024	979	1,010	1,089
	1951	966	956	1,045	1,092	1,049	1,013	1,018	1,090
	1931	992	965	1,019	1,137	1,013	956	988	1,113
	1921	1,001	975	991	1,119	965	948	987	1,173
	1911	1,019	978	983	1,071	974	956	986	1,214
	1901	1,040	974	969	1,076	965	943	965	1,217

Contd.

CHANGES IN THE SEX RATIO IN THE STATE AND DISTRICTS

Table 6.10 (Contd.)

CHANGES IN THE PROPORTION OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES IN THE STATE AND DISTRICTS 1901-1961

State/District	Census year	Females per 1,000 males in the age-group							
		0-4	5-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
Cannanore District	1961	980	954	1,010	1,171	1,065	1,027	1,057	1,060
	1951	953	940	1,063	1,186	1,134	1,054	1,027	1,098
	1931	1,003	961	1,047	1,261	1,106	1,009	1,059	1,225
	1921	1,029	989	1,024	1,271	1,057	1,056	1,121	1,325
	1911	1,017	983	1,013	1,105	1,100	1,090	1,062	1,360
	1901	1,031	973	993	1,028	1,090	1,075	1,033	1,374
Kozhikode	1961	977	955	989	1,129	1,040	942	979	1,118
	1951	921	901	1,019	1,128	1,083	1,022	999	1,054
	1931	961	921	1,004	1,209	1,060	967	1,016	1,174
	1921	968	931	964	1,196	995	994	1,055	1,247
	1911	968	936	964	1,052	1,047	1,037	1,011	1,294
	1901	983	927	947	1,047	1,040	1,025	985	1,311
Palghat	1961	997	972	1,051	1,243	1,148	1,064	1,110	1,199
	1951	984	963	1,095	1,195	1,157	1,101	1,079	1,140
	1931	1,007	965	1,051	1,266	1,111	1,013	1,064	1,230
	1921	1,009	969	1,004	1,246	1,037	1,035	1,099	1,299
	1911	1,007	974	1,004	1,095	1,090	1,080	1,052	1,347
	1901	1,019	961	981	1,086	1,078	1,062	1,021	1,359
Trichur	1961	976	965	1,040	1,289	1,179	1,106	1,112	1,177
	1951	1,012	979	1,104	1,175	1,150	1,140	1,144	1,191
	1931	1,022	1,002	1,064	1,215	1,095	1,022	1,030	1,165
	1921	1,027	997	1,009	1,190	1,026	990	1,015	1,285
	1911	1,002	970	973	1,106	939	943	1,070	1,253
	1901	1,030	970	965	1,080	922	964	1,044	1,238
Ernakulam	1961	973	957	1,010	1,059	966	936	1,014	1,092
	1951	951	928	1,016	1,044	1,016	1,007	1,023	1,090
	1931	998	961	990	1,064	957	920	947	1,058
	1921	1,002	977	983	1,008	900	874	917	1,066
	1911	1,079	979	972	1,064	883	875	1,000	1,107
	1901	1,110	1,004	967	1,066	888	858	890	1,073
Kottayam	1961	975	983	1,008	1,013	897	864	875	967
	1951	962	975	1,014	981	925	898	922	1,041
	1931	983	971	960	954	865	846	889	1,017
	1921	999	975	943	955	848	835	876	1,037
	1911	1,047	998	933	966	873	842	897	1,070
	1901	1,094	977	923	1,029	874	785	861	1,060
Alleppey	1961	962	970	1,027	1,159	1,036	988	1,020	1,060
	1951	980	991	1,057	1,054	996	973	1,005	1,081
	1931	981	966	1,003	1,053	966	955	963	1,040
	1921	983	977	986	1,045	923	909	930	1,077
	1911	1,040	995	987	1,066	905	889	903	1,130
	1901	1,060	998	965	1,095	902	839	937	1,133

Contd.

CHANGES IN THE SEX RATIO IN THE STATE AND DISTRICTS

Table 6.10 (Concl'd.)

CHANGES IN THE PROPORTION OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES IN THE STATE AND DISTRICTS 1901-1961

State/District 1	Census year 2	Females per 1,000 males in the age-group							
		0-4 3	5-9 4	10-19 5	20-29 6	30-39 7	40-49 8	50-59 9	60+ 10
Quilon District	1961	975	976	1,015	1,068	957	947	969	1,021
	1951	956	965	1,030	1,029	976	954	978	1,046
	1931	999	984	1,023	1,079	945	911	948	1,021
	1921	1,004	991	1,002	1,037	900	887	904	1,052
	1911	1,030	1,006	1,005	1,070	898	857	920	1,094
	1901	1,054	1,012	983	1,081	878	865	926	1,125
Trivandrum	1961	971	988	1,033	1,050	970	965	973	1,093
	1951	996	995	1,025	1,035	992	967	1,001	1,080
	1931	991	978	1,036	1,084	959	925	934	1,039
	1921	1,005	1,001	1,006	1,042	929	874	845	1,048
	1911	1,041	998	996	1,100	901	839	899	1,105
	1901	1,068	1,002	1,009	1,119	879	854	929	1,064

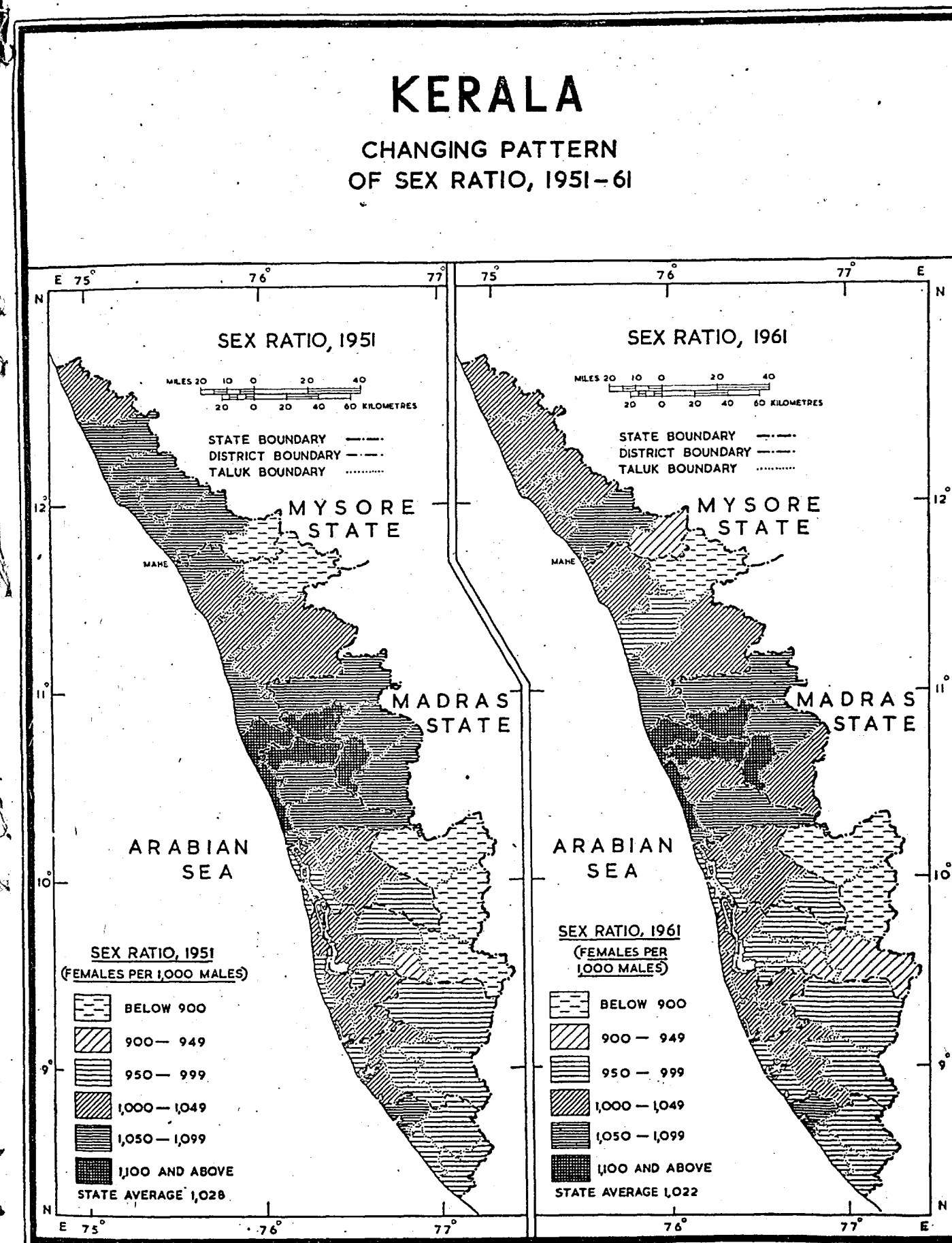
Note:—The information is not available for 1941

The sex ratio in the age-group 0-4 has changed in favour of males from the Census of 1931 onwards. Though the sex ratio in this age-group has declined from census to census, in 1961 the sex ratio is more than that in 1951. In the next age-group also the sex ratio in 1961 is more than that in 1951. But in this age-group the number of males exceeded the number of females in all the censuses. In the age-group 10-19 the sex ratio has changed in favour of females from 1931 onwards though the number of females per 1,000 males in this age-group in 1961 is less than that in 1951. In the next age-group there are more females than males in all the censuses. From the Census of 1931 onwards females outnumbered males in the age-group 30-39. It is only in 1951 that

there are more females than males in the age group 40-49. Before the Census of 1951 males were in excess of females in the age-group 50-59. On the whole it may be seen that the number of females per 1,000 males has increased in 1961 in all the age-groups except 0-4, 5-9 and 60+ from that of 1901. There are variations in the above pattern from district to district as revealed from the table.

Sex Ratio in Districts and Cities by Broad Age-groups

6.33 We may now examine the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in broad age-groups in the State and districts and also in the 4 cities with a population of one lakh and over. The data are given in the following table.



SEX RATIO IN DISTRICTS AND CITIES BY BROAD AGE-GROUPS

Table 6.11

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES AND DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX IN BROAD AGE-GROUPS, 1961

- (a) Males per 1,000 of all males
 (b) Females per 1,000 of all females
 (c) Females per 1,000 males

State/District/City	Age-groups														
	0-14			15-34			35-59			60+			Age not stated		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kerala State	436	417	976	298	320	1,097	209	203	992	57	60	1,089	N	N	928
Cannanore District	438	411	971	295	321	1,125	205	205	1,036	62	63	1,060	N	N	733
Kozhikode "	440	418	962	297	322	1,097	209	200	968	54	60	1,118	N	N	719
Calicut (Municipal)	397	388	944	333	339	983	223	213	923	47	60	1,246	N	N	429
Palghat District	428	390	990	296	328	1,202	215	214	1,086	61	68	1,199	N	N	738
Trichur "	444	398	977	286	322	1,226	208	213	1,117	62	67	1,177	N	N	1,404
Ernakulam "	430	419	972	303	316	1,040	210	203	961	57	62	1,092	N	N	944
Ernakulam (Municipal)	391	401	970	350	340	919	219	206	890	40	53	1,246	N	N	111
Kottayam District	428	436	981	310	322	999	208	188	872	54	54	967	N	N	1,161
Alleppey "	431	409	973	285	311	1,123	222	216	1,000	62	64	1,060	N	N	1,101
Alleppey (Municipal)	419	413	969	299	316	1,040	238	215	888	44	56	1,269	N	O	O
Quilon District	445	436	977	300	317	1,052	203	194	948	52	53	1,021	N	N	1,102
Trivandrum "	441	432	986	313	326	1,046	199	191	964	47	51	1,093	N	N	1,051
Trivandrum (Corporation)	379	388	982	363	356	943	217	203	899	41	53	1,234	N	N	500

* N' denotes negligible figure which is less than one.

* O' denotes absence of figure.

In all the districts except Kottayam the proportion of males in the age-group 0-14 per 1,000 total males is more than that of females. In Kottayam district the proportion of females in this age-group is slightly in excess of males. But comparing the proportion of males in the age-group 0-14 in all the districts Kottayam along with Palghat has the lowest figure. Kottayam stands third in respect of sex ratio after Palghat and Trivandrum. In this age-group in all the districts there are more males than females. Among the 4 cities, in Ernakulam municipal town and Trivandrum Corporation the proportions of males in the age-group 0-14 are smaller than the proportions of females. Trivandrum Cor-

poration has the highest sex ratio and Calicut municipal the lowest sex ratio.

6.34 In the age-group 15-34 the proportion of females is greater than the proportion of males in all the districts. The sex ratio in all the districts except Kottayam is in favour of females. Among the 4 cities the proportion of males in this age-group is higher than the proportion of females in Ernakulam municipal and Trivandrum Corporation. Excepting Alleppey municipal the sex ratio is less than 1,000 in all the cities.

6.35 In the age-group 35-59, with the exception of Trichur and Cannanore districts the proportion of males is greater than the proportion of females in all the

SEX RATIO IN YOUNGER AGE-GROUPS

districts. In the case of Trichur the proportion of females is more than that of males and in the case of Cannanore the two proportions are equal. In Cannanore, Trichur and Palghat districts there are more females than males in this age-group. In Alleppey district males and females balance each other.

6.36 In the age-group 60+ the proportion of females is higher than that of males in all the districts except Kottayam where these two proportions are equal. In this district alone the sex ratio in this age-group is in favour of males.

6.37 From the above analysis it could be found that in the tender age-group 0-14 and in the age-group 35-59 there are more males than females in the State as well

as in almost all districts and at ages over 60 females outnumber males. There is not much of a variation from district to district in the proportion of the male and female population in the different age-groups. It is only in the case of the proportion of females in the age-group 35-59 Kottayam district has a comparatively low figure.

Sex Ratio in Younger Age-groups by Districts

6.38 At this stage it is useful to study the population in the younger age-groups in relation to the total population. It will also be useful if a comparison is made between 1961 and 1951. The following table gives the proportion of certain younger age-groups to total of each sex in 1951 and 1961.

Table 6.12
PROPORTION OF CERTAIN YOUNGER AGE-GROUPS TO TOTAL OF EACH SEX, 1951 AND 1961

		Proportion of males, females and total population of each age-group to total of 1,000 of males, females and population, 1951 and 1961											
State/District/City	Census year	0-4			5-9			10-14			15-19		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Kerala State	1961	150	153	146	145	148	141	132	135	130	85	83	87
	1951	142	147	138	126	131	122	117	118	115	111	107	114
Cannanore District	1961	148	152	144	146	152	140	130	133	126	80	79	81
	1951	136	143	129	127	135	120	117	120	114	107	104	111
Kozhikode "	1961	151	153	148	142	146	138	136	140	132	83	82	85
	1951	134	141	127	122	130	115	115	118	112	112	108	115
Palghat "	1961	146	153	140	132	139	125	130	136	125	90	88	92
	1951	134	142	128	122	130	115	115	118	112	113	109	116
Trichur "	1961	152	161	144	138	146	130	130	137	124	84	83	85
	1951	139	146	134	122	130	115	115	119	112	114	111	117
Ernakulam "	1961	151	153	149	146	149	143	128	129	127	82	80	84
	1951	143	146	139	124	129	119	116	118	115	114	111	117
Kottayam "	1961	151	150	152	151	150	153	129	128	131	85	81	88
	1951	149	150	148	130	130	131	120	118	121	112	108	116
Alleppey "	1961	139	144	135	146	150	141	135	137	132	82	80	85
	1951	149	151	146	128	130	126	117	117	117	108	105	112
Quilon "	1961	155	156	153	151	153	150	135	136	134	86	83	90
	1951	149	152	146	128	130	126	117	117	117	108	105	112
Trivandrum "	1961	152	155	150	150	151	148	135	135	134	91	88	94
	1951	152	153	151	132	133	131	119	119	119	106	104	108
Calicut Municipal	1961	133	135	132	129	131	126	131	132	130	93	91	95
Ernakulam Municipal	1961	139	138	140	134	132	136	122	120	124	91	92	91
Alleppey Municipal	1961	143	144	141	143	145	142	130	131	130	79	77	82
Trivandrum Corporation	1961	132	131	133	127	127	128	124	121	127	98	94	102

MARITAL STATUS

In the State in the case of both males and females the same feature is shown in the case of the proportions in the age-groups 0-4, 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 in 1951 and 1961. Proportion of males is higher than the proportion of females in all the age-groups except 15-19 where the proportion of females exceeds that of males.

6.39 The table shows that almost all districts of the State follow the same pattern with minor differences in the proportions of population in the different age-groups. In the case of Kottayam

district the proportion of males in the age groups 5-9 and 10-14 is smaller than the proportion of females both in 1951 and 1961 and in the age-group 0-4, the proportion of males is greater than females only in 1951. In Alleppey district the proportion of population in the age-group 0-4 is smaller in 1961 than the corresponding proportion in 1951 for both males and females. In Trivandrum district the proportion of female population in this age-group is smaller in 1961 than the proportion in 1951.

SECTION 3

MARITAL STATUS

6.40 The information on the marital status or the civil condition of the population is very important in demographic analysis. To a certain extent the marital status of the population will be influenced by its sex composition. During the census of 1961 the following instructions were given to the enumerators to enter the marital status of each individual in the individual slips.

"For a person who has never been married write 'NM'. For a person married whether for the first or another time, write 'M'. Write 'M' also for persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and for persons in stable *de facto* union. Even if a marriage is disputed in the locality, write 'M' if the person concerned says he or she is married or in stable *de facto* union. For a widowed person whose husband or wife is dead and who has not been married again, write 'W'. For a person who has been divorced in a lawful manner, either by decree of a law court or by a regular social or religious custom but who has not re-married, or a person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again, write 'S'. For a prostitute return her marital status as declared by her."

Classification of Population by Marital Status

6.41 From the information collected in the manner indicated above the population was classified by age-groups (0-9, and thereafter quinquennial age-groups up to 69) into never married, married, widowed, divorced or separated and unspecified status. This classification has been done separately for males and females. Examining the data relating to marital status of the male and female population it is found that more than 62 per cent of the male population are never married whereas only 51 per cent of the female population are never married. The high proportions of never married males and females are to be viewed against the proportion of population in the age-group 0-9 where no married person was returned. 30 per cent of males and 29 per cent of females are in the age-group 0-9. The fact that persons in the younger age-groups are responsible for the low proportion of married persons will be confirmed when we consider the marital status of the population aged 9 and above (including 'age not stated'). In this case the percentage of never married males is only 46 and that of females is 31. The percentage of married in the above age-group among males and females is more than 50. The excess in the

COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF MARITAL STATUS

proportion of never married males compared to that of females may be explained by the fact that the number of married males is considerably smaller than the number of females under age 19 and hence the proportion of never married males to total population of males aged 9 and above is not strictly comparable to the corresponding female proportion. But the effects of the comparatively significant proportions of widowed and divorced or separated females in all the age-groups cannot be ignored completely. The comparatively higher proportion of widowed and divorced or separated females accounts for the low proportion of never married females, while there is not much difference between the proportions of married males and females.

Sex Ratio of Married Persons

6.42 Turning to the sex ratio of married persons it is noted that for every 1,000 married males there are 1,059 females. In a State like Kerala where sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) is more than 1,000, normally the sex ratio of married persons should not be more than 1,000. But it is interesting to observe that the sex ratio of married persons is more than the sex ratio of the general population. This may be due to two reasons. Firstly, a good number of married males may be living outside the State, their wives remaining here. Secondly one husband may have more than one wife. It is well known that among several communities of the State polygamy was prevailing in the past though statutory restrictions have changed the picture subsequently. But the effect of the polygamy which once existed in these communities has not yet been effaced as many of the parties are still alive. In the absence of the data relating to the marital status of migrants nothing can be said definitely about the influence of migration on the sex ratio of married persons. But we have reason to believe that the prevalence of polygamy may be responsible to a great extent for the larger number of married females than males. In the rural areas the sex ratio of married persons is 1,065 as against 1,021 in the urban areas.

6.43 The proportion of married females in the child-bearing age-groups has a great influence on the growth of population. If 15-44 is taken as the child-bearing age-group, the percentage of married females in this age-group to total female population comes to 29.05. Among the various districts the proportions are as follows:—

1. Cannanore District	30.24
2. Palghat	31.01
3. Ernakulam	27.86
4. Alleppey	27.15
5. Trivandrum	27.56
6. Kozhikode	31.63
7. Trichur	27.40
8. Kottayam	29.14
9. Quilon	28.28

A Comparative Picture of Marital Status

6.44 The following table gives the percentage of never married females in the child-bearing age-group 15-44 in India States and Union territories.

Table 6.13

PERCENTAGE OF NEVER MARRIED FEMALES IN THE CHILD-BEARING AGE-GROUP 15-44

India/State/Union territory	Percentage of never married females to total females in the child-bearing age-group 15-44
1	2
India	7.4
Andhra Pradesh	4.7
Assam	15.7
Bihar	3.9
Gujarat	9.8
Jammu and Kashmir	7.0
Kerala	22.0
Madhya Pradesh	2.9
Madras	13.2
Maharashtra	6.7
Mysore	8.2
Orissa	7.4
Punjab	12.5
Rajasthan	3.4
Uttar Pradesh	4.0
West Bengal	7.6
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9.9

Contd.

COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF MARITAL STATUS

Table 6.13 (Concl'd.)
PERCENTAGE OF NEVER MARRIED FEMALES IN THE CHILD-BEARING AGE-GROUP 15-44

India/State/Union territory	Percentage of never married females to total females in the child-bearing age-group 15-44
1	2
Delhi	15.8
Himachal Pradesh	6.1
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	11.4
Manipur	19.7
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9.5
Goa, Daman and Diu	27.2
Pondicherry	12.5
N. E. F. A.	14.2
Nagaland	31.0
Sikkim	25.8

It would be found from the above table that among the States in India the largest percentage of never married females in the reproductive age-group is in Kerala coming to as high as 22.0 against the all-India figure of 7.4. If the Union territories are also taken into account for purposes of comparison, Nagaland has the highest percentage followed by Goa, Daman and Diu, Sikkim and Kerala.

6.45 A study of decennial changes in this respect would be useful. But unfortunately the data are available only on the basis of broad age-groups. There is no possibility of working out the data for the usually accepted reproductive age-group 15-44, in respect of the previous census for the above reason. Yet the nearest approach could be made by working out the figures for the age-group 15-60. The following table gives the percentage of never married females in Kerala in the age-group 15-60 from 1901 to 1961 except for 1941 for which year the relevant data are not available. Although there has been considerable increase in the percentage of never married females in the age-group

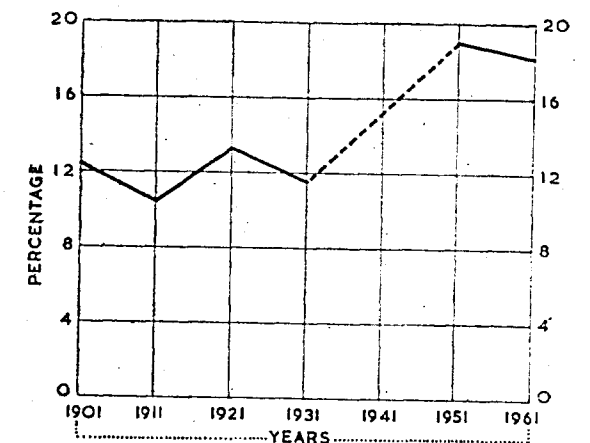
of 15-60 from 1901 to 1961 the increase has not been an accelerated one from census to census. On the other hand there are steep fluctuations.

Table 6.14

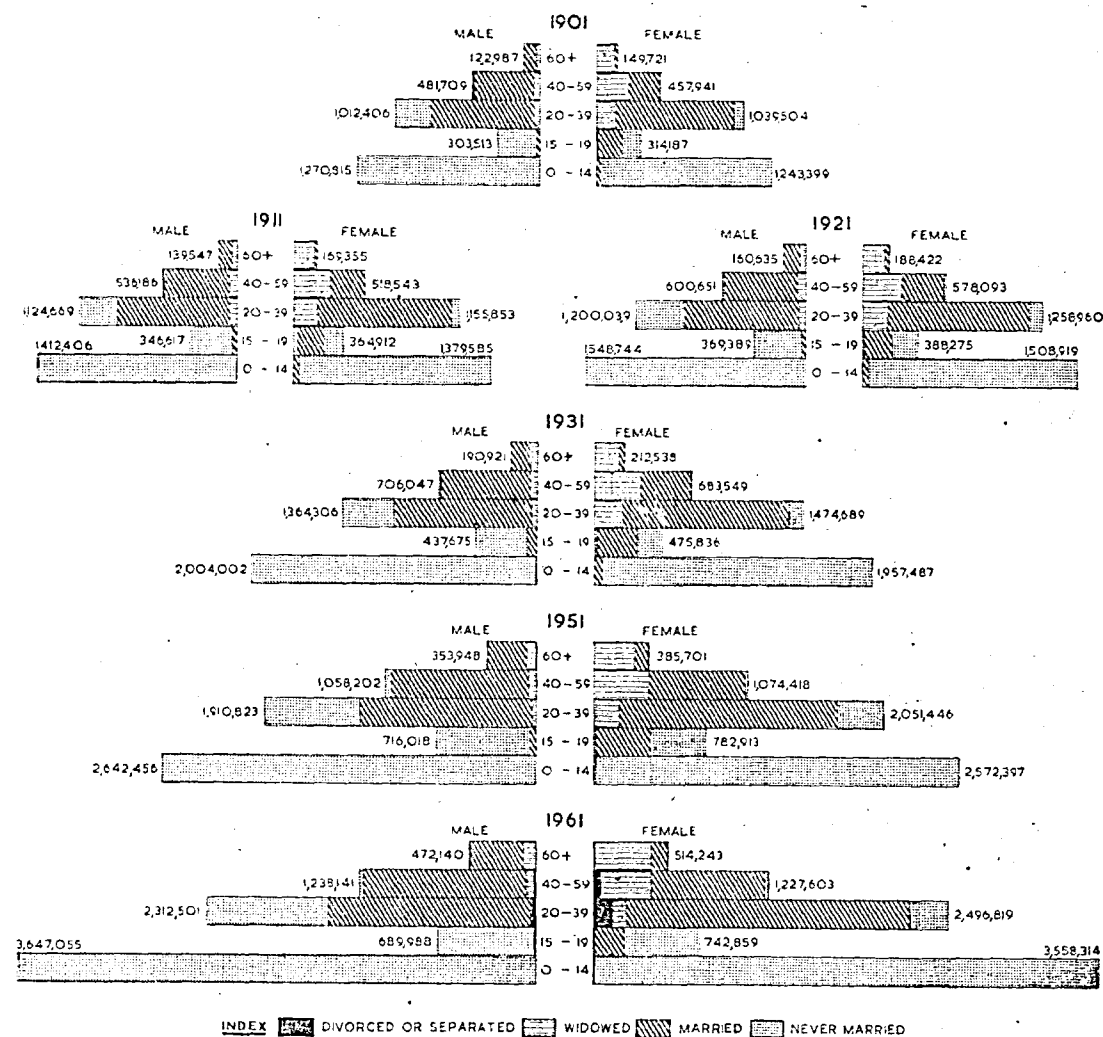
PERCENTAGE OF NEVER MARRIED FEMALES IN KERALA IN THE AGE-GROUP 15-60 FROM 1901 TO 1961

State	Year	Percentage of never married females to total females in the age-group 15-60
1	2	3
Kerala	1901	12.4
	1911	10.4
	1921	13.3
	1931	11.5
	1951	19.0
	1961	18.2

PERCENTAGE OF NEVER MARRIED FEMALES IN THE AGE-GROUP 15-60 IN KERALA



SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION BY AGE-GROUPS

SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION
BY AGE-GROUPS IN KERALA, 1901-61

Civil Condition of Population by Age-groups
6.46 An analysis of the civil condition of the population in each of the age-groups will be useful at this stage. The following

table gives the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males.

SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION BY AGE-GROUPS

Table 6.15

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX AT EACH AGE-GROUP BY MARITAL STATUS AND FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES AT EACH AGE-GROUP, 1961

Age-group	Marital Status	Kerala State			Cannanore District			Kozhikode District			Palghat District			Trichur District		
		Males	Females	Sex ratio	Males	Females	Sex ratio	Males	Females	Sex ratio	Males	Females	Sex ratio	Males	Females	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
10-14	Never married	999	986	970	998	960	944	997	965	921	997	971	972	999	992	983
	Married	1	13	14,319	1	35	3,9794	1	32	21,552	2	26	12,894	1	7	7,187
	Widowed	N	N	16,750	0	N	*	N	N	30,000	0	N	*	0	N	*
	Divorced or separated	N	1	157,800	N	3	304,000	N	2	76,250	0	2	*	0	N	*
15-19	Never married	987	696	760	989	512	548	963	490	536	975	558	648	994	807	912
	Married	12	285	25,232	9	441	49,276	33	471	15,072	23	416	20,244	6	186	38,580
	Widowed	N	2	20,429	N	3	39,000	1	4	13,500	N	2	50,000	N	1	25,000
	Divorced or separated	1	17	29,981	1	43	79,850	2	34	16,860	1	24	22,966	N	5	62,167
20-24	Never married	783	227	323	818	154	217	695	130	205	705	178	306	809	318	503
	Married	209	722	3,854	167	764	5,285	287	802	3,078	283	763	3,277	187	648	4,429
	Widowed	1	9	9,078	1	11	14,574	2	14	7,567	2	12	6,826	1	8	12,979
	Divorced or separated	7	41	6,301	13	70	6,024	15	53	3,863	9	47	6,149	3	25	11,231
25-29	Never married	369	80	246	404	69	203	332	55	194	306	75	313	400	132	429
	Married	610	841	1,567	558	816	1,740	637	857	1,562	673	837	1,586	588	804	1,777
	Widowed	4	25	7,437	3	30	10,633	5	31	7,535	4	30	8,455	3	22	8,832
	Divorced or separated	16	54	3,802	34	84	2,951	25	56	2,638	16	57	4,475	8	41	6,819
30-34	Never married	132	45	360	138	37	294	120	37	332	102	41	482	131	79	730
	Married	844	841	1,052	822	810	1,082	848	839	1,067	873	830	1,144	854	818	1,166
	Widowed	7	54	8,174	6	65	11,501	8	64	8,635	8	65	9,854	6	53	11,051
	Divorced or separated	17	60	3,803	33	87	2,918	23	59	2,745	16	63	4,512	9	49	6,826
35-39	Never married	55	32	581	63	29	473	47	29	621	43	28	710	55	58	1,196
	Married	919	814	878	902	770	878	923	801	867	929	797	939	925	800	987
	Widowed	11	96	8,557	9	113	12,998	11	111	9,780	12	115	10,769	10	93	10,315
	Divorced or separated	14	58	4,056	25	87	3,569	18	58	3,145	15	60	4,365	9	48	6,201
40-44	Never married	34	29	844	27	23	877	25	27	1,001	27	25	988	34	55	1,753
	Married	933	735	772	936	689	765	941	706	709	937	699	799	938	722	841
	Widowed	19	179	9,410	13	206	15,783	16	209	12,251	21	218	11,200	18	172	10,607
	Divorced or separated	14	56	3,953	23	81	3,732	17	57	3,185	14	58	4,342	9	50	6,116

Contd.

SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION BY AGE-GROUPS

Table 6.15 (Contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX AT EACH AGE-GROUP BY MARITAL STATUS AND FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES AT EACH AGE-GROUP, 1961

Age-group	Marital status	Kerala State			Cannanore District			Kozhikode District			Palghat District			Trichur District		
		Males	Females	Sex ratio	Males	Females	Sex ratio	Males	Females	Sex ratio	Males	Females	Sex ratio	Males	Females	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
45-49	Never married	27	22	796	19	17	881	20	20	919	21	21	1,034	29	42	1,629
	Married	928	674	710	937	618	669	938	630	631	931	631	716	932	675	811
	Widowed	30	257	8,284	21	295	14,390	25	300	11,144	32	299	9,736	29	242	9,338
	Divorced or separated	14	47	3,348	21	69	3,314	16	50	2,995	15	49	3,482	9	40	4,811
50-54	Never married	23	18	824	15	15	1,033	16	16	988	18	14	903	22	33	1,627
	Married	914	554	612	927	483	565	928	491	520	914	492	609	915	565	682
	Widowed	49	389	7,968	36	439	13,129	39	451	11,349	52	457	9,966	51	369	7,996
	Divorced or separated	14	39	2,731	21	63	3,273	16	41	2,591	15	36	2,672	11	33	3,287
55-59	Never married	21	15	721	14	12	904	19	14	741	16	12	768	24	27	1,262
	Married	895	476	538	917	392	437	908	407	435	895	416	502	895	497	622
	Widowed	71	479	6,831	49	544	11,407	57	546	9,336	73	546	8,110	70	450	7,213
	Divorced or separated	13	30	2,335	19	51	2,718	15	32	2,032	15	26	1,914	11	25	2,549
60-64	Never married	17	12	750	10	10	1,028	12	10	935	15	8	632	19	21	1,270
	Married	859	325	405	885	259	314	876	264	335	855	251	349	855	337	455
	Widowed	110	640	6,215	83	693	8,977	95	700	8,215	114	719	7,502	115	622	6,257
	Divorced or separated	14	23	1,777	21	37	1,920	16	26	1,811	15	21	1,626	10	19	2,071
65-69	Never married	15	9	637	8	10	1,176	12	9	818	11	7	657	20	16	927
	Married	826	264	338	859	187	221	850	192	239	829	176	243	812	285	404
	Widowed	145	711	5,183	111	773	7,100	120	778	6,871	144	801	6,347	156	684	5,046
	Divorced or separated	14	16	1,276	21	29	1,440	17	20	1,226	15	16	1,216	11	14	1,404
70 +	Never married	13	9	761	8	9	1,185	11	11	1,137	13	7	723	19	15	1,000
	Married	703	118	190	750	78	112	737	79	126	718	69	120	677	122	220
	Widowed	269	863	3,626	216	898	4,478	230	896	4,539	252	915	4,554	294	855	3,548
	Divorced or separated	15	9	710	25	14	609	21	13	728	16	8	626	10	8	917
Age not stated	Never married	521	482	858	393	384	716	510	472	665	458	349	563	510	493	1,358
	Married	433	364	780	563	364	474	440	335	548	519	458	652	442	390	1,239
	Widowed	18	112	5,892	15	212	10,667	18	129	5,111	8	156	15,000	19	96	7,000
	Divorced or separated	12	29	2,154	24	27	800	16	42	1,875	4	21	4,000	10	14	2,000

Contd.

SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION BY AGE-GROUPS

Table 6.15 (Contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX AT EACH AGE-GROUP BY MARITAL STATUS AND FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES AT EACH AGE-GROUP, 1961

Age-group	Marital status	Ernakulam District			Kottayam District			Alleppey District			Quilon District			Trivandrum District		
		Males	Females	Sex ratio	Males	Females	Sex ratio	Males	Females	Sex ratio	Males	Females	Sex ratio	Males	Females	Sex ratio
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
10-14	Never married	999	999	987	1,000	999	987	999	999	989	1,000	998	978	1,000	998	1,000
	Married	1	1	2,689	N	1	5,161	1	1	1,776	N	2	3,156	N	2	4,723
	Widowed	0	N	*	0	N	*	N	N	1,500	0	N	*	N	N	3,000
	Divorced or separated	0	N	*	0	N	*	0	N	*	0	N	*	0	N	*
15-19	Never married	991	816	861	990	798	837	996	838	918	996	770	830	997	769	835
	Married	9	177	21,140	10	195	20,371	4	156	45,295	4	219	59,422	3	221	98,075
	Widowed	N	1	19,250	N	1	5,300	0	1	*	N	1	41,000	0	1	*
	Divorced or separated	N	6	32,357	N	6	23,105	N	5	106,500	N	10	107,000	N	9	179,000
20-24	Never married	781	290	388	738	238	329	850	307	410	807	220	292	882	260	311
	Married	213	678	3,330	256	731	2,915	146	653	5,096	186	730	4,186	115	689	6,322
	Widowed	1	7	9,576	1	6	4,429	1	7	13,195	1	8	9,761	N	8	22,000
	Divorced or separated	5	25	5,402	5	25	5,133	3	33	11,776	6	42	8,137	3	43	17,376
25-29	Never married	367	96	281	308	76	245	423	90	250	351	52	158	456	91	209
	Married	619	849	1,470	675	876	1,302	563	838	1,765	631	866	1,463	532	821	1,608
	Widowed	4	21	5,774	5	16	3,465	3	22	8,097	4	23	6,515	2	25	11,559
	Divorced or separated	10	34	3,580	12	32	2,776	11	50	5,464	14	59	4,412	10	63	6,821
30-34	Never married	139	58	412	107	43	362	167	48	310	123	29	234	164	39	233
	Married	843	857	1,002	872	887	932	814	846	1,119	855	858	986	819	833	1,002
	Widowed	7	47	6,244	9	34	3,408	6	48	8,302	6	46	7,245	5	54	10,578
	Divorced or separated	11	38	3,515	12	36	2,804	13	58	4,984	16	67	4,151	12	74	6,185
35-39	Never married	59	41	669	46	30	573	73	34	468	50	21	383	63	22	335
	Married	919	836	862	928	872	825	904	818	902	925	828	833	917	807	840
	Widowed	12	85	6,495	15	64	3,802	11	89	8,072	11	86	7,445	8	98	11,657
	Divorced or separated	10	38	3,684	11	34	2,665	12	59	4,814	14	65	4,400	12	73	5,751
40-44	Never married	40	39	884	31	28	761	48	28	588	36	20	533	43	21	466
	Married	928	765	757	933	826	759	918	759	817	932	765	782	930	725	760
	Widowed	23	161	6,471	25	113	3,805	20	160	8,070	19	153	7,709	14	182	12,591
	Divorced or separated	9	35	3,571	11	33	2,621	14	53	3,742	13	62	4,474	13	72	5,291

Contd.

SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION BY AGE-GROUPS

Table 6.15 (Condd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX AT EACH AGE-GROUP BY MARITAL STATUS AND FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES AT EACH AGE-GROUP, 1961

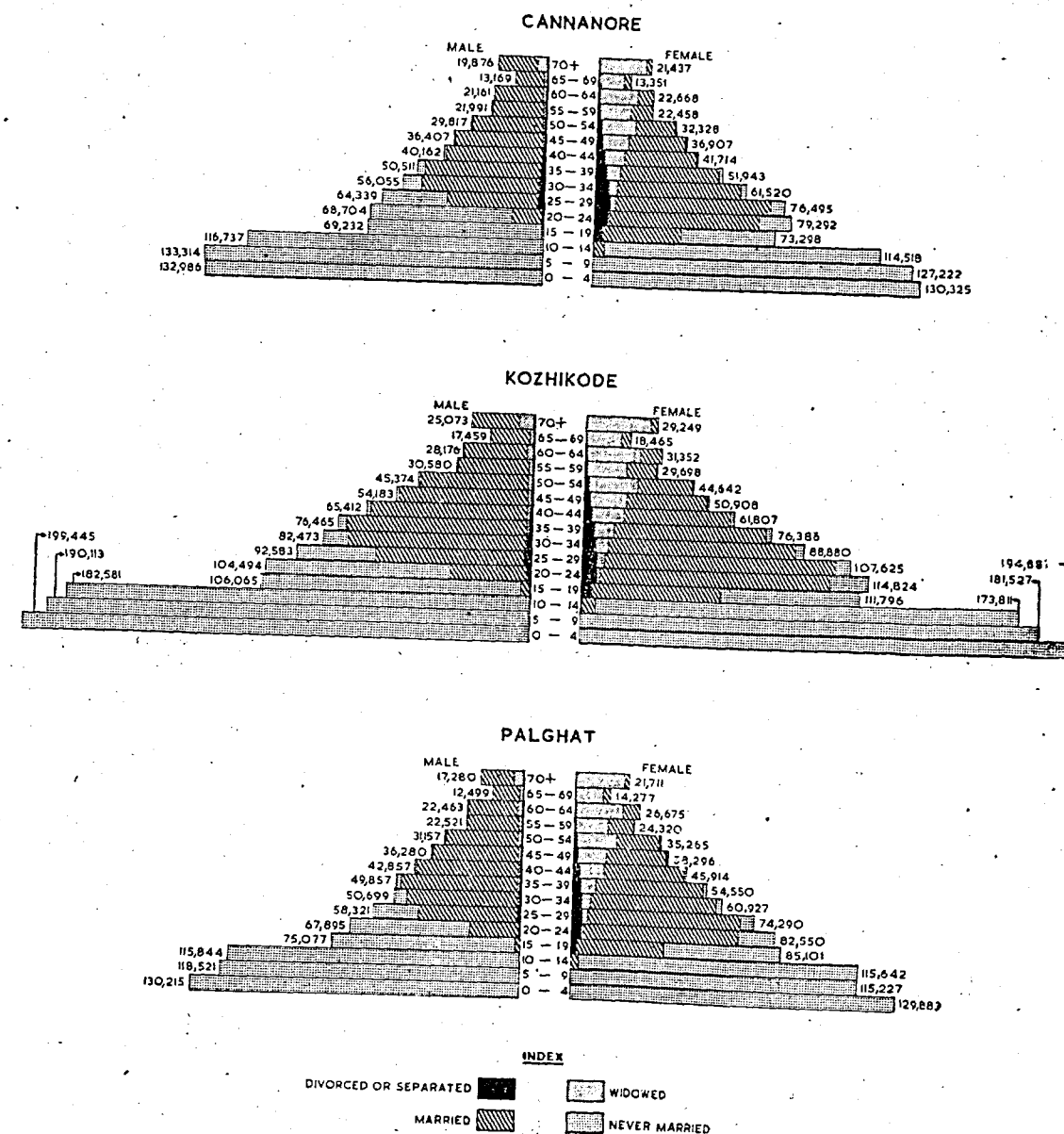
Age-group	Marital status	Ernakulam District			Kottayam District			Alleppey District			Quilon District			Trivandrum District		
		Males		Sex ratio	Males		Sex ratio	Males		Sex ratio	Males		Sex ratio	Males		Sex ratio
		18	19		21	22		24	25		27	28		30	31	
45-49	Never married	31	28	856	23	22	831	39	20	501	30	15	487	33	15	445
	Married	921	704	731	925	776	731	917	698	752	926	704	715	928	654	674
	Widowed	38	239	6,085	41	172	3,706	31	239	7,573	31	230	6,989	25	272	10,244
	Divorced or separated	10	29	2,667	11	30	2,295	13	43	3,352	13	51	3,758	14	59	3,941
50-54	Never married	28	23	798	20	18	730	33	18	551	25	15	569	29	16	541
	Married	903	598	654	904	688	652	899	603	669	910	604	643	915	533	563
	Widowed	59	354	5,964	64	272	3,618	54	347	6,369	51	342	6,537	42	400	9,161
	Divorced or separated	10	25	2,346	12	22	1,567	14	32	2,304	14	39	2,782	14	51	3,553
55-59	Never married	22	16	737	18	15	760	27	13	525	22	12	536	23	11	465
	Married	881	536	637	877	611	625	885	508	599	893	505	548	905	426	461
	Widowed	87	429	5,131	94	356	3,404	76	454	6,213	73	448	5,956	59	522	8,635
	Divorced or separated	10	19	2,076	11	18	1,457	12	25	2,248	12	35	2,931	13	41	3,081
60-64	Never married	17	12	743	18	12	595	22	11	508	19	10	547	20	12	620
	Married	844	388	489	833	478	530	850	378	461	853	371	430	866	286	347
	Widowed	129	584	4,814	138	496	3,329	117	592	5,230	114	594	5,163	100	674	7,084
	Divorced or separated	10	16	1,693	11	14	1,138	11	19	1,821	14	25	1,725	14	28	2,058
65-69	Never married	15	8	532	13	8	583	18	7	422	16	7	462	19	7	391
	Married	804	328	440	802	402	484	813	303	395	822	305	376	834	220	282
	Widowed	173	652	4,070	174	580	3,219	157	678	4,594	149	670	4,567	133	754	6,053
	Divorced or separated	3	12	1,522	11	10	842	12	12	1,011	13	18	1,413	14	19	1,418
70+	Never married	16	10	721	12	7	555	14	5	434	14	8	641	15	6	469
	Married	658	156	269	662	212	323	685	140	221	703	135	203	731	96	153
	Widowed	317	827	2,948	317	776	2,477	289	849	3,186	269	846	3,329	240	887	4,280
	Divorced or separated	9	7	811	9	5	560	12	6	569	14	11	815	14	11	928
Age not stated	Never married	573	611	1,007	600	656	1,268	541	390	795	503	428	939	633	500	830
	Married	395	308	735	351	277	917	372	404	1,195	437	456	1,151	344	328	1,000
	Widowed	20	64	3,000	29	46	1,833	29	127	4,833	15	74	5,333	6	134	25,000
	Divorced or separated	4	4	1,000	5	17	4,000	15	57	4,333	20	37	2,000	11	27	2,500

*N' denotes negligible figure which is less than one.

*0' denotes absence of figure.

* Male population is not returned in this age-group for the marital status.

SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION BY AGE-GROUPS IN DISTRICTS, 1961

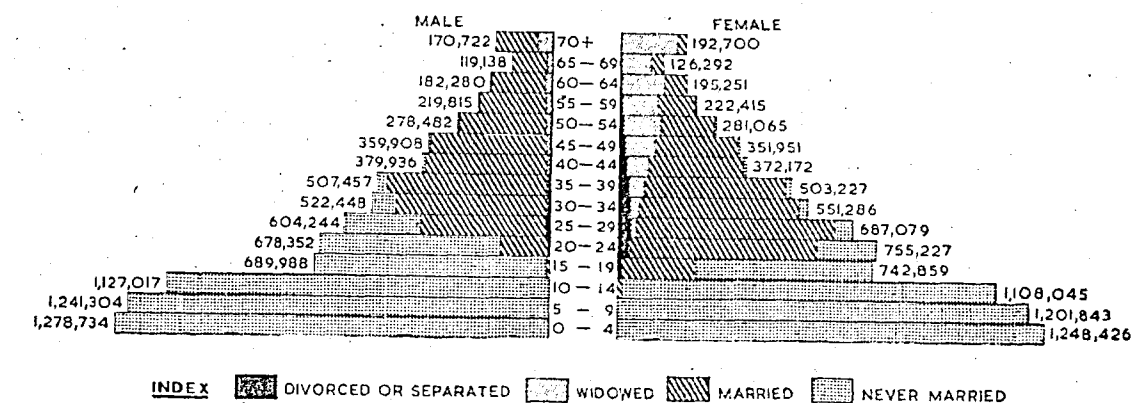


SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION BY AGE-GROUPS

The table shows that the proportion of married males to 1,000 of all males in each age-group increases as age advances and reaches a maximum at the age-group 40-44 and thereafter it declines. The increase of this proportion from the age-group 20-24 to 25-29 is phenomenal. But the increase after the age-group 30-34 is gradual and the decline after 40-44 is also very gradual. If we now examine the proportion of females it would be seen that the proportion of married females reaches the maximum at the age-group 25-29 and remains the same in the next age-group and thereafter declines. But the decline in the case of females is more sudden than in the case of males. This can be explained to a certain extent by the high proportion of widowed and divorced or separated females compared to that of males in all the age-groups. In the

age-group 30-34 there are more married females than males. But from the next age-group onwards the position is reversed. This is not because more females remain unmarried than males in these age-groups but because more and more females become widowed or divorced in these age-groups. It is in the age-group 30-34 that the proportion of married males is almost the same as that of the proportion of married females. In the case of males the highest proportion of married males is in the age-group 45-49 in Cannanore district and in the age-group 40-44 in all the other districts. In the case of females the highest proportion of married females is in the age-group 25-29 in the districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat and Quilon and in the age-group 30-34 in all the other districts.

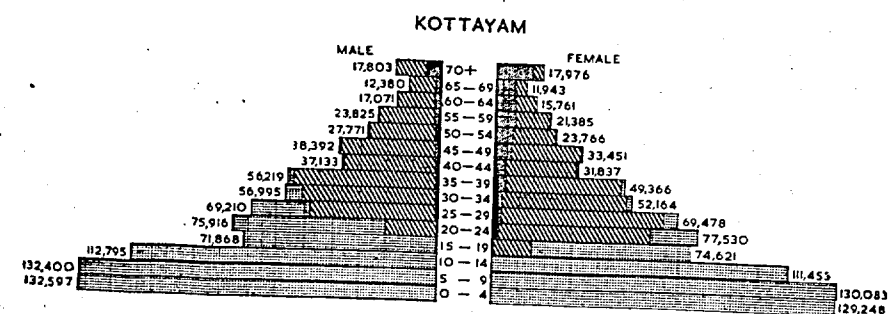
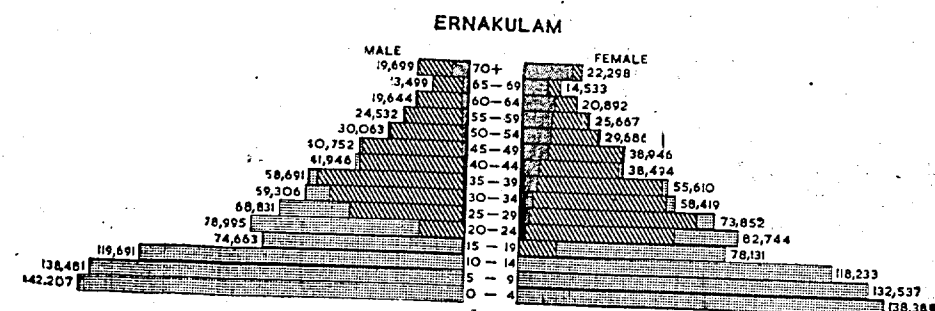
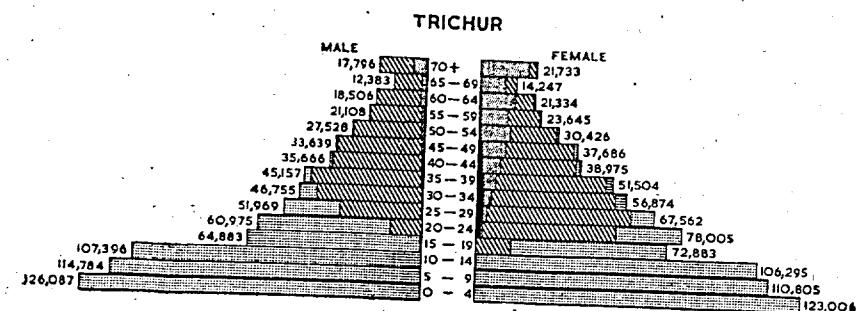
SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION BY AGE-GROUPS IN KERALA, 1961



6.47 In the above paragraph we have examined the changing pattern of marital status in the 5 year interval age-groups. Now it may be attempted to know how the

civil condition of the population in broad age-groups vary. The following table shows the distribution by marital status of 1,000 persons of each sex in broad age-groups.

SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION BY AGE-GROUPS IN DISTRICTS, 1961

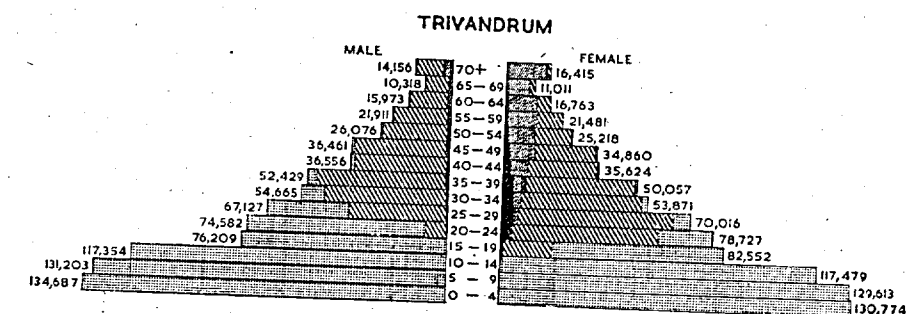
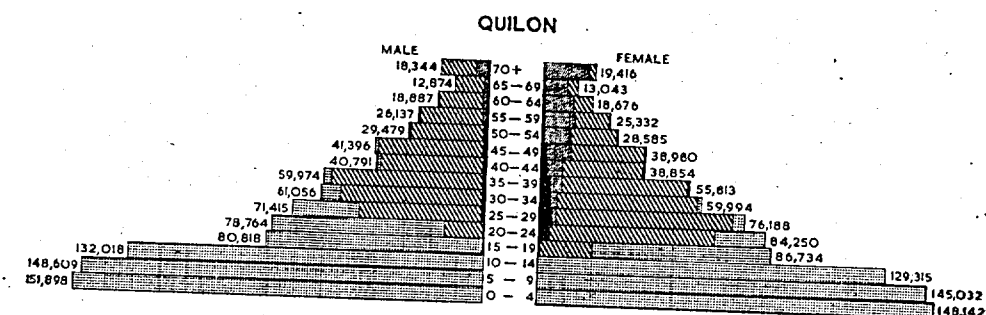
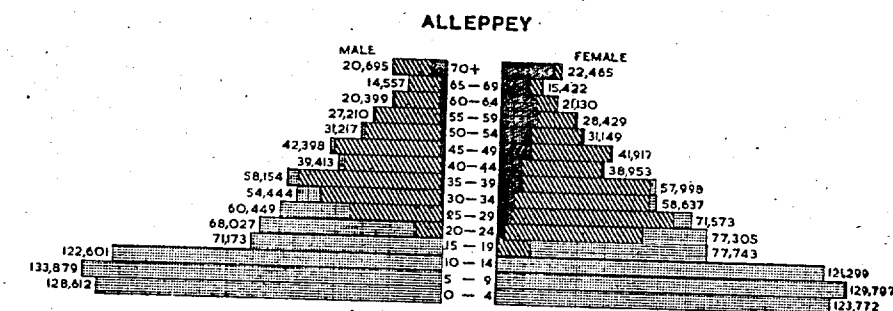


INDEX

DIVORCED OR SEPARATED (diagonal lines) WIDOWED (white)

MARRIED (horizontal lines) NEVER MARRIED (vertical lines)

SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION BY AGE-GROUPS IN DISTRICTS, 1961



INDEX

DIVORCED OR SEPARATED (diagonal lines) WIDOWED (white)

MARRIED (horizontal lines) NEVER MARRIED (vertical lines)

MARITAL STATUS BY SEX IN DISTRICTS

Table 6.16

DISTRIBUTION BY MARITAL STATUS OF 1,000 PERSONS OF
EACH SEX IN BROAD AGE-GROUPS

State/District/City 1	Marital status 2	Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex									
		Males					Females				
						Age not stated 7					Age not stated 12
		0-14 3	15-34 4	35-59 5	60+ 6		0-14 8	15-34 9	35-59 10	60+ 11	
Kerala State	Never married	1,000	603	35	15	521	996	281	25	10	482
	Married	N	385	920	794	433	4	657	683	232	364
	Widowed	N	3	30	177	18	N	20	243	741	112
	Divorced or separated	N	9	14	14	12	N	41	49	16	29
Cannanore District	Never married	999	613	32	9	393	988	197	21	9	384
	Married	N	364	923	829	563	11	706	626	175	364
	Widowed	0	3	22	139	15	N	25	279	788	212
	Divorced or separated	N	19	22	22	24	1	71	73	27	27
Kozhikode "	Never married	999	559	28	11	510	989	187	23	10	472
	Married	N	421	929	821	440	10	736	648	179	335
	Widowed	N	3	25	149	18	N	26	277	791	129
	Divorced or separated	N	16	17	18	16	1	50	51	19	42
Calicut (Municipal)	Never married	1,000	654	56	24	429	991	285	47	23	333
	Married	N	339	910	808	571	9	653	592	143	667
	Widowed	0	2	25	156	0	N	32	325	822	...
	Divorced or separated	0	5	9	11	0	N	30	36	12	...
Palghat District	Never married	999	572	27	14	458	991	232	21	8	349
	Married	1	414	925	803	519	8	697	642	171	458
	Widowed	0	3	32	167	8	N	24	288	805	156
	Divorced or separated	0	10	15	15	4	1	46	49	15	21
Trichur "	Never married	1,000	627	35	19	510	998	352	46	18	493
	Married	N	366	924	779	442	2	599	679	243	390
	Widowed	0	2	30	191	19	N	19	233	725	96
	Divorced or separated	0	4	10	11	10	N	29	41	13	14
Ernakulam "	Never married	1,000	600	40	16	573	1,000	335	31	10	611
	Married	N	391	914	764	395	N	623	716	284	308
	Widowed	0	3	36	211	20	N	17	222	695	64
	Divorced or separated	0	6	10	9	4	N	25	31	11	4
Ernakulam (Municipal)	Never married	1,000	696	61	33	556	999	390	64	22	1,000
	Married	N	301	905	757	333	1	574	633	172	0
	Widowed	0	2	28	206	0	0	22	285	802	0
	Divorced or separated	0	1	6	4	0	0	14	18	4	0

Contd.

MARITAL STATUS BY SEX IN DISTRICTS

Table 6.16 (Concl'd.)

DISTRIBUTION BY MARITAL STATUS OF 1,000 PERSONS OF
EACH SEX IN BROAD AGE-GROUPS

State/District/City 1	Marital status 2	Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex									
		Males					Females				
						Age not stated 7					Age not stated 12
		0-14 3	15-34 4	35-59 5	60+ 6		0-14 8	15-34 9	35-59 10	60+ 11	
Kottayam District	Never married	1,000	564	31	14	600	1,000	312	24	9	656
	Married	N	426	918	761	351	N	652	781	354	277
	Widowed	0	3	40	215	29	N	12	166	628	46
	Divorced or separated	0	7	11	10	5	N	24	29	9	17
Alleppey "	Never married	1,000	643	48	18	541	1,000	344	25	8	390
	Married	N	349	906	779	372	N	604	703	268	404
	Widowed	N	2	33	191	29	N	17	227	712	127
	Divorced or separated	0	6	13	12	15	N	35	45	12	57
Alleppey (Municipal)	Never married	1,000	673	62	24	1,000	999	325	25	8	0
	Married	0	321	895	776	0	1	623	642	162	0
	Widowed	0	2	30	183	0	N	22	291	818	0
	Divorced or separated	0	4	13	15	0	0	30	42	12	0
Quilon District	Never married	1,000	605	36	16	503	1,000	297	17	9	428
	Married	N	384	920	790	437	N	644	712	264	456
	Widowed	0	3	31	180	15	N	17	217	709	74
	Divorced or separated	0	8	13	14	20	N	42	54	18	37
Trivandrum "	Never married	1,000	665	42	18	633	999	324	18	8	500
	Married	N	328	920	811	344	1	613	667	200	328
	Widowed	N	2	25	157	6	N	19	252	773	134
	Divorced or separated	0	5	13	14	11	N	44	63	19	27
Trivandrum (Corporation)	Never married	1,000	703	57	28	250	999	392	29	16	500
	Married	N	293	910	795	500	1	567	660	179	500
	Widowed	0	1	24	165	0	0	16	267	788	0
	Divorced or separated	0	3	9	12	250	0	25	44	17	0

* N' denotes negligible figure which is less than one.

** 0' denotes absence of figure.

The table reveals that in the State, majority of males in the age-group 15-34 are never married while the majority of females in this age-group are married. The substantially higher proportion of married males in the age-group 35-59 compared to that of females is accounted for, as already explained, by the high proportion of widowed and divorced or separated females. In the age-group 60+ majority of females are widowed whereas the majority of males

are married in this age-group. The proportion of married persons in the age-group 0-14 shows, that this is negligible (less than 1 in 1,000) in the case of males whereas it is slightly higher yet insignificant in the case of females. It has been already noted that there are no married males or females in the age-group 0-9. This shows a healthy trend.

6.48 The proportion of married males in the age-group 15-34 is highest in the Kottayam district followed by the Kozhikode

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES FOR EACH MARITAL STATUS BY AGE-GROUPS

district and least in the Trivandrum district. Among the 4 cities this proportion is highest in Calicut municipal town and least in Trivandrum Corporation. The proportion of never married males in the age-group 35-59 is highest in Alleppey district and least in Palghat district. The proportion of divorced or separated males is highest in the Cannanore district in the age-groups 15-34 and 35-59.

6.49 In the case of females the proportion of never married in the age-group 15-34 is highest in the Trichur district and lowest in the Kozhikode district. This trend is the reverse in the case of married females in the age-group 15-34. In all the 3 age-groups of 15-34, 35-59 and 60+ the proportion of never married females is higher in the Trichur district than in any other district. It may be reasonably inferred from this that more females remain unmarried in Trichur district compared to other districts

of the State. In this connection it may be recalled that the overall sex ratio and the sex ratios in the age-groups 15-34 and 35-59 of Trichur district are higher than those of any other district.

6.50 One important feature to be noted in the above table is that the proportion of divorced or separated persons is not significant. It is, however, somewhat higher in the case of females than in the case of males. In the case of widowed also the proportion of females is more than that of males. This may be due to two reasons, the survival of more female partners in marriage by the earlier death of their husbands and the larger number of widowers re-marrying than widows. Divorces, though not rare are not very common in this State.

6.51 The following table gives the ratio of females to 1,000 males for each marital status by broad age-groups.

Table 6.17

RATIO OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES FOR EACH MARITAL STATUS AT BROAD AGE-GROUPS

a - Ratio of never married females to 1,000 never married males.

b - Ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands

c - Ratio of widows to 1,000 widowers

d - Ratio of divorced or separated females to 1,000 divorced or separated males.

State/District/City	Description of ratio	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kerala State	a	972	511	706	726	858
	b	14,319	1,874	736	319	780
	c	16,750	8,139	7,954	4,575	5,892
	d	157,800	4,778	3,471	1,253	2,154
Cannanore District	a	960	362	667	1,113	716
	b	39,794	2,181	703	224	474
	c	*	11,720	13,256	6,035	10,667
	d	304,000	4,125	3,420	1,267	800
Kozhikode	a	952	366	790	972	665
	b	21,552	1,919	676	244	548
	c	30,000	8,235	10,734	5,934	5,111
	d	76,250	3,531	2,925	1,229	1,875

Contd.

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES FOR EACH MARITAL STATUS BY AGE-GROUPS

Table 6.17 (Concl'd.)

RATIO OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES FOR EACH MARITAL STATUS AT BROAD AGE-GROUPS

State/District/City	Description of ratio	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Calicut (Municipal)	a	936	429	769	1,170	333
	b	107,667	1,891	601	221	500
	c	*	15,646	12,015	6,553	...
	d	*	5,776	3,603	1,367	...
Palghat District	a	981	487	849	675	563
	b	12,894	2,022	753	255	652
	c	*	9,064	9,670	5,788	15,000
	d	*	5,557	3,588	1,184	4,000
Trichur	a	974	689	1,437	1,084	1,358
	b	7,187	2,006	821	367	1,239
	c	*	10,517	8,578	4,478	7,000
	d	*	7,928	4,799	1,486	2,000
Ernakulam	a	972	580	765	685	1,007
	b	2,689	1,660	753	405	735
	c	*	6,403	5,862	3,608	3,000
	d	*	4,189	3,020	1,331	1,000
Ernakulam (Municipal)	a	969	514	925	850	200
	b	3,000	1,750	623	283	0
	c	...	13,531	9,035	4,843	...
	d	...	9,517	2,904	1,100	...
Kottayam District	a	981	553	685	579	1,268
	b	5,161	1,531	741	449	917
	c	*	3,559	3,617	2,832	1,833
	d	*	3,464	2,246	868	4,000
Alleppey	a	973	600	511	464	795
	b	1,776	1,946	776	364	1,195
	c	1,500	8,666	6,933	3,946	4,833
	d	*	6,385	3,535	1,123	4,333
Alleppey (Municipal)	a	968	501	361	413	0
	b	*	2,020	637	265	...
	c	*	13,514	8,583	5,677	...
	d	...	7,756	2,798	1,000	...
Quilon District	a	976	516	465	554	939
	b	3,156	1,763	733	342	1,151
	c	*	7,299	6,694	4,031	5,333
	d	*	5,315	3,862	1,311	2,000
Trivandrum	a	985	510	412	514	830
	b	4,723	1,958	699	269	1,000
	c	3,000	11,838	9,897	5,365	25,000
	d	*	8,377	4,562	1,504	2,500
Trivandrum (Corporation)	a	982	525	463	699	1,000
	b	10,667	1,825	653	278	500
	c	...	11,350	9,828	5,904	...
	d	...	9,906	4,655	1,787	0

** Male population is not returned in this age-group for the marital status.

... denotes neither male nor female population is returned in this age-group for the marital status

RATIO OF WIVES TO HUSBANDS

The table shows that the sex ratio in each marital status except never married declines as age advances. The fall of sex ratio of married persons from age-group 15-34 to the age-group 35-59 is quite phenomenal. Correspondingly there is some increase in the sex ratio of never married persons. The sex ratios

of widowed and divorced or separated persons are abnormally higher than 1,000 in all the age-groups though this ratio also is decreasing as age advances.

Ratio of Wives to Husbands.

6.52 The following table gives the ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands at each age-group.

Table 6.18

RATIO OF WIVES TO HUSBANDS BY AGE-GROUPS

State/District/City	Ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands at each age-group								
	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kerala State	14,319	25,232	3,854	1,567	962	742	580	319	780
Cannanore District	39,794	49,276	5,285	1,740	980	719	511	224	474
Kozhikode ..	21,552	15,072	3,078	1,562	967	674	486	244	548
Calicut (Municipal)	107,667	31,056	3,532	1,624	894	585	413	221	500
Palghat District	12,894	20,244	3,277	1,586	1,039	761	565	255	652
Trichur ..	7,187	38,580	4,429	1,777	1,074	827	657	367	1,239
Ernakulam ..	2,689	21,140	3,330	1,470	929	744	646	405	735
Ernakulam (Municipal)	3,000	119,333	6,236	1,564	869	597	487	283	0
Kottayam District	5,161	20,371	2,915	1,302	877	745	640	449	917
Alleppey ..	1,776	45,295	5,096	1,765	1,001	783	637	364	1,195
Alleppey (Municipal)	*	69,063	6,162	1,828	944	640	424	265	...
Quilon District	3,156	59,422	4,186	1,463	908	748	599	342	1,151
Trivandrum ..	4,723	98,075	6,322	1,608	918	717	517	269	1,000
Trivandrum (Corporation)	10,667	71,462	7,383	1,636	858	666	480	278	500

* In this age-group there is no married male population.

... In this age-group there is no married male and female population.

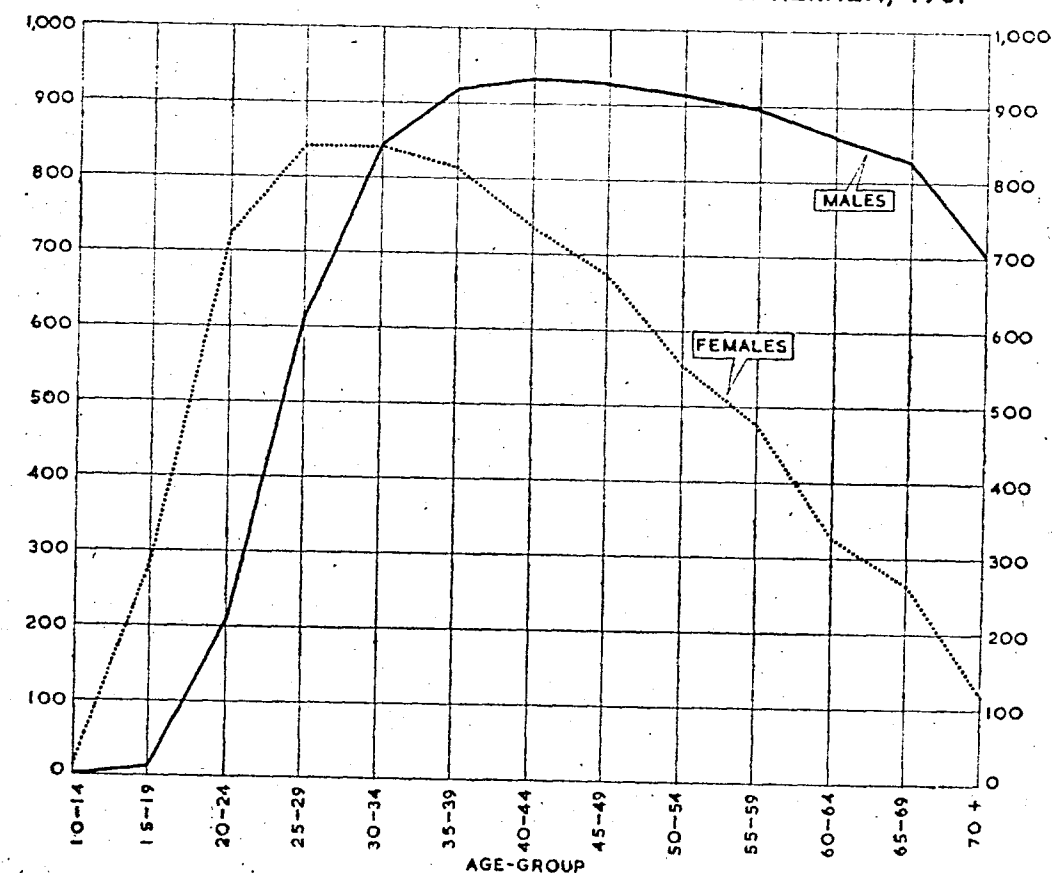
PROPORTION OF MARRIED MALES AND FEMALES IN EACH AGE-GROUP

In the State as well as in all the districts except Palghat, Trichur and Alleppey the sex ratio of married persons falls below 1,000 from the age-group 30-39 onwards. In the case of Palghat, Trichur and Alleppey districts the sex ratio of married persons continues to be more than 1,000 even in the

age-group 30-39 and the decline starts only from the next age-group onwards.

The ratio of married males and females to 1,000 males and females respectively in each age-group is plotted in the graph below.

MARRIED MALES AND FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES AND FEMALES RESPECTIVELY IN EACH AGE-GROUP IN KERALA, 1961



CHAPTER 7
LITERACY AND EDUCATION
SECTION 1
DEFINITIONS

Information on the educational status of population is important from the point of comparing the State with other parts of India as also for programming various educational schemes. To facilitate this the 1961 Census of India has endeavoured to collect information on literates with particular reference to the educational standard attained by literates. For the census purpose, literacy is defined as the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. If a person is capable of reading any simple letter either in print or in manuscript he is taken to satisfy the test of reading. The test of writing is the ability to write a simple letter. If a person can both read and write with understanding data on the highest level of education are collected. The name of the highest written examination passed by the concerned persons as proof of an educational standard attained is recorded in such cases. The above definition of literacy is more drastic than what is adopted in Western Countries where ability to read is sufficient to reckon a person as literate.

7.2 Taking into account the improved facilities for higher education in India during the current period the educational standards set for the purpose of the 1961 Census are more elaborate and have exhausted almost all branches of modern higher education.

The United Nations' Recommendations

7.3 The United Nations' document 'Principles and Recommendations for National Population Censuses' (ST/STAT/

SER.M/27) includes the following recommendations on the definition and classification of the educational characteristics of population.

Educational characteristics. Although the three topics recommended for collection in connexion with educational characteristics (literacy, level of education and school attendance) are treated in separate paragraphs, they need not necessarily form separate questionnaire items. Rather, the data should be collected in such a way that the information specified under each topic is made available, but the form of the inquiries may vary considerably according to the needs and desires of each country. Similarly, the classifications recommended for tabulation of the three topics may constitute separate tabulations or parts of a single tabulation and information shown in any one tabulation may be based on data secured by a questionnaire item on any of the topics.

Literacy. For census purposes, literacy is defined as the ability both to read with understanding and to write a short statement on everyday life in any language. A person capable of reading only should be considered illiterate. Also, a person capable only of reading and writing figures and his own name should be considered illiterate. Since literacy is defined as the ability both to read and to write, a single questionnaire item on this topic is considered adequate.

Data on literacy should be collected for all persons fifteen years of age and over. If a lower age limit is used for collection all tabulations not cross-classified by age

DEFINITIONS

should be subdivided at this age so as to facilitate international comparisons.

"Level of education. Data on level of education should be collected so as to show the highest level of instruction which the individual has completed in the country's regular educational system or its equivalent. For international purposes, this information should be collected so as to show the highest year or grade completed within the most advanced of the following educational levels achieved: (1) nursery, infant school or kindergarten; (2) elementary or primary; (3) secondary, high school or middle; (4) university or higher professional.

Information on level of education completed should be collected for all persons whose formal education is completed. For persons whose formal education is still in progress, information should be collected either on level of education completed or on grade and level of school currently attended. If the latter information is not collected, then the data on level of education completed should be collected for all persons above the minimum age for usual or compulsory entrance into school.

"It should be noted that tabulations of level of education completed for those whose formal education is still in progress are ambiguous unless cross-tabulated by age. Accordingly, cross-classifications by age should be employed whenever this group is included in the tabulations.

"The interpretation of tabulations on educational level completed is dependent upon the organization and nature of the school system of the country. In order to facilitate the interpretation of national data, it is recommended that published data on this topic be accompanied by a general description of the educational system of the country, giving the basic definitions of the main categories of educational level.

"Where appropriate, it would be useful to distinguish within the secondary level between general education not aimed at direct preparation for a certain profession or trade and technical or vocational edu-

cation aimed at direct preparation for a particular profession or trade.

"In some instances, the total number of years of schooling may be used as a substitute for the highest level of instruction completed.

"School attendance. Data on school attendance should refer to full-time attendance at any regular educational institution, public or private, during a well defined and recent time period. As a minimum, information should be collected for all persons 5-24 years of age. Where resources permit, tabulations of school attendance should show the grade of school attended in the relevant level..... This information can be secured either by a specific questionnaire item on level and grade attended or by combining the questionnaire items on level of education and school attendance so as to secure information on highest level and grade completed for persons no longer attending school and current level and grade for those attending School".

7.4 Definition of literacy adopted for the 1961 Census of India almost synchronizes with the recommendations of the U.N. The following levels of education were adopted to measure the educational status of the population.

1. Literate (without educational level)
2. Primary or junior basic
3. Matriculation or higher secondary
4. Technical diploma not equal to degree
5. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree
6. University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree
7. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree

7.5 This last educational level is further subdivided into a few categories as under:

- (i) Engineering
- (ii) Medicine
- (iii) Agriculture
- (iv) Veterinary and dairying
- (v) Technology
- (vi) Teaching
- (vii) Others

INTER-STATE COMPARISONS

7.6 These educational levels are in a sense comparable with those of other countries although the levels set are suited to Indian conditions. The U. N. has recommended a third type of information on educational characteristics of the population viz., data on school attendance during a specified recent period. This data which is only of secondary importance, however, has not been collected in this census.

Application of the Tests

7.7 As indicated supra the application of the test of literacy requires that the enumerator should find out whether the person enumerated can read and write with understanding. This is practically impossible in every case considering the number of people to be enumerated and the short time at the disposal of the enumerator. It is also superfluous to apply such tests where a person possesses high educational qualifications. It was, therefore, presumed in all

cases where a person has passed the primary standard that he knows to read and write with understanding. In the case of such persons no further test was applied. But in respect of persons who had not passed the primary standard there was a possibility of some persons knowing to read and write with felicity. To ascertain this the enumerator was asked to apply the test of reading and writing. But even here there is a probability of the enumerator not being in a position to apply the test to a small proportion of the population like females observing purdah system in whose case the information was often obtained from the head of the household. But such cases where persons who have not passed the primary standard and claiming to know reading and writing belong to this class where an interview is impracticable having regard to religious and social customs are rare and would not have substantially affected the Census returns.

SECTION 2

INTER-STATE COMPARISONS

7.8 Taking the proportion of literate and educated persons to the total population, Kerala leads the States in India with 46.85 per cent. This is against 40.63 per cent in 1951. Although Kerala was holding the first rank in literacy in India in 1951 if both States and Union territories are taken into account Delhi takes the first rank and Kerala the second in 1961. This is not because the literacy rate in Kerala has gone down from what it was in 1951 but because the rate in Delhi has gone up. It has also to be pointed out that it may not be quite appropriate to compare Delhi with Kerala with a much bigger population in this respect. In point of male and female literacy Kerala still leads the States with 54.97 per cent in the case of males and 38.90 per cent in the case of females in 1961. But when the position including the Union territories is taken Delhi takes

the first place and Kerala the second in point of male and female literacy. Even in both these respects the rate in Kerala in 1961 is higher than in 1951. A more effective assessment of literacy could be arrived at by excluding the population in the age-group of 0-4 who do not come under the school-going category. If this effective literacy is taken into account the rank held by Kerala remains the same as mentioned above; but the percentage is slightly different. The percentage of total literacy of Kerala under this calculation comes to 55.08 for persons, 64.89 for males and 45.56 for females.

7.9 The following table gives a comparative picture of the effective literacy of Kerala, other States and Union territories in India in respect of the total population, males and females for the total, rural and urban areas.

INTER-STATE COMPARISONS

Table 7.1

PROPORTION OF TOTAL, MALE AND FEMALE LITERATES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF INDIA, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1961

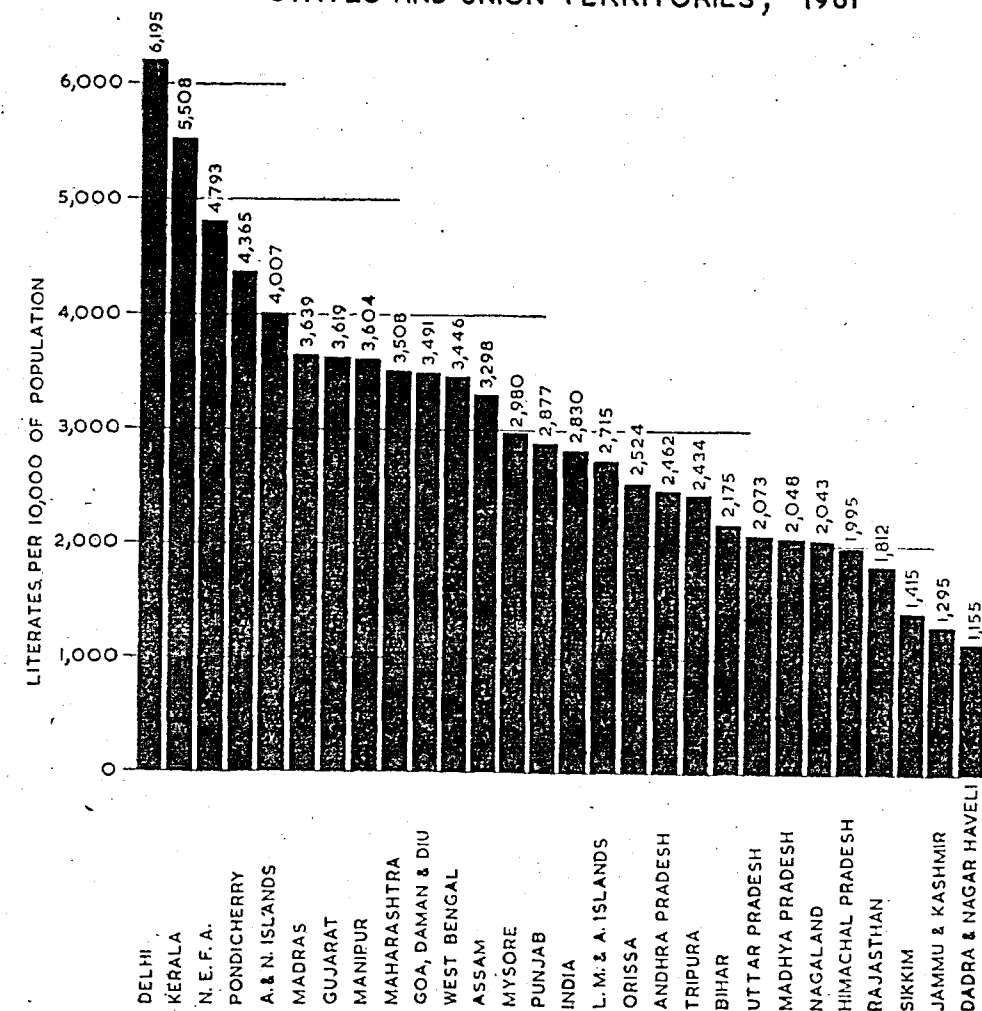
India/State/Union territory 1	Literates per 10,000 of total population			Rural literates per 10,000 of rural population			Urban literates per 10,000 of urban population		
	P 2	M 3	F 4	P 5	M 6	F 7	P 8	M 9	F 10
India	2,830*	4,039*	1,533*	2,246*	3,426*	1,013*	5,443	6,599	4,046
Andhra Pradesh	2,462	3,498	1,401	1,959	2,918	984	4,822	6,170	3,395
Assam	3,298	4,428	1,963	3,010	4,151	1,695	6,573	7,184	5,613
Bihar	2,175	3,519	817	1,909	3,219	613	5,021	6,363	3,310
Gujarat	3,619	4,873	2,277	2,880	4,116	1,581	5,702	6,936	4,311
Jammu and Kashmir	1,295	1,975	505	892	1,507	185	3,281	4,238	2,127
Kerala	5,508	6,489	4,556	5,351	6,338	4,398	6,382	7,308	5,451
Madhya Pradesh	2,048	3,218	809	1,525	2,605	403	5,137	6,608	3,384
Madras	3,639	5,159	2,106	2,861	4,386	1,341	5,767	7,229	4,245
Maharashtra	3,508	4,926	1,980	2,546	3,978	1,108	5,884	7,013	4,435
Mysore	2,980	4,229	1,670	2,352	3,581	1,083	5,140	6,380	3,764
Orissa	2,524	4,026	1,012	2,350	3,835	879	5,046	6,480	3,211
Punjab	2,877	3,892	1,686	2,189	3,185	1,042	5,555	6,539	4,316
Rajasthan	1,812	2,808	701	1,295	2,174	319	4,455	5,993	2,689
Uttar Pradesh	2,073	3,189	830	1,685	2,778	491	4,689	5,780	3,308
West Bengal	3,446	4,657	2,027	2,584	3,891	1,173	5,955	6,595	5,002
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,007	4,876	2,454	3,464	4,359	1,904	5,873	6,582	4,491
Delhi	6,195	7,037	5,087	3,033	4,599	1,147	6,584	7,325	5,600
Himachal Pradesh	1,995	3,148	731	1,776	2,918	541	6,355	7,193	5,160
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	2,715	4,195	1,276	2,715	4,195	1,276	...	...	...
Manipur	3,604	5,348	1,887	3,382	5,072	1,725	5,886	8,133	3,591
Tripura	2,434	3,531	1,236	2,061	3,156	871	6,065	7,070	4,906
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,155	1,771	500	1,155	1,771	500	...	...	...
Goa, Daman and Diu	3,491	4,458	2,558	3,127	4,074	2,264	5,380	6,372	4,401
N. E. F. A.	4,793*	5,337*	2,406*	4,793*	5,337*	2,406*	...	...	...
Nagaland	2,043	2,721	1,304	1,802	2,423	1,143	6,544	7,268	5,291
Pondicherry	4,365	5,885	2,869	3,672	5,281	2,067	6,500	7,796	5,275
Sikkim	1,415	2,236	493	1,272	2,080	572	4,675	5,468	3,578

* Excludes population (297,853 persons, 147,100 males and 150,753 females) of that portion of N. E. F. A. where All India Census Schedule was not canvassed.

Source: Census of India, 1961, Volume I, India, Part II A (ii)

INTER-STATE COMPARISONS

LITERATES PER 10,000 OF POPULATION IN INDIA, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1961



LITERACY BY NATURAL DIVISIONS.

SECTION 3

Literacy by Natural Divisions

7.10 The following table gives literacy of the State by natural divisions:

Table 7.2

PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES BY NATURAL DIVISIONS AND BY SEX IN KERALA, 1961

Natural division	Total	Urban	Rural	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Highland	Total 39.47	47.44	31.19			
	Rural 39.22	47.16	30.97			
	Urban 46.11	55.20	36.93			
Midland	Total 46.77	54.78	39.00			
	Rural 45.19	53.27	37.38			
	Urban 56.68	64.01	49.29			

1	2	3	4	5
Lowland	Total 50.87	59.44	42.57	
	Rural 50.08	58.67	41.87	
	Urban 53.36	61.79	44.85	

7.11 The lowland has the highest rate of literacy, the percentage of literates coming to 50.87. The midland comes next with 46.77 per cent of literates and the highland, last with only 39.47 per cent. The pattern is the same in respect of male and female literacy.

7.12 In rural literacy the lowland has shown the highest rate of literacy followed by the midland and highland. In urban literacy the midland has shown the highest rate of literacy followed by lowland and highland.

SECTION 4

Inter-district Comparison

7.13 The table below gives the proportion of total, male and female literates to

the population above age 4 in the rural and urban areas of the State and districts in 1961.

Table 7.3

PROPORTION OF TOTAL, MALE AND FEMALE LITERATES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF THE STATE AND DISTRICTS, 1961

State/District	Literates per 10,000 of total population			Rural literates per 10,000 of total population			Urban literates per 10,000 of total population			Rural literates per 10,000 of rural population		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kerala State	5,508	6,489	4,556	4,532	5,352	3,737	976	1,137	819	5,351	6,338	4,398
Cannanore District	4,845	6,128	3,619	3,851	4,925	2,824	994	1,203	795	4,648	5,962	3,399
Kozhikode ..	4,783	6,041	3,549	3,798	4,846	2,770	985	1,195	779	4,565	5,838	3,321
Palghat ..	3,989	4,973	3,096	3,489	4,350	2,707	500	623	389	3,870	4,840	2,994
Trichur ..	5,715	6,574	4,941	4,932	5,696	4,245	783	878	696	5,572	6,449	4,787
Ernakulam ..	5,953	6,819	5,089	4,479	5,113	3,847	1,474	1,706	1,242	5,703	6,566	4,855
Kottayam ..	6,664	7,344	5,956	5,914	6,546	5,256	750	798	700	6,547	7,244	5,821
Alleppey ..	6,607	7,452	5,793	5,445	6,129	4,786	1,162	1,323	1,007	6,569	7,407	5,765
Quilon ..	5,974	6,848	5,100	5,468	6,265	4,672	506	583	428	5,912	6,788	5,040
Trivandrum ..	5,343	6,306	4,391	3,711	4,426	3,004	1,632	1,880	1,387	5,018	6,012	4,045

Contd.

INTER-DISTRICT COMPARISONS

Table 7.3 (Concl'd.)

PROPORTION OF TOTAL, MALE AND FEMALE LITERATES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF THE STATE AND DISTRICTS, 1961

State/District	Urban literates per 10,000 of urban population			Rural literates per 10,000 of total literates			Urban literates per 10,000 of total literates		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Kerala State	6,382	7,308	5,451	8,228	8,248	8,201	1,772	1,752	1,799
Cannanore District	5,797	6,914	1,697	7,948	8,037	7,803	2,052	1,963	2,197
Kozhikode ..	5,866	7,032	4,694	7,941	8,022	7,805	2,059	1,978	2,195
Palghat ..	5,085	6,157	4,059	8,745	8,747	8,743	1,255	1,253	1,257
Trichur ..	6,812	7,521	6,152	8,630	8,664	8,591	1,370	1,336	1,409
Ernakulam ..	6,872	7,712	5,979	7,524	7,498	7,559	2,476	2,502	2,441
Kottayam ..	7,759	8,284	7,216	8,874	8,913	8,825	1,126	1,087	1,175
Alleppey ..	6,790	7,670	5,930	8,242	8,225	8,263	1,758	1,775	1,737
Quilon ..	6,735	7,568	5,856	9,153	9,148	9,160	847	852	840
Trivandrum ..	6,264	7,126	5,390	6,946	7,018	6,843	3,054	2,982	3,157

Note: Population in the age-group (0-4) is excluded for calculating literacy rate.

7.14 All persons of whatever educational standard have been included under literates in calculating the above literacy rate. The districts of Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey and Quilon have literacy rates above that of the State. These are five contiguous districts located in the southern portion of the State excluding the district of Trivandrum and extending to the centre of the State. The districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode and Palghat in the north and Trivandrum in the south have only a lower proportion of literates in them than that in the State. Kottayam district has the highest literacy in the State while Palghat district has the lowest.

7.15 In regard to male literacy, the districts of Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey and Quilon again surpass the State percentage, while the remaining four districts have only a lower literacy rate than that of the State. Alleppey district tops the list in male literacy and Palghat district comes last.

7.16 In respect of female literacy too the districts of Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey and Quilon have higher rates than that of Kerala and the remaining four have only a lower rate. Kottayam district has the highest female literacy rate

in the State and Palghat, the lowest.

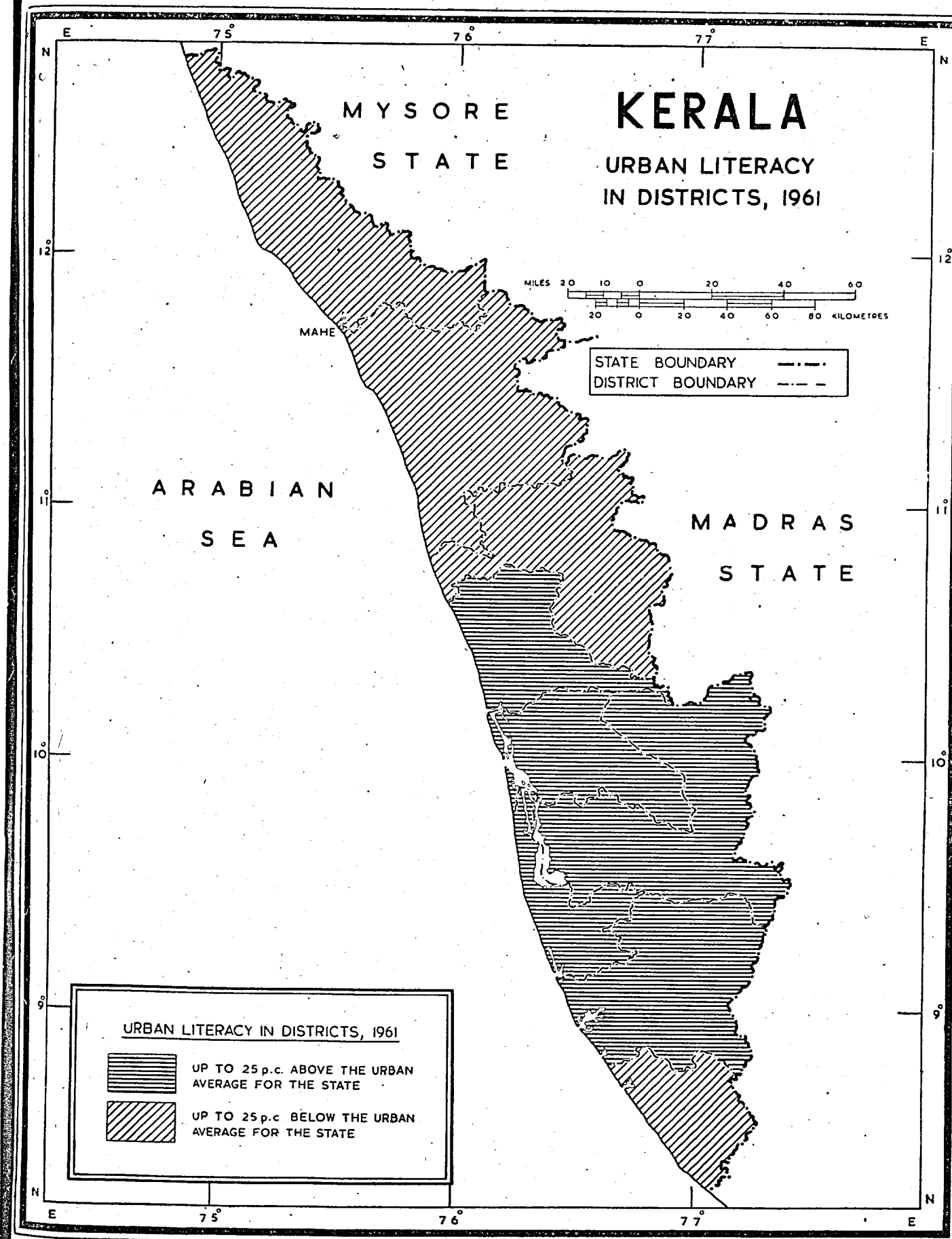
7.17 In rural literacy Alleppey district ranks first while Palghat comes last. This is equally true of rural male literacy also. In point of female literacy in rural areas, Kottayam ranks first leaving Palghat again as the last.

7.18 Kottayam district ranks first in respect of total, male and female literacy in urban areas. Palghat district is the worst sufferer in all these cases.

7.19 The State, as well as each of the districts has higher rate of literacy in urban areas than in rural areas which is but natural because urban areas are often characterised by educational institutions.

7.20 Out of 10,000 literates in the State 8,228 live in rural areas while only 1,772 live in urban areas. In the urban areas the proportion of female literates is higher than that of males. Among the districts of the State, Trivandrum has the highest proportion of literates living in the urban areas and Quilon the lowest proportion of literates living in the urban areas.

7.21 The following is a distribution of the districts in relation to the average rate of literacy of the State in the rural and the urban areas, 1961.



A HISTORICAL SURVEY

Table 7.4

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS IN RELATION TO THE AVERAGE RATE OF LITERACY IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF THE STATE AS A WHOLE, 1961

(Rate of rural literacy for the State per 10,000 of rural population: 5,351
Rate of urban literacy for the State per 10,000 of urban population: 6,382)

Districts which are above or below the rural average for the State

More than 50% above 1	25-50% above 2	Up to 25% above 3	Up to 25% below 4	25-50% below 5	More than 50% below 6
		Trichur Ernakulam Kottayam Alleppey Quilon	Cannanore Kozhikode Trivandrum	Palghat	

Districts which are above or below the urban average for the State

More than 50% above 1	25-50% above 2	Up to 25% above 3	Up to 25% below 4	25-50% below 5	More than 50% below 6
		Trichur Ernakulam Kottayam Alleppey Quilon	Cannanore Kozhikode Palghat Trivandrum		

Note:— Population in the age-group (0-4) is excluded for calculating literacy rate.

7.22 The districts of Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey and Quilon have rural literacy up to 25% above that of State, while the districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode and Trivandrum have rural literacy up to 25% below that of State. The Palghat district has a rural literacy further below falling in the range 25-50% below that of State.

7.23 In regard to urban literacy, the

districts of Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey and Quilon have urban literacy up to 25% above that of State, while the districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat and Trivandrum have urban literacy up to 25% below that of State.

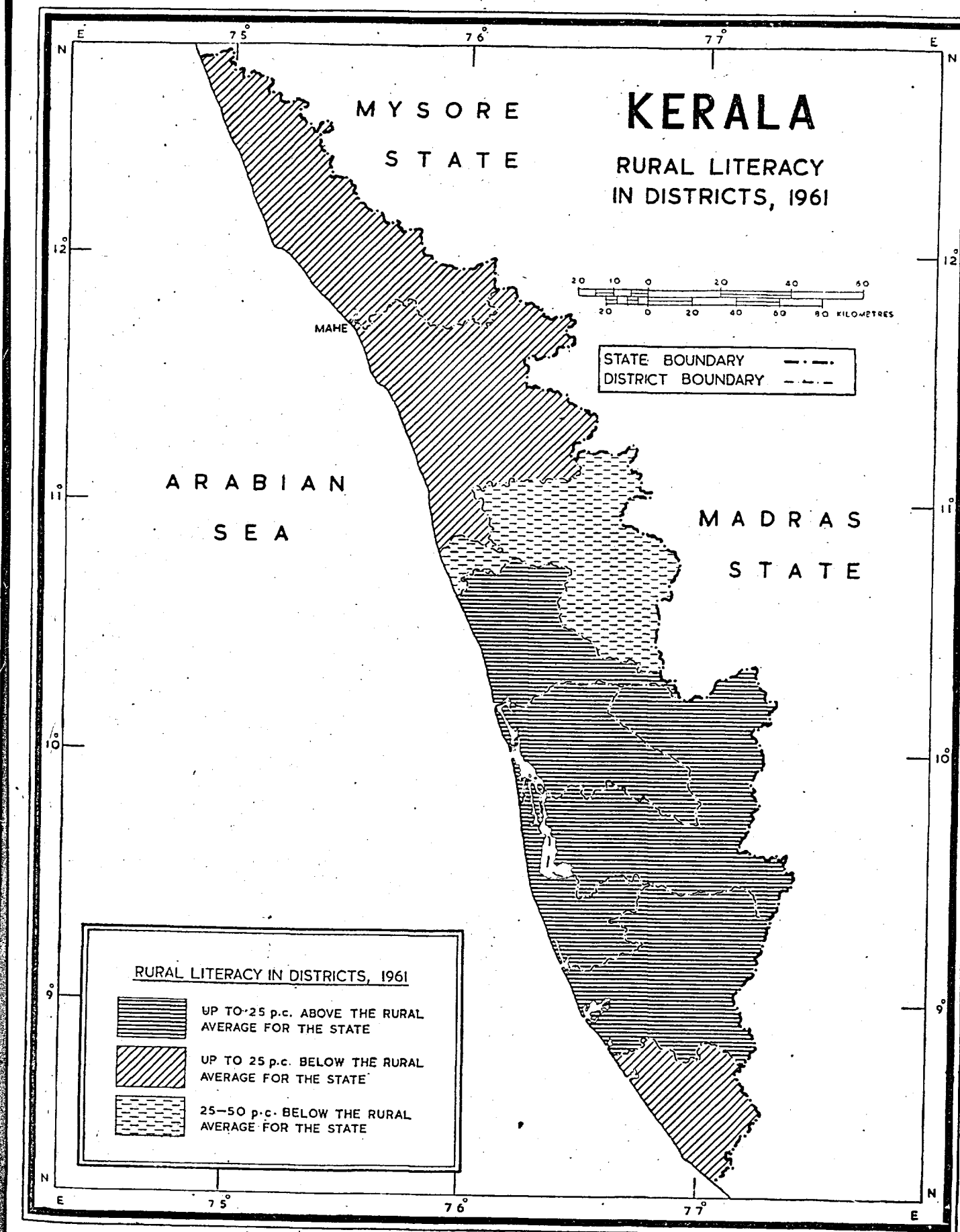
7.24 Two maps of Kerala showing the districts in relation to the average rate of literacy in rural and urban areas of the State are given separately.

SECTION 5

A HISTORICAL SURVEY

7.25 The progress of literacy in Kerala has been both accelerated and highly encouraging at least from 1901 onwards, the period covered by the survey. From 1901 to 1961 the percentage of total literacy excluding the population of 4 years and below has increased by 42.23, the increase for males being 42.84 and for females 41.91 in the State as a whole.

In the districts these percentages vary from 30.35 to 49.12 in the case of total literacy and 33.19 to 49.47 for males and 28.14 to 54.24 for females. The progress in total literacy and also in the male literacy has been highest in the Quilon district and in female literacy in the Kottayam district. It has been the poorest in the Palghat district in respect of all the three



CONCENTRATION OF LITERATES AMONG DISTRICTS

categories. Of all the decades starting with 1901-11 the decade 1951-61 shows the highest progress, the increase in the percentages being 7.71 for total, 7.74 for males and 7.61 for females. All the districts of the State have also shown a progressive increase in literacy from 1901 to 1961 except the Trivandrum district in 1931. In regard to male literacy all the districts of the

State have shown a progressive increase in all the Census years from 1901 to 1961. In respect of female literacy also the same position is applicable except in the case of Trivandrum district which has undergone a slight fall in literacy in the years 1931 and 1961. The subjoined table gives the progress of literacy from 1901 to 1961 except for the decade 1941.

Table 7.5
NUMBER OF TOTAL, MALE AND FEMALE LITERATES PER 10,000 OF TOTAL, MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION RESPECTIVELY IN THE STATE AND DISTRICTS, 1901-61

State/District 1	1961			1951			1931			1921			1911			1901		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Kerala State	5,508	6,489	4,356	4,737	5,715	3,795	2,558	3,714	1,433	2,195	3,220	1,181	1,545	2,582	515	1,285	2,205	365
Cannanore District	1,815	3,128	3,619	4,015	5,252	2,865	1,947	3,158	835	1,558	2,635	574	1,409	2,470	415	1,112	1,977	291
Kozhikode ..	4,783	6,041	3,519	3,365	4,799	1,984	1,609	2,658	601	1,420	2,371	497	1,253	2,150	371	1,125	1,920	334
Palghat ..	3,989	4,973	3,096	3,018	3,969	2,158	1,519	2,380	730	1,374	2,232	574	1,203	2,052	401	954	1,654	282
Trichur ..	5,715	6,571	1,941	4,824	5,911	3,852	3,285	4,474	2,189	2,132	3,170	1,143	1,774	2,619	710	1,376	2,266	486
Ernakulam ..	5,953	6,819	5,089	5,412	6,528	4,310	2,998	4,182	1,793	2,406	3,333	1,436	1,555	2,522	564	1,421	2,351	453
Kottayam ..	6,654	7,344	5,956	6,266	7,051	5,457	3,629	4,786	2,386	3,320	4,245	2,319	2,180	3,472	796	1,903	3,178	532
Alleppey ..	6,607	7,452	5,793	6,194	7,279	5,136	3,573	4,448	2,291	3,304	4,497	2,034	1,999	3,295	685	1,736	3,007	432
Quilon ..	5,974	6,848	5,109	5,338	6,416	4,262	2,608	3,859	1,353	2,534	3,726	1,311	1,351	2,324	369	1,062	1,901	203
Trivandrum ..	5,343	6,306	4,351	4,990	4,569	5,405	2,605	3,810	1,407	2,707	3,674	1,718	1,670	2,768	553	1,321	2,267	363

Note:—1. Population in the age-group (0-4) is excluded for calculating literacy rate
2. The figures for 1941 Census are not available

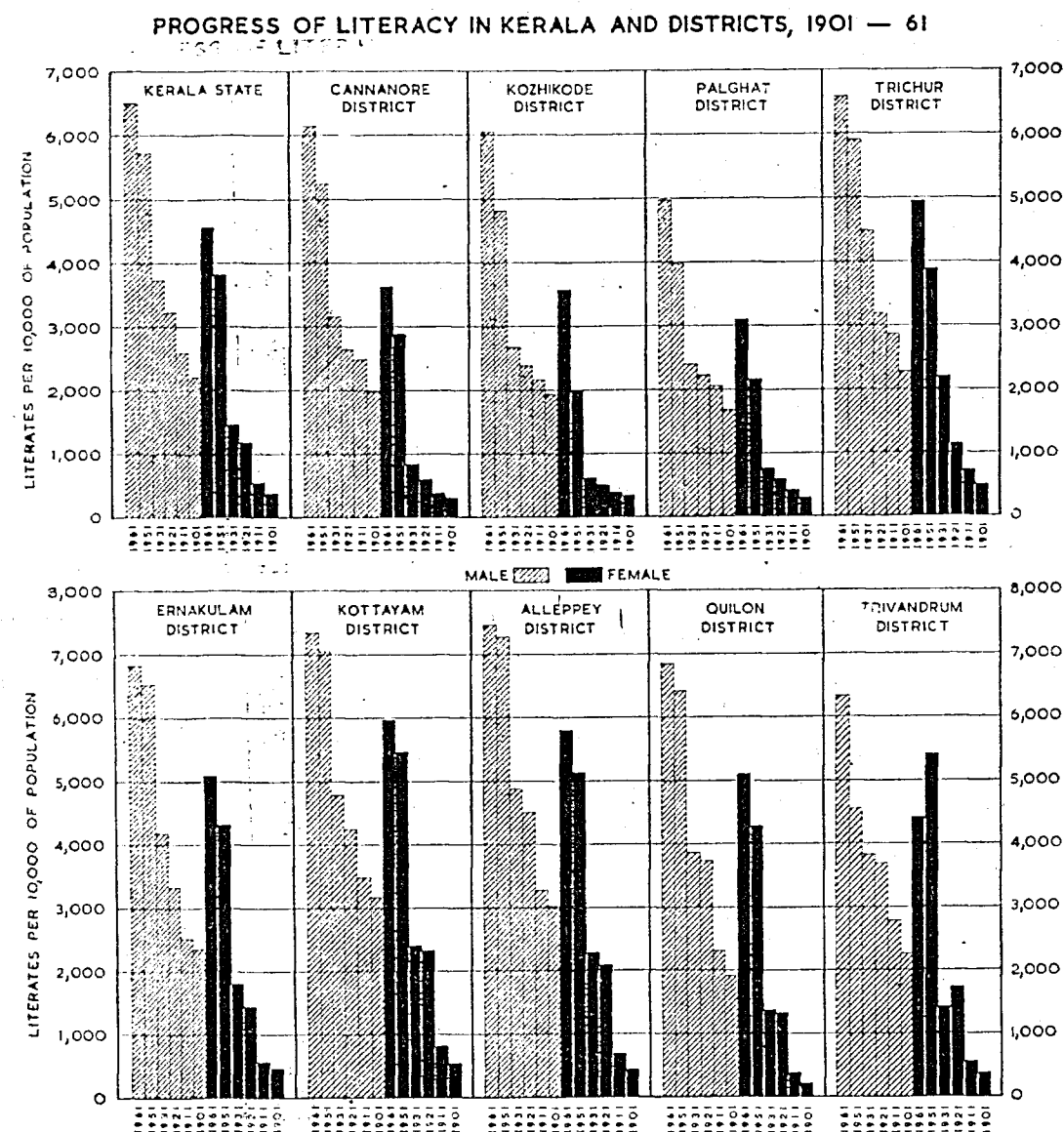
A Historical Comparison of Concentration of Literates among Districts

7.26 According to the 1961 Census 13.43 per cent of the total literates of Kerala are found in Kozhikode district which is the highest among the districts. Alleppey district comes next with 13.00 per cent of the total literates of the State. Palghat has the lowest percentage of literates in it, the percentage coming to as low as 7.64. In respect of the number of male literates also Kozhikode district has the highest concentration of literates the percentage coming to 14.47 and in the case of females, the Alleppey district comes first with 13.84 per cent while Palghat has the lowest for both males and females with 7.81 and 7.41 per cent respectively. Tracing the distribution of literates among the districts for the past censuses, it is noticed that

Kozhikode district could keep up her supremacy of having the highest per cent of the total literates of the State only in the censuses of 1901 and 1911. In the remaining censuses Alleppey district seems to have displaced the Kozhikode district in this regard. In 1901 and 1911 Quilon district had the lowest proportion of the total literates of the State. In the year 1921 the Cannanore district and in the years 1931 and 1951 the Palghat district had the lowest per cent of the total literates of the State.

7.27 Taking the distribution of male literates among the districts of the State, it is found that in 1901 and 1911 Kozhikode district had the highest concentration of literates of the State. In 1921, 1931 and 1951 the Alleppey district had the highest concentration of male literates. In 1901 and 1911 the Quilon district had the lowest

PROGRESS OF LITERACY



concentration of male literates while in 1921 the Cannanore district and in 1931 the Palghat district came last in this respect. But in 1951 the Palghat and the Trivandrum districts had the lowest proportion of male literates.

7.28 In the distribution of female liter-

ates of the State among districts, it is found that in 1901 the Kozhikode district, in 1911 the Trichur district and in the years 1921, 1931 and 1951 the Alleppey district had the highest concentration of female literates. In 1901 and 1911 the Quilon district had the lowest proportion of the

DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATES AMONG DISTRICTS

total literates of the State while in 1921 and 1931, the Cannanore district and in 1951 the Palghat district had the lowest concentration

of female literates. These facts are amply illustrated by the following table.

Table 7.6
DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 TOTAL, MALE AND FEMALE LITERATES AMONG THE DISTRICTS OF STATE, 1901-'61

State/District 1	1961			1951			1931		
	P 2	M 3	F 4	P 5	M 6	F 7	P 8	M 9	F 10
Kerala State	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Cannanore District	928	989	844	867	923	785	809	877	636
Kozhikode	1,343	1,447	1,198	1,093	1,294	802	999	1,128	673
Palghat	764	781	741	743	784	683	767	803	578
Trichur	1,004	942	1,069	1,027	1,005	1,061	1,302	1,187	1,590
Ernakulam	1,187	1,171	1,210	1,290	1,306	1,266	1,283	1,253	1,346
Kottayam	1,238	1,198	1,292	1,266	1,249	1,352	1,312	1,252	1,466
Alleppey	1,300	1,240	1,384	1,457	1,429	1,499	1,655	1,572	1,863
Quilon	1,238	1,223	1,259	1,217	1,235	1,190	967	1,000	683
Trivandrum	998	1,009	983	1,020	784	1,362	906	923	665

Contd.

Table 7.6 (Concl'd.)

State/District 1	1921			1911			1901		
	P 11	M 12	F 13	P 14	M 15	F 16	P 17	M 18	F 19
Kerala State	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Cannanore District	788	873	560	1,074	1,093	977	1,064	1,073	1,008
Kozhikode	1,067	1,203	699	1,420	1,451	1,268	1,575	1,562	1,653
Palghat	877	943	701	1,145	1,159	1,173	1,133	1,121	1,206
Trichur	977	970	995	1,183	1,135	1,422	1,097	1,053	1,364
Ernakulam	1,169	1,135	1,259	1,067	1,052	1,141	1,132	1,130	1,289
Kottayam	1,260	1,150	1,558	1,113	1,101	1,173	1,099	1,106	1,015
Alleppey	1,761	1,663	2,025	1,396	1,392	1,417	1,415	1,446	1,227
Quilon	1,053	1,076	991	742	774	586	683	720	456
Trivandrum	1,048	987	1,212	860	863	843	782	787	752

Note:—The figures for 1941 Census are not available

SECTION 6

DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATES AMONG DISTRICTS

7.29 The following table gives the distribution of 10,000 of total, male and female

literates in the total, rural and urban areas of the State among the districts in 1961.

DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATES AMONG DISTRICTS

Table 7.7

DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 TOTAL, MALE AND FEMALE LITERATES IN THE RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE STATE, 1961

State/District 1	Total literates			Male literates			Female literates		
	Total 2	Rural 3	Urban 4	Total 5	Rural 6	Urban 7	Total 8	Rural 9	Urban 10
Kerala State	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Cannanore District	928	896	1,075	989	964	1,108	844	803	1,031
Kozhikode ..	1,343	1,296	1,560	1,447	1,408	1,634	1,198	1,140	1,461
Palghat ..	764	812	541	781	828	558	741	790	518
Trichur ..	1,004	1,053	776	942	990	719	1,089	1,140	853
Ernakulam ..	1,187	1,086	1,659	1,171	1,064	1,671	1,210	1,115	1,642
Kottayam ..	1,238	1,335	787	1,198	1,295	743	1,292	1,391	845
Alleppey ..	1,300	1,303	1,290	1,240	1,237	1,256	1,384	1,395	1,337
Quilon ..	1,238	1,377	592	1,223	1,356	594	1,259	1,406	588
Trivandrum ..	998	842	1,720	1,009	858	1,717	983	820	1,725

7.30 Among literates in rural areas the highest concentration is found in the Quilon district. 13.77 per cent of the total literates in the rural areas are found in this district. In the urban areas of the State the highest concentration of literates is found in the Trivandrum district with 17.20 per cent. Both in the rural and urban areas the lowest proportion of literates is found in the Palghat district, the percentages coming to 8.12 and 5.41 respectively.

7.31 Taking the male literates, the highest concentration is found in the Kozhikode district among the rural areas of the State, 14.08 per cent of the total male literates in the rural areas being in this district. Regarding concentration of male literates in urban areas of the State the Trivandrum district leads with 17.17 per cent. Here, again, the Palghat district has the lowest proportion both in rural and urban areas, the percentages coming to 8.28 and 5.58 respectively.

7.32 Quilon district has the highest concentration of female literates among the rural areas, the percentage working out to 14.06. 17.25 per cent of the total literates in the

urban areas of the State are found in the Trivandrum district. The Palghat district once again is pushed down to the lowest rank among the districts with 7.90 and 5.18 per cent of the total literate population of the rural and urban areas respectively.

7.33 A striking feature of the above table is that among the urban areas of the districts of the State the Trivandrum district has shown relatively high concentration of literates. This feature of the Trivandrum district easily finds explanation in the fact that this district is especially lucky to have the Trivandrum city which is the headquarters of the State Government. The Trivandrum city itself accounts for 53 per cent of the total urban population of the Trivandrum district. This city has enhanced educational facilities leading to higher proficiency in technical and professional degrees. At the same time, the Trivandrum city and suburbs have attracted an incessant stream of literates and educated persons who are employed here.

7.34 The following table gives the total, rural and urban literacy in districts arranged in descending order.

RURAL AND URBAN LITERACY IN DISTRICTS

Table 7.8

TOTAL, RURAL AND URBAN LITERACY IN DISTRICTS ARRANGED IN DECREASING ORDER, 1961

Sl. No. 1	District 2	Number of literates per 10,000 persons 3	Sl. No. 4	District 5	Number of literates per 10,000 persons in rural areas 6	Sl. No. 7	District 8	Number of literates per 10,000 persons in urban areas 9
1	Kottayam District	6,664	1	Alleppey District	6,569	1	Kottayam District	7,759
2	Alleppey ..	6,607	2	Kottayam ..	6,547	2	Ernakulam ..	6,872
3	Quilon ..	5,974	3	Quilon ..	5,912	3	Trichur ..	6,812
4	Ernakulam ..	5,953	4	Ernakulam ..	5,703	4	Alleppey ..	6,790
5	Trichur ..	5,715	5	Trichur ..	5,572	5	Quilon ..	6,735
6	Trivandrum ..	5,343	6	Trivandrum ..	5,018	6	Trivandrum ..	6,264
7	Cannanore ..	4,845	7	Cannanore ..	4,648	7	Kozhikode ..	5,866
8	Kozhikode ..	4,783	8	Kozhikode ..	4,565	8	Cannanore ..	5,797
9	Palghat ..	3,989	9	Palghat ..	3,870	9	Palghat ..	5,085

Note:—Population in the age-group (0-4) is excluded for calculating literacy rate

7.35 The following table presents the sizes of literate population in each districts arranged in descending order of for the total, rural and urban areas.

Table 7.9

DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 TOTAL, RURAL AND URBAN LITERATES AMONG THE DISTRICTS OF THE STATE IN DECREASING ORDER, 1961

Sl. No. 1	District 2	Number per 10,000 of total literates 3	Sl. No. 4	District 5	Number per 10,000 of total literates in rural areas 6	Sl. No. 7	District 8	Number per 10,000 of total literates in urban areas 9
	Kerala State	10,000		Kerala State	10,000		Kerala State	10,000
1	Kozhikode District	1,343	1	Quilon District	1,377	1	Trivandrum District	1,720
2	Alleppey ..	1,300	2	Kottayam ..	1,335	2	Ernakulam ..	1,659
3	Kottayam ..	1,238	3	Alleppey ..	1,303	3	Kozhikode ..	1,560
4	Quilon ..	1,238	4	Kozhikode ..	1,296	4	Alleppey ..	1,290
5	Ernakulam ..	1,187	5	Ernakulam ..	1,086	5	Cannanore ..	1,075
6	Trichur ..	1,004	6	Trichur ..	1,053	6	Kottayam ..	787
7	Trivandrum ..	998	7	Cannanore ..	895	7	Trichur ..	776
8	Cannanore ..	928	8	Trivandrum ..	842	8	Quilon ..	592
9	Palghat ..	764	9	Palghat ..	812	9	Palghat ..	541

HIGH AND LOW LITERACY TALUKS

SECTION 7

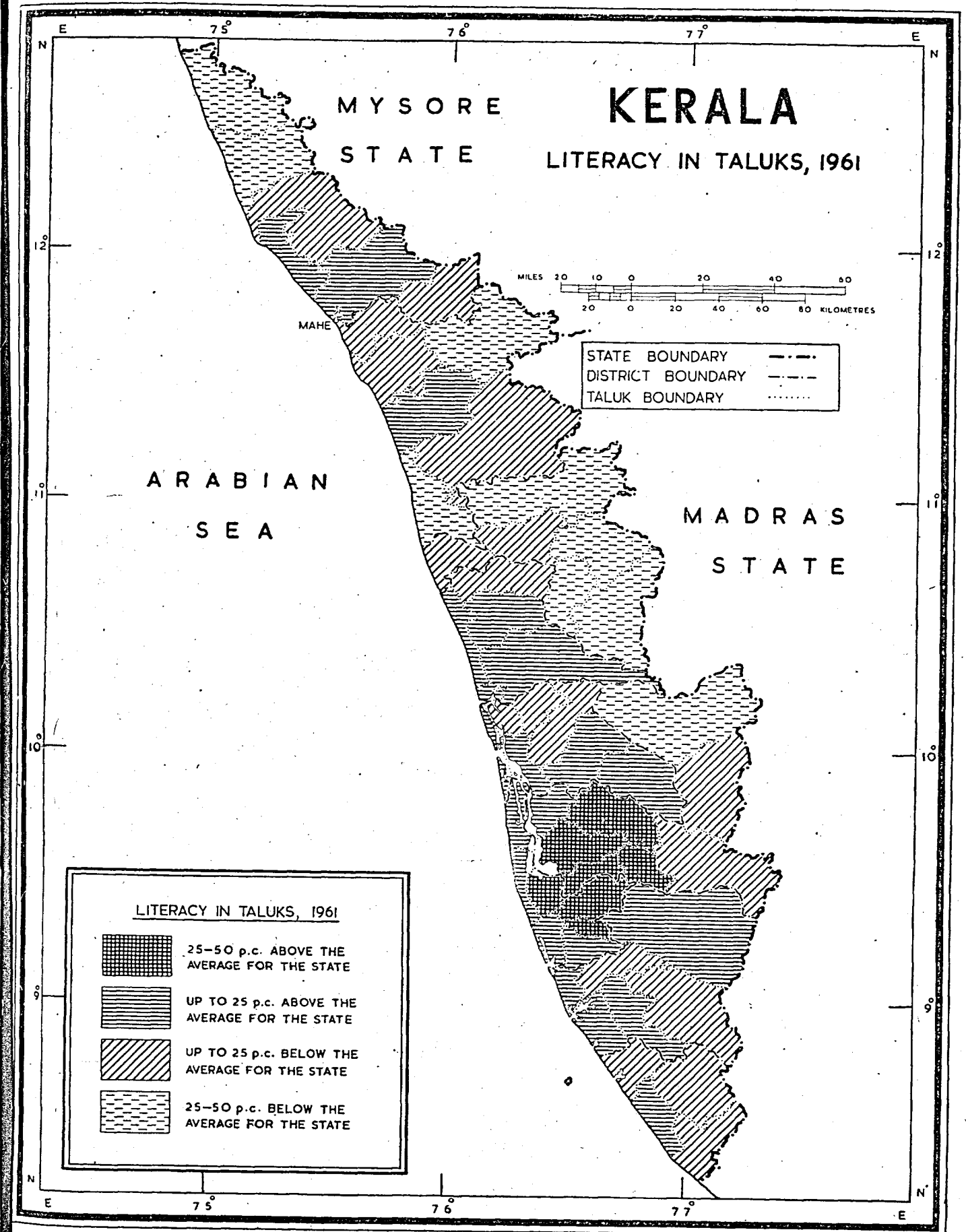
TOTAL LITERACY AND CAUSES OF VERY HIGH AND VERY LOW LITERACY IN CERTAIN TALUKS

7.36 The following table gives the distribution of taluks according as their literacy rates are above or below State average.

Table 7.10

TALUKS IN WHICH LITERACY IS ABOVE OR BELOW THE AVERAGE FOR THE STATE

District 1	Taluks with literacy			
	25-50% above the average for the State 2	Up to 25% above the average for the State 3	Up to 25% below the average for the State 4	25-50% below the average for the State 5
Cannanore		Cannanore Tellicherry	Taliparamba North Wynad	Kasaragod Hosdrug
Kozhikode		Kozhikode	Badagara Quilandy Ernad	Tirur South Wynad
Palghat			Ponnani Ottapalam	Perintalmanna Palghat Alathur Chittur
Trichur		Trichur Chowghat Cranganore Mukundapuram	Talappilly	
Ernakulam		Kanayannur Cochin Muvattupuzha Thodupuzha	Parur Alwaye Kunnathunad	
Kottayam	Meenachil Kottayam Changanacherry Kanjirappally	Vaikom	Udumbanchola Peermade	Deviçolam
Alleppey	Kuttanad Thiruvalla Chengannur	Shertalai Ambalapuzha Karthigapally Mavelikkara		
Quilon		Pathanamthitta Karunagapally Quilon Kottarakara	Kunnathur Pathanapuram	
Trivandrum		Trivandrum	Chirayinkil Neyyattinkara Nedumangad	



7.37 A map of Kerala showing taluks according as their rates of literacy are above or below the State average is given separately.

7.38 The taluks of very high literacy viz., those with literacy 25-50 per cent above the State average, form a distinct conglomeration shared by the districts of Kottayam and Alleppey. The units of this conglomeration are the taluks of Meenachil, Kottayam, Changanacherry, Kanjirappally, Kuttanad, Thiruvalla and Chengannur which lie contiguous. The very low literacy taluks viz., those with literacy 25-50 per cent below the State average, lie in the districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat and Kottayam. Of the nine taluks coming in this group the taluks of Kasaragod and Hosdrug lie contiguous in the northernmost tip of the State. Again, the taluks of Tirur, Perintalmanna, Palghat, Alathur and Chittur lie contiguous. It is only the taluks of South Wynad and Devicolam that lie isolated. As a general feature it may be mentioned that most of the taluks in this group are highland taluks. Coming to the taluks with literacy up to 25 per cent above the State average, most of them are coastal taluks or taluks adjoining them. A good number of them lie contiguous. Taluks which have literacy up to 25 per cent below the State average lie sprinkled throughout the State covering lowland, midland as well as highland regions.

7.39 It is worthwhile to examine the causes of very high and very low literacy based on statistics relating to primary schools in certain taluks mentioned above. A few yardsticks may be mentioned in this connection like area per school, number of scholars per 1,000 population, number of scholars per school and percentage of single teacher schools. Where the average area per school is below the State average it may be presumed to be a feature favouring high literacy. Similarly, where the number of scholars per 1,000 population and the number of scholars per school are above the State average it also may be presumed to be a circumstance favouring high literacy.

In the case of single teacher schools very often a high percentage of single teacher schools might go against high literacy. Therefore, where in a taluk the percentage of single teacher schools is less than the State average it may be presumed that there is a circumstance favouring high literacy. A word of caution has, however, to be given against the above presumptions being invariably correct. Where, for example, the number of scholars per 1,000 population is high the literacy may in some cases be low if the schools are of recent origin which would mean that the present scholars are not ripe enough to have contributed to the existing rate of literacy. On the other hand even where scholars per 1,000 population are less than the State average the rate of literacy might still be high if the locality had schools of long-standing. In the case of scholars per school also there might be exceptional cases where a taluk has a large number of schools and hence each school has only a limited number of scholars with the result that a presumption based on a high number of scholars per school may not enable a correct assessment of the rate of literacy. The case of single teacher school also is one which cuts both ways. Where the initiation into literacy received in single teacher schools is followed up in full-fledged schools a high percentage of single teacher schools do not necessarily indicate a factor contributing to low literacy. But where on the other hand the initiation into literacy received in single teacher schools is allowed to lapse after leaving such schools or where a scholar is asked to continue in the same class for a number of years for want of educational institutions of higher standard the single teacher schools only foster low literacy. These, however, are exceptions. For applying the above yardsticks the presumptions mentioned in the beginning are generally applied. A reference to exceptional cases will be made specifically wherever relevant. In the light of the above, the cases of the taluks of very high literacy and very low literacy are examined below.

TALUK RURAL LITERACY

SECTION 8

TALUK RURAL LITERACY

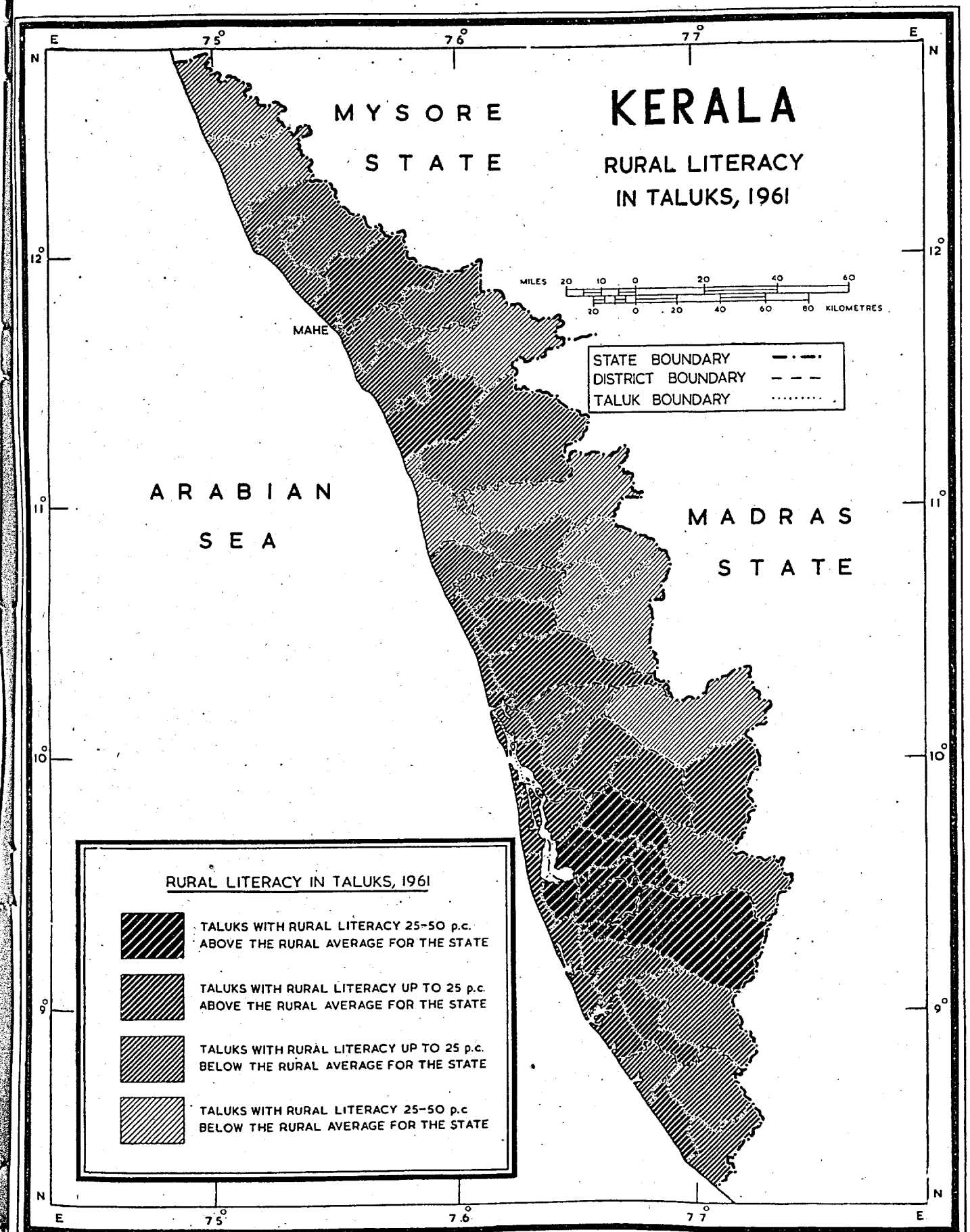
7.42 The following table presents the distribution of taluks in certain ranges according as their rural rates of literacy

are above or below the average rural literacy for the State.

Table 7.12

TALUKS IN WHICH RURAL LITERACY IS ABOVE OR BELOW THE RURAL AVERAGE FOR THE STATE

District 1	Taluk with rural literacy			
	25-50% above the rural average for the State 2	Up to 25% above the rural average for the State 3	Up to 25% below the rural average for the State 4	25-50% below the rural average for the State 5
Cannanore		Tellicherry	Taliparamba Cannanore North Wynad	Kasaragod Hosdrug
Kozhikode		Kozhikode	Badagara Qui'andy Ernad	Tirur South Wynad
Palghat			Ponnani Ottapalam	Perintalmanna Palghat Alathur Chittur
Trichur		Trichur Chowghat Cranganore Mukundapuram	Talappilly	
Ernakulam		Kanayannur Cochin Muvattupuzha Thodupuzha	Parur Alwaye Kunnathunad	
Kottayam	Meenachil Kottayam Changanacherry Kanjirappally	Udumbanchola Vaikom	Peermade	Devicolum
Alleppey	Kuttanad Thiruvalla Chengannur	Shertalai Ambalapuzha Karthigapally Mavelikkara		
Quilon	Pathanamthitta	Kunnathur Karunagapally Quilon Kottarakara	Pathanapuram	
Trivandrum		Trivandrum	Chirayinkil Neyyattinkara Nedumangad	



HIGH AND LOW LITERACY TALUKS

7.40 In the case of taluks with very high literacy the conditions are favourable for high literacy in the light of the above yardstick in all those taluks with the following exceptions. In respect of the Kanjirappally taluk the average area per school is slightly higher than the State average viz., 2.7 sq. miles against the State average of 2.3 sq. miles. But the difference is negligible and can be ignored. In the case of the Thiruvalla taluk, the number of scholars per school is less than the State average. But this may be due to the large number of schools in the taluk as indicated earlier and, therefore, need not necessarily go against the high literacy. In the Chengannur taluk, however, it is only the average area per school that is in favour of high literacy. This is a case coming under the exceptions to the presumptions regarding the application of the yardstick already mentioned. In

respect of taluks with very low literacy mentioned above the yardstick applies unfavourably to high literacy in all respects in the case of the Kasaragod, Hosdrug, South Wynad, Perintalmanna and Devicolam taluks. In the case of the Tirur taluk all the features are unfavourable to high literacy except the average area per school and the percentage of single teacher schools. So far as the Palghat taluk is concerned, all the features except the percentage of single teacher schools are unfavourable to high literacy. This applies also to the Alathur and Chittur taluks. The South Wynad taluk has the highest percentage of single teacher schools coming to 16.87.

7.41 A table giving the percentage of literates, area per school, scholars per 1,000 population etc., is given below in respect of the primary schools in all the taluks of the State.

Table 7.11

PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES, AREA PER SCHOOL, SCHOLARS PER 1,000 POPULATION, SCHOLARS PER SCHOOL, PERCENTAGE OF SINGLE TEACHERSCHOOLS AND PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE SCHOLARS IN SINGLE TEACHER SCHOOLS TO TOTAL MALE AND FEMALE SCHOLARS RESPECTIVELY IN RESPECT OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN THE TALUKS OF THE STATE

State/Taluk I	Percentage of literates			Area per school (sq. miles)			Scholars per 1,000 population			Scholars per school			Percentage of single teacher schools to both single teacher and multi-teacher schools	Percentage of male scholars in single teacher schools to total male scholars in both single te- acher and multi-teacher schools	Percentage of girl scholars in single teacher schools to total girl scholars in both single tea- cher and multi-teacher schools
	Total	Males	Females	Less than 1	1-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5 and over	1-24	25-49	50-99	100-199	200 and over		
Kerala State	46.85	54.97	38.99	2.3					110			237	2.06	0.44	0.39
Kasaragod taluk	30.12	40.37	20.03									62	5.55	2.82	3.51
Hosdrug	29.56	40.69	18.84									49	6.74	2.52	4.73
Taliparamba	40.90	52.85	29.21									61	0.85	0.73	0.34
Cannanore	48.84	59.67	38.39	1.0								67			
Tellicherry	48.46	58.64	38.93	1.1								147			
North Wynad	35.95	46.46	26.74									124			
Badagara	42.21	55.68	29.39	1.1								83			
Quilandy	43.43	56.56	30.58	2.0								63			
Kozhikod	50.40	60.65	39.94	1.9								70			
Tirur	33.12	42.59	24.25	1.0								95			

Contd.

PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND AREA PER SCHOOL

Table 7.11 (Concl.)

State/Taluk I	Percentage of literates			Area per school (sq. miles)			Scholars per 1,000 population			Scholars per school			Percentage of single teacher schools to both single teacher and multi-teacher schools	Percentage of male scholars in single teacher schools to total male scholars in both single te- acher and multi-teacher schools	Percentage of girl scholars in single teacher schools to total girl scholars in both single tea- cher and multi-teacher schools
	Total	Males	Females	Less than 1	1-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5 and over	1-24	25-49	50-74	75 and over			
Ernad taluk	35.82	44.57	27.18									100			
South Wynad	33.88	42.71	23.95									72			
Perintalmanna	33.12	40.24	26.46									86			
Ponnani	35.48	43.64	28.27	1.0								101			
Ottapalam	40.40	46.79	34.64	1.2								90			
Palghat	33.67	42.91	24.93									72			
Alathur	29.95	38.90	21.89									78			
Chittur	30.11	39.42	21.17									57			
Talappilly	43.13	49.07	37.89									93			
Trichur	52.51	58.94	46.37	2.1								23			
Chowghat	47.82	55.51	41.27	0.7								107			
Cranganore	48.74	57.07	40.95	1.2								130			
Mukundapuram	48.48	54.92	42.38									138			
Parur	46.05	52.42	39.82	1.1								128			
Alwaye	42.88	49.80	35.98	1.9								116			
Kunnathunad	45.81	54.17	37.55									133			
Kanayannur	55.47	63.34	47.51	1.1								163			
Cochin	55.91	63.36	48.31	0.7								83			
Muvattupuzha	49.98	57.16	42.80									77			
Thodupuzha	52.91	58.25	47.47									123			
Devicolam	32.49	43.67	20.72									57			
Udumbanchola	46.61	54.10	39.24									72			
Meenachil	60.23	64.57	55.84	1.9								142			
Vaikom	56.57	64.50	48.69	1.7								134			
Kottayam	64.17	68.92	59.37	1.2								147			
Changapacherry	64.52	68.55	60.46	1.2								147			
Kanjirappally	59.34	63.92	54.47									129			
Peermede	41.19	50.91	39.70									60			
Shertalai	50.78	61.03	40.75	1.4								135			
Ambalapuzha	55.54	64.03	47.11	1.2								113			
Kuttanad	67.08	71.69	62.57	1.6								142			
Thiruvalla	65.02	69.56	62.58	0.8								149			
Chengannur	59.22	64.57	54.04	1.8								61			
Karthigapally	51.96	60.09	44.14	1.1								127			
Mavelikkara	51.89	58.58	45.45	1.1								139			
Pathanamthitta	58.36	63.31	53.36									153			
Kunnathur	45.68	52.41	38.97	1.6								163			
Karunagapally	49.38	58.01	40.70	1.0								135			
Quilon	53.05	61.16	44.92	1.0								145			
Kottarakara	47.59	55.52	39.66	1.7								133			
Pathanapuram	44.30	51.13	37.38									148			
Chirayinkil	40.65	49.50	32.42	1.2								154			
Trivandrum	52.30	60.12	41.40	1.0								107			
Neyyattinkara	42.74	49.59	35.78	1.4								119			
Nedumangad	42.05	50.82	33.19	3.4								122			

Note:—Population in the age-group (0-4) is not excluded for calculating literacy rate.

TALUK URBAN LITERACY

7.43 The taluks of Meenachil, Kottayam, Kanjirappally, Changanacherry, Kuttanad, Thiruvalla, Chengannur and Pathanamthitta which form a contiguous area lying in the Kottayam, Alleppey and Quilon districts represent the highest rural literacy falling in the range 25-50 per cent above the average rural literacy of the State. The taluks having a rural literacy up to 25 per cent above that of the State also lie contiguous except for three isolated bits viz., Tellicherry, Kozhikode and Trivandrum. The area covered by this percentage of literacy consists of either coastal taluks or taluks lying adjacent to coastal taluks with

the exception of Thodupuzha and Udumbanchola taluks. In respect of taluks having a literacy up to 25 per cent below that of the State the contiguity is limited to 2 or 3 taluks in one area. Such contiguous areas or isolated taluks are dispersed in all parts and natural regions of the State. The taluks having the lowest rate of literacy viz: 25-50 per cent below that of the State are mostly highland taluks with the exception of Tirur, Hosdrug and Kasaragod taluks. A map showing the above features is given separately under the title rural literacy in taluks, 1961.

SECTION 9

TALUK URBAN LITERACY

7.44 The following table gives a distribution of taluks in different ranges of urban literacy according as their urban rates of

literacy are above or below the urban average for the State.

Table 7.13

TALUKS IN WHICH URBAN LITERACY IS ABOVE OR BELOW THE URBAN AVERAGE FOR THE STATE

District 1	Taluk with urban literacy			
	25-50% above the urban average for the State 2	Up to 25% above the urban average for the State 3	Up to 25% below the urban average for the State 4	25-50% below the urban average for the State 5
Cannanore		Tellicherry	Kasaragod Taliparamba Cannanore	Hosdrug
Kozhikode			Badagara Quilandy Kozhikode Ernad	Tirur
Palghat			Ottapalam Palghat Chittur	Ponnani
Trichur		Trichur Mukundapuram	Talappilly Chowghat	
Ernakulam		Parur Alwaye Kanayannur Cochin	Kunnathunad Muvattupuzha	
Kottayam	Meenachil Kottayam	Vaikom Changanacherry Kanjirappally		
Alleppey	Thiruvalla	Ambalapuzha Chengannur Mavelikkara	Shertalai Karthigapally	
Quilon Trivandrum		Quilon Trivandrum	Chirayinkil Neyyattinkara	

GROWTH OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

7.51 In the case of general population employment seekers in the younger age-group of 0-14 are not accounted as the number of such persons by educational levels are not available for the general population. The proportion of employment seekers in the tender age-group of 0-14 is negligible and therefore this figure enables a reasonable comparison of unemployment among Scheduled Castes and general population by educational levels.

7.52 Among illiterates and literates without educational level among Scheduled Castes, there is only a lower proportion of non-workers as compared to general population. But among those with 'primary or junior basic' and 'matriculation and above' qualifications there is a higher proportion of non-workers as compared to general population.

7.53 One person out of 1,000 illiterates is an employment seeker among the Scheduled Castes as well as the general population. Among literates without educational level while 8 persons out of 1,000 are employment seekers among general population, only 5 are employment seekers per 1,000 persons among the Scheduled Castes. In the case of those with 'primary or junior basic' qualifications 14 per 1,000 of population are employment seekers among Scheduled Castes against 17 among general population. Among matriculates and those with qualifications above matriculation 160 per 1,000 Scheduled Castes are employment seekers against 148 employment seekers per 1,000 population among general population.

Unemployment among Persons with Matriculation or Higher Qualifications in Rural Areas

7.54 In the rural areas of Kerala, 0.39 per cent of total rural population are employment seekers who are matriculates or holders of qualifications above matriculation. The corresponding percentage in the urban areas is 0.71. The districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode and Palghat have a lower proportion of educated employment seekers than the State average, the percentages being 0.19, 0.13 and 0.20 respectively. The districts of Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum have higher proportion of educated employment seekers in them, the percentages being 0.42, 0.41, 0.48, 0.71, 0.59 and 0.49 respectively. The Alleppey district has the highest proportion of educated unemployed persons in the rural areas. In this district the rural areas of the taluks of Kuttanad, Thiruvalla, Chengannur and Mavelikkara have higher proportion of educated employment seekers than the average for the rural areas of the district. These have 0.74, 1.02, 0.82 and 0.75 per cent of the rural population as educated employment seekers. The district next in rank with regard to high degree of unemployment among educated persons is the Quilon district which has 0.59 per cent of the total rural population as educated employment seekers. In this district the taluk of Pathanamthitta has the highest proportion of educated unemployed persons, the percentage coming to as high as 0.82.

SECTION II

GROWTH OF PRIMARY SCHOOL-GOING CHILDREN IN THE LAST DECADE

7.55 The following table gives the number of pupils in the age-groups of 5-9

and 10-14 in the State and in each district in 1950-51 and 1960-61.

GROWTH OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

Table 7.15

NUMBER OF SCHOOL-GOING CHILDREN IN THE AGE-GROUPS OF 5-9 AND 10-14 IN THE STATE AND DISTRICTS IN 1950-'51 AND 1960-'61

State/District	School-going children					
	1950-51			1960-61		
	Age-group	Age-group	Age-group	Age-group	Age-group	Age-group
1	5-9	10-14	5-14	5-9	10-14	5-14
2	5	4	4	5	6	7
Kerala State	1,077,931	704,839	1,782,170	1,595,909	1,191,222	2,787,131
Cannanore District	100,708	55,733	156,441	150,100	111,079	261,179
Kozhikode ..	112,953	80,311	193,264	201,412	155,012	356,424
Palghat ..	83,460	56,396	145,856	114,535	91,258	205,793
Trichur ..	133,845	49,241	183,086	131,547	105,403	237,955
Ernakulam ..	148,993	134,419	233,412	193,062	205,613	399,675
Kottayam ..	97,514	115,490	213,007	123,674	134,270	262,944
Alleppey ..	134,761	97,894	232,655	201,342	156,648	357,990
Quilon ..	137,331	92,714	230,045	190,509	159,590	350,199
Trivandrum ..	121,765	22,633	144,404	234,720	70,244	304,972

7.56 In Kerala the number of school-going children in the age-group of 5-14 has increased by 56.39 per cent during 1951-61. The corresponding increase in the number of school-going population in the age-groups of 5-9 and 10-14 had been 48.14 per cent and 69.01 per cent respectively, in the last decade. The following table gives the percentage increase of the number of children in the age-groups of 5-9, 10-14 and 5-14 during 1951-61.

Table 7.16
PERCENTAGE INCREASE OF SCHOOL-GOING CHILDREN DURING 1951-'61

State/District	Age-group		
	5-9	10-14	5-14
1	2	3	4
Kerala State	48.14	69.01	56.39
Cannanore District	49.04	99.31	66.95
Kozhikode ..	78.31	93.01	84.42
Palghat ..	28.03	61.82	41.09
Trichur ..	35.64	116.10	57.28
Ernakulam ..	29.56	53.71	41.02
Kottayam ..	31.95	16.26	23.44
Alleppey ..	49.41	60.02	53.87
Quilon ..	38.72	72.24	52.23
Trivandrum ..	92.77	210.29	111.19

SOWING AND HARVESTING SEASONS AND SCHOOL VACATIONS

7.57 The Trivandrum district has shown the highest rate of increase in the number of school-going population in all the above age-groups during the period 1951-61. The Kottayam district has shown the lowest rate of increase as far as school-going

population in the age-groups of 10-14 and 5-14 is concerned. The Palghat district has shown the lowest rate of increase in the number of school-going children who are in the age-group of 5-9.

SECTION 12

SOWING AND HARVESTING SEASONS AND SCHOOL VACATIONS

7.58 It is a common feature in most countries that the working population engaged in sowing and harvesting operations often take the assistance of their children of primary school-going age to look after the baby at home or to carry meals for the parents to the working field while the parents are at work. Such sort of engagement of the children during the sowing and harvesting seasons leads to loss of attendance of their children in the schools and results in a lot of wastage in education. The solution for this problem lies in adjusting as far as possible the school vacations with the sowing and harvesting seasons. This has struck even many advanced countries like U. S. A. only at quite a late date. So far as Kerala is concerned this adjustment between the vacations and the sowing and harvesting seasons was already in existence

to a large extent from long time past in respect of paddy cultivation which is the most important item of seasonal cultivations in the State. Thus the sowing season of the *Virippu* and *Kuttalan* crops as well as the harvesting season of the *Puncha* crop falls during the summer holidays for the schools. The harvesting season of the *Virippu* crop and the sowing season of the *Mundakan* crop fall during the Onam holidays and the harvesting season of the *Mundakan* crop during the Christmas holidays. There are, no doubt, some regional variations in the sowing and harvesting seasons. But, by and large, these seasons are covered by the school holidays. The harvesting seasons of crops other than paddy do not have any material influence on school attendance.

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

7.45 The zone comprising the taluks of Meenachil, Kottayam and Thiruvalla intervened by the taluks of Changanacherry and Kanjirappally has the highest urban literacy coming to 25-50% above the average urban literacy for the State as a whole. Taluks with urban literacy up to 25% above that of State lie mainly in the south-west with the exception of the Telli-cherry taluk in the north. Taluks falling in the range of urban literacy up to 25% below

that of the State are spotted here and there either as contiguous to some of the taluks falling in the same range or as isolated ones. Only three taluks viz, Hosdrug, Tirur and Ponnani fall in the immediate lower range of which only the last two are contiguous.

7.46 A map of Kerala showing taluks according as their urban rates of literacy are above or below the State urban average is given separately.

SECTION 10

EDUCATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE STATE

Classification of Population by Educational Levels

7.47 53.15 per cent of the total population of Kerala are illiterates, 31.90 per cent literates without educational level, 11.98 per cent with primary or junior basic qualifications and 2.97 per cent matriculates or those with qualifications above matriculation.

7.48 Among the males 45.03 per cent are illiterates, 36.88 per cent literates without educational level, 13.96 per cent with primary or junior basic qualifications and 4.13 per cent matriculates or those with qualifications above matriculation.

7.49 Among females 61.10 per cent are illiterates, 27.03 per cent literates without educational level, 10.04 per cent with primary or junior basic qualifications and the remaining 1.83 per cent either matriculates or holders of qualifications above matriculation.

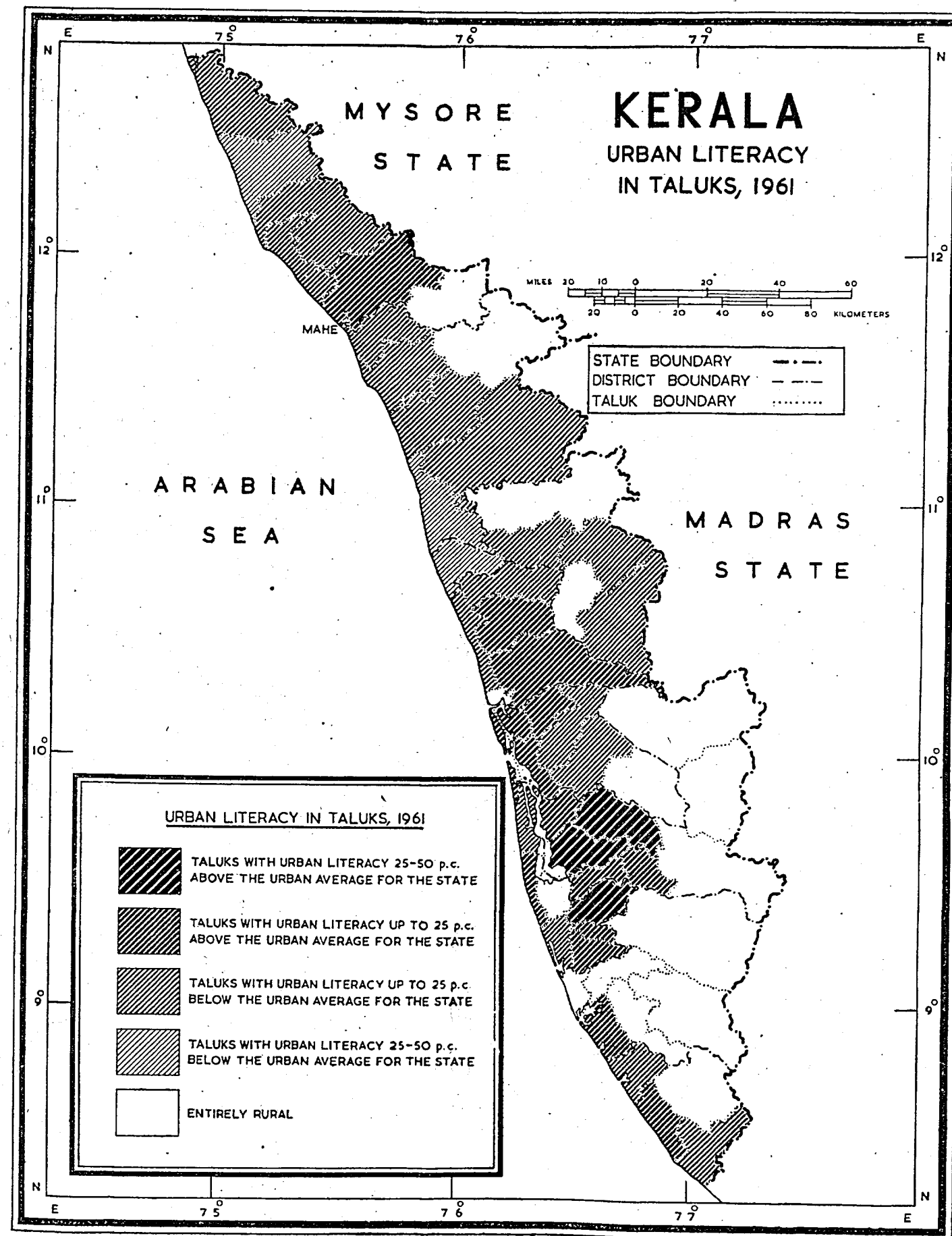
Comparison of Employment Seekers among Scheduled Castes and General Population by Educational Level

7.50 The following table gives the number of non-workers and employment seekers per 1,000 persons of each educational level among the general population and Scheduled Castes.

Table 7.14

PROPORTION OF NON-WORKERS AND EMPLOYMENT SEEKERS PER 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AMONG GENERAL POPULATION AND SCHEDULED CASTES, 1961

Educational level 1	Type of population 2	Total population 3	Non-workers 4	Employment seekers 5
Illiterate	General population	1,000	729	1
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	504	1
Literate (without educational level)	General population	1,000	571	8
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	539	5
Primary or junior basic	General population	1,000	693	17
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	712	14
Matriculation and above	General population	1,000	482	148
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	572	160



CHAPTER 8

LANGUAGE

Introduction

The questions and instructions issued in the Census of 1961 for the collection of information on language spoken by the population are reproduced below.

"Q. 7(a) Mother Tongue - Write the mother tongue in full including dialect as returned by the person enumerated. Mother tongue is language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person or mainly spoken in the household. If the mother died in infancy write the language mostly spoken in the person's home in childhood. In the case of infants and deaf mutes give the language usually spoken by the mother.

Q. 7 (b) Any other language(s) - After recording the mother tongue enquire whether the person knows any other language(s), Indian or Foreign, and write the language(s) returned by him against this question. In case he does not know any other language put 'X'. The number of languages recorded against this question should not be more than two. These languages should be other than his mother tongue which he speaks and understands best and can use with felicity in communicating with others. Such language or languages will exclude dialects of the same language." There has been no circumstance in Kerala to suspect the reliability of the language returns in this Census.

8.2 On the basis of the data so collected, the population was classified under various mother tongues in Table C V of Part II C - Cultural and Migration Tables. Table C VI of the same part gives the information on bilingualism. In preparing the Table C VI only the first recorded subsidiary language under question 7 (b) was considered even if two languages were returned in some cases.

Alphabetical List of Languages

8.3 The alphabetical list showing all the languages returned in the State is given below. This list has been prepared in consultation with the Linguist of the Registrar General's Office.

Alphabetical List of Mother Tongues (Rationalized)

Sl. No.	Name of mother tongue
1	Adi Dravida
2	Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani
3	African Krue
4	Ahenai
5	American
6	Anharic
7	Arabic/Arbi
8	Armenian
9	Assamese
10	Badaga
11	Banarasi
12	Basque
13	Belgian
14	Bengali
15	Bhadruvali
16	Burmese
17	Ceylonese / Simelu / Singhalese
18	Chettibhasha-Konkani
19	Chinese / Chini
20	Coorgi / Kodagu
21	Dakani / Musalmani
22	Dalue
23	Danish
24	Diwhe
25	Dogri
26	Dutch
27	English
28	Finnish
29	Flemish
30	French
31	Fugian
32	Gaelic
33	Garhwali
34	German
35	Goanese
36	Gorhathi
37	Gorkhali
38	Gouda Saraswata
39	Greek
40	Gujarati
41	Gusara

GRIERSON'S CLASSIFICATION OF LANGUAGES

Dakani/Musalmani	19	Greek
Patani	20	Hebrew/Jewish
Urdu	21	Hungarian
Punjabi	22	Indonesian
Dogri	23	Irish
Punjabi	24	Italian
Sikhi	25	Japanese
Gujarati	26	Javanese/Java
Gujarati	27	Latin
Memani	28	Mahl/Maldivian
Parsi	29	Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan
Saurashtra	30	Norwegian
Rajasthani	31	Persian
Marwari	32	Polish
Naiki-Banjari	33	Portuguese
Rajasthani	34	Russian
Pahari Group	35	Scottish
Nepali	36	Spanish
Gorkhali	37	Swedish
Nepali	38	Swiss
Kumauni	39	Syriac
Garhwali	40	Tanganyika
Pahari-Unspecified	41	Welsh

Mother Tongues outside the Indian Sub-Continent

1	Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani
2	African Krue
3	American
4	Arabic/Arbi
5	Armenian
6	Basque
7	Belgian
8	Burmese
9	Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese
10	Chinese/Chini
11	Danish
12	Dutch
13	English
14	Finnish
15	Flemish
16	French
17	Gaelic
18	German

Unclassified Mother Tongues

1	Ahenai
2	Anharic
3	Bhadruvali
4	Dalue
5	Diwhe
6	Fugian
7	Gorhathi
8	Gusara
9	Kavara
10	Maltis
11	Muttari
12	Taharine

Languages Spoken by Small Number of People and Difficult of Identification

8.5 The following table shows the names of mother tongues spoken by ten persons or less in the State as a whole and the districts or taluks from where they were returned. Some of these are difficult to identify.

NUMERICALLY SMALL AND LESSER KNOWN LANGUAGES

Table 8.1

PLACES FROM WHICH NUMERICALLY SMALL AND LESSER KNOWN LANGUAGES HAVE BEEN RETURNED AS MOTHER TONGUES

Languages spoken by a total of 10 persons or less all over the State	Number of persons speaking the languages		District from where returned	Taluk / City urban / Non-city urban from where the language was returned *
	M	F		
1 Khasi	9	1	Ernakulam	City and non-city urban
2 Oda	2	8	Kottayam	Peermade taluk
3 Dogri	7	2	Trichur	Trichur taluk
4 Vettuva	3	6	Ernakulam	Cochin taluk and non-city urban
5 Diwhe	5	2	Trivandrum	City urban
6 Latin	3	4	Kottayam	Kanjirappally taluk
7 Pahari (Unspecified)	5	2	Kozhikode	Tirur taluk
8 Pali	3	4	Cannanore	Non-city urban
9 Parsi	7	..	Alleppey	City urban
10 Sanskrit	4	3	Ernakulam	Cochin taluk and non-city urban
11 Naiki-Banjari	3	3	Cannanore	Non-city urban
12 Persian	4	2	Ernakulam	Non-city urban
13 Roman-Malayalam	4	2	Kottayam	Non-city urban
14 Syriac	2	4	Trivandrum	City urban
15 Hungarian	5	..	Trichur	Non-city urban
16 Indonesian	3	2	Trivandrum	City urban
17 Kumauni	5	..	Trichur	Mukundapuram taluk
18 Swiss	2	3	Cannanore	Cannanore taluk
19 Basque	4	..	Ernakulam	City urban
20 Belgian	3	1	Ernakulam	Non-city urban
21 Finnish	4	..	Ernakulam	Kasaragod taluk
22 Kumbar	1	3	Kozhikode	South Wynad taluk
23 Manipuri / Meithei	4	..	Kottayam	Non-city urban
24 Banarasi	..	3	Ernakulam	Cochin taluk and non-city urban
25 Lushai / Mizo	3	..	Ernakulam	Non-city urban
26 Welsh	3	..	Alleppey	Non-city urban
27 Armenian	1	1	Trivandrum	Chengannur taluk

Contd.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES

Sl. No.	Name of mother tongue	Sl. No.	Name of mother tongue
42	Hebrew/Jewish	90	Punjabi
43	Hindi	91	Rajasthani
44	Hindustani	92	Roman-Malayalam
45	Hungarian	93	Russian
46	Indonesian	94	Sanskrit
47	Irish	95	Saurashtra
48	Italian	96	Scottish
49	Japanese	97	Sikhi
50	Javanese/Java	98	Sindhi
51	Kachchhi	99	Spanish
52	Kannada	100	Swedish
53	Karandi	101	Swiss
54	Kashmiri	102	Syriac
55	Kavara	103	Taharine
56	Khasi	104	Tamil
57	Konkani	105	Tanganyika
58	Kudubi	106	Telugu
59	Kumauni	107	Tulu
60	Kumbar	108	Urdu
61	Latin	109	Vettuva
62	Lushai/Mizo	110	Welsh
63	Mahl/Maldivian		
64	Maithili		
65	Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan		
66	Malayalam		
67	Maltis		
68	Manipuri/Meithei		
69	Marathi		
70	Marwari		
71	Memani		
72	Moopan		
73	Muttari		
74	Nagari-Malayalam		
75	Naiki-Banjari		
76	Nawait		
77	Nepali		
78	Norwegian		
79	Oda		
80	Oriya		
81	Pahari		
82	Pali		
83	Pania		
84	Parsi		
85	Patani		
86	Persian		
87	Polish		
88	Portuguese		
89	Pothwari		

Grierson's Classification of Languages

8.4 "Sir George Abraham Grierson who entered Indian Civil Service in the year 1871, came to India in 1873. He was in this service for more than twenty years. From his student life he was very much interested in Linguistic Studies. In 1886, on his initiative the proposal of a Linguistic Survey of India was moved in the Ninth International Congress of Orientalists held at Vienna, by Prof. G. Buhler, after which the Executive Committee of the Congress requested the Government of India to take up the work. Then the Government of India entrusted Sir Grierson with this work by appointing him as the Superintendent of the Linguistic Survey in 1898.

Grierson based his Survey work on the Census of 1891. His work started in early nineties of the 19th century and it took 31 long years to complete the work, although some of the work still remains to be completed. The year 1904 witnessed the first publication of his monumental work and subsequently the remaining ten volumes came out.

GRIERSON'S CLASSIFICATION OF LANGUAGES

Grierson classified the languages mainly on the basis of their structures for which purpose he exploited all the available materials. Broad groupings were made following the traditional geneological classifications. Thus he classified all the languages according to the four great families of India viz.: Austric, Dravidian, Indo-European and Tibeto-Chinese. He made further classifications such as sub-family, Branch, Group etc. The present work on 1961 Census is also confined to the same classification except a very few cases which have been reclassified on the basis of the latest works." ¹ The languages returned in 1961 Census of Kerala under families, sub-families etc. as per Grierson's classification mentioned above are given below.

List of Languages and Dialects under their Families, Sub-Families, Branches, Groups and Sub-Groups

Austic Family
 *Austro-Asiatic Sub-Family
 Mon-Khmer Branch
 Khasi Group
 Khasi

Tibeto-Chinese Family
 Tibeto-Burman Sub-Family
 Assam-Burmese Branch
 Kuki-Chin Group
 Manipuri/Meithei
 Lushai/Mizo

*Dravidian Family
 Dravida Group
 Tamil

Adi Dravida
 Tamil
 Malayalam
 Kumbar
 Malayalam
 Nagari-Malayalam
 Oda

Pania
 Roman-Malayalam
 Vettuva
 Kannada
 Badaga
 Kannada
 Karandi
 Coorgi/Kodagu
 Tulu
 Andhra Language
 Telugu
 Indo-European Family
 Aryan Sub-Family
 Dardic or Pisacha Branch
 Kashmiri
 Indo-Aryan Branch
 Sanskrit
 Pali
 Outer Sub-Branch
 North-western Group
 Pothwari
 Sindhi
 Kachchhi
 Sindhi
 Southern Group
 Marathi
 Konkani
 Chettibhasha-Konkani
 Goanese
 Gouda Saraswata
 Konkani
 Kudubi
 Moopan
 Nawait
 Eastern Group
 Assamese
 Bengali
 Banarasi
 Maithili
 Oriya
 † Mediate Sub-Branch/Inner Sub-Branch
 Mediate Group/Central Group
 Hindi
 Hindustani
 Urdu

(1) Note furnished by Shri R. C. Nigam, Linguist of the Registrar General's Office.

* Of late, however, according to the acceptable classifications of Dravidian Family, the groupings are better known by the names such as South Dravidian, Central Dravidian and North Dravidian, instead of Dravida Group, Intermediate Group, Andhra Language and North-Western Language.

† Mediate and inner Sub-Branches as well as Mediate, Central and Pahari Groups of Grierson's classifications have been obliqued here for facilitating representations of mother tongue groupings,

NUMERICALLY SMALL AND LESSER KNOWN LANGUAGES

Table 8.1 (Concl'd.)

Languages spoken by a total of 10 persons or less all over the State	Number of persons speaking the languages		District from where returned	Taluk / City urban / Non-city urban from where the language was returned *
	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5
28 Hebrew / Jewish	2	..	Ernakulam	Non-city urban
29 Irish	2	..	Trivandrum	City urban
30 Polish	1	1	Ernakulam	Non-city urban
31 Scottish	2	..	Alleppey	City urban
32 Afghani / Kabuli / Pakhto / Pashto / Pathani	1	..	Ernakulam	Non-city urban
33 African Krue	1	..	Quilon	Karunagapally taluk
34 Ahenai	1	..	Ernakulam	Non-city urban
35 American	..	1	Ernakulam	Cochin taluk
36 Anharic	1	..	Ernakulam	Non-city urban
37 Bhadravali	1	..	Ernakulam	Non-city urban
38 Dakani / Musalmani	1	..	Kottayam	Devicolam taluk
39 Dalue	1	..	Trivandrum	City urban
40 Fugian	1	..	Trivandrum	Trivandrum taluk
41 Gaelic	1	..	Alleppey	City urban
42 Gorhathi	..	1	Ernakulam	Cochin taluk
43 Gusara	1	..	Alleppey	City urban
44 Javanese/Java	..	1	Palghat	Ponnani taluk
45 Maithili	1	..	Trivandrum	Trivandrum taluk
46 Maltis	..	1	Ernakulam	Parur taluk
47 Muttari	1	..	Ernakulam	Non-city urban
48 Patani	1	..	Quilon	Kunnathur taluk
49 Pothwari	1	..	Ernakulam	Non-city urban
50 Sikhi	1	..	Trivandrum	City urban
51 Taharine	1	..	Alleppey	City urban
52 Tanganyika	1	..	Quilon	Non-city urban

* Taluks relate to the rural area only. 'City urban' denotes municipal towns of Calicut, Ernakulam and Alleppey and Corporation of Trivandrum in the respective districts. 'Non-city' urban denotes the urban areas of the respective districts excluding the above 4 towns.

Distribution of Population according to Mother Tongue, 1951 and 1961

8.6 "Data on mother tongue are generally more useful than the other types of language data for analysing the composition of the population with respect to ethnic origins, although they are not reliable as indications of the actual linguistic abilities of the people at the time of enumeration." At this stage a comparison of the distribution of population

in 1951 and 1961 under various mother tongues and also a comparison of the distribution of population speaking the major mother tongues in different districts of the State in 1951 and 1961 will be useful. The following table shows the number per 10,000 of total population speaking each recorded language as mother tongue in rural areas of Kerala State in 1951 and 1961.

(1) Handbook of Population Census Methods, Vol. III (U. N. Publication), Chapter V, page 21.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO MOTHER TONGUE

Table 8.2

NUMBER PER 10,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION SPEAKING EACH RECORDED LANGUAGE AS MOTHER TONGUE IN KERALA IN 1951 AND 1961 (FOR RURAL AREAS ONLY)

Sl. No.	Languages	Number per 10,000 of total population	
		1961	1951
1	2	3	4
	All Languages	10,000	10,000
1	Malayalam	9,595	9,541
2	Tamil	263	293
3	Hindi	2	2
4	Kannada	35	33
5	Telugu	22	27
6	Konkani	20	26
7	Marathi	11	14
8	Gujarati	N	1
9	Others	52	63

'N' — Negligible

Note:—This table is restricted to rural areas for want of readily comparable urban data in 1951.

The above table reveals that as against 95.41 per cent of the population of Kerala speaking Malayalam as mother tongue in 1951 a slightly higher per cent coming to 95.95 is found today. This should be consequent on the States' reorganisation leading to some of the Malayalis coming from Madras State to Kerala. The percentages of people speaking Tamil as mother tongue has gone down from 2.93 in 1951 to 2.63 in 1961. This is also consequent on the States' reorganisation leading to some of the Tamil

population of Kerala leaving for Madras State. There is no significant shift in the percentages of people speaking other languages in 1961 from what it was in 1951.

Distribution of Population Speaking Malayalam as Mother Tongue in Districts, 1951 and 1961

8.7 The following table shows the distribution of the major mother tongue of the State (Malayalam) among 10,000 of total rural population in the rural areas of the districts of the State in 1951 and 1961.¹

(1) The criterion adopted to reckon a language as major mother tongue for the purpose of this table is that there should at least be a minimum of 5 per cent of the population speaking the language as mother tongue. In Kerala there is no language other than Malayalam which has speakers of more than 2.63 per cent as mother tongue in 1961 and 2.93 per cent in 1951. Hence the table is confined to Malayalam alone.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION SPEAKING MALAYALAM AMONG DISTRICTS

Table 8.3

DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 POPULATION SPEAKING MALAYALAM AS MOTHER TONGUE AMONG THE DISTRICTS OF KERALA IN 1951 AND 1961 (FOR RURAL AREAS ONLY)

State / District 1	Number per 10,000 of total population speaking Malayalam	
	1961 2	1951 3
Kerala State	10,000	10,000
Cannanore District	987	1,019
Kozhikode "	1,573	1,593
Palghat "	1,055	1,135
Trichur "	1,035	1,042
Ernakulam "	1,043	1,102
Kottayam "	1,011	936
Alleppey "	1,084	1,153
Quilon "	1,287	1,156
Trivandrum "	925	864

Note:—This table is restricted to rural areas for want of readily comparable urban data in 1951.

8.8 The following table gives the number per 10,000 of total population speaking Malayalam as mother tongue in each district of the State in 1961.

Table 8.4

NUMBER PER 10,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION SPEAKING MALAYALAM AS MOTHER TONGUE IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE STATE, 1961

State/ District 1	Rural Urban 2	Number per 10,000 of total persons speaking Malayalam 3	State/ District 1	Rural Urban 2	Number per 10,000 of total persons speaking Malayalam 3
Kerala State	R	9,596	Ernakulam District	R	9,810
	U	8,990		U	8,641
Cannanore District	R	9,183	Kottayam "	R	8,881
	U	8,988		U	9,568
Kozhikode "	R	9,913	Alleppey "	R	9,942
	U	9,626		U	9,258
Palghat "	R	9,051	Quilon "	R	9,860
	U	7,390		U	9,051
Trichur "	R	9,799	Trivandrum "	R	9,834
	U	9,386		U	8,714

Bilingualism

8.9 The extent of bilingualism in the State may now be examined. The following table gives the percentage of persons having

Malayalam as mother tongue speaking subsidiary languages.

SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES OF MALAYALAM SPEAKING POPULATION

Table 8.5

PROPORTION OF PERSONS SPEAKING SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES TO THE TOTAL PERSONS SPEAKING MALAYALAM AS MOTHER TONGUE

State/District 1	Proportion of persons speaking subsidiary languages to total persons speaking Malayalam as mother tongue 2	State/District 1	Proportion of persons speaking subsidiary languages to total persons speaking Malayalam as mother tongue 2
Kerala State	4.69	Ernakulam District	5.39
Cannanore District	4.18	Kottayam "	5.75
Kozhikode "	2.59	Alleppey "	6.05
Palghat "	3.88	Quilon "	4.71
Trichur "	4.62	Trivandrum "	6.10

The proportion of persons whose mother tongue is Malayalam and who are speaking subsidiary languages is highest in Trivandrum district and lowest in Kozhikode district. The proportions in the districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat and Trichur are lower than the State proportion and the

proportions in other districts are higher than the State proportion.

8.10 The following table shows the distribution per 10,000 speakers of the major mother tongue in the State (Malayalam) who also speak one or more subsidiary languages in 1961.

Table 8.6

DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000 SPEAKERS OF THE MAJOR MOTHER TONGUE (MALAYALAM) IN THE STATE WHO ALSO SPEAK ONE OR MORE SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES, 1961

State/District 1	Mother tongue (Malayalam) 2	Three subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength in the State as a whole		
		English 3	Arabic / Arbi 4	Hindi 5
Kerala State	16,065,468	638,648	33,114	31,741
	10,000	398	21	20
Cannanore District	1,628,965	42,532	4,589	3,148
	10,000	261	28	19
Kozhikode "	2,581,955	53,864	6,749	2,556
	10,000	209	26	10
Palghat "	1,579,427	45,304	3,651	2,223
	10,000	287	23	14
Trichur "	1,599,234	67,557	1,522	2,129
	10,000	422	10	13
Ernakulam "	1,778,414	86,670	3,045	3,704
	10,000	487	17	21
Kottayam "	1,550,336	80,660	2,436	3,115
	10,000	520	16	20
Alleppey "	1,779,531	96,665	3,385	4,421
	10,000	543	19	25
Quilon "	1,902,335	77,786	4,136	4,189
	10,000	409	22	22
Trivandrum "	1,665,271	87,610	3,601	6,256
	10,000	526	22	38

CERTAIN MOTHER TONGUES AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

English is the most widely known subsidiary language among the population of the State whose mother tongue is Malayalam, Arabic/Arbi and Hindi coming next in order. The teaching of English in educational institutions is responsible for this feature. Arabic/Arbi is taught regularly in Muslim religious schools. Hindi also is taught in educational institutions as well as others organised by the Hindi Prachar Sabha. In Cannanore, Kozhikode and Palghat districts the proportion of Malayalam speaking population knowing English as subsidiary language is smaller than the corresponding State proportion and in other districts the proportions are higher than the State proportion. In the case of the above proportion Alleppey district stands first while Kozhikode district comes last. The proportion of Malayalam speaking population knowing Arabic/Arbi as subsidiary language is highest in Cannanore district and lowest in Trichur district. It may also be noted that the proportions in Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, and Alleppey districts are smaller than the corresponding State proportion. In the case of persons knowing Hindi as subsidiary language in addition to their mother tongue Malayalam, Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat and Trichur districts have proportions smaller than the State proportion. The proportion of Kottayam district is the same as that of the State and in other districts the proportions are higher than the State proportion.

Certain Mother Tongues and Sex Distribution

8.11 Examining the returns of mother tongue in this State it is found that in the case of a few languages the number of females speaking certain mother tongues is unusually small. The names of such languages with the figures of males and females speaking these languages as mother tongue are given below.

Language	Persons speaking the language as mother tongue	
	Males	Females
1 Chinese/Chini	211	4

Language	Persons speaking the language as mother tongue	
	Males	Females
2 Danish	301	7
3 Greek	130	1
4 Nepali	261	15

As the above four languages are those of countries outside India it may be assumed that most of the persons speaking these languages are migrants to this country. The sex-wise figures of immigrants from China, Denmark, Greece and Nepal are given below.

Name of country	No. of persons born in other countries and enumerated in Kerala	
	Males	Females
1 China	210	4
2 Denmark	235	7
3 Greece	175	1
4 Nepal	401	23

It may be seen that the sex ratios of persons speaking the four languages mentioned above are in conformity with the sex ratio of immigrants from these 4 countries except for a slight variation in the case of Nepalese. In this connection it may, however, be pointed out that all the persons speaking a particular language need not be immigrants from the country where that language is most prevalent and all the persons born in a country need not speak the language of that country.

Names of Mother Tongues Identical with certain Scheduled Tribe Names

8.12 Examining the names of mother tongues returned in this State and the names of Scheduled Tribes found in the State it is found that there is coincidence in the case of only one name viz., "Pania". There is a Scheduled Tribe by name "Panian" and there is a language by name "Pania". The following table shows the sex-wise figures of "Panians" and also the sex-wise figures of the Scheduled Tribes whose mother tongue is "Pania" in State and districts.

LANGUAGES SPOKEN BY SCHEDULED TRIBES

Table 8.7

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF (A) NUMERICAL STRENGTH IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 OF CERTAIN TRIBES AND OF (B) THE NUMBER OF PERSONS RETURNED AS SPEAKING AS MOTHER TONGUE THE LANGUAGES THAT GO BY THOSE TRIBAL NAMES

Scheduled Tribes and mother tongue	Kerala State		Cannanore District		Kozhikode District		Palghat District		Trichur District	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Paniyan Population	18,545	18,523	7,061	7,248	11,451	11,252	24	16	9	5
Mother tongue by that name (Pania)	41	40	41	39	..	1	..	..	..	..

Table 8.7 (Concl'd.)

Scheduled Tribes and mother tongue	Ernakulam District		Kottayam District		Alleppey District		Quilon District		Trivandrum District	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Paniyan Population	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mother tongue by that name (Pania)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

It may be noted that the number of Scheduled Tribes speaking Pania as mother tongue is negligible compared to the number of Panians among both males and females. It is found from the language tables of the general population of the State that 42 males and 40 females are speaking Pania as mother tongue. We have noted that of these, 41 males and 40 females are members of Scheduled Tribes. Hence there is only one non-tribal male in the State speaking

Pania as the mother tongue. The chances are that Pania is primitive form of Malayalam spoken by Panians and most of them have now taken to Malayalam proper with few exceptions.

Languages Spoken by Scheduled Tribes

8.13 The following table shows the distribution per 10,000 speakers of mother tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes in the State who also speak one or more subsidiary languages, in 1961.

LANGUAGES SPOKEN BY SCHEDULED TRIBES

Table 8-8

DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000 SPEAKERS OF MOTHER TONGUES SPOKEN BY SCHEDULED TRIBES IN THE STATE WHO ALSO SPEAK ONE OR MORE SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES, 1961

SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1901											
Name of Scheduled Tribe 1	Mother tongue			Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength						Names of subsidiary languages shown in columns 5 to 10, in order 11	
	Name 2	Number		Subsidiary language I		Subsidiary language II		Subsidiary language III			
		M 3	F 4	M 5	F 6	M 7	F 8	M 9	F 10		
1. Adiyar	Kannada	(a)	168	203	..	2	..	..	..	..	Malayalam
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	99	..	..	..	..	
	Malayalam	(a)	2,225	2,336	6	..	1	..	..	..	English, Tamil
		(b)	10,000	10,000	27	..	4	..	..	..	
	Tulu	(a)	371	382	41	19	4	1	..	..	Kannada, Malayalam
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,105	497	108	26	..	..	
2. Arandan	Telugu	(a)	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	Malayalam
		(b)	10,000	10,000	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Eravallan	Malayalam	(a)	72	64	1	..	..	..	..	..	English
		(b)	10,000	10,000	139	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Hill Pulaya	Malayalam	(a)	898	951	12	5	..	..	..	..	English
		(b)	10,000	10,000	134	53	..	..	..	..	
	Tamil	(a)	586	547	4	..	..	..	..	..	Malayalam
		(b)	10,000	10,000	68	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Irrular or Irulan	Tamil	(a)	5,746	5,580	35	20	7	1	..	..	Malayalam, English
		(b)	10,000	10,000	61	36	12	2	..	..	
6. Kadar	Malayalam	(a)	480	423	1	..	..	..	..	..	English
		(b)	10,000	10,000	21	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Kammar	Malayalam	(a)	115	138	12	6	..	1	..	..	Kannada, Tamil
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,043	435	..	72	..	..	
8. Kanikaran or Kanikkar	Malayalam	(a)	4,822	4,634	77	35	14	1	1	..	English, Hindi, Tamil
		(b)	10,000	10,000	160	76	29	2	2	..	

Contd.

LANGUAGES SPOKEN BY SCHEDULED TRIBES

Table 8-8 (Contd.)

Name of Scheduled Tribe 1	Name 2	Mother tongue Number		Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength						Names of subsidiary languages shown in columns 5 to 10, in order 11	
		M 3	F 4	Subsidiary language I		Subsidiary language II		Subsidiary language III			
				M 5	F 6	M 7	F 8	M 9	F 10		
9. Kattunayakan	Kannada	(a)	573	591	4	4	..	..	..	..	Malayalam
		(b) 10,000	10,000	70	68	..	..	..	..		
	Konkani	(a)	14	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	Kannada
		(b) 10,000	10,000	7,143	5,000	..	..	..	..		
10. Kondareddis	Malayalam	(a)	3	6	..	2	..	1	..	..	Telugu, English
		(b) 10,000	10,000	..	3,333	..	1,667	..	..		
11. Koraga	Tulu	(a)	296	252	1	..	..	..	..	..	Kannada
		(b) 10,000	10,000	34	..	..	..	..	..		
12. Kudiya or Melakudi	Tulu	(a)	28	25	2	1	..	..	..	..	Kannada
		(b) 10,000	10,000	714	400	..	..	..	..		
13. Kurichan	Malayalam	(a)	6,017	5,825	6	..	..	1	..	..	English, Kannada
		(b) 10,000	10,000	10	..	..	2	..	..		
14. Kurumans	Kannada	(a)	895	1,062	59	58	..	..	..	..	Malayalam
		(b) 10,000	10,000	659	546	..	..	..	..		
	Coorgi/ Kodagu	(a)	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	Malayalam
		(b) 10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..		
	Malayalam	(a)	5,857	5,487	7	2	1	..	1	..	English, Kannada, Tamil
		(b) 10,000	10,000	12	4	2	..	2	..		
	Marathi	(a)	24	32	5	3	..	..	..	..	Kannada
		(b) 10,000	10,000	2,083	938	..	..	..	..		
	Tamil	(a)	7	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	Malayalam
		(b) 10,000	10,000	2,857	..	..	..	..	..		

Contd.

CHAPTER 9

RELIGION

Introduction

Religion is significant in a census only from a statistical point of view. Study of the variation of certain demographic characteristics between different groups of the population is one of the aims of a statistical survey. It is a fact that religion classifies the population of a country (and of world) into distinct groups. There will be some difference in the living condition and practices of people following different faiths. There may be differences in matters like food habits and concepts of health and hygiene and these factors are likely to influence the births, deaths, economic condition etc. of the population. Hence there may be variations of certain demographic rates of the population of different religions. It is mainly for the study of this aspect that religion is enquired about in a census.

9.2 In the censuses prior to 1951 the information collected was tabulated for each religion including its sub-sections separately. But in the 1951 Census this practice was abandoned and only the information on the

number of persons of both sexes under different religions excluding sub-sections was tabulated. In other words, religion was not used to cross classify with any other information. In 1961 Census also this practice has been followed and only one table viz., Table C.VII, showing the number of males and females under different religions, has been prepared from the information on religion collected in the individual slip.

9.3 The question relating to religion and the instructions given to the enumerators to fill up the entries in the 1961 Census are reproduced below.

“Q-5 (b) - Religion—

For Hindu write ‘H’, for Muslim write ‘M’
For Christian write ‘C’, for Jain write ‘J’
For Buddhist write ‘B’, for Sikh write ‘S’
For others write the answers actually returned”.

Population by Religions

9.4 The following table shows the population of Kerala by religion in 1961.

Table 9.1

POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY RELIGION IN THE STATE AND DISTRICTS, 1961

State/District 1	Population 2	Hindus 3	Christians 4	Muslims 5	Jains 6	Sikhs 7	Buddhists 8	Others* 9
KERALA STATE	16,903,715	10,282,568	3,587,365	3,027,639	2,967	822	228	2,126
Cannanore District	1,780,294	1,237,254	123,575	418,832	551	12	..	70
Kozhikode „	2,617,189	1,386,112	110,874	1,118,851	1,275	11	17	49
Palghat „	1,776,566	1,245,031	33,811	497,705	13	5	1	..
Trichur „	1,639,862	1,035,215	412,052	192,562	2	5	14	12
Ernakulam „	1,859,913	854,896	792,458	210,040	993	692	143	691
Kottayam „	1,732,880	848,234	817,939	66,310	..	34	3	360
Alleppey „	1,811,252	1,184,936	515,400	110,280	101	26	30	479
Quilon „	1,941,228	1,243,925	472,005	224,813	22	26	5	432
Trivandrum „	1,744,531	1,246,965	309,251	188,246	10	11	15	33

* 370 Jews and 100 Zoroastrians (Parsees) are included under 'others'.

LANGUAGES SPOKEN BY SCHEDULED TRIBES

Table 8.8 (Contd.).

Name of Scheduled Tribe 1	Mother tongue			Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength						Names of subsidiary languages shown in columns 5 to 10, in order 11
	Name 2	Number		Subsidiary language I		Subsidiary language II		Subsidiary language III		
		M 3	F 4	M 5	F 6	M 7	F 8	M 9	F 10	
15. Malai-arayan	Malayalam (a)	1,000	1,115	12	3	..	..	..	..	English
	(b)	10,000	10,000	120	27	..	..	..	..	
16. Malai-pandaram	Malayalam (a)	383	357	2	1	2	1	1	..	English, Tamil, Hindi
	(b)	10,000	10,000	52	28	52	28	26	..	
	Tamil (a)	29	32	4	5	4	..	..	..	Malayalam, English
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,379	1,563	1,379	..	..	..	
	Telugu (a)	9	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	Malayalam
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,333	..	..	..	..	..	
17. Malai-vedan	Malayalam (a)	352	368	1	..	..	..	..	..	English
	(b)	10,000	10,000	28	..	..	..	..	..	
18. Malayan	Tamil (a)	799	762	4	..	3	1	2	..	English, Malayalam, Hindi
	(b)	10,000	10,000	50	..	38	13	25	..	
19. Malay-arayar	Malayalam (a)	7,205	6,847	136	66	9	2	2	..	English, Hindi, Sanskrit
	(b)	10,000	10,000	189	96	12	3	3	..	
20. Mannan	Malayalam (a)	1,317	1,278	4	5	6	..	3	..	English, Tamil, Hindi
	(b)	10,000	10,000	30	39	46	..	23	..	
	Tamil (a)	511	504	46	34	..	1	..	..	Malayalam, Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese
	(b)	10,000	10,000	900	675	..	20	..	..	
21. Marati	Kannada (a)	344	337	4	..	3	..	2	..	Malayalam, English, Tulu
	(b)	10,000	10,000	116	..	87	..	58	..	
	Konkani (a)	13	13	7	5	..	..	..	..	Kannada
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5,385	3,846	..	..	..	..	
	Malayalam (a)	11	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	Kannada
	(b)	10,000	10,000	909	..	..	..	..	..	
	Marathi (a)	6,199	5,974	1,013	223	58	..	12	..	Kannada, Malayalam, English
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,634	373	94	..	19	..	
	Tulu (a)	976	955	218	53	3	..	..	..	Kannada, English
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,234	555	31	..	..	..	

Contd.

LANGUAGES SPOKEN BY SCHEDULED TRIBES

Table 8.8 (Concl'd).

Name of Scheduled Tribe 1	Mother tongue			Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength						Names of subsidiary languages shown in columns 5 to 10, in order 11
	Name 2	Number		Subsidiary language I		Subsidiary language II		Subsidiary language III		
		M 3	F 4	M 5	F 6	M 7	F 8	M 9	F 10	
22. Muthuwan, Adi Mudugar or Muduvan	Adi (a)	51	44	1	..	..	..	..	..	Tamil
	Dravida (b)	10,000	10,000	196	..	..	..	..	..	
	Malayalam (a)	705	691	1	..	..	..	..	..	English
	(b)	10,000	10,000	14	..	..	..	..	..	
	Tamil (a)	1,785	1,789	24	2	..	..	..	..	Malayalam
	(b)	10,000	10,000	134	11	..	..	..	..	
23. Palleyan	Tamil (a)	675	662	13	10	17	4	..	..	Malayalam, English
	(b)	10,000	10,000	193	151	252	60	..	..	
24. Palliyar	Tamil (a)	105	104	1	..	1	..	..	..	English, Malayalam
	(b)	10,000	10,000	95	..	95	..	..	..	
25. Paniyan	Malayalam (a)	18,441	18,414	7	2	1	..	..	..	English, Tamil
	(b)	10,000	10,000	4	1	1	..	..	..	
	Tamil (a)	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	Kannada
	(b)	..	10,000	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	
26. Pulayan	Malayalam (a)	29,262	31,586	373	96	29	2	14	3	English, Hindi, Kannada
	(b)	10,000	10,000	127	30	10	1	5	1	
	Tamil (a)	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	English, Malayalam
	(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	3,333	..	..	
	Tulu (a)	99	133	18	8	1	5	..	..	Kannada, Malayalam
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,818	602	101	376	..	..	
27. Ulladan (Hill Dwellers)	Malayalam (a)	1,729	1,625	9	3	1	..	..	..	English, Sanskrit
	(b)	10,000	10,000	52	18	6	..	..	..	
28. Uraly	Malayalam (a)	1,345	1,252	1	..	1	..	..	..	English, Hindi
	(b)	10,000	10,000	7	..	7	..	..	..	

(a) denotes actual and (b) denotes proportion

Most of the Scheduled Tribes speak one or the other of the languages of Malayalam, Tamil, Kannada, Tulu or Marathi as mother tongue. English, Malayalam, Tamil, Kannada and Hindi are the most commonly

spoken subsidiary languages among Scheduled Tribes. But the proportion of Scheduled Tribes speaking subsidiary languages is not significant except in a few cases.

POPULATION OF RELIGIONS THROUGH DECADES

and 28.28 respectively. The proportion of Muslims in Kerala is more than the corresponding all-India proportion and this State has the 4th rank in respect of the proportion of Muslims among the States. Among the Union territories only Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and Tripura have a higher proportion of Muslims than Kerala. While at the all-India level Hindus, Muslims and Christians come in order of

numerical importance, in Kerala the order is Hindus, Christians and Muslims.

Population of Religions through Decades

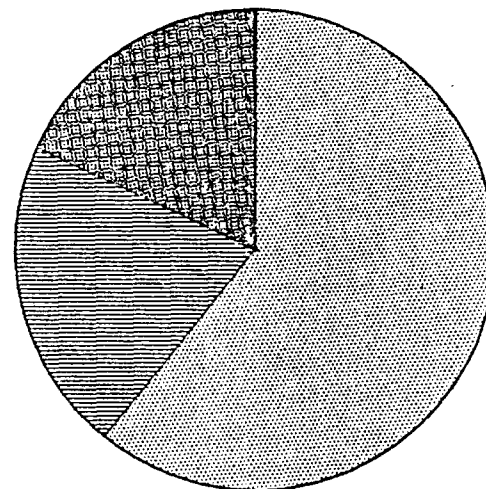
9.6 A comparison of the distribution of the population under the three religions in different decades will be useful.¹ The following table gives the distribution of the strength of each major religious community per 10,000 of total, rural and urban population respectively, 1901-'61.

(1) Owing to the several changes that have taken place in the boundaries of the States and districts, the population under different religions for previous decades has to be worked out on the basis of population proportions. The following tables have been prepared on the basis of the population of the religions recast in this manner for the total area of the districts. In the censuses prior to 1951 the distribution of the population according to different religions is available for individual towns. Hence the urban figures have been built up in respect of these years by adding the figures of individual towns coming under the respective districts. Figures of towns deleted in 1961 have been excluded in order to get comparable urban figures. Rural figures are obtained by subtracting urban figures from the total figures. In 1951, the figures for urban areas are available only for tracts and not for individual towns. Hence the urban figures of each district have been worked out on the basis of the proportions of the respective tracts and not by adding individual towns. The urban figures of 1951 have not been adjusted for deleted towns. Therefore the rural and urban figures of 1951 given in the tables here relate to the rural and urban areas according to 1951 definition of urban areas and not to the rural and urban areas according to the 1961 definition of urban areas.

AN ALL-INDIA COMPARISON

The whole population of the State is mostly claimed by three religions viz, Hinduism, Christianity and Islam. Members of these three religions constitute 99.96% of the population of the State in 1961. Hence only a very small proportion of the population of the State is following other faiths. Hindus constitute the majority claiming 60.83 per cent of the population of the State. Christians come next with 21.22 per cent of the population followed by Muslims with 17.91 per cent. In the case of Hindus there is not any significant difference between the proportions in rural and urban areas of the State as a whole though the rural areas have a slightly higher proportion than the urban areas. In the case of Christians and Muslims the difference between rural and urban proportions is more than that in the case of Hindus. While the proportion of Christians is more in the rural areas than in urban areas, the proportion of Muslims is more in urban areas than in rural areas.

DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR RELIGIONS IN KERALA, 1961



INDEX
HINDUS CHRI-
STIANS
MUSLIMS OTHERS

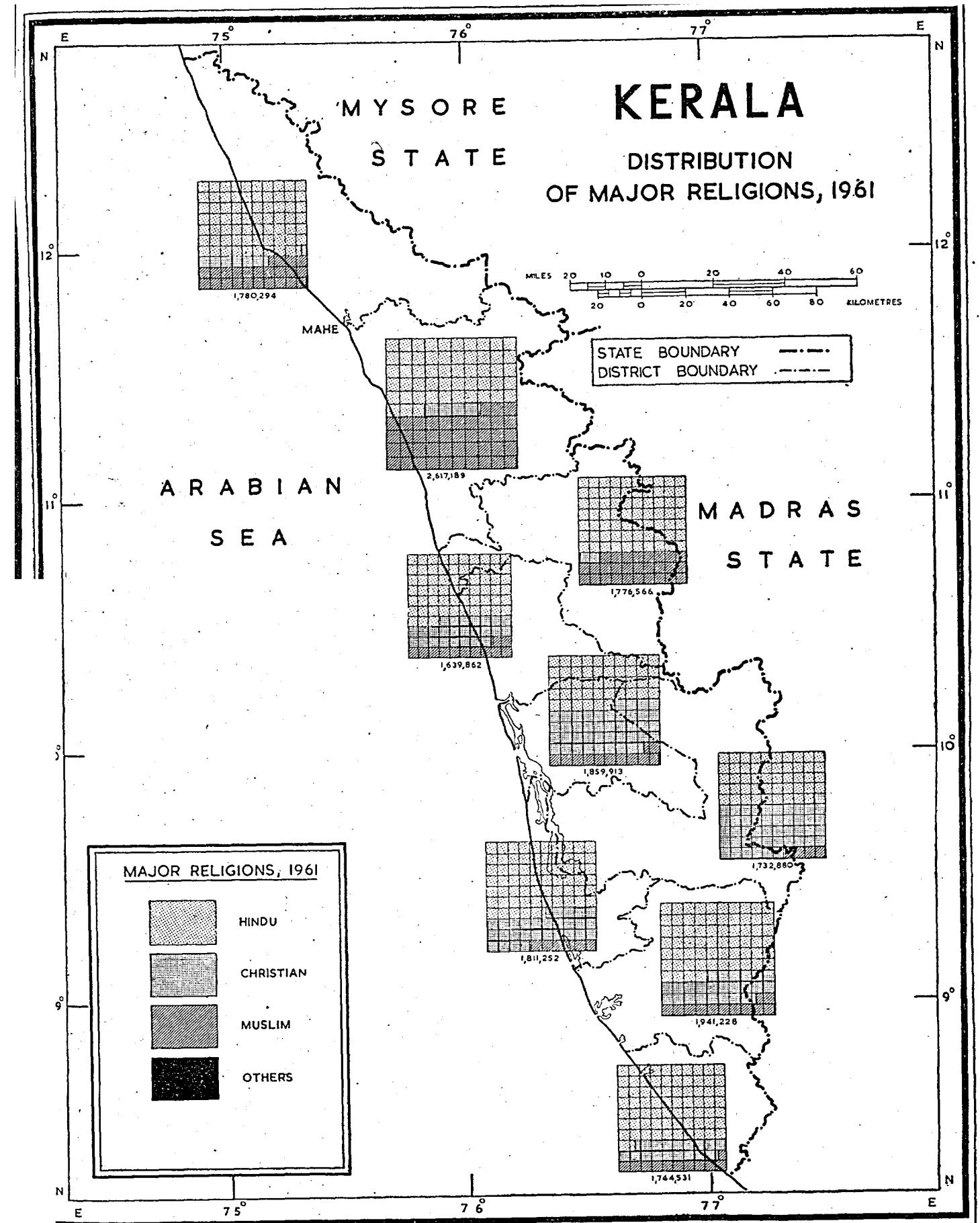
An All-India Comparison

9.5 The following table gives the proportions of population in India and other States of the Indian Union in 1961 of the three predominant religions of Kerala.

Table 9-2
PROPORTION OF POPULATION UNDER DIFFERENT RELIGIONS, 1961

India / State	Percentage of population belonging to		
	Hinduism	Christi- anity	Islam
1	2	3	4
INDIA	83.51	2.44	10.69
Andhra Pradesh	88.41	3.97	7.55
Assam	66.41	6.44	23.29
Bihar	84.70	1.08	12.45
Gujarat	88.96	0.44	8.46
Jammu and Kashmir	28.45	0.08	68.30
Kerala	60.83	21.22	17.91
Madhya Pradesh	93.99	0.58	4.07
Madras	89.94	5.23	4.63
Maharashtra	82.24	1.42	7.67
Mysore	87.27	2.07	9.87
Orissa	97.57	1.15	1.23
Punjab	63.67	0.74	1.94
Rajasthan	89.96	0.11	6.52
Uttar Pradesh	84.66	0.14	14.63
West Bengal	78.80	0.59	20.00

Excluding Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala comes last in respect of the proportion of Hindus to total population in different States. It is only in Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and West Bengal, that the proportion of Hindus is smaller than the corresponding all-India proportion. Of these Maharashtra comes very near the all-India. Kerala not only comes first in respect of proportion of Christians but its proportion is also considerably higher than the proportions of other States and all-India. Coming to Union territories, Nagaland, Goa, Daman and Diu and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have higher proportions of Christians than Kerala, their percentages being 52.98, 36.25



The proportion of Hindus in 1961 is smaller than the proportion in 1901 by 753 in every 10,000 whereas the proportion of Muslims is higher in 1961 than in 1901 by 63 in every 10,000 and the proportion of Christians is much higher in 1961 than in 1901 by 740 in every 10,000. In the case of Christians the proportions show a progressive increase from 1901 to 1961. The proportion of Hindus steadily declined from 1901 to 1941, increased in 1951 and again declined in 1961. But the 1961 proportion is higher than the 1941 proportion. In the case of Muslims there was an increase in the proportion in 1911 but it declined steadily up to 1931 and remained stationary in 1941. Thereafter it has progressively increased up to 1961.

9.7 The proportion of Hindus in rural areas is more than that in the urban areas in all the Census years from 1901 to 1961. Similarly in the case of Muslims the proportion in urban areas is greater than the proportion in rural areas. It is only in 1961 that the proportion of Christians in rural areas is more than that in urban areas. In all the previous decades the proportions of Christians in urban areas are greater than the proportions in rural areas. This may be viewed against the declining trend of the proportion of Christians after 1931 in urban areas though the decline is not steady after 1931. The proportion of Christians was steadily increasing in both rural and urban areas up to the Census of 1941. But the proportion in urban areas in 1941 is smaller than the corresponding proportion in 1931. The proportion in 1951 is higher than the 1941 figure though the 1961 proportion is much smaller than the 1941 figure. In rural areas the increasing trend has continued without interruption. The proportion of Hindus in rural areas has decreased considerably in 1961 from 1901. Though the proportion of Muslims in rural areas has shown an increase during this period it is the increase in the proportion of Christians that is very much striking. This indicates that a good number of conversions from Hinduism might have

taken place during the period and also that the conversions to Christianity were at a higher rate than the conversions to Islam.

9.8 In 1961 in the districts of Kozhikode, Ernakulam and Kottayam the proportions of Hindus are smaller than the corresponding proportion for the State. In all the districts except Ernakulam and Kottayam Hindus are having the absolute majority. The comparatively smaller proportion of Hindus in Kozhikode district is accounted for by the high proportion of Muslims whereas in Ernakulam and Kottayam districts the proportions of Christians are very nearly equal to those of Hindus. Among the districts, Trivandrum closely followed by Palghat has the highest proportion of Hindus in 1961 and Ernakulam has the smallest proportion. Hindus lost their absolute majority in Ernakulam and Kottayam districts after the Censuses of 1921 and 1911 respectively.

9.9 In the urban areas of Ernakulam district Hindus had no absolute majority in all the Census years from 1901 to 1961. In the urban areas of Trichur district Hindus have regained the absolute majority in 1951 which they lost after the Census of 1901 and have retained it in 1961 also though with a smaller proportion than 1951. In the urban areas of Kottayam district Hindus enjoyed absolute majority in the Censuses of 1901 to 1941. But in 1951 though they were the largest section they lost the absolute majority. The position in 1961 is the same as in 1951 with a slight improvement in the proportion.

9.10 Christians formed the largest section of the population in the Kottayam district in 1941 and 1951. In the rural areas of this district they had majority, though not absolute, in the Census years of 1931, 1941 and 1951. In 1921 Christians were the largest section of the population in the urban areas of Trichur district.

9.11 In all the Census years from 1901 to 1961 the proportions of Muslims in the districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode and Palghat were higher than the corresponding State proportions in both rural and urban areas. In these districts Muslims come

after Hindus in respect of numerical importance. It is noted that in these districts the proportion of Christians is very small.

Regional Pattern

9.12 In 1961 the Hindus enjoy a higher proportion than Christians and Muslims in all the districts. Next to Hindus, Muslims are predominant in the districts of the northern part of the State while Christians are predominant in the region centering round Ernakulam and Kottayam districts. Where the proportions of Christians are high the proportions of Muslims are small and vice versa. In no district Muslims are so powerful in number as to make Hindus lose their absolute majority whereas in two districts the absolute majority of Hindus have been lost because of the large number of Christians.

Distribution of the Population of each Religion by Districts

9.13 The following table gives the distribution of each major religious community among the districts of the State from 1901 to 1961. Unless the distribution of population in the different districts is uniform it will not be possible to have a clear idea of the pattern of distribution of the population of the

different religions in different districts from the above data. Generally the district having the highest population will have the highest proportion of population belonging to a particular religion and the district having the lowest population will have the lowest proportion of population belonging to that religion unless a particular religion is concentrated in a particular region. Among the districts of Kerala, Kozhikode has the highest population and Trichur has the lowest population. In the case of both Hindus and Muslims, the highest proportion is in Kozhikode district and the lowest proportion is in the Kottayam district in all the Census years from 1901 to 1961. In the case of Christians the highest proportion is in the Kottayam district in 1961 and in the Ernakulam district in all the previous Census years from 1901 to 1951. The proportion was least in Palghat district in 1951 and 1961, in Cannanore district in 1931 and 1941 and in Kozhikode district in 1901, 1911 and 1921. The only feature revealed by the above is the concentration of Christians in Ernakulam and Kottayam districts and the comparatively small proportion of Christians in Kozhikode, Palghat and Cannanore districts and Muslims in Kottayam district.

POPULATION OF RELIGIONS THROUGH DECADES

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF THE STRENGTH OF EACH MAJOR
RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION

State / District 1	Total Rural Urban 2	Hindu								
		1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1961	1951
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kerala State	T 10,000	6,083	6,159	6,073	6,334	6,475	6,663	6,836	2,122	2,085
	R 10,000	6,106	6,224	6,117	6,397	6,529	6,737	6,911	2,149	2,057
	U 10,000	5,956	5,741	5,688	5,710	5,877	5,726	5,854	1,970	2,267
Cannanore District	T 10,000	6,950	7,179	7,085	7,361	7,406	7,421	7,519	694	332
	R 10,000	7,048	7,338	7,230	7,529	7,579	7,638	7,723	768	306
	U 10,000	6,464	5,586	5,259	5,267	5,189	4,893	4,841	331	598
Kozhikode "	T 10,000	5,296	5,598	5,897	6,002	6,012	6,120	6,278	424	351
	R 10,000	5,150	5,575	5,957	6,061	6,072	6,209	6,342	437	314
	U 10,000	6,036	5,759	5,427	5,332	5,302	5,064	5,517	357	595
Palghat "	T 10,000	7,008	7,171	6,582	6,777	6,892	6,976	7,141	190	299
	R 10,000	7,000	7,281	6,537	6,748	6,849	6,952	7,129	185	190
	U 10,000	7,078	6,275	7,052	7,131	7,424	7,261	7,297	243	1,192
Trichur "	T 10,000	6,313	6,315	6,590	6,741	6,846	7,011	7,127	2,513	2,225
	R 10,000	6,464	6,380	6,766	6,913	6,977	7,135	7,229	2,383	2,083
	U 10,000	5,127	5,837	4,866	4,891	4,733	4,879	5,068	3,531	3,258
Ernakulam "	T 10,000	4,596	4,589	4,606	4,812	5,027	5,217	5,377	4,261	4,269
	R 10,000	4,603	4,642	4,608	4,832	5,068	5,260	5,449	4,419	4,434
	U 10,000	4,570	4,340	4,599	4,689	4,718	4,887	4,804	3,674	3,485
Kottayam "	T 10,000	4,895	4,819	4,785	4,886	4,992	5,617	5,981	4,720	4,866
	R 10,000	4,922	4,856	4,762	4,861	4,950	5,647	6,033	4,756	4,929
	U 10,000	4,638	4,551	5,025	5,148	5,431	5,121	5,259	4,382	4,403
Alleppey "	T 10,000	6,542	6,424	6,411	6,604	6,733	6,813	6,995	2,845	2,913
	R 10,000	6,674	6,546	6,525	6,718	6,831	6,890	7,088	2,899	2,970
	U 10,000	5,904	5,709	5,408	5,553	5,700	5,410	5,060	2,586	2,581
Quilon "	T 10,000	6,408	6,589	6,060	6,826	7,051	7,486	7,488	2,432	2,377
	R 10,000	6,453	6,617	6,075	6,883	7,118	7,558	7,553	2,431	2,380
	U 10,000	5,843	6,324	5,740	5,340	5,223	5,247	5,387	2,442	2,346
Trivandrum "	T 10,000	7,148	6,986	6,819	7,135	7,330	7,599	7,967	1,773	1,995
	R 10,000	7,119	6,974	6,679	7,051	7,239	7,538	7,927	1,809	1,980
	U 10,000	7,230	7,027	7,498	7,609	7,853	8,078	8,269	1,670	2,044

Note:— The rural and urban figures in previous Census years except 1951 are adjusted to the 1961 definition of urban areas. 1951 figures have not been adjusted to the urban definition of 1961 for want of data on religion in respect of individual towns.

POPULATION OF RELIGIONS THROUGH DECADES

9.3

RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY PER 10,000 OF TOTAL,
RESPECTIVELY, 1901—1961

Christian					Muslim						
1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2,052	1,952	1,764	1,541	1,382	1,791	1,753	1,708	1,708	1,743	1,768	1,728
2,038	1,915	1,738	1,515	1,352	1,743	1,718	1,670	1,684	1,716	1,719	1,681
2,176	2,320	2,048	1,865	1,780	2,062	1,976	2,039	1,948	2,051	2,383	2,339
141	130	122	124	119	2,353	2,487	2,599	2,507	2,470	2,453	2,358
111	80	68	62	62	2,180	2,354	2,471	2,389	2,351	2,298	2,212
510	760	805	848	871	3,202	3,814	4,211	3,970	3,999	4,254	4,283
104	89	75	73	71	4,275	4,047	3,893	3,905	3,909	3,803	3,647
60	49	39	37	38	4,410	4,109	3,867	3,887	3,887	3,751	3,617
447	539	509	505	467	3,594	3,633	4,099	4,116	4,175	4,418	4,007
241	236	225	220	210	2,802	2,529	3,105	2,987	2,883	2,787	2,628
244	240	227	222	209	2,815	2,529	3,141	3,012	2,924	2,807	2,639
208	197	197	199	226	2,678	2,529	2,734	2,671	2,378	2,539	2,475
2,631	2,505	2,418	2,231	2,128	1,174	1,458	759	751	728	727	710
2,428	2,309	2,267	2,088	2,013	1,153	1,536	786	775	748	745	721
4,618	4,615	4,862	4,715	4,440	1,341	891	500	492	405	404	492
4,341	4,222	3,989	3,832	3,738	1,129	1,126	992	948	943	906	848
4,513	4,306	4,059	3,886	3,752	974	920	873	859	844	820	776
3,358	3,721	3,454	3,417	3,624	1,705	2,100	1,674	1,481	1,695	1,567	1,430
4,838	4,856	4,700	4,053	3,679	383	315	285	254	255	281	278
4,894	4,921	4,774	4,048	3,659	320	215	245	214	218	253	242
4,244	4,181	3,930	4,128	3,957	979	1,046	710	671	637	751	784
2,940	2,873	2,785	2,723	2,486	609	662	543	522	482	461	480
2,938	2,869	2,779	2,730	2,497	424	484	425	413	390	377	374
2,960	2,910	2,847	2,588	2,250	1,505	1,706	1,573	1,532	1,448	1,999	2,690
2,303	2,130	1,940	1,426	1,279	1,158	1,033	1,033	1,038	996	1,027	967
2,293	2,105	1,906	1,376	1,235	1,114	1,002	1,008	1,006	963	1,003	938
2,516	2,793	2,873	2,969	2,689	1,713	1,328	1,593	1,867	1,899	1,782	1,924
1,857	1,909	1,679	1,385	984	1,079	1,018	982	946	924	918	892
1,910	1,982	1,742	1,411	978	1,072	1,046	1,015	956	941	941	917
1,602	1,494	1,315	1,188	1,021	1,099	928	821	894	830	731	705

GROWTH OF RELIGIONS

9.14 At this stage a study of the growth of the three religions in different decades and the comparison with the growth of the population will be informative. The following table shows the percentage variation of the

general population and the population of Hindus, Christians and Muslims from decade to decade and also during 1901-'61 as a whole.

Table 9.5

PERCENTAGE VARIATION OF HINDUS, CHRISTIANS AND MUSLIMS AND THE GENERAL POPULATION IN KERALA, 1901-1961

Decade / Period 1	General population 2	Hindus 3	Christians 4	Muslims 5
1901-'11	11.75	8.92	24.57	14.33
1911-'21	9.16	6.08	24.98	7.64
1921-'31	21.85	19.20	34.85	19.40
1931-'41	16.04	11.25	21.98	15.99
1941-'51	22.82	24.55	24.82	26.05
1951-'61	24.76	23.23	26.95	27.50
1901-'61	164.27	135.17	305.77	173.94

It may be noted that during 1901-'61 the growth rate of Hindu population is smaller than the growth rate of general population whereas the growth rate of Muslims is higher than the growth rate of general population and the growth rate of Christians is abnormally higher than the growth rate of the general population. In all the decades except 1941-'51 the percentage increase of Hindus is smaller than the percentage increase of total population and the percentage increase of Christians in all the decades is higher than

the percentage increase of total population. The percentage increase of Muslims is greater than the percentage increase of total population in the decades 1901-'11, 1941-'51 and 1951-'61. It has already been stated that the number of persons following other religions is very small in the State. The population of Jains, Sikhs and Buddhists has, however, shown an increase during the decade 1951-'61, the percentage of increase being 94.05, 166.88 and 153.33 respectively.

CHAPTER 10 THE WORKING POPULATION SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

Tables

The data regarding working population are available in the following tables.

1. Primary Census Abstract
2. BI-Workers and Non-workers classified by sex and board age-groups
3. BII-Workers and non-workers in cities, town groups and towns arranged territorially classified by sex and broad age-groups
4. BIII Part A-Industrial classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels in urban areas only
5. BIII Part B-Industrial classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels in rural areas only
6. BIV Part A-Industrial classification by sex and class of worker of persons at work at household industry
7. BIV Part B-Industrial classification by sex and class of worker of persons at work in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service
8. BIV Part C-Industrial classification by sex and divisions, major groups and minor groups of persons at work other than cultivation
9. BV-Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation
10. BVI-Occupational divisions of persons at work other than cultivation classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas only
11. BVII Part A-Persons working principally (i) as cultivators, (ii) as agricultural labourers or (iii) at household industry classified by sex and by secondary work (i) at household industry, (ii) as cultivator or (iii) as agricultural labourer

12. BVII Part B-Industrial classification by sex of persons working in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service who are also engaged in household industry

13. BX-Sample households (i) engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry, (ii) engaged either in cultivation or household industry but not in both and (iii) engaged both in cultivation and household industry

14. BXI-Sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated

15. BXII-Sample households engaged in cultivation only classified by size of land cultivated and number of family workers and hired workers

16. BXIII-Sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry showing size of land cultivated classified by principal household industry

17. BXIV-Sample households engaged only in household industry classified by principal household industry

Part A-Households classified by major groups of principal household industry and number of persons engaged

Part B-Households classified by minor groups of principal household industry

18. BXV-Sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry classified by size of land

19. BXVI-Sample principal household industry classified by period of working and total number of workers engaged in household industry

20. BXVII-Sample households classified by (i) number of male and female members by size of households and (ii) engagement (a) neither in cultivation nor in industry, (b) in household industry only and (c) in cultivation sub-classified by size of land cultivated

21. CVIII Part A-Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers among Scheduled Castes

22. CVIII Part B-Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers among Scheduled Tribes

23. DIV-Migrants to cities classified by sex, broad age-groups, educational levels and in case of workers also by occupational divisions and groups

24. DVI-Distribution of industrial categories of workers and non-workers by place of birth

25. SCTI Part A-Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for Scheduled Castes

26. SCTI Part B-Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for Scheduled Tribes

27. SCTV Part A-Sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated in rural areas only for members of Scheduled Castes

28. SCTV Part B-Sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated in rural areas only for members of Scheduled Tribes.

Of the above mentioned tables, Union Primary Census Abstract is available in Part II A-General Population Tables and Village-wise Primary Census Abstract in the respective District Census Handbooks. Tables under items 2-12 are given in Part II B-General Economic Tables, 13-20 in Part III-Household Economic Tables, 21-24 in part II C-Cultural and Migration Tables and 25-28 in part VA-Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes. Tables under items 13-20, 27 and 28 are prepared from household schedules on a 20 per cent sample basis and all the remaining tables from individual slips.

The Concept of Worker

10.2 The entire population of the State has been divided into workers and non-workers in the 1961 Census. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce a person is taken to be a worker if he was employed during any of the 15 days preceding the day on which he is enumerated. If he was working but was absent from his work during the said 15 days or even more than this period due to illness or other causes he is still treated as a worker. But a person who has been offered work but has not actually joined is not treated as a worker. An exception to the above period of 15 days of reference to reckon one as a worker has been made in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry, etc. in which cases the basis of work is taken to be satisfied if the person had some regular work at least for more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. Work includes not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. A person may be working as a cultivator or an agricultural labourer or at household industry or may be doing any other work. He may be engaged either in one or more than one of the above. An under-trial prisoner is recorded for the work or kinds of work he was doing before he was apprehended. A person who is in a hospital or in an institution temporarily is recorded for the kind of work he was doing before he was admitted into the hospital or institution. But, a convict in a prison or a long term inmate of a penal, mental or charitable institution is

treated differently. Persons under training as apprentices with or without stipend or wages are regarded as working. A woman who is engaged in household duties but doing no other productive work to augment the family's resources is not considered working. If, however, in addition to her household work she engages herself in work such as rice pounding for sale or wages, or in domestic services for wages for others, or minding cattle, or selling firewood, or making and selling cow-dung cakes or grass etc. or any such work, she is treated as a worker. Persons like beggars, pensioners, agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend receivers, who are earning an income but is not participating in any productive work are not treated as working unless they also work in cultivation, industry, trade, profession, business or commerce. A public or social service worker who is actively engaged in public service activities or a political worker who is also actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his party is also recorded as a worker. A worker may be an employer, an employee, a single worker or a family worker. An employer is a person who hires one or more persons in his work. He has to employ him or them in order to perform the work done by them. He is responsible not only for his own personal work but also for giving work to others. But a person who employs a domestic servant for household duties or a subordinate under him in an office where he is employed by others is not considered as an employer. An employee is a person who usually works under some other person for salary or wages in cash or kind. A single worker is a person who works by himself but not as head of household in a household industry. He is not an employer under any one and in his turn does not employ anybody else, not even members of the household

except casually. This definition of a single worker will include a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of the producers' co-operative. Each one of the partners or members of a producers' co-operative is a single worker. A family worker is a member who works, without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business or trade conducted mainly by the members of the family and ordinarily does at least one hour of work every day during working season. Such an industry should be on a scale larger than a household industry, whether run at home or away from home in town or village and even away from village in rural areas and should ordinarily be in the nature of a recognised partnership, joint stock company or registered factory. Members of a family may be drawn for this purpose from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage. A family worker may not be entitled to the share of the profits in the work of the business carried on either by the person or head of the household or other relatives.

10.3 A person is considered to be a cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in (a) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government and (b) cultivation of land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and does not include fruit growing or keeping orchards or groves or working for plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations. A person who has given out land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, is not treated as

POPULATION OF RELIGIONS THROUGH DECADES

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF EACH MAJOR RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY

State/District 1	Total Rural Urban	1961			1951			1941		
		Hindu 2	Chris- tian 3	Muslim 4	Hindu 5	Chris- tian 6	Muslim 7	Hindu 8	Chris- tian 9	Muslim 10
Kerala State	T	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	R	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	U	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Cannanore District	T	1,203	344	1,383	1,183	162	1,440	1,188	70	1,549
	R	1,191	368	1,291	1,258	159	1,462	1,242	58	1,554
	U	1,275	197	1,824	663	180	1,316	676	171	1,511
Kozhikode	T	1,348	309	3,695	1,386	256	3,520	1,472	76	3,455
	R	1,284	309	3,852	1,373	234	3,666	1,459	44	3,471
	U	1,716	307	2,951	1,474	385	2,701	1,587	342	3,343
Palghat	T	1,211	94	1,644	1,345	166	1,667	1,303	141	2,186
	R	1,282	96	1,806	1,392	110	1,752	1,304	146	2,296
	U	800	83	873	1,020	491	1,195	1,288	100	1,394
Trichur	T	1,007	1,149	636	1,031	1,073	837	1,101	1,301	451
	R	1,073	1,124	670	1,048	1,035	914	1,134	1,222	482
	U	626	1,303	473	914	1,292	406	787	1,953	226
Ernakulam	T	831	2,209	694	841	2,312	725	877	2,447	673
	R	769	2,099	571	803	2,322	577	826	2,429	574
	U	1,188	2,886	1,279	1,106	2,248	1,554	1,360	2,595	1,382
Kottayam	T	825	2,280	219	767	2,286	176	774	2,315	164
	R	881	2,417	200	778	2,389	125	778	2,399	147
	U	504	1,441	308	690	1,690	460	737	1,628	290
Alleppey	T	1,152	1,437	364	1,171	1,568	424	1,219	1,655	367
	R	1,143	1,411	254	1,166	1,600	312	1,232	1,664	294
	U	1,205	1,595	887	1,209	1,384	1,050	1,102	1,576	894
Quilon	T	1,210	1,316	743	1,164	1,240	641	1,033	1,162	626
	R	1,324	1,416	800	1,207	1,313	662	1,096	1,241	665
	U	554	700	469	865	813	528	443	507	343
Trivandrum	T	1,213	862	622	1,112	937	570	1,033	833	529
	R	1,053	760	556	975	838	530	929	797	517
	U	2,132	1,488	936	2,059	1,517	790	2,020	1,128	617

Note:— The rural and urban figures in previous Census years except 1951 are adjusted to the 1961 definition of urban areas. 1951 figures have not been adjusted to the urban definition of 1961 for want of data on religion in respect of individual towns.

POPULATION OF RELIGIONS THROUGH DECADES

9.4

AMONG THE DISTRICTS OF THE STATE, 1901 - 1961

1931			1921			1911			1901		
Hindu 11	Chris- tian 12	Muslim 13	Hindu 14	Chris- tian 15	Muslim 16	Hindu 17	Chris- tian 18	Muslim 19	Hindu 20	Chris- tian 21	Muslim 22
10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1,219	70	1,539	1,269	76	1,572	1,312	94	1,634	1,354	106	1,680
1,258	44	1,516	1,302	44	1,537	1,327	47	1,565	1,376	57	1,620
785	279	1,734	855	381	1,888	1,083	576	2,263	1,013	600	2,243
1,486	71	3,585	1,530	70	3,695	1,608	84	3,767	1,654	93	3,801
1,503	41	3,662	1,541	37	3,753	1,606	42	3,801	1,643	50	3,852
1,290	321	2,919	1,400	386	3,160	1,651	505	3,462	1,831	509	3,328
1,365	155	2,231	1,490	178	2,316	1,540	210	2,319	1,596	232	2,323
1,372	163	2,326	1,482	184	2,408	1,516	215	2,399	1,577	236	2,399
1,292	88	1,419	1,596	122	1,465	1,884	158	1,583	1,894	193	1,608
1,077	1,298	445	1,066	1,382	421	1,093	1,505	427	1,074	1,586	423
1,101	1,228	469	1,106	1,350	452	1,123	1,461	460	1,105	1,573	453
806	1,872	238	571	1,684	140	660	1,956	131	594	1,712	144
844	2,402	616	830	2,417	578	836	2,655	547	823	2,829	514
792	2,355	535	800	2,406	507	796	2,617	487	789	2,779	462
1,426	2,786	1,321	1,198	2,517	1,234	1,421	3,051	1,095	1,339	3,324	998
722	2,328	139	642	2,219	122	660	2,061	125	651	1,979	120
714	2,413	119	628	2,275	105	668	2,129	117	652	2,021	107
814	1,628	311	813	1,688	274	552	1,366	194	629	1,556	235
1,240	1,750	363	1,212	1,841	322	1,098	1,897	280	1,069	1,879	290
1,240	1,769	289	1,214	1,856	264	1,124	1,980	241	1,101	1,983	238
1,238	1,598	1,002	1,184	1,698	862	711	1,044	631	583	853	776
1,032	1,045	582	994	1,004	521	944	778	488	896	757	458
1,092	1,115	606	1,047	1,053	539	985	798	512	934	781	477
364	468	373	346	545	360	329	572	269	318	522	284
1,015	881	500	967	813	453	909	716	413	883	539	391
928	872	478	880	795	435	855	711	418	823	520	392
1,985	960	683	2,037	979	617	1,709	772	372	1,799	731	384

working as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land only as a labourer and has no right or lease or contract on land on which he works nor is responsible for taking decisions as to which crops to sow and when, nor taking the risks of cultivation and is paid wages in cash, kind or share such as share of produce is not treated as cultivator. Cultivation for the above purposes includes production of cereal crops (including bengal gram) such as rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, roots and tubers like potato, yam, beet etc., sugarcane etc., production of pulses such as arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari, other gram, production of raw jute and kindred fibre crops and production of raw cotton and kindred fibre crops. An agricultural labourer is a person who works in another person's land only as a labourer without exercising any supervision or direction in cultivation for wages in cash, kind or share such as share of produce. He has no right or lease or contract on land on which he works, nor he is responsible for

taking decision as to which crops to grow and when or taking the risks of cultivation. He should have been working as agricultural labourer in the last or current cultivation. Those engaged in operations on land in fruit groves, orchards, plantations, and other items not included in the definition of cultivation are not treated as agricultural labourers. A household industry is one conducted by the head of the household himself and / or mainly by members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should be below the scale of a registered factory. A household industry should relate to the production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods. It does not include professions such as pleader or doctor or barber or waterman or astrologer. In the light of the above concept it would now be useful to extract below the questions concerning workers and non-workers included in the questionnaire for the 1961 Census.

Working as

8 Cultivator

Working as

9 Agricultural labourer

Working at Household Industry

10

(a) Nature of Work

(b) Nature of Household Industry

(c) If Employee

Doing Work Other than 8, 9 or 10

11

(a) Nature of Work

(b) Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service

(c) Class of Worker

Activity if Not Working

12

(d) Name of Establishment

The instructions given under the above questions have been condensed in the foregoing portions explaining the concept of the worker. For fuller instructions a reference is invited to the instructions under questions 8 to 11 in the Appendix to this report - 'Instructions to Enumerators'.

The Worker through Decades

10.4 The concept of a worker in the 1961 Census as detailed above revolves round the question whether he is participating in the production of economic goods or services either for consumption or for sale or exchange irrespective of the question whether any income is derived by him or the income derived is sufficient to maintain himself and his family. In other words, the concept of a worker in the 1961 Census takes cognizance of 'not only those workers who earn enough or less for their maintenance but also of those actually engaged in the family economy even without actually earning an income like men other than the head of the household and women or children of the house working at household industry or cultivation'. In the Censuses of 1931 to 1951 the question was whether one is a self-supporting person (earner) or earning dependant (working dependant) or non-earning dependant (non-working dependant). The 1931 concept was the precursor of the 1951 concept. In the Censuses of 1901 to 1921 the worker included both those who worked and those who had income even if they did not work. The concept of the worker in these censuses had greater similarity with the 1961 Census in that unpaid family workers who participate in the production of economic goods or services come within the category of workers in the Censuses of 1901 to 1921 as well as the Census of 1961 but differs from the 1961 Census concept in that non-workers who had an income were treated as

workers even if they did not work unlike in the 1961 Census concept. It can be said that up to 1951 the classification was made through what is generally termed as "the dependency approach" through an enumeration of the 'gainfully occupied' or who 'had an income' as against "the production of goods and services approach" adopted in 1961. A reference to the questions relating to workers in the questionnaires of the previous Censuses given in the appendix to this report will be useful in this connection.

10.5 Consistent with the stress on income the population in 1951 was divided into 8 livelihood classes and all the dependants were included along with the earners. Thus, there was no separate classification of non-earners or non-workers. In the 1961 Census the population has been divided into 9 industrial categories and the non-workers brought under a separate category. When a person is engaged in more than one productive activity his principal and secondary occupations have been indicated separately in the 1961 Census by ringing round the number of the question against which the occupation in which he spends more time is recorded or by putting a tick mark for the work which comes next in the order of time spent. This stress on the time spent upon his work to treat any particular work as a principal occupation has not been laid in the 1951 Census. It was the income that an occupation fetched that was taken as a criterion in 1951 to decide whether an occupation was principal or secondary. At times, this would have led to anomalies also in that even unproductive occupations like rent receiving would come under principal occupation and the income received from productive work might come under the secondary occupation in the 1951 Census. The same concept as in 1951

WORKING FORCE PARTICIPATION

with minor variations prevailed in respect of principal and secondary occupations in the censuses previous to 1951 down to 1901. There are also some minor shades of differences in the instructions for enumeration of workers between 1961 and the previous censuses but they are not worth a detailed discussion. Though the method of presentation of the data relating to workers and non-workers between 1961 Census and the previous censuses differs as stated above and each method of presentation has its merits and demerits and ready comparability has been thereby made difficult, it is still possible with some careful delineation to evolve a comparable presentation of data for the various censuses. The procedure adopted in arriving at comparable figures of workers and non-workers in the previous censuses is given in the appendix 'Procedure for working out the number of workers and non-workers in the previous censuses'.

Working Force Participation

10.6 The working force participation in Kerala as indicated by the 1961 Census shows that out of a population of 16,903,715 only 5,630,333 are workers,

their percentage to the total population being 33.31. This is against the all-India percentage of 42.98 workers to the total population. The percentage of workers to the total population in the working age of 15-59 comes to 58.49 as against the all-India percentage of 69.21. Between 1901 and 1961 the population of Kerala has increased by 164.27 per cent as against 83.40 per cent in India. During this period the working force in Kerala has increased by 97.80 per cent and in India by 69.14 per cent. Although the working force in Kerala has increased during the last 60 years at a higher rate than the all-India rate, the population in Kerala has also increased at a much higher rate than the all-India. This accounts for a fall in the percentage of workers to the total population from 44.50 in 1901 to 33.31 in 1961. It is also significant that the working force participation both in relation to the total population as well as the population in the working age of 15-59 in Kerala is less than that of all-India. The following table gives the total population, the total workers and their percentages to the total population along with the decennial variations from 1901-61.

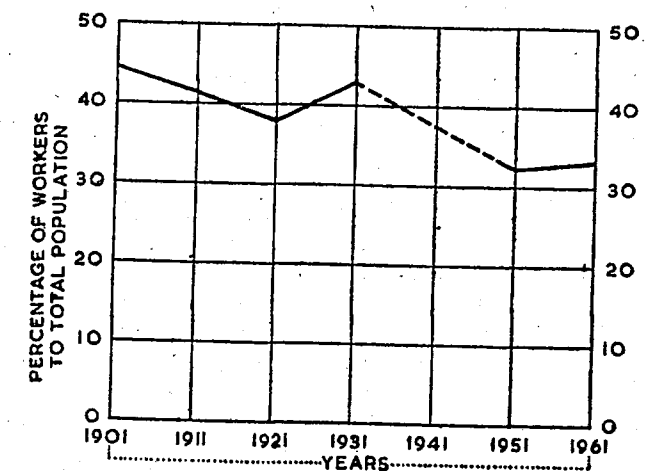
Table 10.1

TOTAL POPULATION, TOTAL WORKERS, PROPORTION OF WORKERS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION AND DECENTENAL PERCENTAGE VARIATIONS IN KERALA, 1901-61

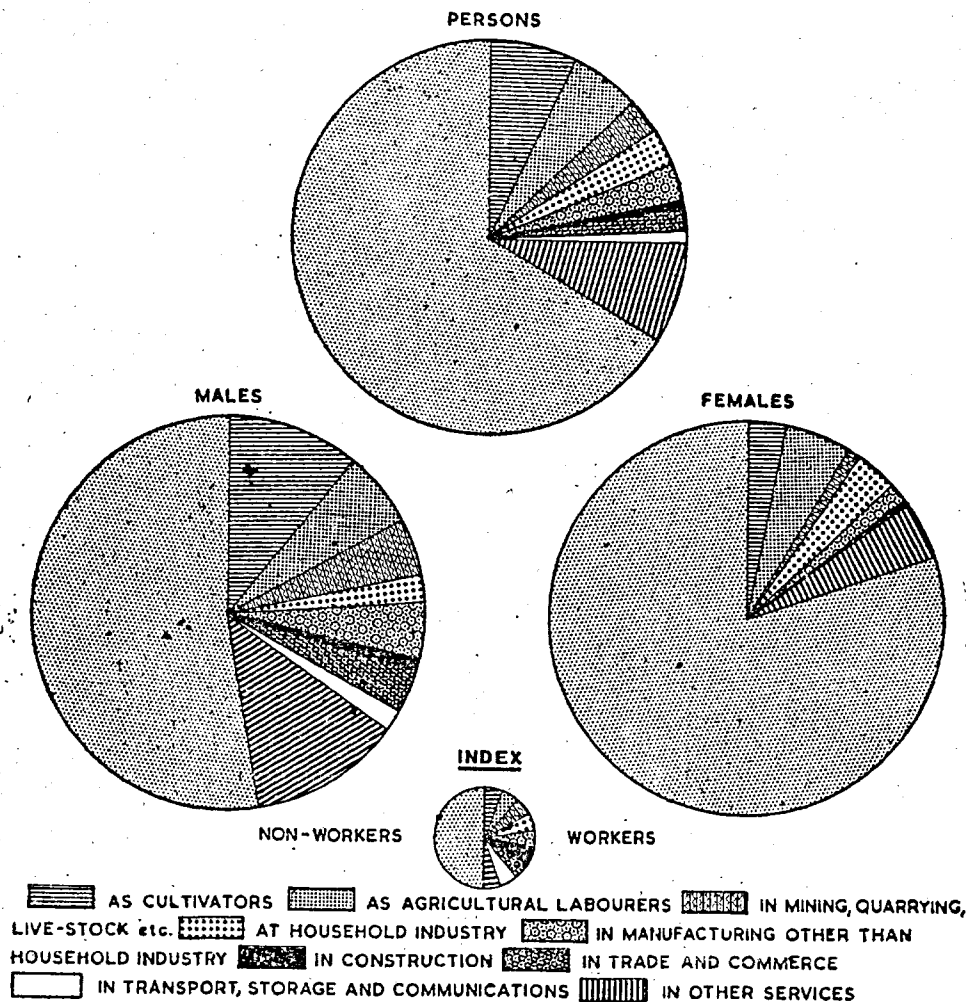
Year	Total population	Total workers	Percentage of workers to total population	Percentage decade variation	
				Population	Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901	6,396,262	2,846,423	44.50		
1911	7,147,673	2,953,834	41.33	11.75	3.77
1921	7,802,127	2,959,045	37.93	9.16	0.18
1931	9,507,050	4,077,016	42.88	21.85	37.78
1941	11,031,541	..	..	16.04	
1951	13,549,118	4,372,948	32.27	22.82	7.26*
1961	16,903,715	5,630,333	33.31	24.76	28.75

* Variation during 20 years

WORKING FORCE PARTICIPATION IN KERALA, 1901-1961



WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES AND NON-WORKERS IN KERALA, 1961



SECTION 2

BROAD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

10.7 In India the largest proportion of non-workers to the total population is in Delhi, the second largest in West Bengal and the third in Kerala. This is an indication of the comparatively low rate of working force participation in Kerala among the States and Union territories of India. In the distribution of workers among the nine industrial categories in the various States and Union territories also Kerala has some unique features. In all the States in India except Kerala and in several of the Union territories the highest percentage of workers to total population comes under category I viz., 'cultivators'. But in the case of Kerala category IX viz., 'other services' takes in the highest percentage. In this, Kerala falls in line with the Union territories of Delhi and N. E. F. A. The next highest percentage of workers in all the States except Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Punjab and Rajasthan and in two of Union territories comes under category II viz., 'agricultural labourers' while in Kerala category I, 'cultivators' takes the second rank. There is only the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands that falls in line with Kerala in this respect. The third rank in the distribution of workers in all the States except Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Punjab and Rajasthan and in three of the Union territories is taken by category IX, 'other services'. But so far as Kerala is concerned category II, 'agricultural labourers' occupies the third rank along with Punjab, Tripura, Nagaland and Sikkim. While in 9 States, 3

Union territories and also in all-India category IV viz., 'household industry' commands the fourth rank, in Kerala the fourth rank is held by category V viz., 'manufacturing other than household industry' along with Maharashtra, West Bengal, and two Union territories. The fifth rank in the various States and Union territories is distributed among the various industrial categories, while the sixth rank in the States of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Mysore is held by category VII, 'trade and commerce'. But in Kerala the fifth rank is held by category IV, 'household industry' and the sixth rank by category III, 'mining, quarrying, live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities'. The seventh rank in the various States and Union territories is distributed among different industrial categories while in Kerala it is held by category VII, 'trade and commerce'. The eighth rank among the various industrial categories is claimed by category VIII, 'transport, storage and communication' in Kerala along with 8 States, 3 Union territories and also all-India. The ninth rank in the distribution of industrial categories among all the States in India with the exception of Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh is held by category VI, 'construction'. The all-India ranks agree with Kerala only in respect of categories VI and VIII. A table giving the distribution of 1,000 persons in India and each State and Union territory among the industrial categories and non-workers is given below.

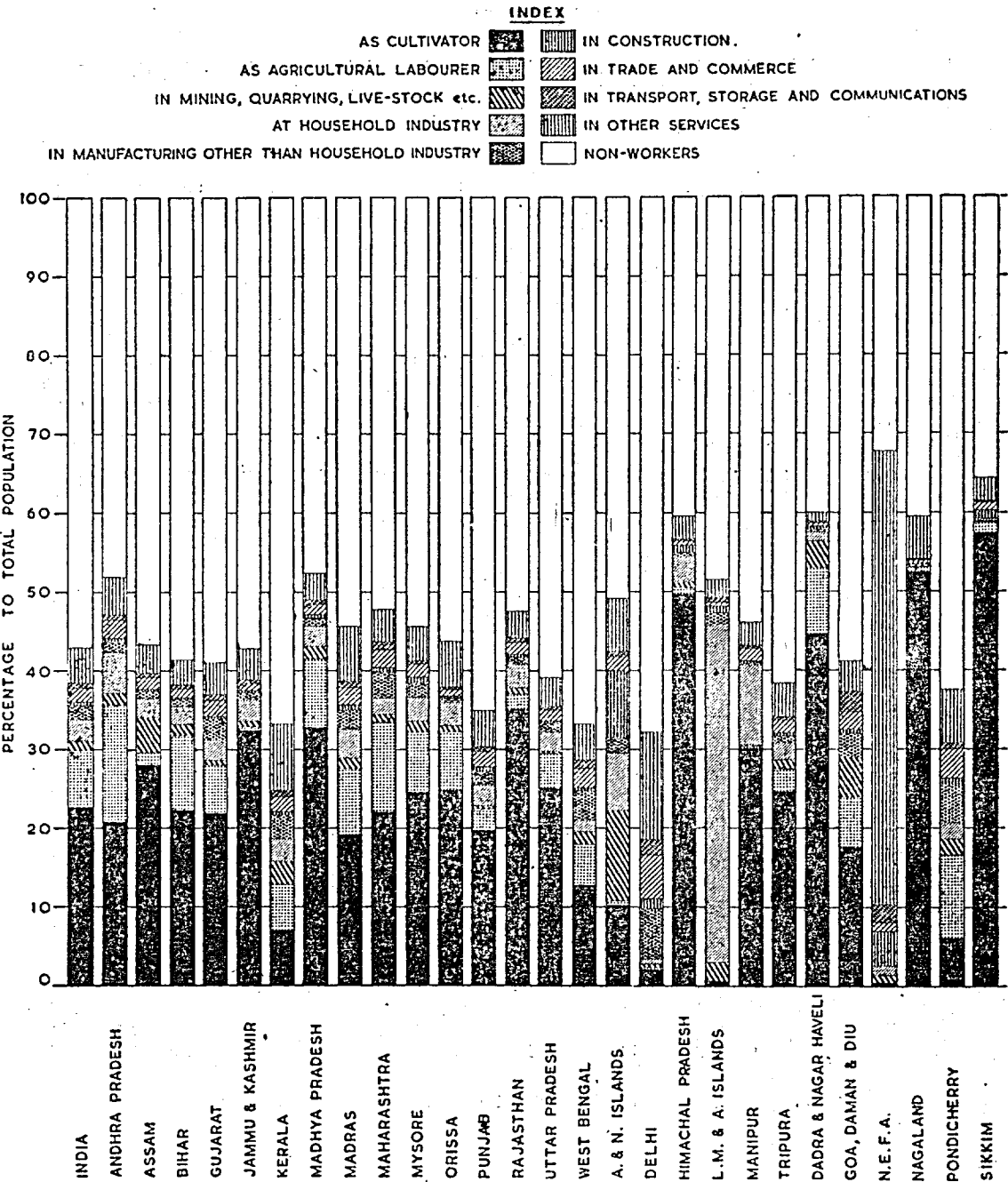
Table 10.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS IN INDIA AND EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY AMONG THE NINE INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES AND NON-WORKERS, 1961

India/State/Union territory	Total	Workers										Non-workers
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	
		As Cultivator	As Agricultural labourer	In Mining, Quarrying, Live-stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	At Household Industry	In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	In Construction	In Trade and Commerce	In Transport, Storage and Communications	In Other Services		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
INDIA	1,000	227	72	12	27	18	5	17	7	45	570	
Andhra Pradesh	1,000	208	148	16	51	13	6	22	7	48	481	
Assam	1,000	280	16	44	24	9	3	15	6	36	567	
Bihar	1,000	223	95	14	23	9	2	11	5	32	586	
Gujarat	1,000	219	61	5	27	26	4	20	8	41	589	
Jammu & Kashmir	1,000	324	5	7	27	9	3	9	4	40	572	
Kerala	1,000	70	58	29	29	31	4	19	9	84	667	
Madhya Pradesh	1,000	328	87	15	26	10	5	13	5	34	477	
Madras	1,000	192	84	13	36	25	6	22	8	70	544	
Maharashtra	1,000	221	114	10	21	33	6	22	11	41	521	
Mysore	1,000	246	75	14	30	18	8	17	4	43	545	
Orissa	1,000	248	74	8	30	5	2	8	3	59	563	
Punjab	1,000	197	27	3	27	17	7	19	7	46	650	
Rajasthan	1,000	350	20	8	30	9	5	14	6	34	524	
Uttar Pradesh	1,000	250	44	2	25	11	3	14	5	37	609	
West Bengal	1,000	128	51	17	14	38	4	25	11	44	668	
A. & N. Islands	1,000	102	5	115	73	19	86	17	6	68	509	
Delhi	1,000	21	3	3	6	64	13	55	19	137	679	
Himachal Pradesh	1,000	496	9	7	33	5	10	5	2	29	404	
L. M. & A. Islands	1,000	6	..	24	427	15	10	5	6	23	484	
Manipur	1,000	300	3	1	102	1	3	15	4	30	541	
Tripura	1,000	246	29	11	22	9	4	16	4	42	617	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,000	445	85	34	11	2	5	4	2	12	400	
Goa, Daman & Diu	1,000	177	63	50	..	30	6	22	26	38	588	
Pondicherry	1,000	60	105	21	20	47	10	36	9	67	625	
N. E. F. A.*	1,000	4	N	9	12	N	44	11	23	573	324	
Nagaland	1,000	524	7	1	N	2	1	3	2	54	406	
Sikkim	1,000	573	14	1	2	N	11	10	1	29	359	

* In case of N. E. F. A. the classification of only 38,705 persons was available
'N'-Negligible

WORKERS BY BROAD INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES AND NON-WORKERS, 1961



MALE AND FEMALE WORKING FORCE PARTICIPATION

SECTION 3

MALE AND FEMALE WORKING FORCE PARTICIPATION

The Trend since 1901

10.8 While the proportion of male workers to the male population of Kerala in 1961 comes to 47.20 per cent, that of female workers to the female population comes only to 19.71 per cent. In 1901 the proportion of male workers to the male population was 56.32 per cent and the proportion of female workers to the female population 32.73 per cent. Compared to 1901 there is a fall in the proportion of both male workers to the total male population as well as of female workers to the total female population in 1961. The proportion of male workers to the male population in the working age-group 15-59 in 1961 comes to 83.85

per cent as against that of the female workers to the female population coming to 34.42 per cent. While from 1901 to 1961 the male population of Kerala has increased by 162.01 per cent, the male workers have increased only by 119.59 per cent. The increase of females from 1901 to 1961 comes to 166.53 per cent, while that of female workers during this period is only 60.47 per cent.

A Comparative Study

10.9 Given below is a table showing the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in India and each of the States and Union territories among the industrial categories and non-workers.

Table 10.3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX IN INDIA AND EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY AMONG THE NINE INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES AND NON-WORKERS, 1961

India/State/Union territory	Total	Workers									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
		As Cultivator	As Agricultural labourer	In Mining Quarrying, Live stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	At Household Industry	In Manufacturing other than household industry	In Construction	In Trade and Commerce	In Transport, Storage and Communications	In Other Services	Non-workers
1	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
INDIA	M 1,000	294	77	18	32	32	8	30	13	67	429
	F 1,000	156	67	6	22	4	1	4	N	20	720
Andhra Pradesh	M 1,000	256	135	26	63	21	10	33	13	65	378
	F 1,000	159	162	5	37	5	3	12	N	30	587
Assam	M 1,000	346	25	46	4	14	6	28	12	60	459
	F 1,000	204	5	41	46	2	N	2	N	9	691
Bihar	M 1,000	297	111	23	26	17	4	19	10	49	444
	F 1,000	148	80	5	20	2	N	3	N	13	729
Gujarat	M 1,000	265	64	7	32	47	7	36	15	62	465
	F 1,000	170	57	3	21	4	2	3	N	19	721

Contd.

MALE AND FEMALE WORKING FORCE PARTICIPATION

Table 10.3 (Contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX IN INDIA AND EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY AMONG THE NINE INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES AND NON-WORKERS, 1961

Workers											
India/State/Union territory	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		As Cultivator	As Agricultural labourer	In Mining, Quarrying, Live-stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	At Household Industry	In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	In Construction	In Trade and Commerce	In Transport, Storage and Communications	In Other Services	Non-workers
Jammu & Kashmir	M 1,000	421	9	10	23	16	4	17	7	71	422
	F 1,000	213	1	4	32	1	N	N	1	4	744
Kerala	M 1,000	108	62	48	22	47	8	36	17	124	528
	F 1,000	32	54	10	35	16	N	3	1	46	803
Madhya Pradesh	M 1,000	358	84	23	32	18	9	21	9	48	398
	F 1,000	296	90	7	20	2	2	3	N	20	560
Madras	M 1,000	250	85	20	40	44	10	39	15	94	403
	F 1,000	133	83	6	31	6	2	6	N	46	687
Maharashtra	M 1,000	232	103	17	28	58	10	38	21	64	429
	F 1,000	209	125	3	14	6	2	5	1	16	619
Mysore	M 1,000	312	74	20	37	30	13	27	9	62	416
	F 1,000	178	76	8	22	5	3	6	N	22	680
Orissa	M 1,000	363	92	11	33	8	3	13	6	79	392
	F 1,000	133	57	4	28	2	N	4	N	38	734
Punjab	M 1,000	274	44	6	39	31	12	35	13	75	471
	F 1,000	107	6	1	13	2	1	N	N	12	858
Rajasthan	M 1,000	398	22	11	38	14	9	26	11	52	419
	F 1,000	297	17	5	21	2	1	2	N	14	641
Uttar Pradesh	M 1,000	370	53	4	34	20	5	26	10	60	418
	F 1,000	117	35	1	14	1	N	2	N	12	818
West Bengal	M 1,000	209	78	24	16	67	8	45	21	72	460
	F 1,000	35	20	9	11	5	N	2	N	12	906
A. & N. Islands	M 1,000	133	9	178	52	29	138	27	10	102	322
	F 1,000	51	N	13	108	2	1	1	..	12	812
Delhi	M 1,000	23	3	5	9	110	22	97	33	221	477
	F 1,000	18	2	1	3	6	2	2	1	30	935
Himachal Pradesh	M 1,000	476	11	12	39	8	19	10	4	52	369
	F 1,000	519	6	1	26	1	1	N	N	4	442
L. M. & A. Islands	M 1,000	11	..	49	345	29	19	9	12	42	484
	F 1,000	1	..	N	508	3	1	N	N	4	483
Manipur	M 1,000	365	3	1	19	2	5	14	8	56	527
	F 1,000	237	2	N	183	1	1	17	N	4	555

Contd.

MALE AND FEMALE WORKING FORCE PARTICIPATION

Table 10.3 (Concl'd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX IN INDIA AND EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY AMONG THE NINE INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES AND NON-WORKERS, 1961

		Workers										
India/State/Union territory	Total	I As Culti- vator	II As Agri- cultural labour- er	III In Mining Quarrying, Live-stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plan- tations, Or- chards and allied activ- ities	IV At House- hold Indus- try	V In Manu- factur- ing other than House- hold Indus- try	VI In Con- struc- tion	VII In Trade and Com- merce	VIII In Trans- port, Stor- age and Com- muni- cations	IX In Other Services	X Non- work- ers	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Tripura	M 1,000	337	50	13	12	15	7	30	8	73	455	
	F 1,000	148	7	8	33	3	N	1	N	9	791	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	M 1,000	432	82	50	15	3	8	7	4	20	379	
	F 1,000	458	89	18	6	N	3	1	..	4	421	
Goa, Daman & Diu	M 1,000	191	42	77	..	56	13	29	50	55	487	
	F 1,000	165	82	25	..	6	N	14	3	23	682	
Pondicherry	M 1,000	98	117	40	23	83	19	55	18	98	449	
	F 1,000	22	94	2	18	11	1	17	N	36	799	
N. E. F. A.	M 1,000	3	N	11	1	..	56	13	29	697	190	
	F 1,000	7	..	..	57	2	N	..	..	106	828	
Nagaland	M 1,000	480	6	3	N	3	2	6	4	101	395	
	F 1,000	571	7	N	N	N	N	1	N	3	418	
Sikkim	M 1,000	563	16	2	2	1	20	17	2	46	331	
	F 1,000	583	12	N	2	N	2	2	N	10	389	

* In case of N. E. F. A. the classification of only 38,705 (30,580 males and 8,125 females) persons was available
'N' - Negligible

It would be seen from this table that among the States and Union territories in India the highest proportion of male non-workers to total population is in Kerala and in respect of female non-workers the highest proportion is in Delhi. Excluding the Union territories West Bengal comes first regarding the proportion of female non-workers, followed by Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala. The following statement shows the States and Union territories arranged according as they are similar or different from the

all-India pattern in the distribution of female workers in the different industrial categories. For this purpose, States and Union territories where the proportions of workers in a particular industrial category are below or above the corresponding all-India proportion by more than 25 per cent are considered to be different from the all-India pattern and the States and Union territories the proportions of which lie within ± 25 per cent of the all-India average are considered to be showing a pattern similar to

AN ALL-INDIA COMPARISON OF FEMALE WORKERS

all-India. Categories VI and VIII are not given in the statement as the proportions of female workers in these categories are very small in India as well as in almost all the States and Union territories. In category VI (construction) Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, L. M. & A. Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry and N. E. F. A.

have proportions higher than that of all-India and all the other States and Union territories have proportions less than that of all-India. In category VIII (transport, storage and communications), Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Punjab, West Bengal, Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry and N. E. F. A. have figures higher than the all-India average, while the other States and Union territories have proportions less than that of all-India.

Table 10.4

STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES ARRANGED ACCORDING AS THE PROPORTION OF FEMALE WORKERS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY TO THE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IS BELOW, WITHIN OR ABOVE 25 PER CENT OF THE CORRESPONDING ALL-INDIA PROPORTION

States and Union territories where the proportions in each of the industrial categories are			
Industrial category	25 per cent below that of India	within ± 25 per cent of that of India	25 per cent above that of India
1	2	3	4
Category I (Cultivators)	Kerala, Punjab, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Pondicherry, N. E. F. A.	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, Goa, Daman and Diu	Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Nagaland, Sikkim
Category II (Agricultural Labourers)	Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Manipur, Tripura, N. E. F. A., Nagaland, Sikkim	Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Goa, Daman and Diu	Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Pondicherry

AN ALL-INDIA COMPARISON OF FEMALE WORKERS

Table 10.4 (Contd.)

STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES ARRANGED ACCORDING AS THE PROPORTION OF FEMALE WORKERS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY TO THE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IS BELOW, WITHIN OR ABOVE 25 PER CENT OF THE CORRESPONDING ALL-INDIA PROPORTION

States and Union territories where the proportions in each of the industrial categories are			
Industrial category	25 per cent below that of India	within ± 25 per cent of that of India	25 per cent above that of India
1	2	3	4
Category III (Mining, Quarrying, Live-stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities)	Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Manipur, Pondicherry, N. E. F. A., Nagaland, Sikkim	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Rajasthan	Assam, Kerala, Mysore, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Tripura, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu
Category IV (Household Industry)	Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, Nagaland, Sikkim	Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Pondicherry	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madras, Orissa, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Manipur, Tripura, N. E. F. A.
Category V (Manufacturing other than Household Industry)	Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, N. E. F. A., Nagaland, Sikkim	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Mysore, West Bengal, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Tripura	Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry

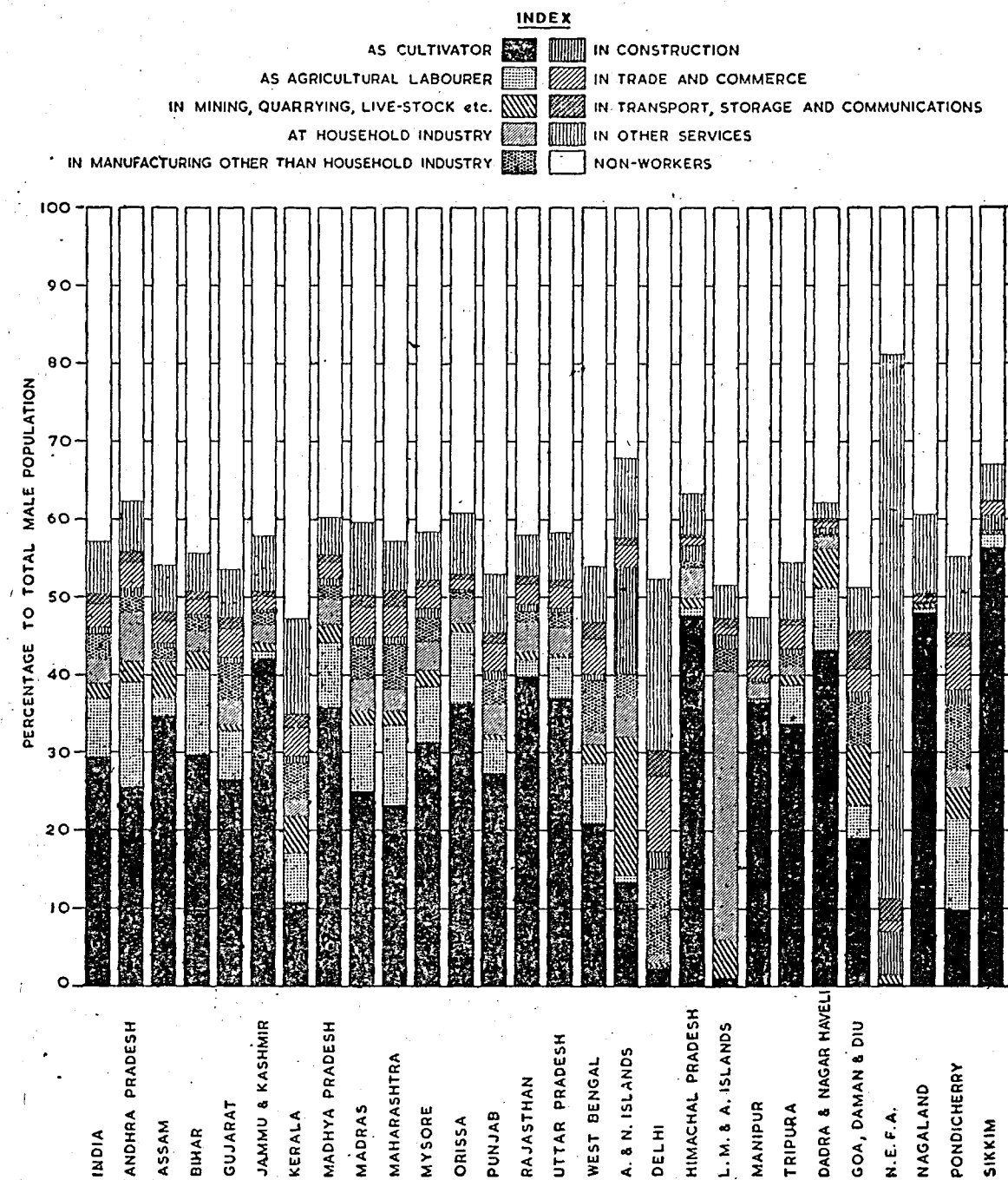
AN ALL-INDIA COMPARISON OF FEMALE WORKERS

Table 10.4 (Concl.)

STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES ARRANGED ACCORDING AS THE PROPORTION OF FEMALE WORKERS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY TO THE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IS BELOW, WITHIN OR ABOVE 25 PER CENT OF THE CORRESPONDING ALL-INDIA PROPORTION

States and Union territories where the proportions in each of the industrial categories are			
Industrial category	25 per cent below that of India	within $\pm$ 25 per cent of that of India	25 per cent above that of India
1	2	3	4
Category VII (Trade and Commerce)	Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Tripura, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, N. E. F. A., Nagaland, Sikkim	Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa	Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Manipur, Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry
Category IX (Other Services)	Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Himachal Pradesh, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Manipur, Tripura, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Nagaland, Sikkim	Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Goa, Daman and Diu	Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras, Orissa, Delhi, Pondicherry, N. E. F. A.

MALE WORKERS BY BROAD INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES AND NON-WORKERS, 1961



POPULATION BY INDUSTRIAL SECTORS IN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

distribution of female workers in all the States except Madras and Orissa where this sector holds the third rank. The Union territories present a mixed pattern in this respect. The tertiary sector holds the second and third ranks in the distribution of male and female workers respectively in all the States except Madras and Orissa in which the second rank is held in respect of both the sexes. Among the Union territories there is, however, a mixed pattern. While in all the States and Union territories the proportion of non-workers

to the total population in the case of males is less than that of workers, it is not so in Kerala and the Union territory of Manipur where among males the non-workers are more than the workers. In the case of females the non-workers are more than the workers in all the States and the Union territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Manipur, Tripura, Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry and N. E. F. A. The following Table clearly sets out the above facts.

Table 10.6

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX IN INDIA AND EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY AMONG THE PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTORS OF INDUSTRY AND NON-WORKERS, 1961

India/ State/ Union territory.	Total M=1,000 F=1,000	Primary Sector		Secondary Sector III (only Mining & Quarrying) +IV+V+VI +IX (only Gas & Electricity)	Tertiary Sector VII+VIII+ IX (excluding Gas and Electricity)	Non- workers
		I+II	III (excluding Mining & Quarrying)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India	M=1,000 F=1,000	370 222	14 5	77 28	110 25	429 720
Andhra Pradesh	M=1,000 F=1,000	391 321	22 4	99 46	110 42	378 587
Assam	M=1,000 F=1,000	371 210	45 41	26 48	99 10	459 691
Bihar	M=1,000 F=1,000	408 228	14 3	57 24	77 16	444 729
Gujarat	M=1,000 F=1,000	329 228	6 2	89 27	111 22	465 721
Jammu & Kashmir	M=1,000 F=1,000	430 214	9 4	45 33	94 5	422 744
Kerala	M=1,000 F=1,000	170 86	45 10	81 51	176 50	528 803
Madhya Pradesh	M=1,000 F=1,000	442 386	19 6	64 25	77 23	398 560
Madras	M=1,000 F=1,000	336 215	18 6	99 40	145 52	402 687
Maharashtra	M=1,000 F=1,000	336 334	15 3	98 23	122 21	429 619
Mysore	M=1,000 F=1,000	385 254	17 7	85 32	97 27	416 680

POPULATION BY INDUSTRIAL SECTORS IN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

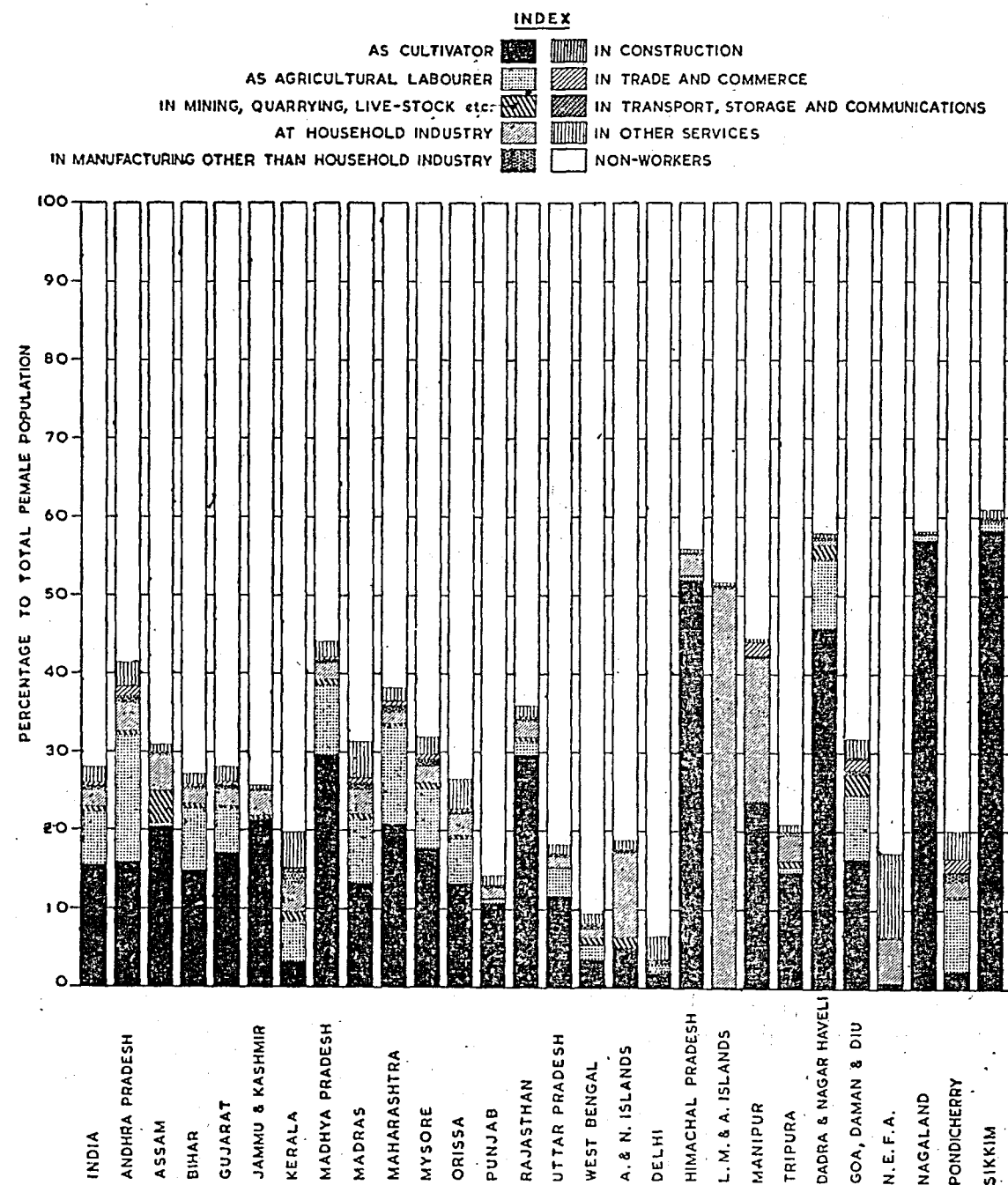
Table 10.6 (Concl'd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX IN INDIA AND EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY AMONG THE PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTORS OF INDUSTRY AND NON-WORKERS, 1961

India/ State/ Union territory	Total M=1,000 F=1,000	Primary Sector		Secondary Sector III (only Mining & Quarrying) +IV+V+VI +IX (only Gas & Electricity)	Tertiary Sector VII+VIII+ IX (excluding Gas and Electricity)	Non- workers
		I+II	III (excluding Mining & Quarrying)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa	M=1,000 F=1,000	455 190	9 3	47 31	97 42	392 734
Punjab	M=1,000 F=1,000	319 113	5 1	84 15	121 13	471 858
Rajasthan	M=1,000 F=1,000	420 314	9 5	64 25	88 15	419 641
Uttar Pradesh	M=1,000 F=1,000	423 152	4 1	60 15	95 14	418 818
West Bengal	M=1,000 F=1,000	287 55	16 7	100 17	137 15	460 906
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	M=1,000 F=1,000	142 51	172 13	227 111	137 13	322 812
Delhi	M=1,000 F=1,000	27 20	3 N	143 12	350 33	477 935
Himachal Pradesh	M=1,000 F=1,000	486 524	12 1	69 28	64 5	369 442
L. M. & A. Islands	M=1,000 F=1,000	11 N	48 N	393 512	64 5	484 483
Manipur	M=1,000 F=1,000	368 239	1 1	27 184	77 21	527 555
Tripura	M=1,000 F=1,000	387 155	13 8	34 36	111 10	455 791
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	M=1,000 F=1,000	514 547	50 18	26 9	31 5	379 421
Goa, Daman & Diu	M=1,000 F=1,000	233 247	27 3	120 28	133 40	487 682
Pondicherry	M=1,000 F=1,000	215 116	39 2	128 30	169 53	449 799
N. E. F. A.	M=1,000 F=1,000	4 7	11 ..	57 59	738 106	190 828
Nagaland	M=1,000 F=1,000	486 579	1 N	7 N	111 3	395 418
Sikkim	M=1,000 F=1,000	579 595	1 N	24 4	65 12	331 389

'N'-Negligible

FEMALE WORKERS BY
BROAD INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES AND NON-WORKERS, 1961



DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE WORKERS IN KERALA AMONG INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES

Distribution of Female Workers in Kerala among Industrial Categories

10.10 The ranks held by the various

industrial categories in relation to the distribution of female workers in Kerala are given below.

Table 10.5

RANKS HELD BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE WORKERS, 1961

State/District	Rank in industrial categories								
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
	As Cultivator	As Agricultural labourer	In Mining, Quarrying, Live-stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	At Household Industry	In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	In Construction	In Trade and Commerce	In Transport, Storage and Communications	In Other Services
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kerala State	4	1	6	3	5	9	7	8	2
Cannanore District	2	1	6	4	5	9	7	8	3
Kozhikode	4	2	5	3	6	9	8	7	1
Palghat	3	1	6	4	5	8	7	9	2
Trichur	4	2	6	3	5	9	7	8	1
Ernakulam	3	2	6	4	5	9	7	8	1
Kottayam	5	2	1	4	6	9	7	8	3
Alleppey	4	2	6	1	5	9	7	8	3
Quilon	3	4	6	2	1	9	7	8	5
Trivandrum	3	4	7	2	5	9	6	8	1

Male and Female Working Force Participation by Industrial Sectors

10.11 It is useful in this connection to bring the various industrial categories under the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors and examine the male and female working force participation in the different sectors. In grouping the industrial categories under the various sectors, categories I, II and III excluding mining and quarrying constitute the primary sector, mining and quarrying of industrial category III, categories IV, V and VI and gas and electricity of category IX constitute the secondary sector and categories VII, VIII and IX excluding gas and electricity come under the tertiary sector. Wherever it is

not possible to get separate figures of workers in mining and quarrying and in gas and electricity categories I, II and III were taken together to constitute the primary sector, categories IV, V and VI the secondary sector and categories VII, VIII and IX the tertiary sector. The primary sector holds the very first rank in respect of both male and female workers in all the States. Among the Union territories also the position is the same with the exception of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Delhi, L. M. & A. Islands and N. E. F. A. The secondary sector holds the third rank in the distribution of male workers in all the States and the second rank in the

POPULATION BY INDUSTRIAL SECTORS IN DISTRICTS

10.12 The following table gives the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in the various districts of Kerala among the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industry and non-workers. Among the industrial sectors the primary sector holds the first rank in respect of male and female workers in all the districts except the districts of Kozhikode, Trichur and Ernakulam in the case of male workers and Alleppy, Quilon and Trivandrum in respect of female workers. The secondary sector holds the third rank in all the districts in respect of male

and female workers except in the case of female workers in the Alleppy, Quilon and Trivandrum districts. The tertiary sector holds the second rank for the male and female workers in the districts of Cannanore, Palghat, Kottayam and Trivandrum while in respect of the remaining districts the ranks vary for males and females. The non-workers exceed the workers in respect of the males and females in all the districts except Palghat in which the male non-workers are less than the male workers.

Table 10.7

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX IN EACH DISTRICT AMONG THE PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTORS OF INDUSTRY AND NON-WORKERS, 1961

State/District	Sex	Total	Workers				Non-workers
			Primary	Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	
			I+II	III (except Mining & Quarrying)	III (Mining & Quarrying) + IV + V + VI + IX (Gas & Electricity only)	VII + VIII + IX (except Gas and Electricity)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kerala State	P	1,000	128	27	66	112	667
	M	1,000	170	45	81	176	528
	F	1,000	86	10	51	50	803
Cannanore District	P	1,000	148	20	66	120	646
	M	1,000	159	35	104	183	519
	F	1,000	136	7	28	60	769
Kozhikode "	P	1,000	92	33	50	131	694
	M	1,000	128	57	68	218	529
	F	1,000	57	10	32	45	856
Palghat "	P	1,000	201	17	56	114	612
	M	1,000	227	31	86	171	485
	F	1,000	178	5	29	59	729
Trichur "	P	1,000	106	23	70	133	668
	M	1,000	127	42	92	194	545
	F	1,000	86	6	50	77	781
Ernakulam "	P	1,000	116	20	71	126	668
	M	1,000	140	35	97	198	530
	F	1,000	90	4	45	54	807

POPULATION BY INDUSTRIAL SECTORS IN DISTRICTS

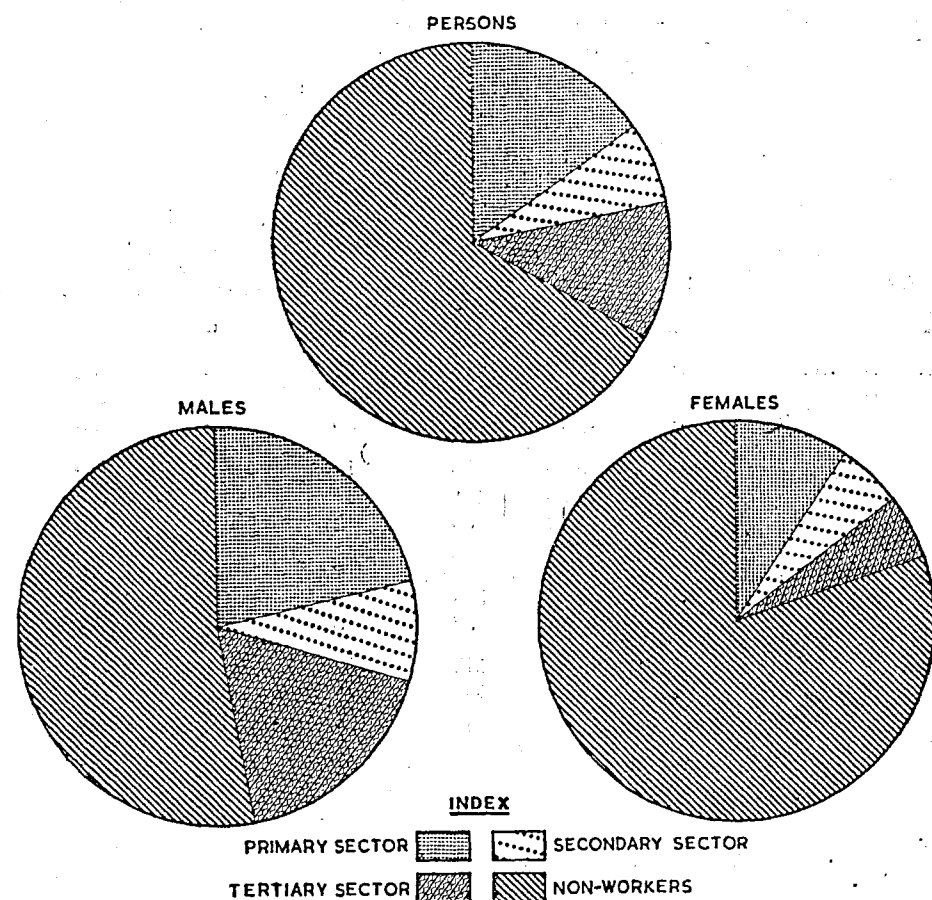
Table 10.7 (Concl.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX IN EACH DISTRICT AMONG THE PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTORS OF INDUSTRY AND NON-WORKERS, 1961

State/District	Sex	Total	Workers				Non-workers
			Primary	Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	
			I+II	III (except Mining & Quarrying)	III (Mining & Quarrying) + IV + V + VI + IX (Gas & Electricity only)	VII + VIII + IX (except Gas and Electricity)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kottayam District	P	1,000	115	81	42	88	674
	M	1,000	175	107	63	139	516
	F	1,000	52	55	20	35	838
Alleppey "	P	1,000	125	19	93	100	663
	M	1,000	171	36	82	167	544
	F	1,000	80	2	103	36	779
Quilon "	P	1,000	148	17	90	70	675
	M	1,000	236	29	77	116	542
	F	1,000	59	6	103	24	808
Trivandrum "	P	1,000	112	15	64	119	690
	M	1,000	180	28	71	182	539
	F	1,000	45	2	58	55	840

WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL SECTORS AND NON-WORKERS

WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL SECTORS AND NON-WORKERS, 1961



10.13 Based on the above table an attempt is made in the following table to arrange the various districts of the State according as they are within 100, 250 or more points either way of the State figures given in the different sectors

of industries. It would be found from this table that the proportions of workers to 1,000 population in all the districts of Kerala are within 100 points above or 100 points below the State average in the primary sector (categories I & II).

PARTICIPATION OF WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL SECTORS IN DISTRICTS

Table 10.8

DISTRICTS ARRANGED ACCORDING AS THEY ARE WITHIN 100, 250 OR MORE POINTS EITHER WAY OF THE STATE FIGURE IN THE PRIMARY SECTOR (I+II ONLY), 1961

Primary Sector (I+II)								
More than 250 above State average	100 to 250 above State average	+100 of the State average	100 to 250 below State average	More than 250 below State average	III (except Mining & Quarrying)	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
..	..	Cannanore	..	..	20	66	120	646
..	..	Kozhikode	..	..	33	50	131	694
..	..	Palghat	..	..	17	56	114	612
..	..	Trichur	..	..	23	70	133	668
..	..	Ernakulam	..	..	20	71	126	668
..	..	Kottayam	..	..	81	42	88	674
..	..	Alleppey	..	..	19	93	100	663
..	..	Quilon	..	..	17	90	70	675
..	..	Trivandrum	..	..	15	64	119	690

SECTION 4

WORKING FORCE PARTICIPATION BY DISTRICTS, SECTORS AND SEX

Participation of Workers in Districts by Industrial Sectors and Non-Workers

10.14 In the case of the leading districts in the various industrial sectors the tertiary sector has the highest percentage of workers, the secondary sector comes next and category III of the primary sector except mining and quarrying comes last. A vital contribution has been made to the tertiary sector by a number of workers who have neither fixed place of work nor affiliation to any particular industry and have returned themselves as general labourers or coolies whose number comes to about 8 lakhs. This is one of the reasons why the tertiary sector plays the leading role. Kottayam district leads category III except

mining and quarrying while Alleppey district leads the secondary sector and the Trichur district leads the tertiary sector. The reason for the Kottayam district leading category III except mining and quarrying is the predominance of the plantations in the district. Coir industry of the Alleppey district, both household and otherwise, accounts for its leading role in the secondary sector. The Kozhikode district leads in the number of non-workers though it has got the second rank in category III as well as the tertiary sector. The following table gives the districts arranged in the descending order of participation of workers in category III except mining and quarrying and secondary and tertiary sectors and of non-workers.

DISTRICTS BY MEN'S PARTICIPATION IN INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

Districts by Men's Participation in Industrial Sectors

10.16 The following table gives the districts in descending order of men's participation in the different industrial sectors in Kerala. In all the sectors (primary sector takes in only categories I & II for this purpose) the participation of men is within 100 points above or 100 points below the State average in all the districts. In respect of participation of men in the primary sector the Quilon

district leads with 236 and the Trichur comes last with 127, in the secondary sector the Cannanore district leads with 104 and the Kottayam district comes last with 63 and in the tertiary sector the Kozhikode district leads with 218 and the Quilon district comes last with 116 per 1,000 male population. Among the male non-workers the Trichur district leads with 545 and the Palghat district comes last with 485 per 1,000 males.

Table 10.10

DISTRICTS IN DESCENDING ORDER OF MEN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTORS OF INDUSTRY, 1961.

Primary Sector (I+II only)					Secondary Sector				
More than 250 points above State average	100—250 points above State average	± 100 of State average	100—250 points below State average	More than 250 points below State average	More than 250 points above State average	100—250 points above State average	± 100 of State average	100—250 points below State average	More than 250 points below State average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
..	..	Quilon (236)	..	..	..	..	Cannanore (104)	..	..
..	..	Palghat (227)	..	..	..	..	Ernakulam (97)	..	..
..	..	Trivandrum (180)	..	..	..	..	Trichur (92)	..	..
..	..	Kottayam (175)	..	..	..	..	Palghat (86)	..	..
..	..	Alleppey (171)	..	..	..	..	Alleppey (82)	..	..
..	..	Cannanore (159)	..	..	..	..	Quilon (77)	..	..
..	..	Ernakulam (140)	..	..	..	..	Trivandrum (71)	..	..
..	..	Kozhikode (128)	..	..	..	..	Kozhikode (68)	..	..
..	..	Trichur (127)	..	..	..	..	Kottayam (63)	..	..

(Contd.)

PARTICIPATION OF WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL SECTORS IN DISTRICTS

Table 10.9

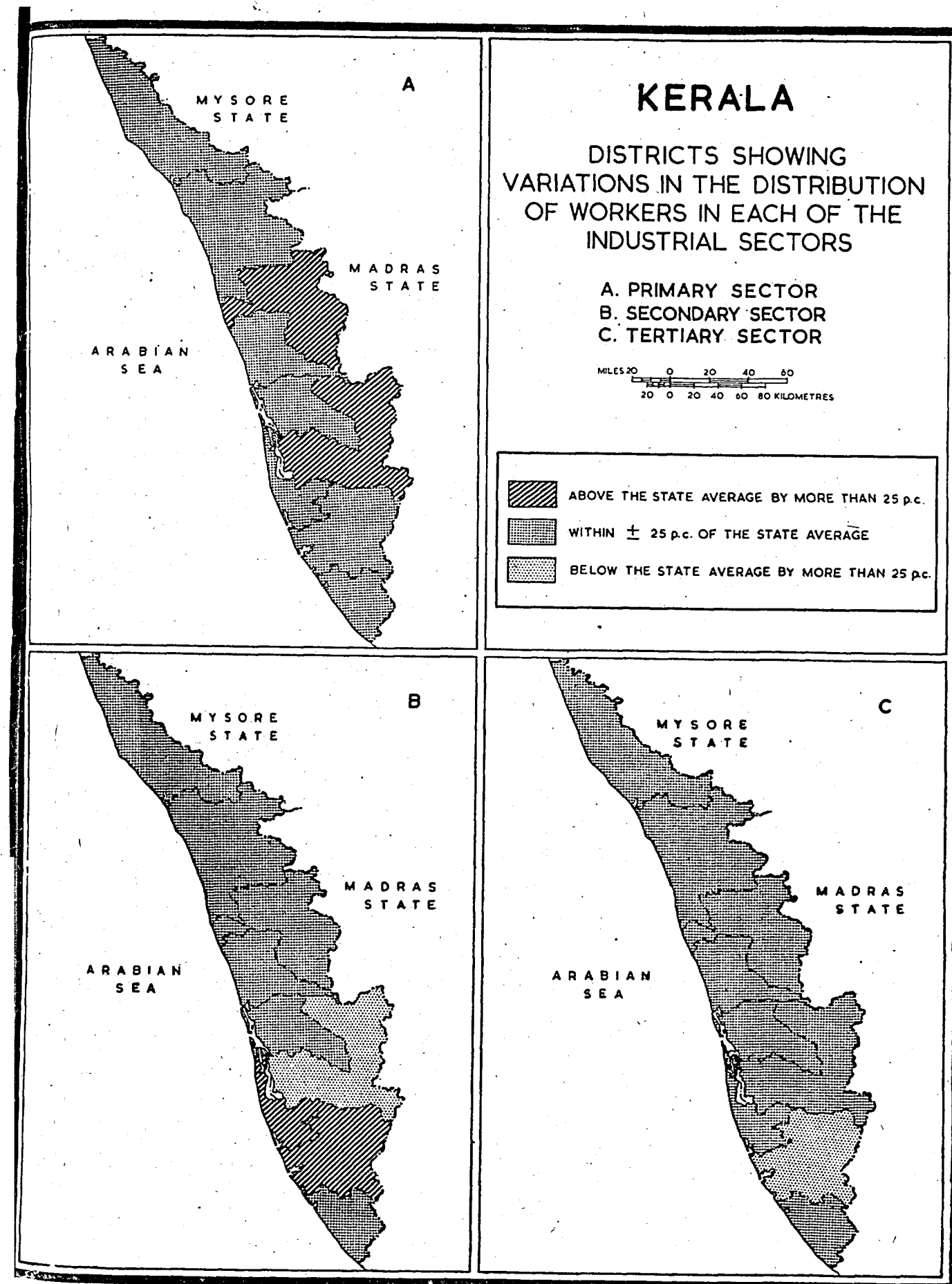
DISTRICTS ARRANGED IN DESCENDING ORDER OF PARTICIPATION OF WORKERS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN CATEGORY III (EXCEPT MINING AND QUARRYING) AND THE SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTORS AND OF NON-WORKERS

Category III (except Mining & Quarrying)		Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector		Non-workers	
District	No. per 1,000	District	No. per 1,000	District	No. per 1,000	District	No. per 1,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kottayam	81	Alleppey	93	Trichur	133	Kozhikode	694
Kozhikode	33	Quilon	90	Kozhikode	131	Trivandrum	690
Trichur	23	Ernakulam	71	Ernakulam	126	Quilon	675
Cannanore	20	Trichur	70	Cannanore	120	Kottayam	674
Ernakulam	20	Cannanore	66	Trivandrum	119	Trichur	668
Alleppey	19	Trivandrum	64	Palghat	114	Ernakulam	668
Palghat	17	Palghat	56	Alleppey	100	Alleppey	663
Quilon	17	Kozhikode	50	Kottayam	88	Cannanore	646
Trivandrum	15	Kottayam	42	Quilon	70	Palghat	612

Geographical Distribution of Districts

10.15 It is worth examining whether there is any considerable variation from district to district in the distribution of workers in the three industrial sectors and whether there is any geographical pattern of districts showing similar distribution. For this purpose districts which have proportions of workers in a particular industrial sector above or below the corresponding proportion of the State by more than 25 per cent are considered to be showing abnormal variation from the pattern of the State and districts which lie within ± 25 per cent of the average for the State are considered to be following the same pattern as the State. In the primary sector all the districts except Palghat and Kottayam have proportions of workers lying within ± 25 per cent of the proportion of the State. The proportions of Palghat and Kottayam districts are above the State average by more than 25 per cent and hence these districts may be considered as dominating

the primary sector. These districts lie well apart from each other. In the secondary sector all the districts except Kottayam, Alleppey and Quilon have proportions of workers lying within ± 25 per cent of the State proportion. In Kottayam district the proportion of workers is below the average for the State and in Alleppey and Quilon districts the proportions of workers are above the average for the State by more than 25 per cent. Hence Alleppey and Quilon which lie contiguous are dominating the secondary sector and Kottayam is lagging behind. In the tertiary sector only the Quilon district has proportion of workers below the corresponding State proportion by more than 25 per cent. In all the other districts the proportions lie within ± 25 per cent of the average for the State. The districts which show abnormal variation in the distribution of workers in each of the industrial sectors are plotted in the maps below.



SECTION 5

Female Non-Working Population by Type of Activity

10.18 The largest per cent of the female non-working population fall in the age-group of 0-14. The next largest is in the age-group of 15-34 followed by the age-group 35-59. The age-group 60 + has the least. Among the full-time female students the largest per cent fall in the age-group of 0-14 and the next largest in the age-group of 15-34. The rest of the age-groups have only negligible or no figures. Among the housewives the largest per cent come in the age-group of 15-34 and the next largest in the age-group of 35-59. The percentages in the other age-groups are very small. In the category of dependent, infant and disabled females naturally the age-group of 0-14 dominates, the percentages in the remaining age-groups being small. In the group of retired, rentier or women of independent means the largest per cent fall in the age-group of 35-59, the next largest in the age-group of 60+ followed by the age-groups 15-34 and 0-14. The indication is that perhaps there are more

of rentiers and women of independent means than retired persons. Among beggar and vagrant women the distribution is fairly even in all the age-groups, that in the age-group of 0-14 being the least. In the category of female inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions the largest per cent fall in the age-group of 15-34 followed by the age-groups of 35-59 and 60+. The age-group 0-14 has the least. The largest per cent of female employment seekers for the first time come in the age-group of 15-34 as but natural and the next in the age-group of 0-14. The percentage in the remaining age-groups is very small. If the female employment seekers who were employed before but now out of employment and are seeking work are taken, the largest per cent fall in the age-group of 15-34 and the next largest in the age-group 35-59. The other age groups have only small percentages. The following table gives the girls and women not at work classified by broad age-groups and type of activity.

Table 10.12

GIRLS AND WOMEN NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY, 1961

State	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total non-work-ing fema-les	Full-ti-me stud-ents	House-wives	Depen-dants, infants and dis-abled	Retired, rentier or inde-pendent means	Begg-ars, vagra-nts etc.	Inmates of penal, mental and cha-ritable institu-tions	Females seeking employ-ment for the first time	Females employ-ed before but now out of employ-ment and see-king work
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kerala	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	509	887	40	842	2	105	71	26	7
		15-34	269	113	537	41	187	219	426	965	847
		35-59	158	N	352	26	432	339	372	9	140
		60 +	64	..	71	91	379	336	131	N	6
	Rural	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	1	..	N	..
		Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	520	897	43	847	3	103	70	31	9
		15-34	262	103	537	39	200	208	412	960	889
		35-59	154	N	349	24	424	330	397	9	97
	Urban	60 +	64	..	71	90	373	358	121	N	5
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	1	..	N	..
		Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	451	836	24	814	1	115	72	10	3
		15-34	307	164	539	59	142	262	442	980	753
		35-59	180	N	369	33	458	373	345	9	237
		60 +	62	..	68	94	399	249	141	1	7
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	1	..	..	..

'N'—Negligible

SECTION 6

THE REAL WORKING FORCE

10.19 A closer analysis of the working population and the population that ought to be brought within the working force will throw more light on the problem of

working force participation. The table furnished below will be of much use for the above analysis.

DISTRICTS BY MEN'S PARTICIPATION IN INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

Table 10.10 (Concl'd.)

DISTRICTS IN DESCENDING ORDER OF MEN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTORS OF INDUSTRY, 1961

Tertiary Sector.					Non-workers				
More than 250 points above State average	100—250 points above State average	+ 100 of State average	100—250 points below State average	More than 250 points below State average	More than 250 points above State average	100—250 points above State average	+ 100 of State average	100—250 points below State average	More than 250 points below State average
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
..	..	Kozhikode (218)	..	..	..	..	Trichur (545)	..	..
..	..	Ernakulam (198)	..	..	..	..	Alleppey (544)	..	..
..	..	Trichur (194)	..	..	..	..	Quilon (542)	..	..
..	..	Cannanore (183)	..	..	..	..	Trivandrum (539)	..	..
..	..	Trivandrum (182)	..	..	..	..	Ernakulam (530)	..	..
..	..	Palghat (171)	..	..	..	..	Kozhikode (529)	..	..
..	..	Alleppey (167)	..	..	..	..	Cannanore (519)	..	..
..	..	Kottayam (139)	..	..	..	..	Kottayam (516)	..	..
..	..	Quilon (116)	..	..	..	..	Palghat (485)	..	..

Number of male workers and non-workers per 1,000 of total male population is given in brackets against each district.

Districts by Women's Participation in Industrial Sectors

10.17 A similar table showing the participation of women is given below. Here also the participation of women is within 100 points above and 100 points below the State average in all the sectors and in all the districts. In the primary sector (categories I & II only) the Palghat district leads with 178 and the Trivandrum district comes last with 45,

in the secondary sector the Alleppey district leads with 103 and the Kottayam district comes last with 20 and in the tertiary sector the Trichur district leads with 77 and the Quilon district comes last with 24 women workers per 1,000 women. So far as the female non-workers are concerned the Kozhikode district leads with 856 and the Palghat district comes last with 729 per 1,000 females.

DISTRICTS BY WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

Table 10.11

DISTRICTS IN DESCENDING ORDER OF WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTORS OF INDUSTRY, 1961

Primary Sector (I+II only)					Secondary Sector				
More than 250 points above State average	100—250 points above State average	+ 100 of State average	100—250 points below State average	More than 250 points below State average	More than 250 points above State average	100—250 points above State average	+ 100 of State average	100—250 points below State average	More than 250 points below State average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
..	..	Palghat (178)	..	..	..	..	Alleppey (103)	..	..
..	..	Cannanore (136)	..	..	..	..	Quilon (103)	..	..
..	..	Ernakulam (90)	..	..	..	..	Trivandrum (58)	..	..
..	..	Trichur (86)	..	..	..	..	Trichur (50)	..	..
..	..	Alleppey (80)	..	..	..	..	Ernakulam (45)	..	..
..	..	Quilon (59)	..	..	..	..	Kozhikode (32)	..	..
..	..	Kozhikode (57)	..	..	..	..	Palghat (29)	..	..
..	..	Kottayam (52)	..	..	..	..	Cannanore (28)	..	..
..	..	Trivandrum (45)	..	..	..	..	Kottayam (20)	..	..

Number of female workers and non-workers per 1,000 of total female population is given in brackets against each district.

YOUNG AND OLD AGE-GROUPS

In the above table total population which is not in the working force but should be included in it consists of persons who were in employment but are now without employment and seeking employment and persons seeking employment for the first time above the age-group 0-14. Item 3 viz., total population which is not available for working force but is in the working force age-groups takes in non-workers excluding persons wholly engaged in household duties and employment seekers whether never employed or unemployed and item 4 viz., total population which is in the working force but should not be in it consists of workers in the age-group of 0-14. The percentage of males in the working age-group of 15-59 to total male population comes to 50.71, while the corresponding percentage of females comes to 52.30. The percentage of male workers to total males comes to 47.20 while the corresponding percentage for females comes to 19.71. The percentage of population which is not in the working force but should be included in it to total population comes to 1.58 in the case of males and 0.40 in the case of females. 0.95 per cent of male population is in the working force which should not be included in it as against 0.81 per cent in the case of females. In effect the real working force comes to 47.83 per cent in the case of males and 19.30 per cent in the case of females.

Young and Old Age-groups

10.20 From what has been stated above it is seen that the proportion of workers in the age-group of 0-14 comes to 2.65 per cent of the total working population. To this extent children should be taken to have trespassed upon the employment opportunities of adults. The Factories Act already prohibits employment of persons below the age of 14. The Employment of

Children Act also prohibits the employment of children of this age in prescribed types of employment. These ought to be taken as forerunners of a statutory prohibition of the employment of children in all occupations which could, perhaps, be done under the existing legislation of Employment of Children Act. The Royal Commission on Population in Great Britain has pointed out that the provision for compulsory education of persons in the age-group of 0-14 at the end of the last century acted as a great fillip to family planning in that parents found that non-earning children were getting to be a great burden on their incomes and, therefore, they wished to limit the number of their children. Whether in the existing conditions in our country statutory provision for compulsory education will be complied with by the population with as much earnestness as it deserves or the people will be indifferent to the statute and what effect it will have upon the tendency to limit the family cannot be forecast beyond doubt. The success of compulsory education will depend mostly on the consciousness of the parents to abide by the law in the interests of their own children. Where there is such a consciousness perhaps it will also be an incentive to family planning. But where that consciousness is absent or at a low ebb compulsory education may not be effective and naturally its secondary reaction on the growth of population may not also be achieved. An equally important question is the employment of persons above 60. The percentage of total males available for the working force in the age of 60 + is 65.9 of the age-group and of female 14.8. The percentage of male workers in this age-group to the total male workers comes to 7.85 and the corresponding percentage of female workers to 4.51. Except where a person of sixty and

MALES AND FEMALES AVAILABLE FOR WORKING FORCE

above would be rendered destitute employment of persons of this age-group tantamounts to trenching upon the employment opportunities of the population of younger age-groups. A voluntary avoidance of this situation would certainly be salutary. If this is not forthcoming the advisability of qualified prohibition of any one employing persons above sixty who would not otherwise be rendered

destitute except on exceptional grounds to be specified in the statute perhaps deserves scrutiny.

Males and Females available for Working Force

10.21 The following table gives the proportion to thousand of total population of each sex (1) available for working force and (2) not available for the working force by broad age-groups.

Table 10.14

PERSONS (1) AVAILABLE FOR THE WORKING FORCE (2) NOT AVAILABLE FOR THE WORKING FORCE BY SEX AND BROAD AGE-GROUPS EXPRESSED AS PROPORTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION

Categories	Total Rural Urban	Males				Females			
		0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I Total population of the State	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,400	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II Population available for the working force	T	22	811	953	659	19	338	373	148
	R	22	819	956	680	20	361	396	155
	U	22	771	933	528	18	215	250	104
III Population not available for the working force	T	..	189	47	..	..	103	47	..
	R	..	181	44	..	..	93	45	..
	U	..	229	67	..	..	152	60	..
IV Working population in age-group 0-14 which should be excluded from the labour force	T	22	..	..	..	19	..	..	..
	R	22	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
	U	22	..	..	..	18	..	..	..

The above table would show that there is considerable disparity between the males and females in respect of the percentage of population available for the working force in age-groups of 15-34 and 35-59. While the percentage of males in the age-group of 15-34 is 81.1 that of females is only 33.8. In the age-

group of 35-59 the corresponding percentages are 95.3 and 37.3. The latter age-group is more relevant for scrutiny as there is chance of a section of the population in the age-group of 15-34 being diverted for studies. While adequate opportunities for employment of those available for the working force constitute an

REAL WORKING FORCE

Table 10.13

POPULATION (1) WHICH IS IN THE WORKING FORCE, (2) WHICH IS NOT IN THE WORKING FORCE BUT SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN IT, (3) WHICH IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR THE WORKING FORCE BUT IS IN THE WORKING FORCE AGE-GROUPS AND (4) WHICH IS IN THE WORKING FORCE, BUT ACCORDING TO SOME OPINION SHOULD NOT BE IN IT, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BROAD AGE-GROUPS, 1961

Categories	Total Rural Urban	Males				
		Total	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total population of the State	T	8,361,927	3,647,055	2,495,032	1,745,598	472,140
	R	7,079,168	3,121,645	2,079,514	1,469,029	406,951
	U	1,282,759	525,410	415,518	276,569	65,189
I Total population in the working force	T	3,947,038	79,999	1,908,247	1,647,583	309,919
	R	3,357,206	68,292	1,616,856	1,394,847	275,975
	U	589,832	11,707	291,391	252,736	33,944
II Total population which is not in the working force but should be included in it	T	132,266	..	115,843	15,319	1,104
	R	97,354	..	86,732	9,969	653
	U	34,912	..	29,111	5,350	451
III Total population which is not available for the working force but is in the working force age-groups	T	553,638	..	470,942	82,696	..
	R	440,139	..	375,926	64,213	..
	U	113,499	..	95,016	18,483	..
IV Total population which is in the working force but should not be in it	T	79,999	79,999	..	..	..
	R	68,292	68,292	..	..	..
	U	11,707	11,707	..	..	..
V I+II	T	4,079,304	79,999	2,024,090	1,662,902	311,023
	R	3,454,560	68,292	1,703,588	1,404,816	276,628
	U	624,744	11,707	320,502	258,086	34,395
VI I+II-IV	T	3,999,305	..	2,024,090	1,662,902	311,023
	R	3,386,268	..	1,703,588	1,404,816	276,628
	U	613,037	..	320,502	258,086	34,395

Contd.

REAL WORKING FORCE

Table 10.13 (Concl.)

POPULATION (1) WHICH IS IN THE WORKING FORCE, (2) WHICH IS NOT IN THE WORKING FORCE BUT SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN IT, (3) WHICH IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR THE WORKING FORCE BUT IS IN THE WORKING FORCE AGE-GROUPS AND (4) WHICH IS IN THE WORKING FORCE, BUT ACCORDING TO SOME OPINION SHOULD NOT BE IN IT, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BROAD AGE-GROUPS, 1961

Categories	Total Rural Urban	Females				
		Total	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+
1	2	8	9	10	11	12
Total population of the State	T	8,541,788	3,558,314	2,736,451	1,730,830	514,243
	R	7,270,406	3,050,218	2,315,010	1,465,736	437,538
	U	1,271,382	508,096	421,441	265,094	76,705
I Total Population in the working force	T	1,683,295	68,975	892,379	645,447	75,903
	R	1,517,995	59,747	810,261	579,476	67,934
	U	165,300	9,228	82,118	65,971	7,969
II Total population which is not in the working force but should be included in it	T	34,349	..	33,565	754	30
	R	25,607	..	25,156	433	18
	U	8,742	..	8,409	321	12
III Total population which is not available for the working force but is in the working force age-groups	T	362,019	..	280,551	81,468	..
	R	282,039	..	216,452	65,587	..
	U	79,980	..	64,099	15,881	0)
IV Total population which is in the working force but should not be in it	T	68,975	68,975	..	..	..
	R	59,747	59,747	..	..	..
	U	9,228	9,228	..	..	..
V I+II	T	1,717,644	68,975	925,944	646,201	75,933
	R	1,543,602	59,747	835,417	579,909	67,952
	U	174,042	9,228	90,527	66,292	7,981
VI I+II-IV	T	1,648,669	..	925,944	646,201	75,933
	R	1,483,855	..	835,417	579,909	67,952
	U	164,814	..	90,527	66,292	7,981

WORKING FORCE IN DIFFERENT AGE-GROUPS AND INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

important aspect of a country's welfare the extent of the available working force itself plays a material role in the prosperity of the country in that it marks a distinct contribution to the national income. In this respect the comparatively small percentage of female working force is a matter deserving attention. The percentage of females engaged in household duties alone to the total females in the age-group of 15-34 comes to 55.91 while the corresponding percentage in the age-group of 35-59 comes to 57.96. The percentage of females in the age-group of 15-59 who are engaged in household duties to the total females in this age-group comes to 56.70. This is the most important category of female population not available to the working force. It would be an important contribution to national wealth if this large percentage of women who are within the working age-group

but are not available to the working force engage themselves at home in some productive occupation in addition to their normal household duties.

10.22 The population available for the working force is less in the urban areas than the rural areas in all age-groups except 0-14 while the population not available for working force is more in the urban areas than in the rural areas. With very few exceptions the proportion of population available for the working force and the proportion not available for working force are less in respect of females than of males.

Proportion of Working Force in Different Age-groups and Industrial Sectors

10.23 The following table gives the distribution of the total population in the working force per 1,000 of total population for each sex by the four age-groups in the different industrial sectors.

Table 10.15

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION IN THE WORKING FORCE PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION FOR EACH SEX BY AGE-GROUPS IN THE PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTORS OF INDUSTRIES, 1961

Industrial Sector/Category		Males						Females					
		Total	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	Age not stated	Total	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total population	T	1,000	436	298	209	57	N	1,000	417	320	203	60	N
	R	1,000	441	294	208	57	N	1,000	420	318	202	60	N
	U	1,000	409	324	216	51	N	1,000	400	331	209	60	N
Total population in the working force	T	1,000	20	484	417	79	N	1,000	41	530	384	45	N
	R	1,000	20	482	416	82	N	1,000	39	534	382	45	N
	U	1,000	20	494	428	58	N	1,000	56	497	399	48	N
A Primary Sector	T	1,000	19	444	423	114	N	1,000	24	517	406	53	N
	R	1,000	19	446	423	112	N	1,000	25	519	404	52	N
	U	1,000	17	411	436	136	N	1,000	14	448	455	83	N
1. Category I	T	1,000	9	390	440	161	N	1,000	15	431	462	92	N
	R	1,000	9	393	439	159	N	1,000	16	434	460	90	N
	U	1,000	4	282	462	252	N	1,000	8	319	523	150	..
2. Category II	T	1,000	24	527	391	58	N	1,000	26	556	385	33	N
	R	1,000	24	528	390	58	N	1,000	26	557	384	33	N
	U	1,000	14	484	424	78	..	1,000	17	531	413	39	N

Contd.

WORKING FORCE IN DIFFERENT AGE-GROUPS AND INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

Table 10.15 (Concl'd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION IN THE WORKING FORCE PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION FOR EACH SEX BY AGE-GROUPS IN THE PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTORS OF INDUSTRIES, 1961

		Males						Females						
Industrial Sector/Category		Total	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	Age	Total	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	Age	
							not stated						not stated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
B Secondary Sector	3 Category III	T	1,000	35	463	426	76	N	1,000	42	579	344	35	N
		R	1,000	36	462	426	76	N	1,000	43	582	342	33	N
		U	1,000	26	469	424	81	..	1,000	21	415	460	104	..
		T	1,000	30	535	383	52	N	1,000	61	556	344	39	N
		R	1,000	30	534	380	55	1	1,000	62	559	340	39	N
		U	1,000	27	537	393	43	N	1,000	50	528	379	43	N
	4 Category IV	T	1,000	46	480	390	83	1	1,000	68	517	366	48	1
		R	1,000	47	482	388	82	1	1,000	69	518	364	48	1
		U	1,000	39	462	408	91	N	1,000	62	499	383	56	N
5 Category V	T	1,000	25	562	375	38	N	1,000	43	639	298	20	N	
	R	1,000	24	565	372	39	N	1,000	44	656	282	18	N	
	U	1,000	28	555	384	33	N	1,000	38	559	375	28	N	
6 Category VI	T	1,000	9	530	409	52	N	1,000	71	653	263	13	..	
	R	1,000	11	538	401	50	N	1,000	85	664	239	12	..	
	U	1,000	3	499	440	58	..	1,000	21	613	352	14	..	
C Tertiary Sector	T	1,000	18	509	426	47	N	1,000	54	530	380	36	N	
	R	1,000	18	513	421	48	N	1,000	49	539	376	35	1	
	U	1,000	18	496	441	45	N	1,000	72	493	394	41	N	
7 Category VII	T	1,000	9	494	445	52	N	1,000	14	386	527	73	N	
	R	1,000	9	497	442	51	1	1,000	16	388	524	72	N	
	U	1,000	9	486	452	53	N	1,000	10	383	533	74	N	
8 Category VIII	T	1,000	7	516	452	25	N	1,000	20	634	333	13	N	
	R	1,000	8	526	441	25	N	1,000	24	648	316	12	N	
	U	1,000	5	500	469	26	N	1,000	8	596	379	17	..	
9 Category IX	T	1,000	22	513	416	49	N	1,000	57	537	372	34	N	
	R	1,000	21	516	413	49	1	1,000	51	545	370	33	1	
	U	1,000	25	499	429	47	N	1,000	80	501	381	38	N	

'N'—Negligible

In the primary sector the age-group of 15-34 has the highest working force participation both in the case of males and females followed by the age-groups 35-59, 60+ and 0-14 in the total and rural areas of the State. But in the urban areas the age-group of 35-59 has a higher participation followed by the age-group 15-34, 60+ and 0-14 so far as both males and females are concerned. In the secondary sector the age-group 15-34

commands the highest percentage of workers followed by age-group 35-59, 60+ and 0-14 in respect of males for the total areas. But in the case of females while the age-group 15-34 leads followed by age-group 35-59, the age-group 0-14 takes the third rank and 60+ comes last. Both rural and urban areas also have the same pattern as the total areas in respect of both the sexes. In the tertiary sector the age-group 15-34 commands

WORKING FORCE IN DIFFERENT AGE-GROUPS AND INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

the largest percentage of workers followed by age-group 35-59, 60+ and 0-14 in respect of males for the total areas. But in the case of females while the age-groups of 15-34 and 35-59 stand first and second respectively the age-group 0-14 comes next followed by 60+. The pattern for rural and urban areas are the same as for the total areas for males and females. Within the primary sector in respect of category I the age-group 35-59 leads followed by age-groups 15-34, 60+ and 0-14 in the case of both males and females. In the case of category II age-group 15-34 leads followed by age-groups 35-59, 60+ and 0-14 in respect of total, rural and urban areas both regarding males and females. The pattern for males in the case of category III is the same as above. But in the case of females under category III while age-group 15-34 leads followed by age-group 35-59, age-group 0-14 takes the next place and 60+ comes last. This is so both for total and rural areas, but in the case of urban areas age-group 35-59 leads followed by age-groups 15-34, 60+ and 0-14. In respect of category IV falling in the secondary sector age-group 15-34 leads followed by 35-59, 60+ and 0-14 in the case of males for total, rural and urban areas. But in the case of females in this category age-group 15-34 leads followed by age-groups 35-59, 0-14 and 60+. In categories V and VI, so far as the males are concerned, age-group 15-34 leads followed by 35-59, 60+ and 0-14

for total, rural and urban areas, while in the case of females age-group 15-34 leads followed by age-groups 35-59, 0-14 and 60+ for total, rural and urban areas. In all the categories under the tertiary sector the pattern is the same in the case of males as in the case of the categories in the secondary sector mentioned above for total, rural and urban. But in the case of females there are some variations in the categories under this sector. In respect of category VII the age-group 35-59 leads followed by 15-34, 60+ and 0-14 in respect of total, rural and urban areas. In the case of category VIII the age-group 15-34 leads followed by 35-59, 0-14 and 60+ in the case of both total and rural areas, but in the case of urban the age-group 60+ takes the third rank and 0-14 the fourth rank unlike in the previous case. In the case of category IX age-group 15-34 leads followed by age-groups 35-59, 0-14 and 60+ in the case of total, rural as well as urban areas. It would be found from the above that with very few exceptions and that too in the case of females, the younger age-groups, with the exception of the age-group 0-14, which need not practically be taken into account, are in a position to replenish the older age-groups. The following table gives the proportion per 1,000 of population in each age-group for all the categories by total, rural and urban areas separately.

WORKING FORCE BY INDUSTRIAL SECTORS AND CATEGORIES

Table 10.16

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 POPULATION UNDER EACH SEX AND AGE-GROUP BY INDUSTRIAL SECTORS AND CATEGORIES OF WORKERS FOR THE STATE, 1961

Industrial Sector/Category	Total Rural Urban	Males					Females				
		Total	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	Total	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Total population	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total population in the working force	T	472	22	765	944	656	197	19	326	373	148
	R	474	22	778	950	678	209	20	350	395	155
	U	460	22	701	914	521	130	18	195	249	104
A Primary Sector	T	218	10	324	441	437	96	5	156	194	85
	R	245	11	373	499	479	109	7	179	220	95
	U	65	2	82	132	175	21	1	28	46	29
1. Category I	T	108	2	141	228	309	32	1	43	73	49
	R	124	3	166	262	341	36	2	50	83	54
	U	21	N	18	45	105	8	N	7	19	19
2. Category II	T	62	4	109	116	64	54	3	94	103	30
	R	71	4	128	133	71	61	4	107	117	34
	U	12	N	17	23	18	12	1	19	24	8
3. Category III	T	48	4	74	97	64	10	1	19	18	6
	R	50	4	79	104	67	12	1	22	20	7
	U	32	2	47	64	52	1	N	2	3	2
B Secondary Sector	T	77	5	139	142	71	51	8	89	87	33
	R	72	4	129	131	68	54	8	94	90	33
	U	113	7	188	206	97	40	5	65	74	29
4. Category IV	T	22	2	36	42	33	35	6	56	63	28
	R	24	2	39	45	34	38	6	61	68	29
	U	16	1	22	29	28	22	3	33	40	20
5. Category V	T	47	3	89	84	31	16	2	32	24	5
	R	40	2	76	71	27	16	2	32	22	4
	U	87	6	150	156	57	18	2	31	33	9
6. Category VI	T	8	N	14	16	7	N	N	1	N	N
	R	8	N	14	15	7	N	N	1	N	N
	U	10	N	16	21	12	N	N	1	1	N
C Tertiary Sector	T	177	7	302	361	148	50	6	81	92	30
	R	157	7	276	320	131	46	5	77	85	27
	U	282	13	431	576	249	69	12	102	129	46
7. Category VII	T	36	1	59	76	33	3	N	3	7	4
	R	29	1	49	62	26	2	N	3	6	3
	U	73	2	109	152	76	6	N	7	15	7
8. Category VIII	T	17	N	30	38	8	1	N	2	1	N
	R	12	N	23	27	5	1	N	1	1	N
	U	43	1	67	94	22	2	N	3	3	1
9. Category IX	T	124	6	213	247	107	46	6	76	84	26
	R	116	6	204	231	100	43	5	73	78	24
	U	166	10	255	330	151	61	12	92	111	38

'N'—Negligible

PRIMARY SECTOR

The districts having the highest proportion of male workers in primary sector are Cannanore, Palghat, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum of which the last four form one contiguous region and the first two are isolated. So far as the female workers are concerned all the districts except Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum have the highest proportion in the primary sector which lie contiguous and form an outstanding region. In

no district in the State, the male workers in the secondary sector form the highest proportion whereas the districts of Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum have the highest proportion of workers in the secondary sector. The districts of Kozhikode, Trichur and Ernakulam have the highest proportion of male workers in the tertiary sector while in none of the districts, the proportion of female workers in this sector claims the first rank.

SECTION 7-a(i)

PRIMARY SECTOR (AGRICULTURE)

The Concept

10.26 The primary sector of the industry consists of cultivation, agricultural labour and category III except mining and quarrying, viz., livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities. The information relating to agriculture has been collected both under household schedule and also under questions 8 and 9 of the individual slip. So far as the questions in individual slips are concerned question 8 deals with working as cultivator and question 9 with working as agricultural labourer. The concepts of cultivator and agricultural labourer have already been discussed in Section 1 supra of this chapter. It would be found from that discussion that the concept of cultivator is not directly connected with the question whether he is an owner-cultivator or a tenant-cultivator and any person who is engaged in the capacity of an employer or single worker or family worker in cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government or from private persons or institutions is a cultivator. Hence the legal distinction between owner-cultivator and a tenant-cultivator is absent in the concept adopted in the individual slip of the 1961 Census. The individual slip of the 1961

Census, however, maintains a distinction between cultivator and an agricultural labourer, the latter having no kind of right over the land in which he is working and does not exercise any supervision or direction in cultivation but purely works on another person's land for wages in cash or kind or share of produce. The corresponding instructions given in the 1951 Census show that they centre round the question whether a person was owner-cultivator or a tenant-cultivator or is a labourer in cultivation or a rentier. In the 1931 and 1941 Censuses also the same concepts prevailed the distinction drawn being among persons who do not cultivate their own land, persons who cultivate their own land, tenant-cultivators and labourers in cultivation. In 1921 and 1911 rentiers, rent payers and field labourers were distinguished. But in 1901, persons engaged in agriculture were distinguished as rent receivers, actual cultivators including sharecroppers and field labourers. Thus, the main distinction, as already stated above, between the cultivator of 1961 and the previous censuses from 1901 onwards is that no distinction between owner-cultivator or tenant-cultivator is maintained in 1961 and further that a person who is merely a rent receiver and does not even supervise the cultivation of his land is not a

PRIMARY SECTOR

cultivator in 1961. In regard to the concept of agricultural labourer there is not much difference between that of 1961 and the previous censuses. It is attempted below to give a comparison of the proportion of cultivators and agricultural

labourers out of the total population in the various Censuses. The equivalent units for the Census 1901-'51 constituting persons working as cultivators and as agricultural labourers according to the definition in the 1961 Census are as follows.

- 1 Workers at cultivation, 1961 (Cultivators) = Self-supporting persons and earning dependants (secondary means) in livelihood classes I & II of 1951
= Earners and working dependants in Groups 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8 of 1931
= Actual workers in Groups 2 and 3 of 1921
= Actual workers in Groups 2 and 3 of 1911
= Actual workers in Groups 37, 40, 52 and 56 of 1901
- 2 Agricultural Labourers, 1961 = Self-supporting persons and earning dependants (secondary means) in livelihood class III of 1951
= Earners and working dependants in Group 7 of 1931
= Actual workers in Groups 4 and 5 of 1921
= Actual workers in Group 4 of 1911
= Actual workers in Groups 38 and 39 of 1901

Proportion of Persons Working as Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers 1901-'61

cf persons working as cultivators and as agricultural labourers to 1,000 of total population from 1901-'61 is given below.

10.27 A table giving the proportion

Table 10.19

PROPORTION OF PERSONS WORKING AS CULTIVATORS AND AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS TO 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION IN KERALA, 1901-'61

Item	Year					
	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cultivator	70	75	89	108	115	163
Agricultural Labourer	58	82	71	87	102	78

The table reveals that the number of persons working as cultivators has come down from 163 per 1,000 population in 1901 to 70 per 1,000 in 1961, the decline being steady from decade to decade.

In the case of agricultural labourers also the number has declined from 78 per 1,000 in 1901 to 58 per 1,000 in 1961. The decline was fluctuating during the period.

WORKING FORCE PARTICIPATION IN INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES THROUGH DECADES

10.24 The following table gives the number of workers in the different industrial categories per 1,000 of total population of each sex from 1901—1961 excluding 1941.

Table 10.17

NUMBER OF WORKERS IN EACH OF THE 1961 INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES OF WORKERS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION FOR 1901—1961

State	Year	Total population M=1,000 F=1,000	Workers								
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
			As Cultivator	As Agricultural laborer	In Mining, Quarrying, Live-stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	At Household Industry	In Manufacturing other than household industry	In Construction	In Trade and Commerce	In Transport, Storage and Communications	In Other Services
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kerala	1961	M=1,000	108	62	48	22	47	8	36	17	124
		F=1,000	32	54	10	35	16	N	3	1	46
	1951	M=1,000	120	106	35	..	73	9	39	19	66
		F=1,000	31	59	14	..	49	1	4	1	24
	1931	M=1,000	152	81	66	..	65	10	55	15	56
		F=1,000	27	62	17	..	58	1	11	N	183
	1921	M=1,000	169	89	63	..	70	5	52	15	48
		F=1,000	47	84	10	..	63	1	25	2	17
	1911	M=1,000	184	98	68	..	68	9	50	16	45
		F=1,000	45	107	10	..	78	1	28	1	19
	1901	M=1,000	199	102	67	..	71	6	54	19	45
		F=1,000	127	53	8	..	82	1	35	1	20

'N'-Negligible

The above table indicates that there has been a fall in the proportion of both male and female workers in several industrial categories in 1961 when compared to 1901. The categories in which there has been a fall in respect of the proportion of male workers are I, II, III, V, VII and VIII. The proportion of workers in

category IX has considerably increased i.e., from 45 per 1,000 males in 1901 to 124 per 1,000 in 1961. In the case of females the proportion has fallen in categories I, V, VI and VII. There is an increase in proportion of workers in category IX from 20 in 1901 to 46 in 1961 per 1,000.

PROPORTION OF WORKERS BY SEX AND INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

SECTION 7

A DETAILED STUDY OF WORKING POPULATION BY INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

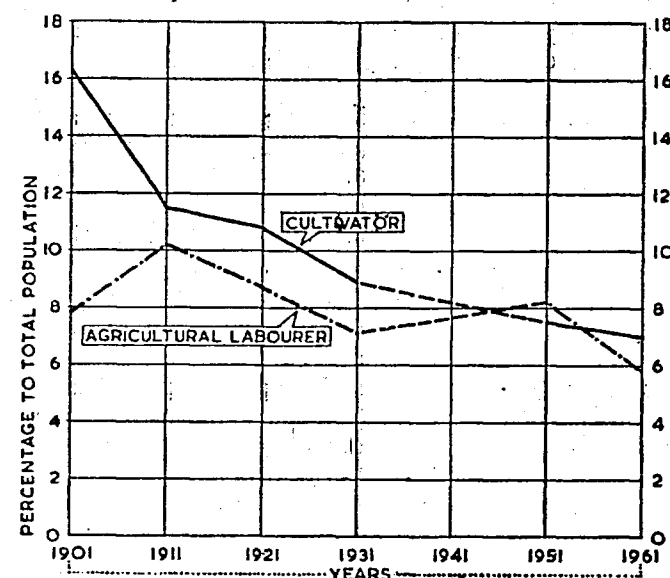
Proportion of Workers by Sex and Industrial Sectors of 1,000 persons of each sex among workers in the three sectors of the industry and non-workers is given below.

10.25 A table giving the distribution

Table 10.18

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX AMONG WORKERS IN THE PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTORS AND NON-WORKERS, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total population		Primary Sector I+II+III (except Mining and Quarrying)		Secondary Sector III (Mining and Quarrying) +IV+V+VI+IX (Gas and Electricity)		Tertiary Sector VII+VIII+IX (except Gas and Electricity)		Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kerala State	T	1,000	1,000	215	96	81	51	176	50	528	803
	R	1,000	1,000	242	109	76	54	156	46	526	791
	U	1,000	1,000	65	21	115	40	280	69	540	870
Cannanore District	T	1,000	1,000	194	143	104	28	183	60	519	769
	R	1,000	1,000	222	164	85	26	172	59	521	751
Kozhikode, "	U	1,000	1,000	63	38	192	37	233	63	512	862
	T	1,000	1,000	185	67	68	32	218	45	529	856
Palghat, "	R	1,000	1,000	208	78	57	31	206	44	529	847
	U	1,000	1,000	63	10	122	39	281	47	534	904
Trichur, "	T	1,000	1,000	258	183	86	29	171	59	485	729
	R	1,000	1,000	278	196	82	28	158	58	482	718
Ernakulam, "	U	1,000	1,000	77	58	111	39	294	75	518	828
	T	1,000	1,000	169	92	92	50	194	77	545	781
Kottayam, "	R	1,000	1,000	183	99	89	53	185	75	543	773
	U	1,000	1,000	67	32	101	26	274	96	558	846
Alleppey, "	T	1,000	1,000	175	94	97	45	198	54	530	807
	R	1,000	1,000	214	115	96	51	161	51	529	783
Trivandrum, "	U	1,000	1,000	32	11	104	21	332	71	532	897
	T	1,000	1,000	282	107	63	20	139	35	516	838
Quilon, "	R	1,000	1,000	302	116	61	20	124	32	513	832
	U	1,000	1,000	83	20	83	17	286	73	548	890
Trivandrum, "	T	1,000	1,000	207	82	82	103	167	36	544	779
	R	1,000	1,000	236	93	76	109	149	32	539	766
Trivandrum, "	U	1,000	1,000	71	26	111	76	253	55	565	843
	T	1,000	1,000	265	65	77	103	116	24	542	808
Trivandrum, "	R	1,000	1,000	280	69	73	103	106	22	541	806
	U	1,000	1,000	74	5	129	112	243	50	554	833
Trivandrum, "	T	1,000	1,000	208	47	71	58	182	55	539	840
	R	1,000	1,000	254	59	66	67	144	45	536	829
Trivandrum, "	U	1,000	1,000	76	11	87	30	288	89	549	870

CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL
LABOURERS IN KERALA, 1901-61Distribution of Workers in Category III of
Primary Sector by Divisions and Groups

10.28 The workers in category III fall in two divisions viz., division O, agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting and division 1, mining and quarrying of which the higher concentration is in division O. In respect of male workers they fall under 6 major groups viz., 00, field produce and plantation crops like production of fruits and nuts in plantation, 01, plantation crops such as tea, coffee, rubber etc., 02, forestry and logging, 03, fishing, 04, livestock and hunting, 10, mining and quarrying of which the highest concentration is in

major group 00, field produce and plantation crops. Among the minor groups 006, production of fruits and nuts in plantations vines and orchards leads. In the case of female workers in whose case also division O leads, they fall under 6 major groups viz., 00, 01, 02, 03, 04 and 10 of which major group 01 leads. Minor group 010, production of tea in plantation leads among the minor groups. Given below is a table giving the number of workers in category III and their proportion per 10,000 of all workers by division, major group and minor group for the State.

Table 10.20

NUMBER OF WORKERS IN CATEGORY III (MINING, QUARRYING ETC.) BY DIVISION,
MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP OF I. S. I. C. AND THEIR PROPORTIONS
PER 10,000 OF ALL WORKERS IN EACH SEX IN THE STATE, 1961

Division Major group and Minor group of I. S. I. C.	Description of Code	Total workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers (Categories I-IX)	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total		398,622	88,737	1,010	527
Division	0				
Major group	00	376,628	88,008	954	523
Minor group	005	142,545	17,418	361	104
		1,865	502	5	3
"	006	101,808	12,111	258	72
"	007	549	595	1	4
"	008	4,093	4	10	N
"	009				
		34,230	4,206	87	25
Major group	01	104,720	65,870	265	391
Minor group	010	42,909	47,888	109	285
"	011	10,364	3,908	26	23
"	012	35,584	6,292	90	37
"	013	137	2	N	N
"	014	7	14	N	N
"	015				
		15,719	7,766	40	46
Major group	02	14,564	816	37	5
Minor group	020				
		1,592	102	4	1
"	021	10,256	263	26	2
"	022	224	17	1	N
"	023	1,612	107	4	1
"	024	7	62	N	N
"	025				
		61	40	N	N
"	026	812	225	2	1
Major group	03	94,039	2,543	238	15
Minor group	030	61,320	414	155	3
"	031				
		31,762	1,926	81	11

Contd.

WORKERS IN CATEGORY III OF PRIMARY SECTOR BY DIVISION AND GROUP

Table 10.20 (Concl'd.)

NUMBER OF WORKERS IN CATEGORY III (MINING, QUARRYING ETC.) BY DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP OF I. S. I. C. AND THEIR PROPORTIONS PER 10,000 OF ALL WORKERS IN EACH SEX IN THE STATE, 1961

Division, Major group and Minor group of I. S. I. C.	Description of Code	Total workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers (Categories I-IX)	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
Minor group	032 Production of pearls, conch, shells; sponges by gathering or lifting from sea, river, pond	957	203	2	1
Major group	04 Livestock and hunting	20,760	1,361	53	8
Minor group	040 Production and rearing of livestock (large heads only) mainly for milk and animal power such as cow, buffalo, goat	18,765	1,227	48	7
"	041 Rearing of sheep and production of wool	174	13	1	N
"	042 Rearing and production of other animals (mainly for slaughter) such as pig	136	3	N	N
"	043 Production of ducks, hens and other small birds, eggs by rearing and poultry farming	1,159	78	3	1
"	044 Rearing of bees for the production of honey, wax and collection of honey	159	24	N	N
"	045 Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk	1	..	N	..
"	046 Rearing of other small animals and insects	5	..	N	..
"	047 Trapping of animals or games propagation	135	16	N	N
"	048 Production of other animal husbandry products such as skin, bone, ivory and teeth	226	..	1	..
Division	1 Mining and quarrying	21,994	729	56	4
Major group	10 Mining and quarrying	21,994	729	56	4
Minor group	100 Mining of coal	14	..	N	..
"	101 Mining of iron ores	1	..	N	..
"	102 Mining of gold and silver ores	15	..	N	..
"	103 Mining of manganese	1	..	N	..
"	104 Mining of mica	5	..	N	..
"	105 Mining of other non-ferrous metallic ores	7	..	N	..
"	106 Mining of crude petroleum and natural gas	9	..	N	..
"	107 Quarrying of stone (including slate), clay, sand, gravel, lime stone	21,836	726	56	4
"	108 Mining of chemical earth such as soda ash	26	..	N	..
"	109 Mining and quarrying of non-metallic products not classified above such as precious and semiprecious stones, asbestos, gypsum, sulphur, asphalt	80	3	N	N

'N'—Negligible

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS IN CATEGORY III

10.29 The following table gives the distribution of workers under industrial category III, mining, quarrying etc. pursuing different occupations by occupational division, group and family and their proportions to total workers. Among the workers in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plant-

ations, orchards and allied activities the highest number are working as plantation labourers among both males and females. In the case of males plantation labourers constitute 2.38 per cent of all male workers in the State whereas in the case of females they constitute 3.84 per cent of the total female workers.

Table 10.21

NUMBER OF WORKERS IN CATEGORY III (MINING, QUARRYING ETC.) BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION, GROUP AND FAMILY OF N. C. O. AND THEIR PROPORTIONS PER 10,000 OF ALL WORKERS OF EACH SEX IN THE STATE, 1961

Division, Group and Family of N. C. O.	Description of Code	Total workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers (Categories I-IX)	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Division	0 Professional, Technical and Related Workers	398,622	88,737	1,010	527
Group	00 Architects, Engineers and Surveyors	473	23	1	N
Family	001 Civil Engineers (including overseers)	62	..	N	..
"	002 Mechanical Engineers	12	..	N	..
"	004 Chemical Engineers	3	..	N	..
"	006 Mining Engineers	1	..	N	..
"	007 Surveyors	3	..	N	..
"	009 Architects, Engineers and Surveyors n. e. c.	32	..	N	..
Group	01 Chemists, Physicists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists	11	..	N	..
Family	010 Chemists except Pharmaceutical Chemists	6	..	N	..
"	019 Chemists, Physicists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists, n. e. c.	4	..	N	..
Group	02 Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists	2	..	N	..
Family	020 Biologists and Animal Scientists	93	..	N	..
"	021 Veterinarians	9	..	N	..
"	023 Agronomists and Agricultural Scientists	4	..	N	..
"	029 Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists, n. e. c.	49	..	N	..
Group	03 Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists	31	..	N	..
Family	030 Physicians and Surgeons, Allopathic	9	1	N	N
"	039 Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists, n. e. c.	8	1	N	N
Group	04 Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians	1	..	N	..
		43	20	N	N

Contd.

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS IN CATEGORY III

Table 10.21 (Contd.)

NUMBER OF WORKERS IN CATEGORY III (MINING, QUARRYING ETC.) BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION, GROUP AND FAMILY OF N. C. O. AND THEIR PROPORTIONS PER 10,000 OF ALL WORKERS OF EACH SEX IN THE STATE, 1961

Division, Group and Family of N. C. O.	Description of Code	Total workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers (Categories I-IX)	
		M	F	M	F
Family	040 Nurses	3	4	5	6
"	041 Midwives and Health Visitors	1	11	N	N
"	042 Nursing Attendants and Related Workers	..	4	..	N
"	043 Pharmacists and Pharmaceutical Technicians	15	5	N	N
"	046 Sanitation Technicians	20	..	N	..
Group	05 Teachers	7	..	N	..
Family	059 Teachers, n. e. c.	2	2	N	N
Group	06 Jurists	2	2	N	N
Family	061 Legal Practitioners and Advisers	1	..	N	..
Group	07 Social Scientists and Related Workers	1	..	N	..
Family	071 Accountants and Auditors	27	..	N	..
"	072 Statisticians and Actuaries	20	..	N	..
"	076 Labour and Social Welfare Workers	1	..	N	..
Group	08 Artists, Writers and Related Workers	6	..	N	..
Family	084 Sculptors and Modellers	199	..	1	..
Group	09 Draughtsmen and Science and Engineering Technicians, n. e. c.	199	..	1	..
Family	090 Draughtsmen	23	..	N	..
"	091 Laboratory Assistants	12	..	N	..
"	099 Science and Engineering Technicians, n. e. c.	9	..	N	..
Group	0X Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers	2	..	N	..
Family	0X9 Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers, n. e. c.	8	..	N	..
Division	1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	8	..	N	..
Group	13 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, other	1,068	11	3	N
Family	130 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors-Mining, Quarrying and Well Drilling	1,068	11	3	N
"	139 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, n. e. c.	853	5	2	N
Division	2 Clerical and Related Workers	215	6	1	N
Group	20 Book-Keepers and Cashiers	3,847	29	10	N
Family	200 Book-Keepers, Book-Keeping and Accounts Clerks	482	..	1	..
"	201 Cashiers	461	..	1	..
Group	21 Stenographers and Typists	21	..	N	..
Family	210 Stenographers	41	7	N	N
		9	1	N	N

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Contd.

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS IN CATEGORY III

Table 10.21 (Contd.)

NUMBER OF WORKERS IN CATEGORY III (MINING, QUARRYING ETC.) BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION, GROUP AND FAMILY OF N. C. O. AND THEIR PROPORTIONS PER 10,000 OF ALL WORKERS OF EACH SEX IN THE STATE, 1961

Division, Group and Family of N. C. O.	Description of Code	Total workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers (Categories I-IX)	
		M	F	M	F
Family	211 Typists	3	4	5	6
Group	22 Office Machine Operators	32	6	N	N
Family	221 Punch Card Machine Operators	3	..	N	..
"	229 Office Machine Operators, n. e. c.	2	..	N	..
Group	28 Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous	1	..	N	..
Family	280 General and other Ministerial Assistants and Clerks	2,800	20	7	N
"	289 Miscellaneous Office Workers including Record Keepers, Muharrers, Despatchers, Packers and Binders of Office Papers	1,556	16	4	N
Group	29 Unskilled Office Workers	1,244	4	3	N
Family	290 Office Attendants including Peons, Messengers, Ushers, Hall Porters, Durwans etc., n. e. c.	521	2	2	N
Division	3 Sales Workers	521	2	2	N
Group	30 Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trade	302	34	1	N
Family	301 Working Proprietors, Retail Trade	201	25	1	N
Group	31 Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services and Auctioneers	201	25	1	N
Family	312 Brokers and Agents, Securities and Shares	12	..	N	..
"	319 Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services and Auctioneers, n.e.c.	9	..	N	..
Group	33 Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers	3	..	N	..
Family	330 Salesmen and Shop Assistants, Wholesale and Retail Trade	89	9	N	N
"	331 Hawkers, Pedlars and Street Vendors	26	3	N	N
"	339 Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers, n.e.c.	55	6	N	N
Division	4 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers	8	..	N	..
Group	40 Farmers and Farm Managers	364,127	87,111	922	517
Family	402 Farm Managers, Inspectors and Overseers	95,265	13,376	241	79
"	403 Planters and Plantation Managers	475	5	1	N
"	404 Farmers and Farm Managers, Animals, Birds and Insects	54,354	8,635	138	51
"	409 Rearing Farmers and Farm Managers, n.e.c.	2,780	371	7	2
		37,656	4,365	95	26

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Contd.

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS IN CATEGORY III

Table 10.21 (Contd.)

NUMBER OF WORKERS IN CATEGORY III (MINING, QUARRYING ETC.) BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION, GROUP AND FAMILY OF N. C. O. AND THEIR PROPORTIONS PER 10,000 OF ALL WORKERS OF EACH SEX IN THE STATE, 1961

Division, Group and Family of N. C. O.	Description of Code	Total workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers (Categories I-IX)	
		M	F	M	F
		3	4	5	6
Group	41 Farm Workers				
Family	410 Farm Machinery Operators	161,884	70,589	410	419
"	411 Farm Workers, Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing	140	..	N	..
"	412 Gardeners (malis)	17,250	1,188	44	7
"	413 Tappers (Palm, Rubber trees, etc.)	257	20	1	N
"	415 Plantation labourers	26,097	2,543	66	15
"	419 Farm Workers, n.e.c.	93,899	64,714	238	384
Group	42 Hunters and Related Workers	24,241	2,124	61	13
Family	420 Hunters	110	11	N	N
"	421 Trappers	39	..	N	..
"	429 Hunters and Related Workers, n.e.c.	64	10	N	N
Group	43 Fishermen and Related Workers	7	1	N	N
Family	430 Fishermen, Deep Sea	93,435	2,494	237	15
"	431 Fishermen, Inland and Coastal Waters	36,660	..	93	..
"	432 Conch and Shell Gatherers, Sponge and Pearl Divers	55,605	1,650	141	10
"	439 Fishermen and Related Workers n.e.c.	887	196	2	1
Group	44 Loggers and other Forestry Workers	283	648	1	4
Family	440 Forest Rangers and Related Workers	13,433	641	34	4
"	441 Harvesters and Gatherers of Forest Products including lac (except logs)	651	9	2	N
"	442 Log Fellers and Wood Cutters	543	204	1	1
"	443 Charcoal Burners and Forest Product Processers	10,686	152	27	1
"	449 Loggers and other Forestry Workers, n.e.c.	696	72	2	1
Division	5 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers	857	204	2	1
Group	50 Miners and Quarrymen	16,314	438	41	3
Family	500 Miners	15,926	437	40	3
"	501 Quarrymen	31	..	N	..
"	502 Drillers, Mines and Quarries	13,811	420	35	3
"	503 Shot Firers	10	..	N	..
"	509 Miners and Quarrymen, n.e.c.	388	..	1	..
Group	51 Well Drillers and Related Workers	1,686	17	4	N
Family	510 Well Drillers, Petroleum and Gas	62	..	N	..
Family	511 Well Drillers, other than Petroleum and Gas	56	..	N	..
Group	59 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, n. e. c.	6	..	N	..
		326	1	1	N

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Contd.

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS IN CATEGORY III

Table 10.21 (Contd.)

NUMBER OF WORKERS IN CATEGORY III (MINING, QUARRYING ETC.) BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION, GROUP AND FAMILY OF N. C. O. AND THEIR PROPORTIONS PER 10,000 OF ALL WORKERS OF EACH SEX IN THE STATE, 1961

Division, Group and Family of N. C. O.	Description of Code	Total workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers (Categories I-IX)	
		M	F	M	F
		3	4	5	6
Family	590 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, n. e. c.				
Division	6 Workers in Transport and Communi- cation Occupations	326	1	1	N
Group	61 Deck and Engine-room ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen	621	..	2	..
Family	610 Deck Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen	164	..	1	..
Group	64 Drivers, Road Transport	164	..	1	..
Family	641 Motor Vehicle and Motor Cycle Drivers	423	..	1	..
"	643 Animal Drawn Vehicle Drivers	128	..	N	..
"	649 Drivers, Road Transport, n. e. c. (including Palki and Doli Bearers)	62	..	N	..
Group	68 Postmen and Messengers	233	..	1	..
Family	681 Messengers (inculding Dak Peons)	34	..	N	..
Division	7-8 Craftsman, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified	34	..	N	..
Group	70 Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers	8,385	773	21	5
Family	700 Fibre Preparers, Ginners, Cleaners, Scourers, etc.	16	..	N	..
Group	73 Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers	16	..	N	..
Family	733 Blacksmiths, Hammersmiths and Forgemen	27	..	N	..
Group	75 Tool-Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers	27	..	N	..
Family	750 Fitter-Machinists, Tool-Makers and Machine Tool Setters	165	..	N	..
"	751 Machine Tool Operators	108	..	N	..
"	753 Mechanics-Repairmen (except Elec- trical and Precision Instrument Repairmen)	9	..	N	..
"	756 Welders and Flame Cutters	35	..	N	..
"	757 Metal Plate and Structural Metal Workers	3	..	N	..
"	759 Tool-Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers, n. e. c. (inculding Metal-engravers other than printing)	6	..	N	..
		4	..	N	..

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Contd.

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS IN CATEGORY III

Table 10.21 (Contd.)

NUMBER OF WORKERS IN CATEGORY III (MINING, QUARRYING ETC.) BY OCCUPATIONAL
DIVISION, GROUP AND FAMILY OF N. C. O. AND THEIR PROPORTIONS
PER 10,000 OF ALL WORKERS OF EACH SEX IN THE STATE, 1961

Division, Group and Family of N. C. O.	Description of Code	Total workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers (Categories I-IX)	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
Group	76 Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers	37	..	N	..
Family	760 Electricians, Electrical Repairmen and Related Electrical Workers	36	..	N	..
"	769 Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers, n. e. c.	1	..	N	..
Group	77 Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers	113	2	N	N
Family	770 Carpenters, Joiners, Pattern Makers (Wood)	70	..	N	..
"	772 Sawyers and Wood working Machinists	30	2	N	N
"	779 Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers, n. e. c.	13	..	N	..
Group	78 Painters and Paper Hangers	16	..	N	..
Family	780 Painters and Paper Hangers	16	..	N	..
Group	79 Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n. e. c.	3,428	195	9	1
Family	790 Stone Cutters, Stone Carvers and Stone Dressers	3,307	169	9	1
"	791 Bricklayers, Plasterers, Masons	69	21	N	N
"	794 Hut Builders and Thatchers	7	2	N	N
"	799 Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n. e. c.	45	3	N	N
Group	82 Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers	675	49	2	1
Family	820 Millers, Pounders, Huskers and Parchers, Grains and Related Food Workers	510	26	2	1
"	822 Dairy Workers (Non-Farm)	58	8	N	N
"	826 Food Canners, Preservers and Related Workers	13	5	N	N
"	827 Butchers	6	..	N	..
"	828 Coffee and Tea Blenders and Related Workers	75	8	N	N
"	829 Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers, n.e.c.	13	2	N	N
Group	85 Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.	34	8	N	N
Family	850 Basketry Weavers and Related Workers	20	8	N	N
"	859 Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.	14	..	N	..

(Contd.)

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS IN CATEGORY III

Table 10.21 (Contd.)

NUMBER OF WORKERS IN CATEGORY III (MINING, QUARRYING ETC.) BY OCCUPATIONAL
DIVISION, GROUP AND FAMILY OF N. C. O. AND THEIR PROPORTIONS
PER 10,000 OF ALL WORKERS OF EACH SEX IN THE STATE, 1961

Division, Group and Family of N. C. O.	Description of Code	Total workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers (Categories I-IX)	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
Group	86 Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers	291	18	1	N
Family	860 Checkers, Testers, Sorters, Weighers and Counters	88	9	N	N
"	861 Packers, Labellers and Related Workers	203	9	1	N
Group	87 Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers	203	..	N	..
Family	870 Operators, Stationary Engines and Related Equipment	153	..	N	..
"	871 Boilermen and Firemen	2	..	N	..
"	872 Crane and Hoist Operators	1	..	N	..
"	874 Operators of Earth-moving and other Construction Machinery, n.e.c.	7	..	N	..
"	876 Oilers and Greasers, Stationary Engines, Motor Vehicles and Related Equipment	10	..	N	..
"	879 Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers, n.e.c.	30	..	N	..
Group	89 Labourers, n.e.c.	3,380	591	9	3
Family	890 Loaders and Unloaders	575	25	2	N
"	899 Labourers, n.e.c.	2,805	476	7	3
Division	9 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers	3,372	309	9	2
Group	90 Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers	2,757	13	7	N
Family	903 Watchmen and Chowkidars	2,627	13	7	N
"	909 Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers, n.e.c.	130	..	N	..
Group	91 House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers	119	154	1	1
Family	910 House Keepers, Matrons, Stewards (Domestic and Institutional)	15	1	N	N
"	911 Cooks, Cook-Bearers (Domestic and Institutional)	93	4	1	N
"	913 Ayas, Nurse-maids	..	147	..	1
"	919 House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers n.e.c.	11	2	N	N
Group	92 Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers	3	1	N	N

Contd.

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS IN CATEGORY III

Table 10.21 (Concl'd.)

NUMBER OF WORKERS IN CATEGORY III (MINING, QUARRYING ETC.) BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION, GROUP AND FAMILY OF N. C. O. AND THEIR PROPORTIONS PER 10,000 OF ALL WORKERS OF EACH SEX IN THE STATE, 1961

Division, Group and Family of N. C. O.	Description of Code	Total workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers (Categories I-IX)	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
Family	920 Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers (Institutional)	3	1	N	N
Group	93 Building Care-takers, Cleaners and Related Workers	492	140	1	1
Family	930 Building Care-takers	5	..	N	..
"	931 Cleaners, Sweepers and Watermen	487	140	1	1
Group	95 Laundress, Dry Cleaners and Pressers	1	1	N	N
Family	950 Laundrymen, Washermen and Dhobies	1	1	N	N
Division	X Workers not classifiable by occupation	113	9	N	N
Group	X8 Workers reporting occupations unidentifiable or unclassifiable	103	8	N	N
Family	X80 Workers reporting occupations unidentifiable or unclassifiable	103	8	N	N
Group	X9 Workers not reporting occupation	10	1	N	N
Family	X90 Workers not reporting occupation	10	1	N	N

'N'—Negligible

Secondary Occupation of Persons with Cultivation, Agricultural Labour or Household Industry as Principal Occupation

10.30 The following table for India, States and Union territories gives the population who principally work as cultivators or as Agricultural labourers or in Household Industry but also have a secondary work in any of the above three categories. In India as a whole among male and female cultivators having secondary occupation majority have agricultural labour as secondary occupation. The largest number of persons having secondary

occupation who are principally engaged in agricultural labour or at household industry have cultivation as the secondary occupation both in the case of males and females. The above pattern holds good for rural and urban areas as well. Kerala almost follows the all-India pattern except that the highest number of females principally engaged in household industry are having agricultural labour as secondary occupation. Among the States Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have the all-India pattern.

SECONDARY WORK

Table 10.22

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS WHO PRINCIPALLY WORK AS CULTIVATORS OR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OR IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BUT ALSO HAVE SECONDARY WORK IN ANY OF THE THREE CATEGORIES (INDIA, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES), 1961

India/State/Union Territory	Principal work	Total Rural Urban	Secondary work					
			At Household Industry		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
India	Cultivation	T=1,000	168	92	..	..	454	286
		R=1,000	168	93	..	..	453	286
		U=1,000	151	60	..	..	512	277
	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000	50	40	551	359	..	..
		R=1,000	50	40	552	358	..	..
		U=1,000	44	51	538	367	..	..
	Household Industry	T=1,000	..	..	538	202	154	106
		R=1,000	..	..	535	203	156	106
		U=1,000	..	..	633	187	93	87
Andhra Pradesh	Cultivation	T=1,000	107	47	..	..	437	409
		R=1,000	106	47	..	..	437	410
		U=1,000	132	73	..	..	437	358
	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000	52	54	451	443	..	..
		R=1,000	51	53	453	443	..	..
		U=1,000	71	80	384	465	..	..
	Household Industry	T=1,000	..	..	463	142	224	171
		R=1,000	..	..	461	141	226	172
		U=1,000	..	..	524	175	152	149
Assam	Cultivation	T=1,000	139	707	..	..	114	40
		R=1,000	138	708	..	..	114	40
		U=1,000	329	146	..	..	363	162
	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000	57	106	784	53	..	..
		R=1,000	55	106	786	53	..	..
		U=1,000	308	141	507	44	..	..
	Household Industry	T=1,000	..	..	56	761	24	159
		R=1,000	..	..	54	765	22	159
		U=1,000	..	..	425	132	215	228
Bihar	Cultivation	T=1,000	131	51	..	..	518	300
		R=1,000	132	51	..	..	517	300
		U=1,000	61	17	..	..	654	268
	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000	44	27	633	296	..	..
		R=1,000	44	27	633	296	..	..
		U=1,000	25	29	592	354	..	..
	Household Industry	T=1,000	..	..	569	211	143	77
		R=1,000	..	..	564	213	145	78
		U=1,000	..	..	740	152	71	37
Gujarat	Cultivation	T=1,000	286	214	..	..	312	188
		R=1,000	287	210	..	..	314	189
		U=1,000	250	375	..	..	244	131

Contd.

SECONDARY WORK

Table 10.22 (Contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS WHO PRINCIPALLY WORK AS CULTIVATORS OR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OR IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BUT ALSO HAVE SECONDARY WORK IN ANY OF THE THREE CATEGORIES (INDIA, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES), 1961

India/State/Union territory	Principal work	Total Rural Urban	Secondary work					
			At Household Industry		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gujarat (Concl.)	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000	75	81	477	367	..	..
		R=1,000	75	77	479	369	..	..
		U=1,000	88	304	365	243	..	..
..	Household Industry	T=1,000	..	..	397	402	109	92
		R=1,000	..	..	399	400	110	91
		U=1,000	..	..	367	432	92	109
Jammu & Kashmir	Cultivation	T=1,000	493	376	..	..	113	18
		R=1,000	493	378	..	..	112	17
		U=1,000	522	282	..	..	171	25
..	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000	264	96	458	182	..	..
		R=1,000	296	112	449	143	..	..
		U=1,000	81	12	513	394	..	..
..	Household Industry	T=1,000	..	..	486	421	73	20
		R=1,000	..	..	477	431	71	21
		U=1,000	..	..	745	122	133	..
Kerala	Cultivation	T=1,000	126	43	..	..	642	189
		R=1,000	125	43	..	..	643	189
		U=1,000	152	51	..	..	615	182
..	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000	27	50	718	205	..	..
		R=1,000	27	50	718	205	..	..
		U=1,000	36	83	695	186	..	..
..	Household Industry	T=1,000	..	..	510	169	102	219
		R=1,000	..	..	506	169	104	221
		U=1,000	..	..	601	172	48	179
Madhya Pradesh	Cultivation	T=1,000	168	78	..	..	374	380
		R=1,000	167	78	..	..	374	381
		U=1,000	285	91	..	..	311	313
..	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000	64	41	455	440	..	..
		R=1,000	64	41	455	440	..	..
		U=1,000	71	119	359	451	..	..
..	Household Industry	T=1,000	..	..	518	220	154	108
		R=1,000	..	..	514	220	157	109
		U=1,000	..	..	645	247	48	60
Madras	Cultivation	T=1,000	53	21	..	..	586	340
		R=1,000	53	21	..	..	584	342
		U=1,000	50	16	..	..	646	288
..	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000	34	21	561	384	..	..
		R=1,000	34	22	560	384	..	..
		U=1,000	11	5	588	396	..	..

Contd.

SECONDARY WORK

Table 10.22 (Contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS WHO PRINCIPALLY WORK AS CULTIVATORS OR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OR IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BUT ALSO HAVE SECONDARY WORK IN ANY OF THE THREE CATEGORIES (INDIA, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES), 1961

India/State/Union Territory	Principal work	Total Rural Urban	Secondary work					
			At Household Industry		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras (Concl.)	Household Industry	T=1,000	..	..	544	140	202	114
		R=1,000	..	..	539	139	206	116
		U=1,000	..	..	630	160	133	77
Maharashtra	Cultivation	T=1,000	71	29	..	..	449	451
		R=1,000	70	29	..	..	449	452
		U=1,000	85	26	..	..	476	413
..	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000	36	30	479	455	..	..
		R=1,000	37	30	477	456	..	..
		U=1,000	16	26	525	433	..	..
..	Household Industry	T=1,000	..	..	504	175	173	148
		R=1,000	..	..	501	176	176	147
		U=1,000	..	..	576	164	99	161
Mysore	Cultivation	T=1,000	235	78	..	..	427	260
		R=1,000	236	78	..	..	425	261
		U=1,000	202	44	..	..	506	248
..	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000	94	86	474	346	..	..
		R=1,000	95	88	470	347	..	..
		U=1,000	67	43	577	313	..	..
..	Household Industry	T=1,000	..	..	590	193	126	91
		R=1,000	..	..	579	194	132	95
		U=1,000	..	..	697	190	67	46
Orissa	Cultivation	T=1,000	165	51	..	..	592	192
		R=1,000	165	51	..	..	592	192
		U=1,000	135	20	..	..	703	142
..	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000	84	66	604	246	..	..
		R=1,000	84	66	603	247	..	..
		U=1,000	70	23	699	208	..	..
..	Household Industry	T=1,000	..	..	568	197	129	106
		R=1,000	..	..	567	198	129	106
		U=1,000	..	..	655	153	113	79
Punjab	Cultivation	T=1,000	594	244	..	..	132	30
		R=1,000	599	248	..	..	123	30
		U=1,000	378	61	..	..	554	7
..	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000	338	56	567	39	..	..
		R=1,000	461	77	410	52	..	..
		U=1,000	12	1	982	5	..	..
..	Household Industry	T=1,000	..	..	614	157	189	40
		R=1,000	..	..	608	161	190	41
		U=1,000	..	..	747	73	157	23

Contd.

SECONDARY WORK

Table 10.22 (Concl.d.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS WHO PRINCIPALLY WORK AS CULTIVATORS OR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OR IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BUT ALSO HAVE SECONDARY WORK IN ANY OF THE THREE CATEGORIES (INDIA, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES), 1961

India/State/Union territory	Principal work	Total Rural Urban	Secondary work					
			At Household Industry		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Concl.d.)	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000 R=1,000	5	85	478	432	..	..
	Household Industry	T=1,000 R=1,000	..	..	587	311	60	42
			..	..	587	311	60	42
Goa, Daman & Diu	Cultivation	T=1,000 R=1,000 U=1,000	Not available					
					do			
	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000 R=1,000 U=1,000			do			
					do			
	Household Industry	T=1,000 R=1,000 U=1,000			do			
					do			
N. E. F. A.	Cultivation	T=1,000 R=1,000	..	704	..	..	148	148
			..	704	..	..	148	148
	Household Industry	T=1,000 R=1,000	..	..	..	985	..	15
Nagaland			..	..	..	985	..	15
	Cultivation	T=1,000 R=1,000	52	56	..	..	327	565
			52	56	..	..	327	565
	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000 R=1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
			..	..	1,000	..	..	..
	Household Industry	T=1,000 R=1,000	..	..	..	1,000	..	..
Pondicherry			..	..	..	1,000	..	..
	Cultivation	T=1,000 R=1,000 U=1,000	55	6	..	..	713	226
			53	5	..	..	715	227
			387	355	..	..	258	..
	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000 R=1,000 U=1,000	25	8	644	323	..	..
			24	8	645	323	..	..
Sikkim			250	250	250	250	..	..
	Household Industry	T=1,000 R=1,000 U=1,000	..	..	534	94	228	144
			..	..	521	104	219	156
			..	..	659	..	317	24
	Cultivation	T=1,000 R=1,000	64	5	..	..	504	427
			64	5	..	..	504	427
	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000 R=1,000	..	..	685	315	..	..
			..	..	685	315	..	..
	Household Industry	T=1,000 R=1,000	..	..	604	224	155	17
			..	..	604	224	155	17

SECONDARY WORK

10.31 The following table gives the information about secondary occupation in the districts of the State. This table indicates that the total and rural areas of the districts of Cannanore, Ernakulam

and Trivandrum follow the all-India pattern of secondary occupation while all the remaining districts follow the pattern of Kerala State in respect of secondary occupation.

Table 10.23

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS WHO PRINCIPALLY WORK AS CULTIVATORS OR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OR IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BUT ALSO HAVE SECONDARY WORK IN ANY OF THE THREE CATEGORIES, 1961

State/District	Principal work	Total Rural Urban	Secondary work					
			At Household Industry		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala State	Cultivation	T=1,000	126	43	..	..	642	189
		R=1,000	125	43	..	..	643	189
		U=1,000	152	51	..	..	615	182
	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000	27	50	718	205	..	..
		R=1,000	27	50	718	205	..	..
		U=1,000	36	83	695	186	..	..
Cannanore District	Household Industry	T=1,000	..	..	510	169	102	219
		R=1,000	..	..	506	169	104	221
		U=1,000	..	..	601	172	48	179
	Cultivation	T=1,000	141	60	..	..	484	315
		R=1,000	142	59	..	..	484	315
		U=1,000	109	96	..	..	461	334
Kozhikode District	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000	16	41	482	461	..	..
		R=1,000	16	42	480	462	..	..
		U=1,000	4	30	574	392	..	..
	Household Industry	T=1,000	..	..	522	233	113	132
		R=1,000	..	..	531	228	115	126
		U=1,000	..	..	418	295	93	194
Palghat District	Cultivation	T=1,000	80	22	..	..	718	180
		R=1,000	81	22	..	..	717	180
		U=1,000	35	17	..	..	757	191
	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000	16	59	696	229	..	..
		R=1,000	16	59	697	228	..	..
		U=1,000	..	87	653	260	..	..
	Household Industry	T=1,000	..	..	430	164	79	327
		R=1,000	..	..	428	162	80	330
		U=1,000	..	..	486	214	57	243
	Cultivation	T=1,000	145	69	..	..	513	273
		R=1,000	144	69	..	..	514	273
		U=1,000	229	110	..	..	395	266
	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000	147	149	408	296	..	..
		R=1,000	146	148	409	297	..	..
		U=1,000	228	247	287	238	..	..

Contd.

SECONDARY WORK

Table 10.23 (Contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS WHO PRINCIPALLY WORK AS CULTIVATORS OR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OR IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BUT ALSO HAVE SECONDARY WORK IN ANY OF THE THREE CATEGORIES, 1961

State/District	Principal work	Total Rural Urban	Secondary work					
			At Household Industry		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Palghat District (Concl.)	Household Industry	T=1,000	..	..	293	121	288	298
		R=1,000	..	..	290	121	289	300
		U=1,000	..	..	532	106	192	170
Trichur District	Cultivation	T=1,000	131	44	..	..	607	218
		R=1,000	129	45	..	..	605	221
		U=1,000	178	7	..	..	671	144
	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000	31	72	547	350	..	..
		R=1,000	31	74	550	345	..	..
		U=1,000	34	11	432	523	..	..
	Household Industry	T=1,000	..	..	467	186	83	264
		R=1,000	..	..	461	185	85	269
		U=1,000	..	..	773	204	..	23
Ernakulam District	Cultivation	T=1,000	184	77	..	..	540	199
		R=1,000	185	78	..	..	537	200
		U=1,000	65	19	..	..	759	157
	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000	16	22	627	335	..	..
		R=1,000	15	22	626	337	..	..
		U=1,000	103	17	692	188	..	..
	Household Industry	T=1,000	..	..	510	287	79	124
		R=1,000	..	..	505	291	79	125
		U=1,000	..	..	716	135	68	81
Kottayam District	Cultivation	T=1,000	112	18	..	..	764	106
		R=1,000	111	17	..	..	765	107
		U=1,000	206	48	..	..	690	56
	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000	17	66	803	114	..	..
		R=1,000	17	66	803	114	..	..
		U=1,000	19	111	784	86	..	..
	Household Industry	T=1,000	..	..	654	77	63	206
		R=1,000	..	..	649	76	64	211
		U=1,000	..	..	884	116	..	..
Alleppey District	Cultivation	T=1,000	140	29	..	..	730	101
		R=1,000	139	30	..	..	730	101
		U=1,000	170	20	..	..	708	102
	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000	26	96	735	143	..	..
		R=1,000	25	94	738	143	..	..
		U=1,000	40	196	632	132	..	..
	Household Industry	T=1,000	..	..	388	133	67	412
		R=1,000	..	..	394	132	68	406
		U=1,000	..	..	304	154	51	491

Contd.

SECONDARY WORK

Table 10.23 (Concl.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS WHO PRINCIPALLY WORK AS CULTIVATORS OR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OR IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BUT ALSO HAVE SECONDARY WORK IN ANY OF THE THREE CATEGORIES, 1961

State/District	Principal work	Total Rural Urban	Secondary work					
			At Household Industry		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Quilon District	Cultivation	T=1,000	106	23	..	..	787	84
		R=1,000	105	24	..	..	787	84
		U=1,000	274	..	..	..	702	24
Trivandrum District	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000	13	19	822	146	..	..
		R=1,000	13	19	821	147	..	..
		U=1,000	..	10	969	21	..	..
	Household Industry	T=1,000	..	..	584	173	60	183
		R=1,000	..	..	582	172	61	185
		U=1,000	..	..	757	216	14	13
	Cultivation	T=1,000	84	13	..	..	844	59
		R=1,000	79	13	..	..	848	60
		U=1,000	220	26	..	..	725	29
Trivandrum District	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000	9	6	906	79	..	..
		R=1,000	9	6	905	80	..	..
		U=1,000	7	..	962	31	..	..
	Household Industry	T=1,000	..	..	713	154	65	68
		R=1,000	..	..	693	159	72	76
		U=1,000	..	..	888	101	11	..

10.32 The distribution of 1,000 workers under each division and major group of household industry as principal occupation according to the secondary occu-

pation for the total, rural and urban areas of the State is given in the following table.

SECONDARY WORK

Table 10.22 (Contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS WHO PRINCIPALLY WORK AS CULTIVATORS OR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OR IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BUT ALSO HAVE SECONDARY WORK IN ANY OF THE THREE CATEGORIES (INDIA, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES), 1961

India/State/Union territory	Principal work	Total Rural Urban	Secondary work					
			At Household Industry		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajasthan	Cultivation	T=1,000	421	193	..	..	237	149
		R=1,000	423	194	..	..	235	148
		U=1,000	266	107	..	..	404	223
	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000	99	79	484	338	..	..
		R=1,000	101	75	487	337	..	..
		U=1,000	47	153	417	383	..	..
	Household Industry	T=1,000	..	..	624	236	90	50
		R=1,000	..	..	623	237	90	50
		U=1,000	..	..	640	228	73	59
Uttar Pradesh	Cultivation	T=1,000	221	46	..	..	527	206
		R=1,000	220	46	..	..	527	207
		U=1,000	223	47	..	..	684	46
	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000	42	22	593	343	..	..
		R=1,000	42	23	592	343	..	..
		U=1,000	111	6	769	114	..	..
	Household Industry	T=1,000	..	..	699	140	123	38
		R=1,000	..	..	695	142	124	39
		U=1,000	..	..	852	89	49	10
West Bengal	Cultivation	T=1,000	128	15	..	..	724	133
		R=1,000	129	15	..	..	723	133
		U=1,000	60	2	..	..	909	29
	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000	31	31	792	146	..	..
		R=1,000	31	31	791	147	..	..
		U=1,000	10	3	908	79	..	..
	Household Industry	T=1,000	..	..	675	83	183	59
		R=1,000	..	..	673	84	183	60
		U=1,000	..	..	851	20	117	12
A. & N. Islands	Cultivation	T=1,000	423	393	..	..	..	184
		R=1,000	423	393	..	..	..	184
		U=1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000	200	..	800	..	..	..
		R=1,000	200	..	800	..	..	..
		U=1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Household Industry	T=1,000	..	..	306	693	1	..
		R=1,000	..	..	306	693	1	..
		U=1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
Delhi	Cultivation	T=1,000	638	175	..	..	70	117
		R=1,000	661	181	..	..	53	105
		U=1,000	..	10	..	..	548	442
		U=1,000	..	10	..	..	548	442

Contd.

SECONDARY WORK

Table 10.22 (Contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS WHO PRINCIPALLY WORK AS CULTIVATORS OR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OR IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BUT ALSO HAVE SECONDARY WORK IN ANY OF THE THREE CATEGORIES (INDIA, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES), 1961

India/State/Union territory	Principal work	Total Rural Urban	Secondary work					
			At Household Industry		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Delhi (Concl'd.)	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000	522	377	101	..	..	..
		R=1,000	581	419	..	..	..	..
		U=1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	Household Industry	T=1,000	..	..	428	277	214	81
		R=1,000	..	..	383	286	240	91
		U=1,000	..	..	789	211	..	..
	Cultivation	T=1,000	555	384	..	..	39	22
		R=1,000	555	384	..	..	39	22
		U=1,000	546	375	..	..	57	22
	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000	189	241	344	226	..	..
		R=1,000	189	242	345	224	..	..
		U=1,000	..	..	250	750	..	..
L. M. & A. Islands	Household Industry	T=1,000	..	..	638	317	29	16
		R=1,000	..	..	637	317	30	16
		U=1,000	..	..	714	280	6	..
	Cultivation	T=1,000	981	19	..	..	..	..
		R=1,000	981	19	..	..	..	..
		U=1,000	..	..	574	426	..	..
	Household Industry	T=1,000	..	..	574	426	..	..
		R=1,000	..	..	574	426	..	..
		U=1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	Cultivation	T=1,000	353	541	..	..	82	24
		R=1,000	353	543	..	..	80	24
		U=1,000	..	17	..	..	983	..
	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000	28	335	390	247	..	..
		R=1,000	19	338	394	249	..	..
		U=1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Household Industry	T=1,000	..	..	58	910	3	29
		R=1,000	..	..	55	913	3	29
		U=1,000	..	..	746	236	18	..
Tripura	Cultivation	T=1,000	102	621	..	..	248	29
		R=1,000	102	621	..	..	248	29
		U=1,000	215	26	..	..	759	..
	Agricultural Labour	T=1,000	35	101	800	64	..	..
		R=1,000	35	101	800	64	..	..
		U=1,000	..	..	821	179	..	..
	Household Industry	T=1,000	..	..	290	621	40	49
		R=1,000	..	..	285	625	40	50
		U=1,000	..	..	750	224	26	..
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Cultivation	T=1,000	17	67	..	..	474	442
		R=1,000	17	67	..	..	474	442

Contd.

SECONDARY WORK OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

Table 10.24

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS UNDER EACH DIVISION AND MAJOR GROUP OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ACCORDING TO SECONDARY WORK IN KERALA, 1961

Principal work Household Industry (Division and Major Group)	Total Rural Urban	Secondary work				
		Total	As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer	
			M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Divisions	T	1,000	510	169	102	219
	R	1,000	506	169	104	221
	U	1,000	601	172	48	179
Division 0	T	1,000	782	98	83	37
	R	1,000	789	80	90	41
	U	1,000	714	270	16	..
Major Group 00	T	1,000	781	80	84	55
	R	1,000	788	61	90	61
	U	1,000	724	241	35	..
Major Group 02	T	1,000	667	..	333	..
	R	1,000	667	..	333	..
Major Group 03	T	1,000	682	68	136	114
	R	1,000	710	..	158	132
	U	1,000	500	500	..	..
Major Group 04	T	1,000	802	120	61	17
	R	1,000	806	109	67	18
	U	1,000	750	250	..	..
Division 1	T	1,000	636	..	364	..
	R	1,000	636	..	364	..
Major Group 10	T	1,000	636	..	364	..
	R	1,000	636	..	364	..
Division 2 & 3	T	1,000	504	171	102	223
	R	1,000	500	171	105	224
	U	1,000	596	168	49	187
Major Group 20	T	1,000	523	181	157	139
	R	1,000	520	181	160	139
	U	1,000	590	191	92	127
Major Group 21	T	1,000	618	118	213	51
	R	1,000	618	118	213	51
Major Group 22	T	1,000	943	12	34	11
	R	1,000	948	8	35	9
	U	1,000	818	136	..	46
Major Group 23	T	1,000	852	114	17	17
	R	1,000	847	116	19	18
	U	1,000	884	101	4	11

Contd.

SECONDARY WORK OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

Table 10.24 (Concl.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS UNDER EACH DIVISION AND MAJOR GROUP OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ACCORDING TO SECONDARY WORK IN KERALA, 1961

Principal work Household Industry (Division and Major Group)	Total Rural Urban	Secondary work				
		Total	As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer	
			M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Major Group 24	T	1,000	238	714	..	48
	R	1,000	750	250	..	..
	U	1,000	118	823	..	59
Major Group 26	T	1,000	571	286	143	..
	R	1,000	..	..	1,000	..
	U	1,000	667	333	..	..
Major Group 27	T	1,000	290	227	59	424
	R	1,000	290	223	59	428
	U	1,000	279	316	52	353
Major Group 28	T	1,000	274	196	158	372
	R	1,000	275	200	159	366
	U	1,000	198	28	126	648
Major Group 30	T	1,000	828	29	143	..
	R	1,000	800	33	167	..
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..
Major Group 31	T	1,000	566	36	386	12
	R	1,000	568	25	395	12
	U	1,000	500	500	..	..
Major Group 32	T	1,000	944	..	..	56
	R	1,000	944	..	..	56
Major Group 33	T	1,000	689	205	62	44
	R	1,000	686	206	63	45
	U	1,000	833	167	..	..
Major Group 34-35	T	1,000	650	200	92	58
	R	1,000	646	200	94	60
	U	1,000	818	182	..	..
Major Group 36	T	1,000	923	50	16	11
	R	1,000	923	49	17	11
	U	1,000	940	60	..	..
Major Group 37	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..
Major Group 38	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..
Major Group 39	T	1,000	964	14	16	6
	R	1,000	968	12	14	6
	U	1,000	879	61	60	..

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD IN PAST CENSUSES

10.33 A comparison of the above figures of secondary occupation with the data for the previous censuses would have been highly useful. But a strict comparison is not possible as in the case of earning dependants, the data regarding their secondary occupations in

1951 are not available. It is, however, possible to have an idea of the number of self-supporting persons and their secondary occupations. Four tables are given below for the purpose, two tables dealing with 1951 and one each with 1921 and 1911.

Table 10.25

NON-AGRICULTURAL SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FOR FOUR AGRICULTURAL CLASSES IN KERALA, 1951

Number of self-supporting persons per 10,000 of self-supporting persons in all the agricultural classes (I, II, III & IV) whose secondary means of livelihood is

Number of self-supporting persons per 10,000 of all agricultural classes	Total	Production other than Cultivation	Commerce	Transport	Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources
1	2	3	4	5	6
2,611	1,058	383	228	48	399

Table 10.26

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD IN AGRICULTURE FOR THE FOUR NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES IN KERALA, 1951

No. of self-supporting persons per 10,000 of self-supporting persons in all the non-agricultural classes whose secondary means of livelihood is

No. of self-supporting persons per 10,000 of all non-agricultural classes	Total	Cultivation of owned land	Cultivation of un-owned land	Agricultural labour	Rent receiving
1	2	3	4	5	6
2,938	847	521	156	101	69

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD IN PAST CENSUSES

Table 10.27

NUMBER PER 10,000 OF ACTUAL WORKERS IN AGRICULTURAL CLASSES WHO HAD NON-AGRICULTURAL SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD IN KERALA, 1921

Number per 10,000 of actual workers in agricultural classes who had non-agricultural secondary means of occupation in 1921 such as

No. of self-supporting persons per 10,000 of agricultural classes	Total	Government servants	Money lenders and grain dealers	Other traders	Religion	Clerks	Teachers	Potters	Cattle breeders
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3,675	603	16	50	112	12	1	8	4	5

Number per 10,000 of actual workers in agricultural classes who had non-agricultural secondary means of occupation in 1921 such as

Fisher-men and boat-men	Barbers	General labourers	Black-smiths and carpenters	Weavers	Wood cutters	Basket makers and other industries of woody material	Manu-facture and refining of oil	Rice pounders	Toddy drawers	Others
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
14	8	61	10	11	1	7	3	7	47	226

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD IN PAST CENSUSES

Table 10.28

NUMBER PER 10,000 OF ACTUAL WORKERS IN AGRICULTURAL CLASSES WHO HAD
NON-AGRICULTURAL SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD IN KERALA, 1911

No. of self-supporting persons per 10,000 of agricultural classes	No. per 10,000 of actual workers in agricultural classes who had non-agricultural secondary means of livelihood in 1911 such as									
	Total	Traders	Money lenders and grain dealers	Government servants	Labourers	Teachers	Clerks	Fishermen and boatmen	Cattle breeders and milkmen	Weavers and silk spinners
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3,995	648	97	47	11	37	3	3	14	11	8

No. per 10,000 of actual workers in agricultural classes who had non-agricultural secondary means of livelihood in 1911 such as

Barbers	Oil pressers	Washermen	Potters	Blacksmiths and carpenters	Rice pounders	Toddy drawers	Basket making and other industrial woody material	Priests	Leather workers	Other occupations
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
8	12	5	6	15	9	6	6	6	114	230

CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN RURAL AREAS BY AGE-GROUPS

Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers in Rural Areas by Broad Age-groups

10.34 The following table gives the proportion of persons working as culti-

vators and agricultural labourers in the different age-groups in rural areas of the State and districts.

Table 10.29

PROPORTION OF PERSONS WORKING AS CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
BY BROAD AGE-GROUPS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

State/District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		As Cultivators		As Agricultural Labourers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kerala State	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	441	420	20	39	9	16	24	26
	15-34	294	318	482	534	393	434	528	557
	35-59	208	202	416	382	439	460	390	384
	60 +	57	60	82	45	159	90	58	33
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Cannanore District	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	444	416	24	28	13	21	21	21
	15-34	290	319	494	554	423	516	525	583
	35-59	203	202	397	374	406	398	394	365
	60 +	63	63	85	44	158	65	60	31
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Kozhikode District	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	445	423	22	43	15	23	33	36
	15-34	292	320	494	517	423	431	526	554
	35-59	207	197	410	391	423	462	385	377
	60 +	55	60	74	49	138	84	56	33
	Age not stated	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N
Palghat District	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	431	391	46	46	25	28	47	40
	15-34	293	327	484	525	417	439	531	560
	35-59	214	214	391	384	411	447	370	370
	60 +	62	68	79	45	147	85	52	30
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	N
Trichur District	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	448	400	23	34	8	10	31	20
	15-34	283	321	471	528	369	434	522	553
	35-59	207	213	422	397	450	475	384	400
	60 +	62	66	84	41	173	81	63	27
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Ernakulam District	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	440	423	15	36	7	11	20	22
	15-34	292	312	482	538	419	507	515	566

Contd.

CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN RURAL AREAS BY AGE-GROUPS

Table 10.29 (Concl'd.)

PROPORTION OF PERSONS WORKING AS CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
BY BROAD AGE-GROUPS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

State/ District	Age- group	Total population		Total workers		As Cultivators		As Agricultural Labourers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ernakulam District (Concl'd.)	35-59	208	202	421	386	427	432	392	381
	60 +	60	63	82	39	147	50	72	31
	Age not stated	N	N	N	1	N	N	1	N
Kottayam District	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	430	439	13	38	5	10	11	14
	15-34	308	321	498	571	406	442	543	570
	35-59	208	187	413	358	434	463	391	384
	60 +	54	53	76	32	155	84	55	32
Alleppey District	Age not stated	N	N	N	1	N	1	N	N
	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	432	408	10	43	2	3	7	16
	15-34	282	310	433	501	288	285	475	529
	35-59	221	217	457	400	494	559	442	410
Quilon District	60 +	64	65	100	56	216	153	75	44
	Age not stated	1	N	N	N	N	N	1	1
	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	447	437	10	35	5	7	9	12
	15-34	298	316	477	566	393	356	534	522
Trivandrum District	35-59	203	194	426	356	450	513	403	420
	60 +	52	53	87	43	152	124	54	46
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	453	441	20	55	8	8	23	25
Trivandrum District	15-34	304	320	497	506	378	299	571	548
	35-59	196	189	407	384	460	533	364	389
	60 +	47	50	76	55	154	160	42	37
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1

'N'—Negligible

CULTIVATORS, AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS AND NON-WORKERS BY AGE-GROUPS

Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers compared with Non-workers in the Rural Areas by Sex and Broad Age-groups

10.35 Among the male workers in the rural areas of the State age-group 15-34 commands the highest proportion. Among the female workers also the same pattern is observed. The age-group 0-14 has the smallest proportion both among male and female workers while the age-group 35-59 commands the second rank and 60+ the third rank. Among the cultivators, age-group 35-59 commands the highest proportion for both males and females. Age-group 15-34 comes next while age-group 60+ comes third and 0-14 comes last. Among the agricultural labourers age-group 15-34 commands the highest proportion both in the case of males and females followed by age-groups 35-59, 60+ and 0-14.

10.36 Taking the non-working population in the rural areas it would be of interest to select those categories which have no source of income and which are in need of a source of subsistence. These are, Category 1, 'full-time students and children attending school', Category 2,

'dependants, infants and persons permanently disabled' and Category 3, 'persons seeking employment for the first time and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work'. Among 'full-time students and children attending school' the age-group 0-14 naturally commands the highest proportion followed by age-group 15-34 for both males and females. In the case of 'dependants, infants and persons permanently disabled' both in the case of males and females the age-group 0-14 has the highest percentage followed by the age-groups 15-34, 60+ and 35-59. Among the persons seeking employment for the first time and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment the age-group 15-34 commands the highest proportion both among males and females while among the males the age-group 35-59 commands the second rank followed by age-groups 0-14 and 60+. In the case of females the age-group 0-14 commands the second rank followed by 35-59 and 60+. The following table gives these proportions for the State and districts.

CULTIVATORS, AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS AND NON-WORKERS BY AGE-GROUPS

Table

PROPORTION OF WORKERS BY SEX AND BROAD AGE-GROUPS IN CULTIVATION
TO PROPORTION OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS OR CHILDREN ATTENDING
AND PERSONS SEEKING

State/District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as Cultivator		Working as Agricultural Labourer	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kerala State	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	441	420	20	39	9	16	24	26
	15-34	294	318	482	534	393	434	528	557
	35-59	208	202	416	382	439	460	390	384
	60 +	57	60	82	45	159	90	58	33
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Cannanore District	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	444	416	24	28	13	21	21	21
	15-34	290	319	494	554	423	516	525	583
	35-59	203	202	397	374	406	398	394	365
	60 +	63	63	85	44	158	65	60	31
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Kozhikode "	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	445	423	22	43	15	23	33	36
	15-34	292	320	494	517	423	431	526	554
	35-59	207	197	410	391	423	462	385	377
	60 +	55	60	74	49	138	84	56	33
	Age not stated	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N
Palghat "	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	431	391	46	46	25	28	47	40
	15-34	293	327	484	525	417	439	531	560
	35-59	214	214	391	384	411	447	370	370
	60 +	62	68	79	45	147	85	52	30
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	N
Trichur "	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	448	400	23	34	8	10	31	20
	15-34	283	321	471	528	369	434	522	553
	35-59	207	213	422	397	450	475	384	400
	60 +	62	66	84	41	173	81	63	27
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Ernakulam "	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	440	423	15	36	7	11	20	22
	15-34	292	312	482	538	419	507	515	566
	35-59	208	202	421	386	427	432	392	381
	60 +	60	63	82	39	147	50	72	31
	Age not stated	N	N	N	1	N	N	1	N

CULTIVATORS, AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS AND NON-WORKERS BY AGE-GROUPS

10.30

AND AGRICULTURAL LABOUR AND NON-WORKERS IN RURAL AREAS COMPARED
SCHOOL, DEPENDANTS, INFANTS AND CHILDREN NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL
EMPLOYMENT IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

Total non-working population		Full-time students		Dependants, infants and disabled		Persons seeking employment for the first time and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
821	520	845	897	866	847	38	29
124	262	155	103	61	39	857	954
20	154	N	N	21	24	99	16
35	64	..	..	52	90	6	1
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
830	545	887	954	855	848	62	123
103	241	113	46	65	42	825	852
24	145	N	N	23	26	106	25
43	69	..	..	57	84	7	..
N	N	N	N	N	N	..	..
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
822	491	887	958	845	848	80	97
113	284	113	42	77	33	805	856
27	163	N	N	26	28	106	41
38	62	..	..	52	91	8	6
N	N	N	N	N	N	1	..
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
845	527	880	938	882	854	62	87
88	249	120	62	42	26	822	886
24	147	N	N	22	25	108	26
43	77	..	..	54	95	8	1
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
806	508	849	889	846	807	45	25
124	260	151	111	59	43	807	941
26	158	N	N	28	32	137	34
44	74	..	..	67	118	11	N
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
818	530	849	891	860	816	33	28
123	249	151	109	59	46	864	951
18	151	N	N	19	29	98	20
41	70	..	..	62	109	5	1
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

CULTIVATORS, AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS AND NON-WORKERS BY AGE-GROUPS

Table

PROPORTION OF WORKERS BY SEX AND BROAD AGE-GROUPS IN CULTIVATION
TO PROPORTION OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS OR CHILDREN ATTENDING
AND PERSONS SEEKING

State/District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as Cultivator		Working as Agricultural Labourer	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kottayam District	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	430	439	13	38	5	10	11	14
	15-34	308	321	498	571	406	442	543	570
	35-59	208	187	413	358	434	463	391	384
	60 +	54	53	76	32	155	84	55	32
	Age not stated	N	N	N	1	N	1	N	N
Alleppey "	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	432	408	10	43	2	3	7	16
	15-34	282	310	433	501	288	285	475	529
	35-59	221	217	457	400	494	559	442	410
	60 +	64	65	100	56	216	153	75	44
	Age not stated	1	N	N	N	N	N	1	1
Quilon "	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	447	437	10	35	5	7	9	12
	15-34	298	316	477	566	393	356	534	522
	35-59	203	194	426	356	450	513	403	420
	60 +	52	53	87	43	152	124	54	46
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Trivandrum "	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	453	441	20	55	8	8	23	25
	15-34	304	320	497	506	378	299	571	548
	35-59	196	189	407	384	460	533	364	389
	60 +	47	50	76	55	154	160	42	37
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1

'N'—Negligible

10.37 The proportion per 1,000 population of each sex and broad age-group by workers and non-workers with spec-

ial reference to the working categories of cultivators and agricultural labourers and the non-working categories of

CULTIVATORS, AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS AND NON-WORKERS BY AGE-GROUPS

10.30 (Concl.)

AND AGRICULTURAL LABOUR AND NON-WORKERS IN RURAL AREAS COMPARED
SCHOOL, DEPENDANTS, INFANTS AND CHILDREN NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL
EMPLOYMENT IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

Total non-working population		Full-time students		Dependants, infants and disabled		Persons seeking employment for the first time and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
827	520	837	871	879	857	15	20
128	270	163	129	56	37	918	970
13	153	N	N	15	22	63	10
32	57	..	..	50	84	4	N
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
793	520	805	853	863	836	21	14
154	251	195	147	57	40	877	979
20	161	N	N	23	23	96	7
33	68	..	..	57	101	6	N
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
817	534	824	882	885	870	14	22
146	256	176	118	61	36	881	967
14	154	N	N	15	18	98	11
23	56	..	..	39	76	7	N
N	N	N	N	N	N	..	..
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
828	520	810	884	899	879	7	3
138	282	190	116	60	51	932	990
12	149	N	N	12	15	59	7
22	49	..	..	29	55	2	N
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

'full-time students and children attending school', 'dependants, infants and persons permanently disabled' and 'employment

seekers both for the first time and others' in the rural areas is furnished in the following table.

CULTIVATORS, AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS AND NON-WORKERS IN EACH AGE-GROUP

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION IN EACH SEX AND AREAS, SUBDIVIDED

State/District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as Cultivator		Working as Agricultural Labourer	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Quilon District	Total	1,000	1,000	459	194	186	34	66	29
	0-14	1,000	1,000	10	16	2	1	1	1
	15-34	1,000	1,000	734	348	246	39	119	49
	35-59	1,000	1,000	964	357	414	91	132	64
	60 +	10,00	1,000	764	156	541	80	69	25
Trivandrum "	Total	1,000	1,000	464	171	141	30	90	27
	0-14	1,000	1,000	20	21	2	1	5	2
	15-34	1,000	1,000	757	270	175	28	169	46
	35-59	1,000	1,000	966	346	331	84	168	56
	60 +	1,000	1,000	752	188	461	97	80	20

*N—Negligible

Out of every 1,000 males in each of the broad age-groups, the age-group 35-59 has the highest proportion of workers coming to 950 per 1,000. The age-group 15-34 commands the next highest proportion of male workers with 778 per 1,000. The age-group 60+ comes third and the age-group 0-14 comes last in this respect with 678 and 22 workers per 1,000 population respectively. In the case of females the age-group 35-59 has the highest proportion of workers with 395 per 1,000 females. The age-group 15-34 comes second with 350, the age-group 60+ comes third with 155 and the age-group 0-14 comes

last with but 20 per 1,000 females. The order in respect of males among the cultivating workers is age-group 60+ followed by age-groups 35-59, 15-34 and 0-14. In the case of females working as cultivators the age-group 35-59 ranks first followed by age-groups 60+, 15-34 and 0-14. In the case of males working as agricultural labourers the age-group 35-59 ranks first followed by 15-34, 60+ and 0-14. The same pattern prevails in the case of female agricultural labourers also. Coming to the categories of non-workers among 'full-time students and children attending school' the

CULTIVATORS, AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS AND NON-WORKERS IN EACH AGE-GROUP

10.31 (Concl'd.)

AGE-GROUP AMONG TOTAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN RURAL INTO CATEGORIES, 1961

Total non-working population		Full-time students		Dependants, infants and disabled		Persons seeking employment for the first time and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
541	806	266	214	251	270	18	5
990	984	491	431	497	537	1	N
266	652	158	80	51	30	53	16
36	643	N	N	18	25	9	N
236	844	..	..	185	386	2	N
536	829	240	188	277	292	11	5
980	979	429	378	551	584	N	N
243	730	150	68	54	46	36	13
34	654	N	N	17	23	4	N
248	812	..	..	172	321	N	N

age-group 0-14 has got the highest proportion followed by 15-34. The same pattern is found in the case of females also falling in this category. In respect of dependants, infants etc., the age-group 0-14 has obviously the highest proportion followed by age-group 60+, 15-34 and 35-59 in the case of both males and females except in the case of females, wherein proportions in the age-groups 15-34 and 35-59 are equal. Coming to male employment seekers the age-group 15-34 has the highest proportion followed by 35-59 and 60+ and 0-14, the last two being bracketted. In the case of

female employment seekers the age-group 15-34 leads with negligible proportions in the remaining age-groups.

Proportion of Population working as Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers and having Different Educational Levels in Rural Areas with Number of Children enrolled in Schools

10.38 The following table gives the distribution of 1,000 of total population in each sex and broad age-groups among workers and non-workers and by different educational levels together with children enrolled in schools in the rural areas of the State and districts.

CULTIVATORS, AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS AND NON-WORKERS IN EACH AGE-GROUP

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION IN EACH SEX AND AREAS, SUBDIVIDED

State/District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as Cultivator		Working as Agricultural Labourer	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kerala State	Total	1,000	1,000	474	209	124	36	71	61
	0-14	1,000	1,000	22	20	3	2	4	4
	15-34	1,000	1,000	778	350	166	50	128	107
	35-59	1,000	1,000	950	395	262	83	133	117
	60 +	1,000	1,000	678	155	341	54	71	34
Cannanore District	Total	1,000	1,000	479	249	122	77	64	79
	0-14	1,000	1,000	26	17	4	4	3	4
	15-34	1,000	1,000	815	432	178	125	115	145
	35-59	1,000	1,000	939	462	245	152	123	143
	60 +	1,000	1,000	648	173	307	80	61	40
Kozhikode "	Total	1,000	1,000	471	153	93	22	57	44
	0-14	1,000	1,000	24	16	3	1	4	4
	15-34	1,000	1,000	796	248	135	29	103	77
	35-59	1,000	1,000	932	303	191	51	106	85
	60 +	1,000	1,000	634	125	234	31	58	24
Palghat "	Total	1,000	1,000	518	282	125	49	121	142
	0-14	1,000	1,000	55	33	7	4	13	14
	15-34	1,000	1,000	856	453	178	66	219	243
	35-59	1,000	1,000	946	506	239	103	209	244
	60 +	1,000	1,000	663	187	298	63	103	62
Trichur "	Total	1,000	1,000	457	227	90	32	49	61
	0-14	1,000	1,000	23	19	2	1	3	3
	15-34	1,000	1,000	762	374	117	43	90	105
	35-59	1,000	1,000	931	424	195	72	90	115
	60 +	1,000	1,000	615	140	250	39	50	25
Ernakulam "	Total	1,000	1,000	471	217	120	49	53	62
	0-14	1,000	1,000	16	18	2	1	2	3
	15-34	1,000	1,000	777	374	172	80	94	113
	35-59	1,000	1,000	954	414	247	105	100	117
	60 +	1,000	1,000	642	135	293	38	64	30
Kottayam "	Total	1,000	1,000	487	168	121	17	66	38
	0-14	1,000	1,000	14	15	1	1	2	1
	15-34	1,000	1,000	787	299	159	24	117	68
	35-59	1,000	1,000	968	322	251	43	124	79
	60 +	1,000	1,000	696	101	351	28	69	23
Alleppey "	Total	1,000	1,000	461	234	118	21	79	70
	0-14	1,000	1,000	11	25	1	N	1	3
	15-34	1,000	1,000	707	378	121	20	132	119
	35-59	1,000	1,000	952	432	264	55	157	132
	60 +	1,000	1,000	720	200	396	50	92	47

CULTIVATORS, AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS AND NON-WORKERS IN EACH AGE-GROUP

10.31

AGE-GROUP AMONG TOTAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN RURAL INTO CATEGORIES, 1961

Total non-working population		Full-time students		Dependants, infants and disabled		Persons seeking employment for the first time and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
526	791	223	172	280	287	14	3
978	980	426	367	550	580	1	N
222	650	117	55	58	35	42	11
50	605	N	N	28	35	6	N
322	845	..	..	253	431	1	N
521	751	186	122	312	323	13	1
974	983	371	279	601	658	2	N
185	568	72	18	70	42	37	3
61	538	N	N	35	42	7	N
352	827	..	..	282	430	1	..
529	847	187	132	316	310	15	1
976	984	373	299	599	622	3	N
204	752	72	17	83	32	40	3
68	697	N	N	40	44	7	N
366	875	..	..	299	473	2	N
482	718	171	110	290	293	9	1
945	967	350	263	593	640	1	N
144	547	69	21	42	23	27	4
54	494	N	N	29	34	5	N
337	813	..	..	253	413	1	N
543	773	231	178	284	274	17	6
977	981	439	395	536	554	2	1
238	626	124	61	60	37	47	15
69	576	N	N	38	41	11	N
385	860	..	..	304	485	3	N
529	783	231	194	274	285	15	4
984	982	447	409	536	551	1	N
223	626	120	68	56	42	44	14
46	586	N	N	25	41	8	N
358	865	..	..	284	490	1	N
513	832	233	204	260	288	13	4
986	985	453	404	532	563	N	N
213	701	123	82	48	33	38	13
32	678	N	N	18	34	4	N
304	899	..	..	244	453	1	N
539	766	267	223	246	242	17	7
989	975	498	466	490	496	1	N
293	622	185	106	50	31	53	22
48	568	N	N	25	25	8	N
280	800	..	..	218	379	1	N

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS AND ENROLMENT IN SCHOOLS

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION IN EACH SEX AND AGE-GROUP
1961 AND CHILDREN ENROLLED IN SCHOOLS

State/District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as Cultivator		Working as Agricultural Labourer		Total non-working population	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kerala State	0-14	1,000	1,000	22	20	3	2	4	4	978	980
	15-34	1,000	1,000	778	350	166	50	128	107	222	650
	35-59	1,000	1,000	950	395	262	83	133	117	50	605
	60 +	1,000	1,000	678	155	341	54	71	34	322	845
Cannanore District	0-14	1,000	1,000	26	17	4	4	3	4	974	983
	15-34	1,000	1,000	815	432	178	125	115	145	185	568
	35-59	1,000	1,000	939	462	245	152	123	143	61	538
	60 +	1,000	1,000	648	173	307	80	61	40	352	827
Kozhikode "	0-14	1,000	1,000	24	16	3	1	4	4	976	984
	15-34	1,000	1,000	796	248	135	29	103	77	204	752
	35-59	1,000	1,000	932	303	191	51	106	85	68	697
	60 +	1,000	1,000	634	125	234	31	58	24	366	875
Palghat "	0-14	1,000	1,000	55	33	7	4	13	14	945	967
	15-34	1,000	1,000	856	453	178	66	219	243	144	547
	35-59	1,000	1,000	946	506	239	103	209	244	54	494
	60 +	1,000	1,000	663	187	298	63	103	62	337	813
Trichur "	0-14	1,000	1,000	23	19	2	1	3	3	977	981
	15-34	1,000	1,000	762	374	117	43	90	105	238	626
	35-59	1,000	1,000	931	424	195	72	90	115	69	576
	60 +	1,000	1,000	615	140	250	39	50	25	385	860
Ernakulam "	0-14	1,000	1,000	16	18	2	1	2	3	984	982
	15-34	1,000	1,000	777	374	172	80	94	113	223	626
	35-59	1,000	1,000	954	414	247	105	100	117	46	586
	60 +	1,000	1,000	642	135	293	38	64	30	358	865
Kottayam "	0-14	1,000	1,000	14	15	1	1	2	1	986	985
	15-34	1,000	1,000	787	299	159	24	117	68	213	701
	35-59	1,000	1,000	968	322	251	43	124	79	32	678
	60 +	1,000	1,000	696	101	351	28	69	23	304	899
Alleppey "	0-14	1,000	1,000	11	25	1	N	1	3	989	975
	15-34	1,000	1,000	707	378	121	20	132	119	293	622
	35-59	1,000	1,000	952	432	264	55	157	132	48	568
	60 +	1,000	1,000	720	200	396	50	92	47	280	800
Quilon "	0-14	1,000	1,000	10	16	2	1	1	1	990	984
	15-34	1,000	1,000	734	348	246	39	119	49	266	652
	35-59	1,000	1,000	964	357	414	91	132	64	36	643
	60 +	1,000	1,000	764	156	541	80	69	25	236	844
Trivandrum "	0-14	1,000	1,000	20	21	2	1	5	2	980	979
	15-34	1,000	1,000	757	270	175	28	169	46	243	730
	35-59	1,000	1,000	966	346	331	84	168	56	34	654
	60 +	1,000	1,000	752	188	461	97	80	20	248	812

'N'—Negligible

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS AND ENROLMENT IN SCHOOLS

10.32

AMONG WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS AND BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS,
IN RURAL AREAS FOR 1951 AND 1961

Illiterate	Literate (without educational stand-ard)	Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above		No. of Schol-ars enrolled in Primary Schools, 1951	No. of Schol-ars enrolled in Primary Schools, 1961
		M	F	M	F		
		13	14	15	16	17	18
658	692	244	224	98	84	N	N
249	458	453	357	216	147	82	38
353	683	508	262	111	50	28	5
487	853	451	137	48	9	14	1
679	740	231	188	90	72	N	N
279	582	425	265	239	139	57	14
396	789	467	166	117	44	20	1
536	909	410	84	47	7	7	N
656	723	230	193	114	84	N	N
317	615	442	269	195	104	46	12
436	815	456	156	92	28	16	1
587	917	379	80	29	3	5	N
721	773	216	178	63	49	N	N
443	643	373	250	126	84	58	23
534	797	382	177	55	23	29	3
585	878	372	118	22	4	21	N
652	673	251	241	97	86	N	N
235	393	470	379	205	172	90	56
342	655	511	262	107	72	40	11
497	846	439	137	44	16	20	1
665	680	249	240	86	80	N	N
204	380	476	401	225	164	95	55
313	633	547	308	106	51	34	8
480	842	467	151	39	6	14	1
628	644	267	256	105	100	N	N
148	283	436	425	314	241	102	51
240	502	534	402	192	90	34	6
366	743	548	240	71	16	15	1
600	613	287	283	113	104	N	N
132	278	530	486	230	173	108	63
212	528	627	397	126	68	35	7
346	768	555	215	75	16	24	1
639	660	252	243	109	97	N	N
194	369	471	423	235	161	100	47
300	634	555	308	118	54	27	4
453	854	473	135	62	10	12	1
689	715	216	203	95	82	N	N
276	495	458	360	170	103	96	42
385	736	504	227	84	32	27	5
500	887	433	103	53	9	14	1

CONTRIBUTION OF S. C. AND S. T. TO CULTIVATION AND AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

Contribution of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes to Cultivation and Agricultural Labour

10.39 It is necessary to assess the

contribution of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes to cultivation and agricultural labour in the State by striking the proportion of Scheduled Tribes and

Table

RATIO OF PERSONS WORKING AS CULTIVATORS, AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS AND THE GENERAL POPULATION ON THE ONE HAND AND

State/District	Category	Total population		Total workers	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kerala State	General Population	8,361,927	8,541,788	3,947,038	1,683,295
	Scheduled Castes	712,475	722,342	375,797	310,464
	Scheduled Tribes	106,076	106,686	57,054	42,907
	Percentage of Scheduled Castes to General Population	8.52	8.46	9.52	18.44
	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to General Population	1.27	1.25	1.45	2.55
Cannanore District	General Population	874,667	905,627	420,728	208,991
	Scheduled Castes	22,012	21,508	11,358	8,766
	Scheduled Tribes	34,543	36,362	18,167	16,005
	Percentage of Scheduled Castes to General Population	2.52	2.37	2.70	4.19
	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to General Population	3.95	4.02	4.32	7.66
Kozhikode District	General Population	1,300,974	1,316,215	612,214	189,492
	Scheduled Castes	71,419	72,793	38,250	29,556
	Scheduled Tribes	35,173	34,785	19,266	14,802
	Percentage of Scheduled Castes to General Population	5.49	5.53	6.25	15.60
	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to General Population	2.70	2.64	3.15	7.81
Palghat District	General Population	851,746	924,820	438,385	251,021
	Scheduled Castes	103,450	108,346	62,288	58,762
	Scheduled Tribes	10,323	10,110	6,531	5,670
	Percentage of Scheduled Castes to General Population	12.15	11.72	14.21	23.41
	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to General Population	1.21	1.09	1.49	2.26
Trichur District	General Population	784,736	855,126	357,232	187,207
	Scheduled Castes	84,235	86,785	44,872	36,860
	Scheduled Tribes	2,914	2,964	1,548	1,233

CONTRIBUTION OF S. C. AND S. T. TO CULTIVATION AND AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

Scheduled Castes to the total population engaged in cultivation, agricultural labour and mining, quarrying etc. The following table gives the ratio of persons work-

ing as cultivators, agricultural labourers and in mining, quarrying etc., between general population on the one hand and Scheduled Castes and Tribes on the other.

10.33

IN MINING, QUARRYING, LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING ETC., BETWEEN SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES ON THE OTHER, 1961

Working as Cultivators		Working as Agricultural Labourers		Working in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
M	F	M	F	M	F
7	8	9	10	11	12
904,502	273,601	516,914	461,482	398,622	88,737
19,677	6,809	156,802	155,326	57,288	24,604
15,841	9,736	20,568	20,890	5,858	2,172
2.18	2.49	30.33	33.66	14.37	27.73
1.75	3.56	3.98	4.53	1.47	2.45
92,047	60,924	47,275	62,776	34,046	5,818
785	635	3,342	3,814	1,207	473
2,798	2,165	7,604	8,783	1,632	613
0.85	1.04	7.07	6.08	3.55	8.13
3.04	3.55	16.08	13.99	4.79	10.54
103,098	24,746	63,013	50,011	77,357	14,076
1,153	606	14,474	16,444	3,680	1,084
2,577	1,379	9,141	8,626	2,039	777
1.12	2.45	22.97	32.88	4.76	7.70
2.50	5.57	14.51	17.25	2.64	5.52
98,079	42,426	95,035	122,532	28,072	4,653
1,915	1,188	37,630	43,733	4,710	782
3,253	2,833	2,202	2,273	468	245
1.95	2.80	39.60	35.69	16.78	16.81
3.32	6.68	2.32	1.86	1.67	5.27
64,938	25,338	34,982	48,049	35,919	4,799
1,503	703	12,508	15,116	4,758	371
51	30	439	485	240	65

CONTRIBUTION OF S. C. AND S. T. TO CULTIVATION AND AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

Table

**RATIO OF PERSONS WORKING AS CULTIVATORS, AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS AND
THE GENERAL POPULATION ON THE ONE HAND AND**

State/District	Category	Total population		Total workers	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
Trichur District (Concd.)	Percentage of Scheduled Castes to General Population	10.73	10.15	12.56	19.69
	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to General Population	0.37	0.35	0.43	0.66
	General Population	931,248	928,665	437,902	179,381
Ernakulam District	Scheduled Castes	74,862	75,762	38,353	30,263
	Scheduled Tribes	5,104	4,926	2,426	1,365
	Percentage of Scheduled Castes to General Population	8.04	8.16	8.76	16.87
	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to General Population	0.55	0.53	0.55	0.76
	General Population	882,580	850,300	427,057	138,058
	Scheduled Castes	80,057	77,820	40,684	31,643
	Scheduled Tribes	10,804	10,587	5,432	1,989
Kottayam District	Percentage of Scheduled Castes to General Population	9.07	9.15	9.53	22.92
	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to General Population	1.22	1.25	1.27	1.44
	General Population	893,435	917,817	407,737	202,687
	Scheduled Castes	83,348	83,319	42,034	36,832
	Scheduled Tribes	300	284	121	62
	Percentage of Scheduled Castes to General Population	9.33	9.08	10.31	18.17
	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to General Population	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Quilon District	General Population	972,657	968,571	445,188	186,162
	Scheduled Castes	112,970	114,149	58,266	48,008
	Scheduled Tribes	1,909	1,890	1,016	372
	Percentage of Scheduled Castes to General Population	11.61	11.79	13.09	25.79
	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to General Population	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.20
	General Population	869,884	874,647	400,595	140,296
	Scheduled Castes	80,122	81,860	39,692	29,774
Trivandrum District	Scheduled Tribes	5,006	4,778	2,547	1,409
	Percentage of Scheduled Castes to General Population	9.21	9.36	9.91	21.22
	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to General Population	0.58	0.55	0.64	1.00
	General Population				

'N'—Negligible

CONTRIBUTION OF S. C. AND S. T. TO CULTIVATION AND AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

10.33 (Concl'd.)

IN MINING, QUARRYING, LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING ETC., BETWEEN
SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES ON THE OTHER, 1961

Working as Cultivators		Working as Agricultural Labourers		Working in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
M	F	M	F	M	F
7	8	9	10	11	12
2.31	2.77	35.76	31.46	13.25	7.73
0 08	0.12	1.25	1.01	0.67	1.35
89,910	36,879	39,932	46,841	35,586	3,739
789	387	13,488	15,325	5,712	972
1,614	1,180	67	28	346	14
0.88	1.05	33.78	32.72	16.05	26.00
1.80	3.20	0.17	0.06	0.97	0.37
99,479	13,918	54,692	30,478	95,819	46,829
1,423	314	8,632	7,151	20,353	18,414
2,879	815	755	573	880	272
1.43	2.26	15.78	23.46	21.24	39.32
2.89	5 86	1.38	1.88	0.92	0.58
92,182	17,384	60,866	55,968	33,127	1,981
2,579	524	24,252	26,551	6,690	591
6	2	2	7	43	1
2.80	3.01	39.84	47.44	20.20	29.83
0.01	0 01	N	0.01	0.13	0.05
169,413	30,990	60,272	26,422	33,286	5,214
7,286	1,722	27,675	18,086	7,544	1,651
681	164	139	69	116	99
4.30	5.56	45.92	68.45	22.66	31.66
0.40	0.53	0.23	0.26	0.35	1.90
95,356	20,996	60,847	18,405	25,410	1,628
2,244	730	14,801	9,106	2,634	266
1,982	1,168	219	46	94	86
2.35	3.48	24.32	49.48	10.37	16.34
2.08	5.56	0.36	0.25	0.37	5.28

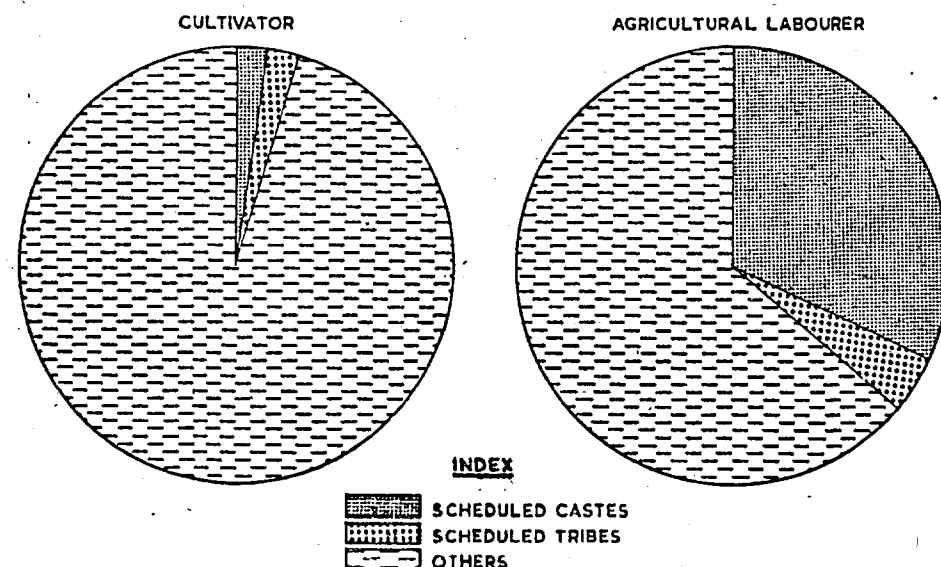
CONTRIBUTION OF S. C. AND S. T. TO CULTIVATION AND AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

The percentage of Scheduled Caste female workers to the total female workers in the general population comes to 18.44 as against the percentage of Scheduled Caste female population to the total female population which comes only to 8.46. This implies that a large section of the Scheduled Caste female population has gone out as workers. In the case of males also the proportion of Scheduled Caste male workers is somewhat higher than the proportion of Scheduled Caste males to the total male population. But it is not so significantly high as in the case of females. The percentage of Scheduled Caste male and female workers to the corresponding workers in General population is higher in agricultural labour and mining, quarrying etc. compared to cultivators. The percentage of Scheduled Caste cultivators is comparatively insignificant in relation to the total population. This is but natural having regard to the fact that the Scheduled Castes usually are not in a position to own land or hold land under another as lessees. In the case of Scheduled Tribes their percentage to the total population is very low but the proportion of workers among them

to the total workers is higher than their proportion to the total population but not so high as in the case of Scheduled Caste males and females. The highest proportion of Scheduled Tribe male as well as female workers is in agricultural labour. This is but natural.

10.40 Among the districts of Kerala the highest proportion of Scheduled Caste male workers to the total male workers is in the Palghat district and the lowest in the Cannanore district. So far as the Scheduled Caste female workers are concerned the highest proportion to the total female workers is in the Quilon district and the lowest in the Cannanore district. The latter district has the highest proportion of Scheduled Tribe male workers to the total male workers while the Alleppey district has the lowest. In the case of Scheduled Tribe female workers the Kozhikode district has the highest proportion to the total workers and the Alleppey district has the lowest. Both in the State as well as in all the districts the proportion of Scheduled Caste workers to workers in the general population is higher among females than males.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES WORKING AS CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS



PARTICIPATION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN DISTRICTS

SECTION 7-a (ii) PRIMARY SECTOR (CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLDS)

Households engaged in Cultivation or Household Industry or both or neither by State and Districts

10.41 The discussions in this section are based on the data collected in the household schedules, the tabulation of which is done only on a 20 per cent

sample basis. The following table gives the distribution of thousand households in rural and urban areas among those engaged in cultivation, household industry, both cultivation and household industry and neither.

Table 10.34
DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS AMONG THOSE ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY, IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY, BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NEITHER, 1961
(Based on 20% sample)

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total number of households	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kerala State	T	1,000	590	335	58	17
	R	1,000	549	373	60	18
	U	1,000	847	102	46	5
Cannanore District	T	1,000	639	290	50	21
	R	1,000	604	324	49	23
	U	1,000	841	100	53	6
Kozhikode "	T	1,000	729	215	49	7
	R	1,000	698	245	49	8
	U	1,000	914	39	45	2
Palghat "	T	1,000	687	243	60	10
	R	1,000	669	260	61	10
	U	1,000	867	77	53	3
Trichur "	T	1,000	677	231	81	11
	R	1,000	659	244	85	12
	U	1,000	824	128	44	4
Ernakulam "	T	1,000	654	288	44	14
	R	1,000	588	346	49	17
	U	1,000	911	65	23	1
Kottayam "	T	1,000	587	365	35	13
	R	1,000	569	382	35	14
	U	1,000	775	180	40	5
Alleppey "	T	1,000	474	363	139	24
	R	1,000	421	406	145	28
	U	1,000	745	142	104	9
Quilon "	T	1,000	348	585	40	27
	R	1,000	313	616	42	29
	U	1,000	830	150	17	3
Trivandrum "	T	1,000	501	444	30	25
	R	1,000	387	552	30	31
	U	1,000	844	115	32	9

PARTICIPATION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN TALUKS

Table 10.35

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS AMONG THOSE ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY, IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY, BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NEITHER, IN THE RURAL AREAS OF THE TALUKS, 1961
(Based on 20% sample)

Taluk	Total No. of households (a) Absolute No. (b) number per 1,000	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kasaragod taluk	(a) 7,746 (b) 1,000	4,459 576	2,842 367	337 43	108 14
Hosdrug "	(a) 6,977 (b) 1,000	4,318 619	2,179 312	351 50	129 19
Taliparamba "	(a) 10,255 (b) 1,000	5,232 510	4,065 397	545 53	413 40
Cannanore "	(a) 7,454 (b) 1,000	4,773 640	1,795 241	657 88	229 31
Tellicherry "	(a) 13,680 (b) 1,000	8,986 657	4,059 297	474 34	161 12
North Wynaad "	(a) 3,236 (b) 1,000	2,024 626	1,039 321	56 17	117 36
Badagara "	(a) 9,113 (b) 1,000	7,086 778	1,567 172	405 44	55 6
Quilandy "	(a) 11,825 (b) 1,000	7,920 670	2,520 213	1,213 103	172 14
Kozhikode "	(a) 12,545 (b) 1,000	8,877 708	2,884 230	702 56	82 6
Tirur "	(a) 15,900 (b) 1,000	11,545 726	3,615 227	649 41	91 6
Ernad "	(a) 17,865 (b) 1,000	11,859 664	5,299 297	612 34	95 5
South Wynaad "	(a) 7,193 (b) 1,000	4,704 654	2,324 323	93 13	72 10
Perintalmanna "	(a) 12,147 (b) 1,000	7,375 607	4,341 357	377 31	54 5
Ponnani "	(a) 9,445 (b) 1,000	6,753 715	2,207 234	427 45	58 6
Ottapalam "	(a) 10,267 (b) 1,000	6,144 598	3,291 321	649 63	183 18
Palghat "	(a) 8,313 (b) 1,000	5,691 685	1,867 224	638 77	117 14
Alathur "	(a) 8,835 (b) 1,000	6,006 680	1,849 209	854 97	126 14
Chittur "	(a) 9,066 (b) 1,000	6,868 757	1,529 169	608 67	61 7

(Contd.)

PARTICIPATION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN TALUKS

Table 10.35 (Contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS AMONG THOSE ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY, IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY, BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NEITHER, IN THE RURAL AREAS OF THE TALUKS, 1961
(Based on 20% sample)

Taluk	Total No. of households (a) Absolute No. (b) number per 1,000	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6
Talappilly taluk	(a) 9,536 (b) 1,000	6,286 659	2,639 277	547 57	64 7
Trichur "	(a) 12,596 (b) 1,000	8,958 711	2,817 224	686 54	135 11
Chowghat "	(a) 9,117 (b) 1,000	5,888 646	1,361 149	1,666 183	202 22
Cranganore "	(a) 2,957 (b) 1,000	1,892 640	301 102	703 238	61 20
Mukundapuram "	(a) 14,152 (b) 1,000	8,861 626	4,656 329	528 37	107 8
Parur "	(a) 6,335 (b) 1,000	5,070 800	858 136	388 61	19 3
Alwaye "	(a) 6,629 (b) 1,000	3,266 493	2,541 383	539 81	283 43
Kunnathunad "	(a) 7,362 (b) 1,000	3,359 456	3,553 483	296 40	154 21
Kanayannur "	(a) 7,349 (b) 1,000	4,960 675	1,654 225	627 85	108 15
Cochin "	(a) 4,690 (b) 1,000	4,254 907	260 55	153 33	23 5
Muvattupuzha "	(a) 9,257 (b) 1,000	3,770 407	5,071 548	226 24	190 21
Thodupuzha "	(a) 6,211 (b) 1,000	3,420 551	2,625 423	134 21	32 5
Devicolum "	(a) 5,068 (b) 1,000	4,334 855	671 132	43 9	20 4
Udumbanchola "	(a) 6,130 (b) 1,000	5,294 864	721 117	109 18	6 1
Meenachil "	(a) 9,345 (b) 1,000	4,030 431	5,055 541	140 15	120 13
Vaikom "	(a) 6,573 (b) 1,000	2,315 352	2,956 450	1,032 157	270 41
Kottayam "	(a) 11,771 (b) 1,000	5,373 456	5,847 497	332 28	219 19
Changanacherry "	(a) 5,980 (b) 1,000	2,383 399	3,417 571	110 18	70 12
Kanjirappally "	(a) 4,106 (b) 1,000	2,192 534	1,772 432	80 19	62 15

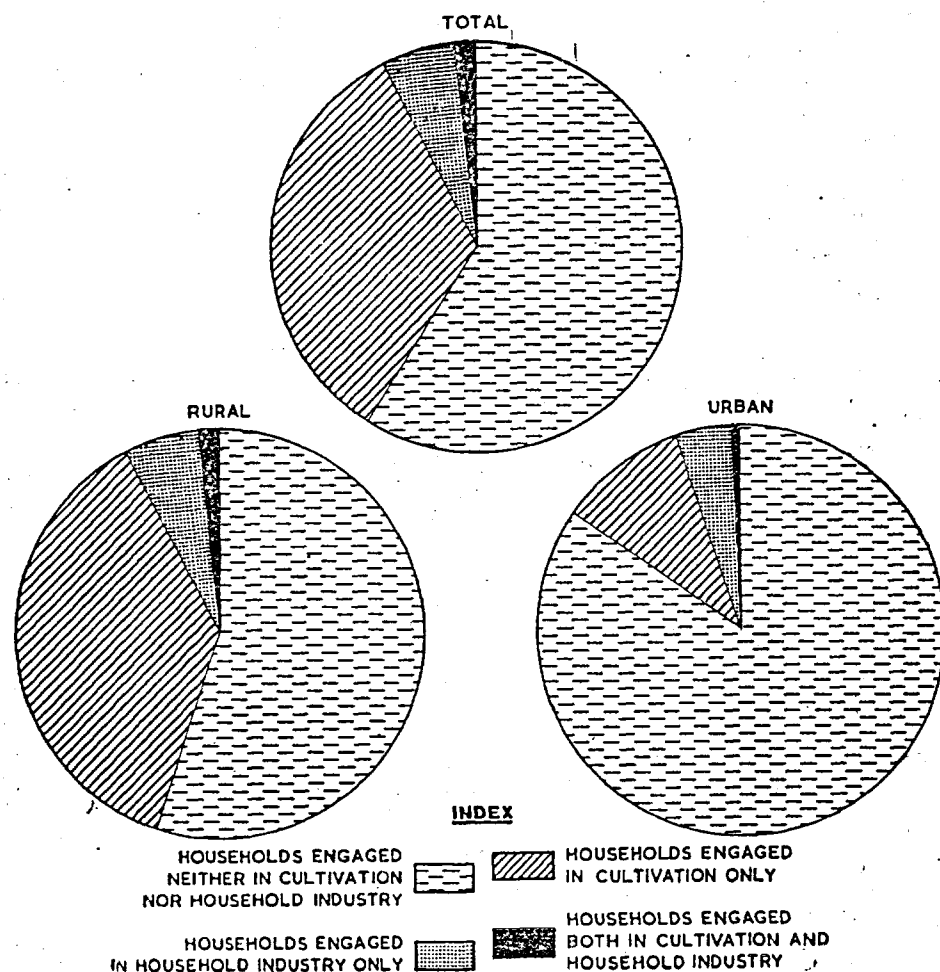
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PARTICIPATION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN THE STATE

The majority of the households whether total, rural or urban in the State as well as all the districts with the exception of Alleppey total and rural, Quilon total and rural and Trivandrum rural, are engaged neither in household industry nor in household cultivation. In all the districts (total, rural and urban) except Kozhikode urban, Quilon total and rural and Trivandrum rural, households engaged in cultivation only take the second rank. In all the districts except Kozhikode urban and Trivandrum rural, households engaged in household industry only take the third rank and households engaged in both cultivation and household industry the last rank.

In the urban areas of Kozhikode district, households engaged in household industry only come second and households engaged in cultivation only come third. In the case of the total and rural areas of Quilon district, households engaged in cultivation only claim the first rank followed by households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry. In the Trivandrum district rural households engaged in cultivation only take the first rank followed by households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry, households engaged both in cultivation and household industry and households engaged in household industry only.

HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN KERALA, 1961



PARTICIPATION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN TALUKS

Households engaged in Cultivation or Household Industry, or both or neither by Taluks

10.42 A probe into the position of the different taluks in the State in this respect shows that the vast majority of the taluks have households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry in the first rank, households engaged in cultivation only in the second rank followed by the households engaged in household industry only and households engaged both in cultivation and household industry. The next important group of taluks consists of Chengannur, Mavelikkara, Pathanamthitta, Kunnathur, Kottarakara, Pathanapuram, Neyyattinkara and Nedumangad in which households engaged in cultivation only command the first rank, households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry come second, households engaged both in household cultivation and household industry come third and households engaged in household industry only come last. The taluks of Kunnathunad, Vaikom Kottayam, Changanacherry, Thiruvalla, Muvattupuzha, Meenachil and Chirayinkil form another group in which households engaged in cultivation only come first followed by households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry, households engaged in household industry only and households engaged both in cultivation and household industry. The North Wynad taluk has households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry in the first rank, households engaged in household cultivation only in the second rank, households engaged both in household cultivation and household industry in the third rank and households engaged in household industry only in the fourth rank. The taluks of Chowghat, Cranganore and Ambalapuzha have in the first rank households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry, in the

second rank households engaged in household industry only, in the third rank households engaged in household cultivation only and the last rank households engaged both in household cultivation and household industry. In Shertalai taluk households engaged in household industry only come first, households engaged neither in household cultivation nor in household industry come second, households engaged in household cultivation only come third and households engaged both in household cultivation and household industry come last. The largest group of taluks mentioned above having households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry in the first rank, households engaged in cultivation only in the second rank, households engaged in household industry only in the third rank and households engaged both in cultivation and household industry in the last rank, starts from north and continues at a stretch up to Kanayannur taluk on the southwest and Peermade taluk on the southeast with the exception of the taluks of North Wynad, Chowghat, Cranganore and a group of taluks consisting of Kunnathunad, Muvattupuzha, Vaikom, Meenachil, Kottayam, Changanacherry and Thiruvalla. From here this category of taluks gets broken forming small groups here and there up to Trivandrum. The second group consists of a contiguous area covered by the taluks of Pathanamthitta, Chengannur, Mavelikkara, Kunnathur, Pathanapuram, Kottarakara, Nedumangad and Neyyattinkara. The predominance of household cultivation is an important feature of this group. The third group of taluks can be split up into two areas one consisting of Kunnathunad, Muvattupuzha, Vaikom, Meenachil, Thiruvalla, Kottayam and Changanacherry and the other the Chirayinkil taluk. Here also household cultivation dominates. The other groups are too small.

PARTICIPATION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BY STATES

A Comparative Study with Other States comparative figures on the above lines for
 10.43 The following table presents the the States in India.

Table 10.36

**DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS IN INDIA, EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY
 AMONG THOSE ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY, IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY,
 BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NEITHER, 1961**

(Based on 20% Sample)

India/State/Union territory		Total No of households (a) Absolute No. (b) number per 1,000	Households engaged ne- ither in culti- vation nor household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households en- gaged both in cultivation and household industry
1		2	3	4	5	6
India	(a)	16,750,585	6,318,108	8,792,764	788,703	851,010
	(b)	1,000	377	525	47	51
Andhra Pradesh	(a)	1,504,809	621,036	671,610	104,538	107,625
	(b)	1,000	413	446	69	72
Assam	(a)	442,219	129,715	215,216	12,380	84,908
	(b)	1,000	293	487	28	192
Bihar	(a)	1,662,005	462,579	1,055,959	42,081	101,386
	(b)	1,000	278	636	25	61
Gujarat	(a)	771,969	353,325	347,161	40,747	30,736
	(b)	1,000	457	450	53	40
Jammu & Kashmir	(a)	125,587	22,487	77,821	4,913	20,366
	(b)	1,000	179	620	39	162
Kerala	(a)	575,830	340,063	192,709	33,505	9,553
	(b)	1,000	590	335	58	17
Madhya Pradesh	(a)	1,321,194	406,668	768,984	59,570	85,972
	(b)	1,000	308	582	45	65
Madras	(a)	1,448,862	708,136	614,855	89,921	35,950
	(b)	1,000	489	424	62	25
Maharashtra	(a)	1,524,205	714,788	704,234	60,947	44,236
	(b)	1,000	469	462	40	29
Mysore	(a)	864,931	328,337	451,850	35,678	49,066
	(b)	1,000	380	522	41	57
Orissa	(a)	714,176	203,778	444,809	26,893	38,696
	(b)	1,000	285	623	38	54
Punjab	(a)	705,960	316,845	311,759	55,117	22,239
	(b)	1,000	449	442	78	31
Rajasthan	(a)	752,856	197,649	463,503	30,270	61,434
	(b)	1,000	262	616	40	82
Uttar Pradesh	(a)	2,781,220	735,810	1,795,722	149,266	100,422
	(b)	1,000	264	646	54	36
West Bengal	(a)	1,286,778	641,805	580,173	33,434	31,366
	(b)	1,000	499	451	26	24

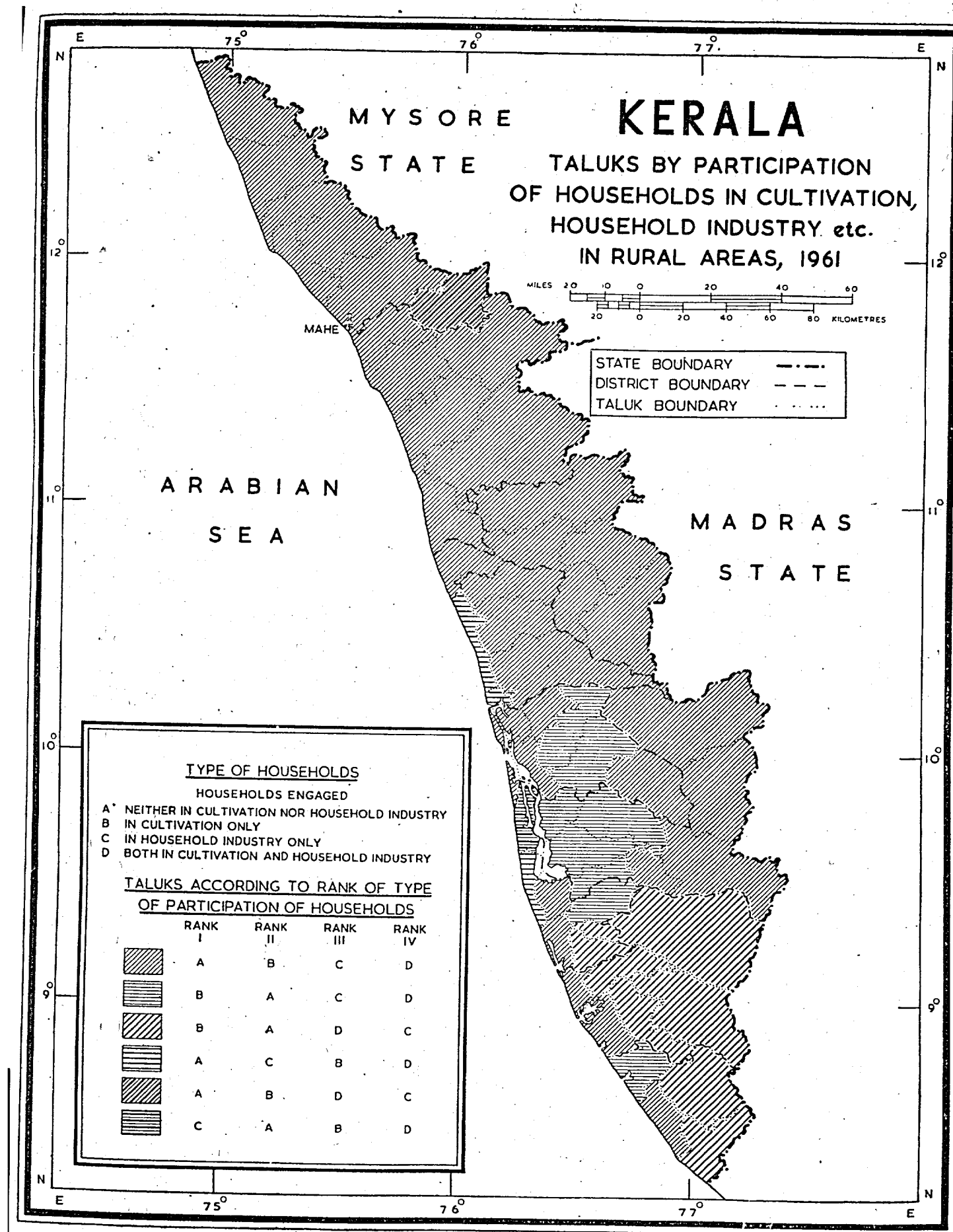
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PARTICIPATION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN TALUKS

Table 10.35 (Concl'd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS AMONG THOSE ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY, IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY, BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NEITHER, IN THE RURAL AREAS OF THE TALUKS, 1961
(Based on 20% sample)

Taluk	Total No. of households (a) Absolute No. (b) number per 1,000	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6
Peermade taluk	(a) 5,561 (b) 1,000	5,113 919	407 73	36 7	5 1
Shertalai "	(a) 10,301 (b) 1,000	3,700 359	1,103 107	4,908 477	590 57
Ambalapuzha "	(a) 4,649 (b) 1,000	2,738 589	408 88	1,368 294	135 29
Kuttanad "	(a) 5,850 (b) 1,000	4,427 757	1,141 195	242 41	40 7
Thiruvalla "	(a) 9,555 (b) 1,000	3,291 344	6,076 636	102 11	86 9
Chengannur "	(a) 6,351 (b) 1,000	1,534 242	4,536 714	84 13	197 31
Karthigapally "	(a) 7,722 (b) 1,000	4,900 634	1,805 234	856 111	161 21
Mavelikkara "	(a) 8,737 (b) 1,000	1,816 208	6,497 743	172 20	252 29
Pathanamthitta "	(a) 11,700 (b) 1,000	2,592 222	8,891 760	85 7	132 11
Kunnathur "	(a) 8,588 (b) 1,000	1,373 160	6,936 808	77 9	202 23
Karunagapally "	(a) 9,304 (b) 1,000	3,862 415	2,876 309	1,796 193	770 83
Quilon "	(a) 12,901 (b) 1,000	7,228 560	4,845 376	538 42	290 22
Kottarakara "	(a) 11,393 (b) 1,000	2,178 191	8,905 782	87 8	223 19
Pathanapuram "	(a) 8,884 (b) 1,000	2,417 272	6,235 702	69 8	163 18
Chirayinkil "	(a) 12,058 (b) 1,000	5,373 446	6,153 510	352 29	180 15
Trivandrum "	(a) 7,351 (b) 1,000	4,516 614	2,609 355	168 23	58 8
Neyyattinkara "	(a) 14,800 (b) 1,000	4,937 334	8,255 558	645 43	963 65
Nedumangad "	(a) 12,548 (b) 1,000	3,293 262	8,797 701	221 18	237 19



ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF POPULATION DEPENDING ON CULTIVATION

Estimated Proportion of Population Depending on Cultivation (excluding Agricultural Labourers)

10.44 A table showing the estimated proportion of population dependent on cultivation (excluding agricultural labourers) to the total population has been prepared with the help of tables B X and B XVII for the State and districts. The following procedure has been adopted for preparing this table. The average number of members per household has been worked out from table B XVII. Multi-

plying this average by five times the number of sample households engaged in cultivation (i.e. households engaged in cultivation only and households engaged both in cultivation and household industry) obtained from table B X, an estimate of population depending on cultivation has been arrived at. Using this estimate of population the proportion of population depending on cultivation to the total population has been calculated.

Table 10.37

ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF POPULATION DEPENDING ON CULTIVATION (EXCLUDING AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS), 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Proportion of population depending on cultivation per 1,000 of total population
1	2	3
Kerala State	T R U	346 387 103
Cannanore District	T R U	308 345 103
Kozhikode "	T R U	219 251 40
Palghat "	T R U	252 270 77
Trichur "	T R U	239 253 126
Ernakulam "	T R U	292 353 63
Kottayam "	T R U	371 390 175
Alleppey "	T R U	384 431 149
Quilon "	T R U	604 638 148
Trivandrum "	T R U	463 578 121

HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN RURAL AREAS

Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry in Rural Areas

10.45 The total number of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry based on a 20 per cent sample of households in the rural areas are given below classified under each division and major group of household industry according to the Indian Standard Industrial Classification. In the rural areas of the State as a whole as many as 9,152

households are engaged both in household cultivation and household industry of which the highest number of households come under major group 27—textile-miscellaneous which includes manufacture of coir and coir products. The number of households engaged both in household industry and household cultivation is highest in the Quilon district and lowest in the Kozhikode district.

Table 10.38

TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BY DIVISION AND MAJOR GROUP OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

(Based on 20% sample)		
State/District	Household industry by division and major group of I. S. I. C.	Total number of households
1	2	3
Kerala State	All Divisions	9,152
	Division 0	298
	Major Group 00	163
	" " 02	4
	" " 04	131
	Division 2&3	8,854
	Major Group 20	1,982
	" " 21	21
	" " 22	208
	" " 23	1,083
	" " 27	2,073
	" " 28	1,939
	" " 30	6
	" " 31	10
	" " 32	12
	" " 33	508
	" " 34-35	249
	" " 36	499
	" " 37	1
	" " 38	5
	" " 39	258
Cannanore District	All Divisions	1,157
	Division 0	53
	Major Group 00	38
	" " 02	1
	" " 04	14
	Division 2&3	1,104
	Major Group 20	491
	" " 22	8
	" " 23	148

Contd.

PARTICIPATION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BY STATES

Table 10.36 (Concl'd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS IN INDIA, EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY AMONG THOSE ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY, IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY, BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NEITHER, 1961

(Based on 20% sample)

India/State/Union territory		Total No. of households (a) Absolute No. (b) number per 1,000	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1		2	3	4	5	6
A. & N. Islands	(a)	2,619	1,352	786	100	381
	(b)	1,000	516	300	38	146
Delhi	(a)	102,768	96,251	4,407	1,731	379
	(b)	1,000	936	43	17	4
Himachal Pradesh	(a)	51,062	6,163	32,026	1,399	11,474
	(b)	1,000	121	627	27	225
L. M. & A. Islands	(a)	810	88	1	611	110
	(b)	1,000	109	1	754	136
Manipur	(a)	29,456	4,122	16,205	3,673	5,456
	(b)	1,000	140	550	125	185
Tripura	(a)	42,997	13,317	19,506	1,266	8,908
	(b)	1,000	310	454	29	207
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	(a)	2,051	271	1,586	29	165
	(b)	1,000	132	773	14	81
Goa, Daman & Diu	(a)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	(b)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pondicherry	(a)	14,756	11,000	2,982	616	158
	(b)	1,000	745	202	42	11
N. E. F. A.	(a)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	(b)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nagaland	(a)	15,928	1,700	14,208	6	14
	(b)	1,000	107	892	N	1
Sikkim	(a)	5,537	823	4,692	12	10
	(b)	1,000	149	847	2	2

'NA'—Not available

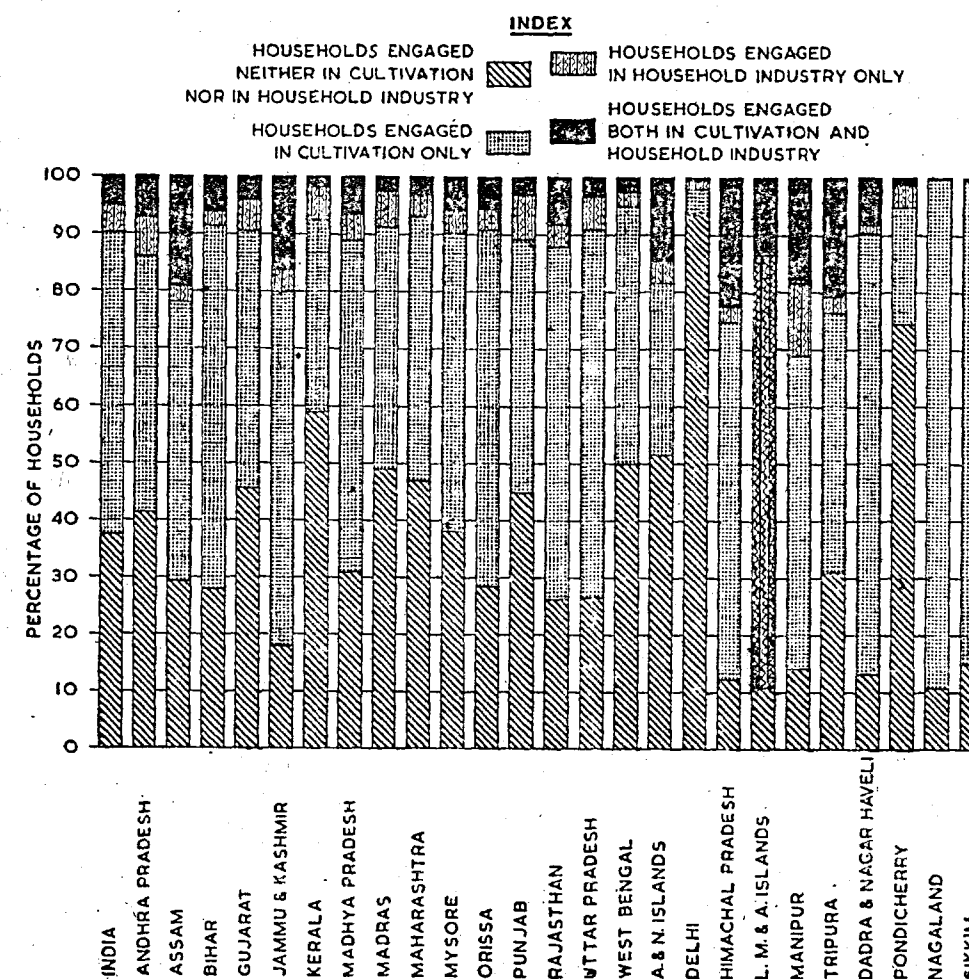
'N'—Negligible

PARTICIPATION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BY STATES

Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Punjab, West Bengal, Delhi and Pondicherry have households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry in the first rank, households engaged in cultivation only in the second rank, households engaged in household industry only in the third and households engaged both in household industry and cultivation in the last rank. All other States and Union territories, except Andaman and Nicobar Islands, L. M. & A. Islands, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Uttar Pradesh, have households engaged in cultivation in the first rank, households engaged neither in cultivation nor in

household industry in the second followed by households engaged both in household cultivation and household industry and households engaged in household industry only. In Uttar Pradesh, households engaged in cultivation come first followed by households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry, households engaged in household industry only and households engaged both in household industry and household cultivation. Andaman and Nicobar Islands, L. M. & A. Islands, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur have individual patterns for each one of them.

PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN INDIA, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1961



HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN RURAL AREAS

Table 10.38 (Contd.)

TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BY DIVISION AND MAJOR GROUP OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

(Based on 20% sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group of I. S. I. C.	Total number of households
1	2	3
Cannanore District (Concl.)	Major Group 27	59
	" " 28	39
	" " 32	2
	" " 33	264
	" " 34-35	44
	" " 36	28
	" " 39	21
Kozhikode "	All Divisions	567
	Division 0	13
	Major Group 00	2
	" " 02	2
	" " 04	9
	Division 2&3	554
	Major Group 20	99
	" " 21	3
	" " 22	23
	" " 23	47
	" " 27	229
	" " 28	34
	" " 31	2
	" " 32	1
	" " 33	65
	" " 34-35	12
	" " 36	19
	" " 39	20
Palghat "	All Divisions	599
	Division 0	19
	Major Group 00	15
	" " 04	4
	Division 2&3	580
	Major Group 20	346
	" " 21	5
	" " 22	17
	" " 23	95
	" " 27	21
	" " 28	41
	" " 31	3
	" " 33	8
	" " 34-35	14
	" " 36	15
	" " 39	15
Trichur "	All Divisions	569
	Division 0	15
	Major Group 00	2
	" " 04	13

Contd.

HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN RURAL AREAS

Table 10.38 (Contd.)

TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BY DIVISION AND MAJOR GROUP OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

(Based on 20% sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group of I. S. I. C.	Total number of households
1	2	3
Trichur District (Concl.)	Division 2&3	554
	Major Group 20	133
	" " 21	1
	" " 22	5
	" " 23	49
	" " 27	57
	" " 28	188
	" " 31	1
	" " 32	2
	" " 33	20
	" " 34-35	17
	" " 36	13
	" " 39	68
Ernakulam "	All Divisions	809
	Division 0	37
	Major Group 00	20
	" " 02	1
	" " 04	16
	Division 2&3	772
	Major Group 20	81
	" " 21	3
	" " 22	14
	" " 23	60
	" " 27	45
	" " 28	392
	" " 33	89
	" " 34-35	21
	" " 36	55
	" " 37	1
	" " 39	11
Kottayam "	All Divisions	772
	Division 0	34
	Major Group 00	20
	" " 04	14
	Division 2&3	738
	Major Group 20	81
	" " 21	4
	" " 22	32
	" " 23	63
	" " 27	139
	" " 28	184
	" " 30	2
	" " 32	5
	" " 33	32
	" " 34-35	27
	" " 36	128
	" " 38	2
	" " 39	39

Contd.

HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN RURAL AREAS

Table 10.38 (Contd.)

TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BY DIVISION AND MAJOR GROUP OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

(Based on 20% sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group of I. S. I. C.	Total number of households
1	2	3
Alleppey District	All Divisions	1,461
	Division 0	58
	Major Group 00	39
	" " 04	19
	Division 2&3	1,403
	Major Group 20	120
	" " 22	22
	" " 23	99
	" " 27	813
	" " 28	234
	" " 30	2
	" " 33	11
	" " 34-35	17
	" " 36	65
	" " 39	20
Quilon "	All Divisions	1,780
	Division 0	32
	Major Group 00	18
	" " 04	14
	Division 2&3	1,748
	Major Group 20	87
	" " 21	5
	" " 22	56
	" " 23	257
	" " 27	586
	" " 28	507
	" " 30	2
	" " 31	3
	" " 32	1
	" " 33	15
	" " 34-35	69
	" " 36	117
	" " 38	1
	" " 39	42
Trivandrum "	All Divisions	1,438
	Division 0	37
	Major Group 00	9
	" " 04	28
	Division 2&3	1,401
	Major Group 20	544
	" " 22	31
	" " 23	265
	" " 27	124
	" " 28	320
	" " 31	1

Contd.

HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION AND BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

Table 10.38 (Concl.)

TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BY DIVISION AND MAJOR GROUP OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

(Based on 20% sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group of I. S. I. C.	Total number of households
1	2	3
Trivandrum District (Concl.)	Major Group 32	1
	" " 33	4
	" " 34-35	28
	" " 36	59
	" " 38	2
	" " 39	22

Households engaged in Cultivation only and both in Cultivation and Household Industry

10.46 Another table giving the total number of households engaged in culti-

vation only and both in cultivation and household industry on a 20 per cent sample of all households in all areas is given below.

Table 10.39

TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED (i) IN CULTIVATION ONLY AND (ii) BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN THE STATE, 1961

(Based on 20% sample)

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total number of households	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2	3	4	5
Kerala State	T (a)	575,830	192,709	9,553
	(b)	1,000	335	17
	R (a)	495,279	184,522	9,152
	(b)	1,000	373	18
	U (a)	80,551	8,187	401
	(b)	1,000	102	5
Cannanore District	T (a)	57,944	16,836	1,210
	(b)	1,000	290	21
	R (a)	49,348	15,979	1,157
	(b)	1,000	324	23
	U (a)	8,596	857	53
	(b)	1,000	100	6
Kozhikode "	T (a)	87,052	18,707	587
	(b)	1,000	215	7
	R (a)	74,441	18,209	567
	(b)	1,000	245	8
	U (a)	12,611	498	20
	(b)	1,000	39	2

Contd.

HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION AND BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

Table 10.39 (Concl'd.)
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED (i) IN CULTIVATION ONLY
AND (ii) BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN THE STATE, 1961
(Based on 20% sample)

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total number of households	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2	3	4	5
Palghat District	T (a)	63,884	15,530	617
	(b)	1,000	243	10
	R (a)	58,073	15,084	599
	(b)	1,000	260	10
	U (a)	5,811	446	18
	(b)	1,000	77	3
Trichur ..	T (a)	54,169	12,519	591
	(b)	1,000	231	11
	R (a)	48,358	11,774	569
	(b)	1,000	244	12
	U (a)	5,811	745	22
	(b)	1,000	128	4
Ernakulam ..	T (a)	60,167	17,359	824
	(b)	1,000	288	14
	R (a)	47,833	16,562	809
	(b)	1,000	346	17
	U (a)	12,334	797	15
	(b)	1,000	65	1
Kottayam ..	T (a)	59,588	21,756	796
	(b)	1,000	365	13
	R (a)	54,534	20,846	772
	(b)	1,000	382	14
	U (a)	5,054	910	24
	(b)	1,000	180	5
Alleppey ..	T (a)	63,550	23,045	1,553
	(b)	1,000	363	24
	R (a)	53,165	21,566	1,461
	(b)	1,000	406	28
	U (a)	10,385	1,479	92
	(b)	1,000	142	9
Quilon ..	T (a)	67,328	39,370	1,796
	(b)	1,000	585	27
	R (a)	62,770	38,688	1,780
	(b)	1,000	616	29
	U (a)	4,558	682	16
	(b)	1,000	150	3
Trivandrum ..	T (a)	62,148	27,587	1,579
	(b)	1,000	444	25
	R (a)	46,757	25,814	1,438
	(b)	1,000	552	31
	U (a)	15,391	1,773	141
	(b)	1,000	115	9

'(a)'—absolute number
'(b)'—number per 1,000

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION

Area under Cultivation

10.47 The following table gives the area under cultivation according to the household schedule and according to the official statistics. The variation between the area under cultivation as per the household schedule and the official statistics is that the area as per the household schedule is only 3.45 per cent less at the State level. This is not a very substantial variation. But coming to the district level certain districts show variations.

This is mostly due to the presence of unsurveyed areas and the official figures being based on the estimates furnished by the field officers. Since the household schedules are filled up on the strength of the information given by the parties concerned it may not be incorrect to place greater reliance on the figures given in the household schedules especially in the districts where there are unsurveyed areas under cultivation.

Table 10.40

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION ACCORDING TO HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AS COMPARED TO OFFICIAL STATISTICS

State/District	Area under cultivation as per household schedule (in acres)	Area under cultivation as per official statistics (in acres)	Variation	Percentage variation from official figure
1	2	3	4	5
Kerala State	1,873,158	1,939,993	-66,835	-3.45
Cannanore District	179,357	207,718	-28,361	-13.65
Kozhikode ..	225,788	238,089	-12,301	-5.17
Palghat ..	341,241	384,694	-43,453	-11.30
Trichur ..	162,347	190,685	-28,338	-14.86
Ernakulam ..	163,864	147,652	+16,212	+10.98
Kottayam ..	205,851	160,979	+44,872	+27.87
Alleppey ..	206,257	185,489	+20,768	+11.20
Quilon ..	222,639	228,611	-5,972	-2.61
Trivandrum ..	165,814	196,076	-30,262	-15.43

Interests in Land

10.48 The following table gives the distribution of interests in land per every

thousand households and for each size class of land held.

INTEREST IN LAND

Table 10.41

DISTRIBUTION OF INTERESTS IN LAND FOR EVERY 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS AND
FOR EACH SIZE CLASS OF LAND HELD, 1961
(Based on 20% sample)

State/ District	Interest in land	Num- ber of culti- vating house- holds	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres											Unspe- cified
			Less than 1	1.0- 2.4	2.5- 4.9	5.0- 7.4	7.5- 9.9	10.0- 12.4	12.5- 14.9	15.0- 29.9	30.0- 49.9	50+		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Kerala State	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	Owned or held from Government	553	659	488	411	400	343	345	307	324	358	491	875	
	Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	322	282	367	351	361	330	384	271	354	254	170	120	
	Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share	125	59	145	238	239	327	271	422	322	388	339	5	
Cannanore District	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	Owned or held from Government	141	154	123	138	160	169	217	114	172	278	600	571	
	Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	775	814	797	704	640	580	580	500	533	444	..	429	
	Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share	84	32	80	158	200	251	203	386	295	278	400	..	
Kozhikode District	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	Owned or held from Government	158	149	160	155	179	146	177	183	173	500	625	533	
	Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	747	826	756	652	605	586	575	467	547	192	250	467	
	Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share	95	25	84	193	216	268	248	350	280	308	125	..	
Palghat District	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	Owned or held from Government	100	103	81	76	111	147	167	141	199	327	323	727	
	Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	790	869	853	773	723	573	635	487	558	411	412	273	

Contd.

INTEREST IN LAND

Table 10.41 (Contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF INTERESTS IN LAND FOR EVERY 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS AND
FOR EACH SIZE CLASS OF LAND HELD, 1961
(Based on 20% sample)

State/ District	Interest in land	Num- ber of culti- vating house- holds	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres											Unspe- cified
			Less than 1	1.0- 2.4	2.5- 4.9	5.0- 7.4	7.5- 9.9	10.0- 12.4	12.5- 14.9	15.0- 29.9	30.0- 49.9	50+		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Palghat District (Concl.)	Partly held from Gov- ernment and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share	110	28	66	151	166	280	198	372	243	262	265	..	
Trichur District	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	Owned or held from Government	197	247	183	160	161	109	181	109	198	238	250	500	
	Held from private per- sons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	615	705	657	519	428	325	369	250	216	286	250	500	
	Partly held from Gov- ernment and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share	188	48	160	321	411	566	450	641	586	476	500	..	
Ernakulam District	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	Owned or held from Government	458	506	423	393	437	418	436	400	475	111	1,000	916	
	Held from private per- sons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	293	382	271	156	95	110	51	111	..	..	..	42	
	Partly held from Gov- ernment and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share	249	112	306	451	468	472	513	489	525	889	..	42	
Kottayam District	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	Owned or held from Government	769	788	761	720	789	660	729	520	581	500	688	983	
	Held from private per- sons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	127	162	112	59	56	90	35	20	109	42	62	17	
	Partly held from Gov- ernment and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share	104	50	127	221	155	250	236	460	310	458	250	..	

Contd.

INTEREST IN LAND

Table 10.41 (Concl'd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF INTERESTS IN LAND FOR EVERY 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS AND FOR EACH SIZE CLASS OF LAND HELD, 1961 (Based on 20% sample)

State/ District	Interest in land	Number of culti- vating house- holds	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres											Unspe- cified
			Less than 1	1.0- 2.4	2.5- 4.9	5.0- 7.4	7.5- 9.9	10.0- 12.4	12.5- 14.9	15.0- 29.9	30.0- 49.9	50+		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Alleppey District	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	Owned or held from Government	732	780	691	638	607	517	472	446	431	279	448	1,000	
	Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	121	134	106	80	102	91	146	41	88	93	..	..	
	Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share	147	86	203	282	291	392	382	513	481	628	552	..	
Quilon District	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	Owned or held from Government	848	885	812	755	767	710	752	650	681	667	667	929	
	Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	56	63	53	33	28	17	30	50	85	..	..	71	
	Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share	96	52	135	212	205	273	218	300	234	333	333	..	
Trivan- drum District	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	Owned or held from Government	806	834	769	739	792	721	774	710	821	625	667	978	
	Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	86	104	67	40	29	35	45	53	..	..	..	22	
	Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share	108	62	164	221	179	244	181	237	179	375	333	..	

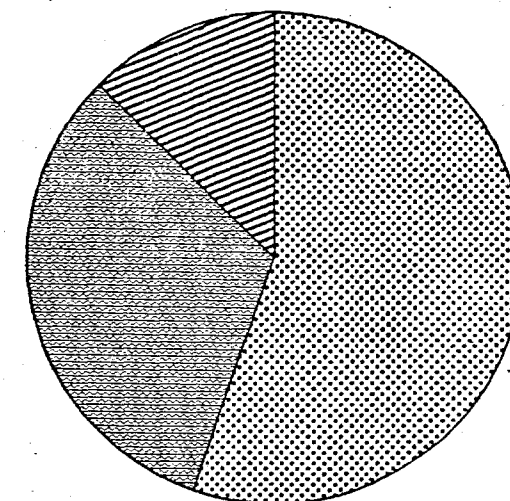
CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLDS BY INTERESTS IN LAND CULTIVATED

It would be found from the above table that the majority of the cultivating households hold land owned or held from Government. Households holding land from private persons or institutions come second and households holding land partly from Government and partly from private persons come third. At the district level, in the districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat and Trichur the largest number of households own land from private persons or institutions while in the remaining districts the largest number of households either own land or hold from Government. The second rank in the first group of districts go to land owned or held from Government except in the case of Palghat district where the second largest number of households hold land partly from Government and partly from private persons or institutions. In the second group of districts mentioned above the households holding land partly from Government and partly from private persons claim the 2nd rank except in Ernakulam and Kottayam where the households cultivating land held from private persons come second.

10.49 Excepting the Palghat and Trivandrum districts the proportion of households holding land from private persons is steadily decreasing as one comes to the south. In the case of districts north of Ernakulam the majority of the households hold land from private persons or institutions. Ernakulam district has no majority in any group but the highest proportion is in respect of land held from Government. In other districts land held from Government comes in the majority group. One of the reasons for a larger proportion of households holding land from private persons or institutions in the northern areas of the State is that there was security of tenure for simple leases both in the Malabar area and in the Cochin area while in

the Travancore area there was no security of tenure for such leases. The result is that there was frequent changes of lessees from year to year leading latterly to extinction of existing tenures when the land reforms were in contemplation.

CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLDS BY INTERESTS IN LAND CULTIVATED, 1961



INDEX

- OWNED OR HELD FROM GOVERNMENT
- HELD FROM PRIVATE PERSONS OR INSTITUTIONS FOR PAYMENT IN MONEY, KIND OR SHARE
- PARTLY HELD FROM GOVERNMENT AND PARTLY FROM PRIVATE PERSONS FOR PAYMENT IN MONEY, KIND OR SHARE

10.50 The following table gives the distribution of 1,000 households under each interest in land by size class of land held for the State and districts. Examining the distribution of cultivating households according to the size of land cultivated it is found that the largest number of households cultivate land of size less than 1 acre. Among the households cultivating land owned or held from Government, the majority belong to the above category. In the case of households cultivating land held partly from

HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND

private persons and partly from Government those cultivating land of size less than 1 acre come only third in numerical importance, the first two ranks being held by households cultivating lands of

size 1.0-2.4 acres and 2.5-4.9 acres respectively. The proportion of households cultivating land of large sizes is very small in this State.

Table 10.42

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS UNDER EACH INTEREST IN LAND BY SIZE CLASS OF LAND HELD
(Based on 20% sample)

State/ District	Interest in land	Number of Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres													Unspecified
		Less house- holds	than 1	1.0- 2.4	2.5- 4.9	5.0- 7.4	7.5- 9.9	10.0- 12.4	12.5- 14.9	15.0- 29.9	30.0- 49.9	50+			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Kerala State	Total	1,000	483	318	124	41	12	9	3	7	1	1	1		
	Owned or held from Government	1,000	576	281	92	29	7	6	2	4	1	N	2		
	Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	1,000	422	363	135	46	12	11	2	8	1	N	N		
	Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share	1,000	230	370	237	78	32	19	10	18	4	2	N		
Cannanore District	Total	1,000	374	404	148	45	11	8	2	6	1	N	1		
	Owned or held from Government	1,000	410	353	146	51	13	12	2	7	2	1	3		
	Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	1,000	393	415	134	37	8	6	2	4	1	..	N		
	Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share	1,000	140	385	279	108	33	19	11	21	3	1	..		
Kozhikode District	Total	1,000	351	390	163	56	16	12	3	7	1	N	1		
	Owned or held from Government	1,000	331	396	160	64	15	13	4	8	4	2	3		
	Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	1,000	388	395	142	46	13	9	2	5	N	N	N		
	Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share	1,000	90	342	328	127	46	30	11	21	4	1	..		

Contd.

HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND

Table 10.42 (Contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS UNDER EACH INTEREST IN LAND BY SIZE CLASS OF LAND HELD
(Based on 20% sample)

State/ District	Interest in land	Number of Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres												Unspe- cified
		house- holds	Less than 1	1.0- 2.4	2.5- 4.9	5.0- 7.4	7.5- 9.9	10.0- 12.4	12.5- 14.9	15.0- 29.9	30.0- 49.9	50+		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Palghat District	Total	1,000	218	340	213	103	37	35	10	34	7	2	1	
	Owned or held from Government	1,000	222	276	161	113	55	59	13	67	22	7	5	
	Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	1,000	240	367	209	94	27	28	6	24	4	1	N	
	Partly held from Govern- ment and partly from priv- ate persons for payment in money, kind or share	1,000	57	204	294	156	96	64	33	75	16	5	..	
Trichur District	Total	1,000	330	367	190	64	20	13	5	8	1	1	1	
	Owned or held from Government	1,000	413	341	155	52	11	12	3	8	2	1	2	
	Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	1,000	378	392	161	44	11	8	2	3	1	N	N	
	Partly held from Govern- ment and partly from priv- ate persons for payment in money, kind or share	1,000	84	311	324	140	61	31	17	26	4	2	..	
Ernakulam District	Total	1,000	449	352	137	38	10	6	3	3	1	N	1	
	Owned or held from Government	1,000	496	326	118	36	9	6	2	3	N	1	3	
	Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	1,000	584	325	73	12	4	1	1	..	..	..	N	
	Partly held from Govern- ment and partly from priv- ate persons for payment in money, kind or share	1,000	201	432	249	72	19	13	5	7	2	..	N	
Kottayam District	Total	1,000	504	310	114	44	9	6	2	6	1	1	3	
	Owned or held from Government	1,000	517	306	107	45	8	6	2	4	1	1	3	
	Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	1,000	642	271	53	20	6	2	1	5	N	N	N	
	Partly held from Govern- ment and partly from priv- ate persons for payment in money, kind or share	1,000	241	380	244	66	21	14	10	17	5	2	..	

Contd.

HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND

Table 10.42 (Concl.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS UNDER EACH INTEREST IN LAND BY SIZE CLASS OF LAND HELD
(Based on 20% sample)

State/ District	Interest in land	Num- ber of culti- vating house- holds	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres												Unspe- cified
			Less than 1	1.0- 2.4	2.5- 4.9	5.0- 7.4	7.5- 9.9	10.0- 12.4	12.5- 14.9	15.0- 29.9	30.0- 49.9	50+			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Alleppey District	Total	1,000	614	247	84	25	10	7	3	7	2	1	N		
	Owned or held from Government	1,000	654	233	73	20	7	5	2	4	1	1	N		
	Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	1,000	683	216	56	21	8	9	1	5	1	..	..		
	Partly held from Govern- ment and partly from priv- ate persons for payment in money, kind or share	1,000	358	341	161	49	26	19	11	24	7	4	..		
Quilon District	Total	1,000	585	294	90	20	6	2	1	1	N	N	1		
	Owned or held from Government	1,000	610	282	80	18	5	2	1	1	N	N	1		
	Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	1,000	653	277	53	10	2	1	1	2	..	..	1		
	Partly held from Govern- ment and partly from priv- ate persons for payment in money, kind or share	1,000	317	414	198	42	16	6	3	3	1	N	..		
Trivan- drum District	Total	1,000	607	265	86	25	7	5	1	3	N	N	1		
	Owned or held from Government	1,000	628	252	79	24	6	5	1	3	N	N	2		
	Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	1,000	738	207	40	8	3	2	1	..	..	..	1		
	Partly held from Govern- ment and partly from priv- ate persons for payment in money, kind or share	1,000	346	403	178	41	15	8	3	5	1	N	..		
‘N’—Negligible															

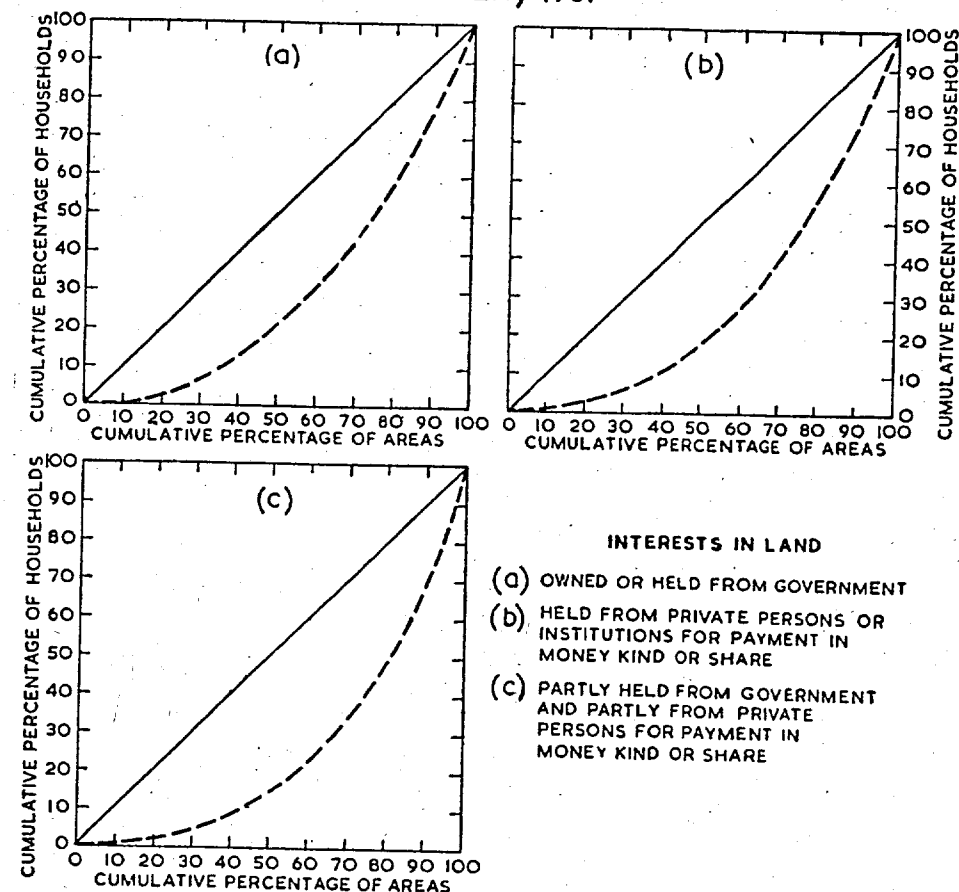
'N'—Negligible

10.51 The Lorenz curves for households cultivating different sizes of land under each interest in land viz. (i) owned or held from Government (ii) held from private persons or institutions and (iii) partly held from Government and partly from private persons are given below by

plotting cumulative percentage of households on the Y-axis and the cumulative percentage of acreage of holdings on the X-axis. The curves illustrate the preponderance of households in the lower size class ranges of land held under each interest.

CONCENTRATION CURVES

CONCENTRATION CURVES KERALA, 1961



Number of Workers engaged by Households for Cultivation by Size of Land

10.52 The following table shows the distribution of cultivating households,

family workers and hired workers under each size class of land according to the number of persons working in cultivation.

CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS, 1,000 FAMILY WORKERS AND 1,000 HIRED
(Based on

Cultivating

State/District	Size of land cultivated (in acres)	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating				
					1 person		2 persons		
		No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Palghat District (Concl.)	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	154	69	177	150	9
	5.0—7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	103	45	140	117	3
	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	86	37	110	89	2
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	84	34	85	59	4
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	65	28	85	63	2
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	74	31	48	40	..
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	77	37	29	28	..
	50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	61	26	61	51	..
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	545	286	91	95	..
Trichur District	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	427	246	223	235	42
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	624	437	227	294	174
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	403	228	253	263	69
	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	288	146	205	184	35
	5.0—7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	203	97	163	138	14
	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	214	108	145	121	17
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	138	62	120	87	11
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	97	47	145	125	8
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	145	85	109	106	6
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	105	48	53	24	2
	50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	125	50	125	100	..
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	625	454	125	182	..
Ernakulam District	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	387	216	302	311	60
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	558	362	306	376	180
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	302	155	344	322	110
	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	165	77	243	202	34
	5.0—7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	148	75	202	178	17
	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	145	74	128	113	8
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	106	51	115	86	8
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	182	102	68	77	..
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	69	41	86	83	2
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	125	154	..
	50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	333	143	..	..	..
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	625	441	292	412	..
Kottayam District	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	626	445	240	310	215
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	757	594	187	277	478
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	544	362	300	359	322
	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	436	268	294	321	149
	5.0—7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	402	246	295	316	122
	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	315	190	249	258	62

CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION

10.43 (Contd.)

WORKERS IN EACH SIZE CLASS OF LAND UNDER CULTIVATION OF HOUSEHOLDS, 1961
20% sample)

households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation

3-5 persons			6-10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
400	441	274	232	297	477	36	43	239	1	..	1
312	349	120	339	363	507	105	126	369	1	..	1
252	277	59	289	305	286	263	292	653	..	..	..
245	276	49	227	220	219	359	411	728	..	..	..
216	240	45	144	141	100	490	528	853	..	..	..
209	234	30	209	244	119	460	451	851	..	..	..
96	92	7	144	198	29	654	645	964	..	..	..
30	38	..	121	64	35	727	821	965	..	..	..
273	476	..	..	..	..	91	143	1,000	..	..	..
263	377	329	68	118	295	19	24	332	N	..	2
138	247	633	10	21	165	N	1	23	1	..	5
294	421	547	45	84	255	4	4	128	1	..	1
368	460	359	117	181	363	22	29	243	..	..	..
355	402	194	215	299	350	64	64	442	..	..	..
324	373	188	210	281	352	107	117	443	..	..	..
299	304	110	257	314	316	186	233	563	..	..	..
371	391	163	177	187	207	210	250	622	..	..	..
255	339	91	264	301	252	218	169	633	9	..	18
263	214	22	211	333	40	368	381	936	..	..	..
..	..	..	250	250	103	500	600	897	..	..	..
250	364	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
260	393	284	36	66	165	15	14	491	N	..	..
125	243	274	6	15	80	5	4	466	N	..	..
318	462	392	27	54	127	9	7	371	..	..	..
480	559	362	87	138	183	25	24	421	..	..	..
444	497	230	159	212	242	47	38	511	..	..	..
390	405	163	221	293	214	116	115	615	..	..	..
301	333	68	336	419	237	142	111	687	..	..	..
295	308	125	205	244	222	250	269	653	..	..	..
293	289	37	207	206	82	345	381	879	..	..	..
250	154	83	125	308	63	500	384	854	..	..	..
167	286	..	167	71	149	333	500	851	..	..	..
41	88	..	42	59	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	226	472	8	17	152	2	2	140	1	..	21
54	125	357	1	4	88	N	N	73	1	..	4
150	268	502	4	11	73	1	N	37	1	..	66
249	371	543	16	34	105	5	6	203	..	..	..
265	382	506	33	48	240	5	8	132	..	..	..
345	420	447	86	126	380	5	6	111	..	..	..

Contd.

CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS, 1,000 FAMILY WORKERS AND 1,000 HIRED WORKERS IN EACH SIZE CLASS OF LAND UNDER CULTIVATION OF HOUSEHOLDS, 1961
(Based on

State/District	Size of land cultivated (in acres)	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating				
		No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 person		2 persons		
					No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kerala State	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	554	357	221	263	52
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	721	547	189	270	152
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	475	286	269	299	79
	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	327	173	242	231	39
	5.0—7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	248	125	207	187	21
	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	231	101	164	141	14
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	187	89	134	108	10
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	168	84	140	117	11
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	148	74	111	93	6
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	137	73	92	75	3
	50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	93	46	93	69	4
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	716	530	178	260	35
Cannanore District	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	282	134	281	257	20
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	378	211	322	343	50
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	248	114	287	256	17
	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	186	74	218	167	10
	5.0—7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	174	69	186	139	9
	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	151	62	168	131	6
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	217	88	119	82	11
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	75	29	100	57	12
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	163	71	141	104	9
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	24	167	119	6
	50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	714	476	72	95	..
Kozhikode District	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	488	292	219	246	27
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	654	466	199	266	70
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	479	285	245	275	34
	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	321	166	228	219	20
	5.0—7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	232	112	203	179	17
	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	179	81	159	130	6
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	188	86	156	132	7
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	187	80	68	51	4
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	191	92	96	85	3
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	269	180	77	103	..
	50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	..	643	409	143	182	..
Palghat District	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	246	120	214	198	10
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	482	299	283	328	84
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	260	131	268	257	24

CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION

10.43

WORKERS IN EACH SIZE CLASS OF LAND UNDER CULTIVATION OF HOUSEHOLDS, 1961
(20% sample)

households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation

No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	3-5 persons			6-10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
			No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
173	288	268	36	69	241	15	23	436	1	..	3	1	..	7
80	165	387	6	15	163	3	3	291	1	..	7	1	..	6
218	349	373	29	56	212	8	10	330	1	..	2	1	..	2
321	425	314	87	142	291	22	29	354	1	..	2	1	..	2
333	401	212	162	226	349	49	61	416	1	..	2	1	..	2
329	375	145	193	241	281	113	142	560	..	..	..	..	..	..
289	323	104	201	239	251	188	241	635	1	..	..	1	..	N
297	318	121	157	181	182	234	300	683	4	..	3	4	..	3
271	285	75	192	236	161	277	312	757	1	..	1	1	..	1
229	237	31	149	223	49	393	392	917	..	..	..	..	..	..
222	237	27	157	155	67	426	493	894	9	..	8	9	..	8
91	185	310	10	14	310	5	11	345	..	..	..	..	..	..
320	433	253	85	138	295	30	38	424	2	..	8	2	..	8
254	378	411	33	55	239	11	13	290	2	..	10	2	..	10
356	481	274	84	127	315	23	22	386	2	..	8	2	..	8
387	458	195	152	229	311	55	72	480	2	..	4	2	..	4
359	392	183	202	321	317	75	79	473	4	..	18	4	..	18
308	358	117	249	268	412	124	181	465	..	..	..	..	..	..
276	304	87	254	322	307	134	204	595	..	..	..	..	..	..
275	257	83	250	314	266	250	343	598	50	..	41	50	..	41
228	237	57	196	242	189	272	346	745	..	..	..	..	..	..
167	214	38	222	405	87	389	238	869	..	..	..	..	..	..
200	143	47	200	143	58	600	714	895	..	..	..	..	..	..
214	429	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
223	350	221	46	82	196	23	30	553	1	..	3	1	..	3
126	233	308	11	24	126	9	11	484	1	..	12	1	..	12
228	362	249	30	58	132	17	20	581	1	..	4	1	..	4
345	464	250	78	123	209	27	28	519	1	..	2	1	..	2
368	453	214	153	201	331	44	55	438	..	..	..	..	..	..
347	406	85	247	303	221	68	80	688	..	..	..	..	..	..
299	350	138	223	263	372	134	169	483	..	..	..	..	..	..
305	333	100	237	246	332	203	290	564	..	..	..	..	..	..
198	230	56	250	293	263	265	300	678	..	..	..	..	..	..
231	333	65	38	51	36	385	333	899	..	..	..	..	..	..
250	467	..	125	66	27	625	467	973	..	..	..	..	..	..
214	409	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
323	398	181	143	191	295	74	93	514	N	..	N	N	..	N
210	333	453	18	34	162	7	6	300	N	..	1	N	..	1
386	486	460	73	112	271	13	14	245	N	..	N	N	..	N

Contd.

CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS, 1,000 FAMILY WORKERS AND 1,000 HIRED
(Based on

State/District	Size of land cultivated (in acres)	Total of cultivating households		Cultivating					
					1 person		2 persons		
		No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kottayam District (Concl'd.)	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	369	239	213	229	55
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	326	211	184	197	52
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	339	229	228	250	47
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	292	189	125	108	53
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	133	91	133	91	25
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	833	695	117	194	..
Alleppey District	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	702	550	192	267	147
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	808	669	151	236	316
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	608	449	262	334	214
	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	481	341	261	297	138
	5.0—7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	415	295	225	247	50
	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	322	218	226	227	84
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	329	228	185	184	47
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	296	206	296	304	118
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	181	123	198	197	46
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	116	69	209	167	57
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	107	53	143	88	29
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	701	521	203	286	148
Quilon District	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	792	638	162	251	321
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	631	436	249	328	214
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	484	305	293	341	96
	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	402	246	262	283	60
	5.0—7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	331	208	220	231	69
	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	327	206	237	275	29
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	275	177	250	274	33
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	267	150	133	113	27
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	333	182	167	136	32
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	333	400	..
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	679	528	250	361	333
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	711	565	169	238	111
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	831	728	125	193	231
Trivandrum District	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	606	446	231	301	127
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	437	281	263	302	72
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	303	181	246	260	43
	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	263	157	169	157	37
	5.0—7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	233	140	128	131	8
	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	189	115	135	147	7
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	183	112	159	172	12
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	250	222	..	..	..
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	689	517	244	367	..
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	711	565	169	238	111
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	831	728	125	193	231

*N' Negligible

CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION

10.43 (Concl'd.)

WORKERS IN EACH SIZE CLASS OF LAND UNDER CULTIVATION OF HOUSEHOLDS, 1961
20% sample)

households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation

3-5 persons			6-10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
277	344	352	113	156	406	21	32	165	7	..	22
408	474	672	82	118	276	..	..	..	..	..	..
291	314	316	95	154	235	47	53	402	..	..	..
458	595	500	125	108	447	..	..	..	..	..	..
334	455	75	133	136	113	267	227	787	..	..	..
33	83	167	17	28	833	..	..	..	..	..	..
92	161	378	9	17	142	5	5	332	N	..	1
39	91	383	1	3	94	1	1	202	N	..	5
117	197	381	8	15	102	5	5	303	..	..	..
222	312	439	25	38	163	11	12	260	..	..	..
297	356	284	46	78	106	17	24	560	..	..	..
356	425	497	74	109	248	22	21	171	..	..	..
301	348	274	116	168	253	69	72	426	..	..	..
310	343	495	84	137	280	14	10	107	..	..	..
480	510	409	85	116	172	56	54	373	..	..	..
465	500	410	163	222	276	47	42	257	..	..	..
464	438	233	179	298	214	107	123	524	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	179	390	6	12	179	2	2	283	N	..	N
44	106	370	2	5	138	N	N	169	N	..	2
113	225	449	6	11	211	1	N	126	N	..	..
200	321	378	17	26	149	6	7	377	..	..	..
281	388	360	42	75	164	13	8	416	..	..	..
383	497	524	53	47	266	13	17	141	..	..	..
337	388	467	69	100	237	30	31	267	..	..	..
300	355	283	100	129	228	75	65	456	..	..	..
355	400	250	178	262	366	67	75	357	..	..	..
167	227	64	250	364	581	83	91	323	..	..	..
333	400	26	..	..	..	334	200	974	..	..	..
71	111	667	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	166	365	16	25	213	5	6	303	1	..	8
38	69	386	5	9	184	1	1	191	N	..	8
138	220	413	18	26	217	6	7	236	1	..	7
250	349	406	36	54	204	13	14	302	1	..	16
355	445	403	79	97	281	17	17	273	..	..	..
400	494	322	121	151	282	47	41	359	..	..	..
414	516	142	120	136	129	105	77	721	..	..	..
352	443	154	189	147	273	135	148	566	..	..	..
317	358	206	268	276	456	73	82	326	..	..	..
125	111	16	125	222	25	500	445	959	..	..	..
67	116	1,000	..	..	375	..	..	..	500	..	625
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS ENGAGED PER ACRE BY SIZE OF LAND

Taking all the households cultivating all sizes of land the majority has only one person engaged in cultivation. The highest proportion of family workers comes under households engaging only one person in cultivation followed by households engaging 3-5 persons and 2 persons. The proportion of family workers in households engaging 6-10 persons and more than 10 persons is very small. At the same time the highest proportion of hired workers is employed by households engaging more than 10 persons in cultivation.

10.53 Most of the households cultivating less than one acre of land have only 1 person engaged in cultivation. Majority of the family workers also come under this group. It may be noted that there are a few households engaging more than 10 persons to cultivate their land the size of which is only less than 1 acre. Though the proportion of family workers in such households is very small, there is considerable proportion of hired workers employed by such households.

10.54 It is interesting to note that there are some households cultivating more than 50 acres of land engaging only one person in cultivation. But the highest proportion of households cultivating more than 50 acres of land employ more than 10 persons in cultivation.

10.55 Considering the proportions of family workers and hired workers it is found that the proportion of family workers steadily decreases as the size of land increases. Among the workers engaged in cultivation of land of size under 5 acres more than half are family workers

while more than half are hired for land of size 5 acres and more.

10.56 It is perhaps possible to have an idea about the underemployment in cultivation if we find the average number of persons engaged in cultivation per acre of land under various size ranges as given below.

Size of land (in acres)	Average number of workers engaged in the cultivation of 1 acre of land	
	Family worker	Hired worker
All sizes	0.88	0.36
Less than 1	13.18	1.48
1.0- 2.4	1.07	0.33
2.5- 4.9	0.54	0.34
5.0- 7.4	0.33	0.35
7.5- 9.9	0.23	0.40
10.0-12.4	0.19	0.37
12.5-14.9	0.15	0.32
15.0-29.9	0.10	0.29
30.0-49.9	0.05	0.37
50+	0.02	0.12
Unspecified	0.22	0.02

The number of family workers engaged to cultivate lands of size less than one acre is so high that we can definitely conclude that many of them are not fully engaged. This gives an idea of the number of persons depending on cultivation of small bits of land in the State. In the case of households cultivating lands of sizes larger than one acre this disparity is not seen very much.

Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry by Size of Land cultivated

10.57 The distribution of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry may now be examined according to the size of land cultivated.

HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BY SIZE OF LAND

Table 10.44

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY SHOWING SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED

(Based on 20% sample)

State/District	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry	Distribution of the households by size of land cultivated (in acres)										
		Less than 1	1.0- 2.4	2.5- 4.9	5.0- 7.4	7.5- 9.9	10.0- 12.4	12.5- 14.9	15.0- 29.9	30.0- 49.9	50+	Unspe- cified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kerala State	1,000	642	243	78	20	7	3	2	4	1	N	N
Cannanore District	1,000	393	383	159	36	8	7	3	11	..	..	..
Kozhikode	1,000	520	293	131	34	10	3	2	5	..	..	2
Palghat	1,000	306	371	199	67	23	11	5	11	5	2	..
Trichur	1,000	509	335	112	24	5	7	3	2	3	..	..
Ernakulam	1,000	562	291	102	25	12	5	1	1	1	..	..
Kottayam	1,000	663	235	68	21	4	4	1	3	..	1	..
Alleppey	1,000	756	178	41	10	6	3	2	3	..	1	..
Quilon	1,000	813	158	25	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
Trivandrum	1,000	786	172	26	9	4	..	1	1	..	1	..

'N'—Negligible

In the State and in all the districts except Cannanore and Palghat majority of such households cultivate lands of size less than one acre. In Cannanore district though the households cultivating less than one acre are higher in number than in any other group there are also households cultivating land of size 1.0 to 2.4 acres in considerable number. In Palghat district the latter group forms the highest proportion followed by the former. The proportion of households engaged in household industry cultivating land of size more than 5 acres is quite insignificant in all the districts except Palghat. Even in Palghat district their proportion is not considerable.

10.58 The following table shows the distribution of cultivating households engaged in household industry, family workers and hired workers in these households according to the number of persons engaged. From the previous table we have found

that the proportion of households cultivating more than 5 acres of land is not significant. Hence our analysis may be confined to households cultivating less than 5 acres of land in addition to their participation in household industry. Considering the households cultivating all sizes of land it is found that the largest number of households engage 3-5 persons. Households engaging 2 persons come next. The highest number of family workers come under households engaging 3-5 persons and the highest number of hired workers come under households engaging more than 10 persons. In the case of households cultivating land of size less than one acre the highest number engage 2 persons. In this case the highest number of family workers come under households engaging 3-5 persons and the highest number of hired workers are employed by households engaging more than 10 persons.

CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS, 1,000 FAMILY WORKERS, AND CULTIVATION OF HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH
(Based on

State/District	Size of land cultivated (in acres)	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry			Cultivating				
		Number of households	Number of family workers	Number of hired workers	1 person		2 persons		
					Number of households	Number of family workers	Number of households	Number of family workers	Number of hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kerala State	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	148	60	359	285	13
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	174	74	411	348	21
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	113	42	303	223	12
	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	94	32	206	140	5
	5.0—7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	53	18	122	78	6
	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	21	164	103	7
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	88	31	118	82	..
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	188	111	63	74	..
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	28	10	171	109	7
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	167	143	..
	50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cannanore District	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	95	34	288	200	8
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	109	42	343	259	17
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	93	32	274	188	6
	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	83	26	234	148	..
	5.0—7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	68	21	159	90	11
	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	300	208	19
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	111	26	..	..	..
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
Kozhikode District	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	131	51	307	234	11
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	121	48	364	285	..
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	145	57	285	213	24
	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	143	53	234	167	8
	5.0—7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	37	50	37	..
	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	167	55	..	..	..
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	500	333	..
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..
Palghat District	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	49	16	264	169	1
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	85	32	402	303	..
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	39	13	293	190	9
	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	16	5	138	76	..
	5.0—7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	49	13	24	13	..
	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	71	17	143	66	..
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..

CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

10.45

1,000 HIRED WORKERS IN EACH SIZE CLASS OF LAND UNDER IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, 1961
(20% sample)

households engaged in household industry

3-5 persons			6-10 persons			More than 10 persons		
Number of households	Number of family workers	Number of hired workers	Number of households	Number of family workers	Number of hired workers	Number of households	Number of family workers	Number of hired workers
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
385	499	192	80	125	336	28	31	459
356	493	225	45	69	370	14	16	384
448	544	208	103	161	306	33	30	474
442	468	169	192	287	315	66	73	511
426	432	147	293	339	428	106	133	419
284	263	84	328	479	237	164	134	672
324	278	139	235	289	256	235	320	605
375	445	186	187	111	286	187	259	528
229	238	32	343	396	325	229	247	636
..	..	..	500	571	271	333	286	729
500	375	286	250	500	238	250	125	476
1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
445	510	194	139	214	388	33	42	410
455	560	265	76	112	418	17	27	300
469	539	238	153	233	532	11	8	224
396	410	115	198	312	266	89	104	619
455	465	163	204	299	239	114	125	587
100	167	..	400	542	314	200	83	667
334	184	389	333	448	111	222	342	500
750	833	538	250	167	462	..	..	..
154	122	40	461	585	560	77	98	400
433	549	161	95	127	396	34	39	432
443	578	223	56	75	412	16	14	365
419	546	98	87	115	302	64	69	576
389	445	164	208	297	440	26	38	388
550	556	277	200	185	447	100	185	276
500	667	111	333	278	889	..	..	..
500	667	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
333	273	..	667	727	1,000	..	..	..
1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
468	507	163	175	256	413	44	52	423
455	577	344	53	86	344	5	2	312
542	603	408	122	190	458	4	4	125
504	448	229	301	415	465	41	56	306
317	331	23	488	510	641	122	133	336
143	100	65	500	650	548	143	167	387
143	174	..	429	304	382	428	522	618

Contd.

CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS, 1,000 FAMILY WORKERS, AND CULTIVATION OF HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH

(Based on

State/District	Size of land cultivated (in acres)	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry			Cultivating				
		Number of households	Number of family workers	Number of hired workers	1 person		2 persons		Number of hired workers
					Number of households	Number of family workers	Number of households	Number of family workers	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Alleppey District (Concl.)	5.0—7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	63	36	125	107	26
	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	200	174	..
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	200	125	400	500	..
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	333	333	..	..	..
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
Quilon District	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	212	95	376	334	13
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	205	92	402	358	16
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	247	110	261	230	3
	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	227	111	227	222	..
	5.0—7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	250	100	500	300	333
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	500	500	500	1,000
Trivandrum District	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	194	88	404	363	15
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	221	104	433	398	33
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	107	44	336	278	2
	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	71	28	143	111	..
	5.0—7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	214	172	..
	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	143	154	..
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..

CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

10.45 (Concl.)

1,000 HIRED WORKERS IN EACH SIZE CLASS OF LAND UNDER IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, 1961
(20% sample)

households engaged in household industry

3-5 persons			6-10 persons			More than 10 persons		
Number of households	Number of family workers	Number of hired workers	Number of households	Number of family workers	Number of hired workers	Number of households	Number of family workers	Number of hired workers
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
500	357	385	250	464	333	62	36	256
600	565	500	100	174	115	100	87	385
200	125	250	..	..	..	200	250	750
667	667	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
750	700	364	250	300	636	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..
335	482	139	46	60	313	31	29	535
328	477	144	44	54	377	21	19	463
366	510	129	56	86	207	70	64	661
409	534	145	23	11	66	114	122	789
500	600	..	500	400	1,000	..	..	..
..	..	..	250	600	667	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
316	435	196	56	82	241	30	32	548
294	417	302	37	61	263	15	20	402
387	479	145	111	147	246	59	52	607
500	546	115	143	176	135	143	139	750
500	714	..	143	57	250	143	57	750
143	231	..	428	384	362	286	231	638
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000
..	..	..	500	500	194	500	500	806
1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..

CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS, 1,000 FAMILY WORKERS, AND CULTIVATION OF HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH

(Based on

State/District	Size of land cultivated (in acres)	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry			Cultivating				
		Number of households	Number of family workers	Number of hired workers	1 person		2 persons		
					Number of households	Number of family workers	Number of households	Number of family workers	Number of hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Palghat District (Concl'd.)	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
Trichur District	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	124	49	343	268	10
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	169	74	435	378	11
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	71	25	268	183	15
	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	91	34	227	165	7
	5.0—7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	143	51	71	51	..
	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	250	222	..
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	500	667	..
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	500	667	..
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
Ernakulam District	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	86	30	310	214	18
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	117	43	380	278	36
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	42	14	283	182	33
	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	48	16	83	51	7
	5.0—7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	200	117	14
	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	33	..	..	..
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	250	125	..	..	..
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
Kottayam District	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	181	79	426	366	56
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	214	98	472	424	190
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	123	49	364	276	51
	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	148	63	296	246	21
	5.0—7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	235	205	..
	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	333	400	..
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	500	667	..
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
Alleppey District	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	141	59	402	333	12
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	143	59	419	346	11
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	138	57	384	314	11
	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	156	69	313	260	27

CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

10.45. (Contd.)

1,000 HIRED WORKERS IN EACH SIZE CLASS OF LAND UNDER IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, 1961

20% sample)

households engaged in household industry

3-5 persons			6-10 persons			More than 10 persons		
Number of households	Number of family workers	Number of hired workers	Number of households	Number of family workers	Number of hired workers	Number of households	Number of family workers	Number of hired workers
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
..	..	..	333	143	222	667	857	778
143	167	..	..	..	..	857	833	1,000
..	..	..	667	700	222	333	300	778
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000
377	476	188	127	175	467	29	32	335
306	427	212	73	103	497	17	18	280
495	567	265	141	205	367	25	20	353
348	375	112	273	335	594	61	91	287
429	539	109	214	154	346	143	205	545
667	455	1,000	333	545	..	..	..	..
250	334	..	250	333	250	250	111	750
1,000	1,000	..	500	333	1,000	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	500	333	1,000	..	..	..
478	568	206	97	161	249	29	27	527
440	571	153	54	104	333	9	4	478
538	593	328	112	187	284	25	24	355
619	618	306	190	268	231	60	47	456
300	250	172	350	383	357	150	250	457
200	167	17	300	500	44	400	300	939
250	375	..	250	125	385	250	375	615
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000
354	492	426	34	60	335	5	3	183
305	460	524	9	18	286	..	..	..
438	546	418	64	125	286	11	4	245
445	548	333	74	119	188	37	24	458
471	487	350	294	308	650	..	..	..
667	600	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	500	333	1,000	..	..	..
1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
386	509	223	51	74	317	20	25	448
380	511	225	45	66	419	13	18	345
395	515	177	47	63	170	36	51	642
375	493	137	109	151	329	47	27	507

Contd.

An Analysis of the Cultivating Households of the General Population, Scheduled Caste Population and Scheduled Tribe Population by Size Ranges and Interest in Land

10.59 The following table gives the proportion of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households cultivating land to the total cultivating households under various size classes of land cultivated and for each interest in land in the rural areas. The number of households cultivating land of all sizes among Scheduled Castes is greater than the number among Scheduled Tribes. Even in respect of Scheduled Castes, the percentage of cultivating households to total cultivating households is so low as 4.88. Coming to the size of land held there is no Scheduled Caste household cultivating land above 50 acres and there is no Scheduled Tribe household also cultivating land above 30 acres. In respect of land owned or held from Government the proportion of Scheduled Caste households to the total households is higher

than the corresponding proportion of Scheduled Tribe households in the size ranges of land namely less than 1 and 1.0 to 2.4 acres. In all the higher size ranges the proportion of Scheduled Tribe households to the total households is higher than that of Scheduled Caste households. The pattern is the same in respect of land held from private persons or institutions except that in the case of size ranges of 30 acres and above the Scheduled Tribe households have no land while the Scheduled Caste households come in the picture. Coming to the households holding land partly from Government and partly from private persons or institutions, the proportion of households among Scheduled Castes to the total households is higher in the size ranges up to 5 to 7.4 acres. Thereafter the Scheduled Tribes have the higher proportion except in one size range in which the proportions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are equal.

Table 10.46

RATIO OF HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION BY THE SIZE OF LAND BETWEEN ALL INTERESTS IN GENERAL POPULATION ON THE ONE HAND AND SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES ON THE OTHER, IN THE STATE, 1961

(Based on 20% sample)

Interest in land	Number of cultivating households	No. of households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres			
		Less than 1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. All Interests					
General Population	193,674	93,576	61,882	24,038	7,846
Scheduled Castes	9,458	7,376	1,652	287	93
Scheduled Tribes	2,561	382	983	655	349
Percentage of Scheduled Castes to General Population	4.88	7.88	2.67	1.19	1.19
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to General Population	1.32	0.41	1.59	2.72	4.45
2. Owned or held from Government					
General Population	106,324	61,418	29,959	9,745	3,065
Scheduled Castes	6,506	5,374	913	144	50
Scheduled Tribes	1,434	199	587	391	190
Percentage of Scheduled Castes to General Population	6.12	8.75	3.05	1.48	1.63
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to General Population	1.35	0.32	1.96	4.01	6.20
3. Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share					
General Population	62,995	26,557	22,882	8,506	2,884
Scheduled Castes	2,454	1,676	612	111	36
Scheduled Tribes	1,077	178	383	249	155
Percentage of Scheduled Castes to General Population	3.90	6.31	2.67	1.30	1.25
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to General Population	1.71	0.67	1.67	2.93	5.37
4. Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share					
General Population	24,355	5,601	9,041	5,787	1,897
Scheduled Castes	498	326	127	32	7
Scheduled Tribes	50	5	13	15	4
Percentage of Scheduled Castes to General Population	2.04	5.82	1.40	0.55	0.37
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to General Population	0.21	0.09	0.14	0.26	0.21

Contd.

CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLDS OF GENERAL, S. C. AND S. T. POPULATION BY INTEREST IN LAND

Table 10.46 (Concl'd.)

RATIO OF HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION BY THE SIZE OF LAND BETWEEN ALL INTERESTS IN GENERAL POPULATION ON THE ONE HAND AND SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES ON THE OTHER, IN THE STATE, 1961

(Based on 20% sample)

Interest in land 1	No. of households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres						
	7,5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+	Unspecified
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. All Interests							
General Population	2,300	1,671	527	1,284	243	100	207
Scheduled Castes	13	12	3	4	1	..	17
Scheduled Tribes	68	80	14	25	..	..	5
Percentage of Scheduled Castes to General Population	0.57	0.72	0.57	0.31	0.41	..	8.21
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to General Population	2.96	4.79	2.66	1.95	..	..	2.42
2. Owned or held from Government							
General Population	761	547	153	374	77	44	181
Scheduled Castes	5	2	1	2	..	..	15
Scheduled Tribes	33	22	4	4	..	..	4
Percentage of Scheduled Castes to General Population	0.66	0.37	0.65	0.53	..	..	8.29
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to General Population	4.34	4.02	2.61	1.07	..	..	2.21
3. Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share							
General Population	768	663	147	477	67	19	25
Scheduled Castes	6	7	2	1	1	..	2
Scheduled Tribes	30	55	7	19	..	..	1
Percentage of Scheduled Castes to General Population	0.78	1.06	1.36	0.21	1.49	..	8.00
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to General Population	3.91	8.30	4.76	3.98	..	..	4.00
4. Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share							
General Population	771	461	227	433	99	37	1
Scheduled Castes	2	3	..	1	..	..	..
Scheduled Tribes	5	3	3	2	..	..	..
Percentage of Scheduled Castes to General Population	0.26	0.65	..	0.23	..	..	..
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to General Population	0.65	0.65	1.32	0.46	..	..	..

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS SHOWING INTEREST IN LAND AMONG GENERAL, S. C. AND S. T. POPULATION

10.60 A comparison of the distribution of cultivating households according to the size of land cultivated among the general population, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is attempted below. Considering the cultivating households under all interests in land the highest number of households in the general population cultivate land of size less than 1 acre, the number of households decreasing as the size of land increases. In the case of cultivating households among Scheduled Castes a great majority cultivate land of size less than 1 acre and the proportion of Scheduled Caste households cultivating land of size more than 5 acres is quite insignificant. In the case of Scheduled Tribes the largest number of households cultivate land of size 1.0-2.4 acres and the next highest number hold land of size 2.5-4.9 acres. The proportion of Scheduled Tribe households cultivating land of size more than 5 acres is not insignificant as in the case of Scheduled

Castes. The above observations are true in the case of land owned or held from Government and land held from private persons or institutions also. In the case of households cultivating land held partly from Government and partly from private persons or institutions the highest proportion among general population cultivate land of size 1.0-2.4 acres followed by households cultivating land of size 2.5-4.9 acres and land of size less than 1 acre. Among the Scheduled Castes the majority cultivate land of size less than 1 acre as in the other cases. In the case of Scheduled Tribes the highest proportion of households cultivate land of size 2.5-4.9 acres followed by households cultivating land of size 1.0-2.4 acres. The proportions of households cultivating land of size less than 1 acre and of size 7.5-9.9 acres are equal and they form the third largest group. The relevant data are given in the following table.

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS SHOWING INTEREST IN LAND AMONG GENERAL, S. C. AND S. T. POPULATION

Table 10.47

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS UNDER EACH INTEREST IN LAND BY SIZE CLASS OF LAND HELD AMONG GENERAL POPULATION, SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN THE RURAL AREAS OF THE STATE, 1961

(Based on 20% sample)

Interest in land	Number of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres			
		Less than 1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4
1	2	3	4	5	6
I All Interests					
General Population	1,000	483	319	124	40
Scheduled Castes	1,000	780	175	30	10
Scheduled Tribes	1,000	149	384	256	136
II Owned or held from Government					
General Population	1,000	578	282	92	29
Scheduled Castes	1,000	826	141	22	8
Scheduled Tribes	1,000	139	409	273	132
III Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share					
General Population	1,000	422	363	135	46
Scheduled Castes	1,000	683	249	45	15
Scheduled Tribes	1,000	165	356	231	144
IV Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share					
General Population	1,000	230	371	238	78
Scheduled Castes	1,000	655	255	64	14
Scheduled Tribes	1,000	100	260	300	80

Contd.

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS SHOWING INTEREST IN LAND AMONG GENERAL, S. C. AND S. T. POPULATION

Table 10.47 (Concl'd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS UNDER EACH INTEREST IN LAND BY SIZE CLASS OF LAND HELD AMONG GENERAL POPULATION, SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN THE RURAL AREAS OF THE STATE, 1961

(Based on 20% sample)

Interest in land	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres						
	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I All Interests							
General Population	12	9	3	7	1	1	1
Scheduled Castes	1	1	N	1	N	..	2
Scheduled Tribes	27	31	5	10	..	..	2
II Owned or held from Government							
General Population	7	5	1	3	1	N	2
Scheduled Castes	1	N	N	N	..	..	2
Scheduled Tribes	23	15	3	3	..	..	3
III Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share							
General Population	12	11	2	8	1	N	N
Scheduled Castes	3	3	1	N	N	..	1
Scheduled Tribes	28	51	6	18	..	..	1
IV Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share							
General Population	32	19	9	18	4	1	N
Scheduled Castes	4	6	..	2	..	..	..
Scheduled Tribes	100	60	60	40	..	..	..

'N'—Negligible

LAND UTILISATION

Table 10.48

LAND UTILISATION, 1960-61

State/District	Total geographical area according to village papers	Classification of reporting area (in acres)			
		Forests	Land put to non-agricultural uses	Barren and uncultivable land	Permanent pastures and other grazing land
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kerala State	9,534,611	2,609,784	505,688	373,978	111,770
Cannanore District	1,424,960	166,133	100,189	94,032	53,904
Kozhikode "	1,634,814	479,514	64,914	47,564	8,358
Palghat "	1,261,285	246,275	151,460	70,408	15,483
Trichur "	727,137	328,483	31,554	12,495	3,463
Ernakulam "	784,381	136,551	41,779	27,740	10,082
Kottayam "	1,547,434	614,690	32,996	68,319	12,676
Alleppey "	461,568	1,268	25,276	6,866	1,180
Quilon "	1,159,049	526,629	29,601	41,094	4,162
Trivandrum "	533,983	110,241	27,919	5,460	2,462

Land under misc. tree crops not included in net area sown	Classification of reporting area (in acres)					
	Cultivable waste	Fallow land other than current fallow	Current fallow	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total cropped area
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
504,991	354,371	154,545	165,868	4,753,616	1,050,527	5,804,143
225,791	92,812	74,397	28,338	589,364	71,662	661,026
104,517	74,403	25,841	38,116	791,587	91,790	883,377
74,539	56,184	26,391	22,976	597,569	189,559	787,128
3,920	22,080	2,386	11,426	311,330	175,068	486,398
23,966	22,012	4,609	17,075	500,567	48,461	549,028
43,537	58,721	4,706	17,400	694,389	73,322	767,711
12,315	7,041	2,375	14,666	390,581	157,743	548,324
14,526	14,562	5,721	9,167	513,587	121,742	635,329
1,880	6,556	8,119	6,704	364,642	121,180	485,822

Source:- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Kerala

YIELD PER ACRE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

Yield per Acre of Principal Crops

10.68 The yield per acre of principal crops in Kerala is given below.

Table 10.49

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN KERALA

Crop	Unit	1960-61
1	2	3
1 Rice	lb./acre	1,223
2 Jowar	do	387
3 Ragi	do	1,282
4 Areca-nut	Nuts/acre	57,710
5 Ginger	lb./acre	837
6 Cardamom (dry pods)	do	40
7 Turmeric	do	800
8 Pepper (black)	do	242
9 Sugarcane (gur)	do	3,716
10 Banana	do	5,800
11 Other plantains	do	6,813
12 Cashewnut (unshelled)	do	1,390
13 Cotton	do	171
14 Groundnut (unshelled)	do	770
15 Sesamum	do	191
16 Cocoanut	Nuts/acre	2,602
17 Tea	lb./acre	957
18 Coffee	do	394
19 Rubber	do	167
20 Tobacco	do	1,306
21 Tapioca	do	6,200

Source:- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Kerala

Per Capita Production of Food Grains

10.69 The milling out-turn for dry paddy is 65.7 per cent of the weight. According to the figures available for 1960-61 Kerala is producing 1,050,721 tons of rice, 630 tons of jowar, 7,880 tons of ragi and 2,860 tons of other cereals and millets. The total cereals and millets thus work out to 1,062,091 tons. After deducting 10

per cent for seed and wastage the quantity available for consumption comes to 955,882 tons. The annual quantity of cereals and millets available per head comes to 0.0565 tons as in 1961. The quantity of rice estimated for the requirement of the State as in 1961 is of the order of 2.4 million tons. Kerala is, therefore, in deficit of a little over 50 per cent of her requirement of rice. The per capita gross production of food grains in pounds in 1961 by State and districts is given in the following table. The Palghat district leads in per capita production of food grains while the Trivandrum district comes last.

Table 10.50

PER CAPITA GROSS PRODUCTION (IN LB.) OF FOOD GRAINS IN THE STATE AND DISTRICTS, 1961

State/District	Per capita gross production (lb.) of food grains, 1961
1	2
Kerala State	143
Cannanore District	129
Kozhikode "	103
Palghat "	391
Trichur "	176
Ernakulam "	128
Kottayam "	82
Alleppey "	147
Quilon "	82
Trivandrum "	74

10.70 The following table gives the estimated average cultivated land, 1961.

Table 10.51

ESTIMATED AVERAGE CULTIVATED LAND, 1961

State	Net cultivated area per household (acres)	Net cultivated area per worker as cultivator and agricultural labourer (acres)	Net area under main cereals and millets per cultivator worker (acres)	Net area under main cereals and millets per cultivator worker and agricultural labourer (acres)	Net cultivated area per head of all rural population (acres)	Net cultivated area per head of all population (acres)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kerala	1.63	2.20	1.66	0.91	0.33	0.28

SECTION 7-a(iii)

PRIMARY SECTOR—ABSTRACT OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

10.61 For a brief description of the State by soil, climate, rainfall, zones, irrigation, crop pattern and changes in land utilisation a reference is invited to Chapter I, supra.

Land Reforms

10.62 The land reforms in Kerala constitute an important aspect of study in this connection. The salient land reforms of recent times may be summarised under the following.

Enfranchisement of Edavaga Lands

10.63 These lands which were owned tax-free by the Edavaga chiefs and let out to the tenants on varying terms were acquired by the Government from the chiefs on payment of compensation and complete proprietary ownership was conferred on the tenants of these lands by the Edavaga Rights Acquisition Act, 1955. The enfranchisement of Edavaga lands constituted an important step in the land reforms in the former Travancore-Cochin State.

Abolition of Jenmikaram

10.64 The relationship between the tenant and jenmi in respect of kanapattom in the former Travancore area was governed until recently by the Jenmi and Kudiyan Act, 1071 (M. E.) of Travancore under which the jenmi had no right, claim or interest in the land except the right to receive the jenmikaram and the tenant was deemed to be the owner of the land subject only to the payment of jenmikaram which was collected by the Government on behalf of the jenmi and made over to the latter deducting the collection charges. By the enactment of the Jenmikaram Abolition Act, 1960, the kanapattom lands were enfranchised and the liability to pay jenmikaram was abolished. The kanomdar thereupon became the owner of the kanom land. So far as the kanom lands of the Cochin

area are concerned an Act similar to the Jenmi and Kudiyan Act, 1071 (M.E.) of Travancore was passed by the enactment of the Kanom Tenancy Act of 1955. The Jenmikaram Abolition Act of 1960 is not applicable to the kanom tenures of the Cochin area.

Enfranchisement of Kandukrishi Lands

10.65 These were originally the sthanam properties of H. H. The Maharaja of Travancore but subsequently given to Government. The lands are outstanding with the tenants either as Kandukrishi Pattom lands or Kandukrishi Thanathu lands. Special rules like Kandukrishi Rules regulate the relations with tenants. Government have recently amended these rules with a view to facilitate the enfranchisement of these lands and the conferment of proprietary ownership on the tenants.

The Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963

10.66 The first comprehensive legislation bringing about uniformity in respect of all land tenures and conferring fixity of tenure and right of purchase on the tenants was the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act, 1960, which came into force in part on 15th February, 1961. But certain provisions of this act were held invalid by the rulings of courts in consequence of which the operation of the Act was suspended by means of a proclamation dated 18th December 1962 and another statute known as the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963 was enacted which repealed the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act, 1960, the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929, the Cochin Verumpattomdars Act, VIII of 1118, the Madras Cultivating Tenants' payment of Fair Rent Act of 1956 and the Prevention of Eviction of Kudikidappukars Act, 1955, and enacted provisions on a comprehensive basis relating to

tenancies in the State besides ceiling on land. The main objects of the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1961 are (1) to confer fixity of tenure on tenants, (2) to fix the fair rent in respect of the holding, (3) to confer the right of purchase of the landlord's rights, title and interest by the cultivating tenants, (4) to define the rights and liabilities of kudikidappukars and (5) to place a ceiling on the ownership and possession of land and provide for the disposal of excess land. The provisions regarding item 5 have not yet been enforced. It is too early to comment on the operation of the Act. Yet it can be said that the provisions regarding the fixity of tenure and fair rent and kudikidappukars are in full operation. The fixity of tenure except in respect of the kanom or

kanapattom lands was previously enjoyed only by the tenants of the Malabar and Cochin areas. By the operation of the present statute fixity of tenure is enjoyed by the tenants all over Kerala and several tenancies which did not have fixity of tenure even in the former Malabar and Cochin areas not to speak of Travancore areas have been conferred with fixity of tenure. The tenants have also been given the purchase right. A detailed note on the land tenures in Kerala including the provisions of the Land Reforms Act, 1963 is given in the appendix under the title Land Tenures in Kerala.

Land Utilisation

10.67 The following table gives the land utilisation data in Kerala and districts for the year ending 30th June 1961.

DENSITY OF POPULATION IN SOWN AREAS

Density of Population in Sown Areas

10.71 Although the density of population per 100 acres of gross area sown in Kerala comes to 291 persons the density per 100 acres of area under food grains is as high as 818 persons. The Trivandrum district leads both in respect of density of persons per 100 acres of gross area sown as well as 100 acres of area under food grains with 359 and 1,761 persons respectively. The districts of Palghat and Kottayam stand last in respect of density of persons per 100 acres of gross area sown with 226 persons each and the Palghat district comes last in respect of density per 100 acres of area under food grains with 340 persons. A table giving the data in this regard is given below.

Table 10.52

DENSITY OF POPULATION PER 100 ACRES OF AREA UNDER FOOD GRAINS, NET AREA SOWN AND GROSS AREA SOWN FOR 1961

State/District	Density per 100 acres of area under food grains	Density per 100 acres of net area sown	Density per 100 acres of gross area sown
1	2	3	4
Kerala State	818	356	291
Cannanore District	722	302	269
Kozhikode "	908	331	296
Palghat "	340	297	226
Trichur "	590	527	337
Ernakulam "	933	372	339
Kottayam "	1,722	250	226
Alleppey "	910	464	330
Quilon "	1,473	378	306
Trivandrum "	1,761	478	359

Percentage of Area Sown and Area under crops Irrigated

10.72 The following table gives the percentage of area sown more than once to the net area sown in the State and each district. The Trichur district has the highest percentage while the Ernakulam district has the lowest.

Table 10.53

AREA SOWN MORE THAN ONCE TO NET AREA SOWN

State/District	Percentage of area sown more than once to net area sown
1	2
Kerala State	22.10
Cannanore District	12.16
Kozhikode "	11.60
Palghat "	31.72
Trichur "	56.23
Ernakulam "	9.68
Kottayam "	10.56
Alleppey "	40.39
Quilon "	23.70
Trivandrum "	33.23

Source:- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Kerala

10.73 A table giving the area under crops irrigated in 1958-59 for Kerala along with the percentage of area irrigated for food crops and non-food crops is given below.

SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTORS

Table 10.54

AREA UNDER CROPS IRRIGATED—KERALA, 1958-'59

Name of crop	Area irrigated (acres)	Percentage area irrigated
1	2	3
1 Rice	873,871	68.9
2 Jowar	3,302	0.3
3 Ragi	2,024	0.1
4 Other cereals and millets	7,146	0.6
5 Pulses	39,105	3.1
6 Sugarcane	11,703	0.9
7 Other food crops	202,841	16.0
8 Total food crops	1,139,992	89.9
Total non-food crops	128,492	10.1
All crops	1,268,484	100.0
Net area irrigated	878,828	..
Area irrigated more than once in a year	389,656	..
Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown	..	19.2
Percentage of total irrigated area to total cropped area	..	22.9

Source:- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Kerala

It would be found from the above table that the highest percentage of area irrigated among food crops is for rice and the area irrigated for non-food crops comes only to 10.1 per cent as against

89.9 per cent for all food crops together. The area irrigated more than once comes to a little less than half of the net area irrigated.

SECTION 7-b (i)

SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTORS

10.74 This section on secondary and tertiary sectors is divided into two sub-sections, one dealing with general aspects in which industrial categories IV-IX except portions dealing exclusively with household industry are dealt with and the other dealing with household industry alone. The relevant questions in this connection are 10 and 11 already given in Section 1 supra. Of these question 10 deals with household industry and question 11 deals with work other than cultivation, agricultural labour and house-

hold industry. In the light of the concept of work and household industry already explained in Section 1 supra these questions do not require any further clarification.

Proportions of Total Workers and Workers in Categories IV to IX to Total Population by Sex

10.75 The following table gives the distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among total workers and workers in industrial categories IV to IX.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN THE INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES IV TO IX

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX AMONG TOTAL

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Population		Total workers		IV	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala State	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	472	197	22	35
		0-14	1,000	1,000	22	19	2	6
		15-34	1,000	1,000	765	326	36	56
		35-59	1,000	1,000	944	373	42	63
	Rural	60 +	1,000	1,000	656	148	33	28
		All ages	1,000	1,000	474	209	24	38
		0-14	1,000	1,000	22	20	2	6
		15-34	1,000	1,000	778	350	39	61
	Urban	35-59	1,000	1,000	950	395	45	68
		60 +	1,000	1,000	678	155	34	29
		All ages	1,000	1,000	460	130	16	22
		0-14	1,000	1,000	22	18	1	3
Cannanore District	Total	15-34	1,000	1,000	701	195	22	33
		35-59	1,000	1,000	914	249	29	40
		60 +	1,000	1,000	521	104	28	20
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	481	231	27	20
		0-14	1,000	1,000	30	17	2	3
		15-34	1,000	1,000	807	394	45	31
		35-59	1,000	1,000	932	426	50	34
	Urban	60 +	1,000	1,000	630	162	37	17
		All ages	1,000	1,000	479	249	28	20
		0-14	1,000	1,000	26	17	2	3
		15-34	1,000	1,000	815	432	49	32
Kozhikode	Total	35-59	1,000	1,000	939	462	52	35
		60 +	1,000	1,000	648	173	37	17
		All ages	1,000	1,000	488	138	20	18
		0-14	1,000	1,000	49	19	2	3
	Rural	15-34	1,000	1,000	770	205	28	28
		35-59	1,000	1,000	897	255	37	31
		60 +	1,000	1,000	534	109	36	17
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	471	144	17	23
		0-14	1,000	1,000	23	16	1	3
		15-34	1,000	1,000	784	229	28	36
		35-59	1,000	1,000	929	284	31	42
Kozhikode	Total	60 +	1,000	1,000	615	117	27	24
		All ages	1,000	1,000	471	153	18	24
		0-14	1,000	1,000	24	16	2	3
		15-34	1,000	1,000	796	248	30	38
	Rural	35-59	1,000	1,000	932	303	33	43
		60 +	1,000	1,000	634	125	28	25
		All ages	1,000	1,000	466	96	13	19
		0-14	1,000	1,000	23	14	1	2
	Urban	15-34	1,000	1,000	732	136	19	27
		35-59	1,000	1,000	912	192	25	37
		60 +	1,000	1,000	510	81	25	20

544.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN THE INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES IV TO IX

10.55

WORKERS AND WORKERS IN INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES IV TO IX, 1961

V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
47	16	8	N	36	3	17	1	124	46
3	2	N	N	1	N	N	N	6	6
89	32	14	1	59	3	30	2	213	76
84	24	16	N	76	7	38	1	247	84
31	5	7	N	33	4	8	N	107	26
40	16	8	N	29	2	12	N	116	43
2	2	N	N	1	N	N	N	6	5
76	32	14	N	49	3	23	1	204	73
71	22	15	N	62	6	27	1	231	78
27	4	7	N	26	3	5	N	100	24
87	18	10	N	73	6	43	2	166	61
6	2	N	N	2	N	1	N	10	12
150	31	16	1	109	7	67	3	255	92
156	33	21	1	152	15	94	3	330	111
57	9	12	N	76	7	22	1	151	38
66	8	7	N	40	3	13	1	130	56
12	2	N	N	1	N	N	N	6	5
138	15	12	1	66	5	22	2	221	97
91	12	15	1	85	7	28	2	269	101
31	3	7	N	42	3	7	N	117	26
47	6	6	N	33	2	9	1	130	56
8	1	N	N	1	N	N	N	5	4
102	11	11	1	57	4	16	2	227	100
62	9	14	N	70	5	19	3	270	101
22	2	6	N	33	2	5	N	113	24
160	18	10	1	72	8	32	1	130	54
30	4	N	N	2	N	1	N	11	10
298	31	16	1	104	11	51	2	194	80
227	26	19	1	154	16	67	2	262	99
75	8	12	..	88	6	19	1	137	36
42	9	6	N	40	1	20	1	158	43
2	1	N	N	1	N	N	N	7	7
80	13	9	N	68	1	36	2	274	69
77	20	11	N	84	2	43	1	314	83
32	7	7	N	39	1	11	N	141	27
31	7	5	N	33	N	15	1	158	43
2	1	N	N	1	N	N	N	7	6
60	10	9	N	57	1	27	2	281	70
55	14	10	N	68	1	30	1	314	84
24	5	6	N	30	1	7	N	137	27
99	20	8	N	76	2	48	1	158	44
4	2	N	N	2	N	1	N	10	10
170	27	12	N	117	2	76	3	243	64
184	48	15	N	157	4	103	2	313	79
72	16	10	N	90	4	30	N	164	29

545.

Contd.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN THE INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES IV TO IX

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX AMONG TOTAL

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Population		Total workers		IV	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Palghat District	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	515	271	32	22
		0-14	1,000	1,000	53	32	4	4
		15-34	1,000	1,000	844	434	50	35
		35-59	1,000	1,000	943	487	60	35
		60 +	1,000	1,000	648	182	48	19
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	518	282	33	22
		0-14	1,000	1,000	55	33	4	4
		15-34	1,000	1,000	856	453	52	35
		35-59	1,000	1,000	946	506	61	35
		60 +	1,000	1,000	663	187	48	18
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	482	172	22	20
		0-14	1,000	1,000	33	22	2	4
		15-34	1,000	1,000	745	256	30	29
		35-59	1,000	1,000	919	313	43	35
		60 +	1,000	1,000	505	133	43	22
Trichur ..	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	455	219	27	37
		0-14	1,000	1,000	23	19	3	5
		15-34	1,000	1,000	751	358	48	59
		35-59	1,000	1,000	927	408	49	66
		60 +	1,000	1,000	604	135	34	28
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	457	227	28	40
		0-14	1,000	1,000	23	19	3	5
		15-34	1,000	1,000	762	374	51	64
		35-59	1,000	1,000	931	424	51	72
		60 +	1,000	1,000	615	140	35	30
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	442	154	17	12
		0-14	1,000	1,000	23	19	1	1
		15-34	1,000	1,000	670	235	26	19
		35-59	1,000	1,000	899	286	32	22
		60 +	1,000	1,000	518	100	27	11
Ernakulam ..	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	470	193	22	30
		0-14	1,000	1,000	16	18	2	5
		15-34	1,000	1,000	758	325	34	49
		35-59	1,000	1,000	947	371	42	54
		60 +	1,000	1,000	612	125	33	22
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	471	217	26	36
		0-14	1,000	1,000	16	18	3	6
		15-34	1,000	1,000	777	374	42	60
		35-59	1,000	1,000	954	414	50	64
		60 +	1,000	1,000	642	135	35	25
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	468	103	8	8
		0-14	1,000	1,000	15	16	1	1
		15-34	1,000	1,000	702	147	10	10
		35-59	1,000	1,000	921	209	14	15
		60 +	1,000	1,000	465	82	18	10

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN THE INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES IV TO IX

10.55 (Contd.)

WORKERS AND WORKERS IN INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES IV TO IX, 1961

V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
39	6	12	1	31	2	16	N	125	57
3	1	1	N	1	N	N	N	10	8
75	9	22	3	50	2	26	N	210	89
65	9	20	2	65	5	33	N	239	105
30	3	8	N	35	5	7	N	119	36
36	4	11	1	26	2	11	N	121	56
3	1	1	N	1	N	N	N	10	8
68	7	22	3	41	2	19	N	206	88
59	7	20	2	54	5	24	N	231	102
28	2	8	N	29	4	6	N	115	35
74	17	13	2	82	3	52	1	162	71
7	3	N	N	4	N	1	N	11	11
132	28	20	2	123	2	84	1	249	103
120	26	25	3	162	9	111	1	313	133
47	9	13	1	84	8	18	..	156	50
50	13	9	N	40	2	18	2	138	73
3	2	N	N	1	N	1	N	8	8
100	26	16	1	67	3	33	3	235	123
86	17	17	N	87	6	39	2	287	132
32	3	8	N	36	3	8	N	124	34
47	13	9	N	35	2	16	2	135	71
3	2	N	N	1	N	1	N	7	7
95	27	16	1	58	3	30	3	235	121
83	17	16	N	76	5	34	2	280	128
30	3	8	N	30	2	7	N	121	32
71	13	11	1	82	4	34	2	160	90
5	3	N	..	2	N	N	N	13	14
133	25	16	2	128	4	55	4	235	138
116	16	23	1	172	10	74	4	337	168
43	4	14	..	81	5	16	N	151	47
60	14	11	N	39	3	30	1	130	51
2	2	N	N	1	N	N	N	6	7
111	23	20	1	62	4	50	3	219	86
113	26	22	N	88	8	65	2	260	92
40	7	9	N	36	3	11	N	111	28
54	14	11	N	29	3	17	1	116	47
2	2	N	N	1	N	N	N	4	6
102	24	21	1	47	3	30	2	201	84
103	25	22	1	66	7	36	1	234	83
37	7	9	..	27	2	6	N	102	25
82	12	12	1	76	5	75	2	182	64
2	1	N	N	1	N	1	..	10	14
136	18	19	1	109	5	112	5	278	93
149	26	21	N	160	15	161	4	347	123
54	6	11	N	81	6	37	N	152	42

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN THE INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES IV TO IX

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX AMONG TOTAL

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Population		Total workers		IV	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Trivandrum District	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	461	160	28	43
		0-14	1,000	1,000	20	21	5	11
		15-34	1,000	1,000	732	249	44	72
		35-59	1,000	1,000	953	321	50	70
		60 +	1,000	1,000	694	170	38	25
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	464	171	29	50
		0-14	1,000	1,000	20	21	5	12
		15-34	1,000	1,000	757	270	48	86
		35-59	1,000	1,000	966	346	53	83
		60 +	1,000	1,000	752	188	39	28
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	451	130	23	21
		0-14	1,000	1,000	19	21	3	5
		15-34	1,000	1,000	670	192	34	33
		35-59	1,000	1,000	917	251	43	34
		60 +	1,000	1,000	522	120	35	15

'N'—Negligible

Taking the State as a whole the proportion of male workers to the total male population is higher than the proportion of female workers to the total female population in all the industrial categories for the total, rural and urban areas except category IV in which the proportion of female workers to the total female population is higher. The proportion of male workers in the State out of male population is highest in category IX (Other Services). The second highest proportion is in category V (Manufacturing other than household industry). The lowest proportion of male workers is in category VI (Construction). In the case of female workers the proportion of female workers to the total female population in the State as a whole is highest in category IX (Other Services) closely followed by category IV (Household industry). It is lowest in category VI (Construction). The pattern is the same for males and females both in the rural and urban areas. In the State as a whole the proportion of male workers to the total male population is much higher in the tertiary sector (177 per

1,000) than in the secondary sector (77 per 1,000). So far as females are concerned the proportion is slightly higher in the secondary sector (51 per 1,000) than in the tertiary sector (50 per 1,000). The pattern in the rural areas is the same as in the total areas of the State, the corresponding figures being 157 per 1,000 and 72 per 1,000 in the tertiary and secondary sectors for males and 54 per 1,000 and 46 per 1,000 in the secondary and tertiary sectors for females respectively. In the urban areas of the State the proportion of male workers to the total male population is much higher in the tertiary sector (282 per 1,000 male population) than in the secondary sector (113 per 1,000 male population). In the case of females also the proportion is higher in the tertiary sector (69 per 1,000) than in the secondary sector (40 per 1,000) unlike in the case of the total and rural areas. Taking the distribution of workers by age-groups in the State as a whole in all the age-groups except 35-59 the proportion of males to the total male population and of females to the total female population is of the

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN THE INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES IV TO IX

10.55 (Concl.)

WORKERS AND WORKERS IN INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES IV TO IX, 1961

V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
33	15	8	N	31	9	13	1	139	45
2	2	N	N	N	N	N	N	6	7
60	28	12	N	53	11	20	3	238	74
62	23	17	N	67	25	30	3	285	87
28	8	9	N	26	11	5	N	107	31
28	17	7	N	23	8	8	1	114	36
2	2	N	..	N	N	N	N	5	4
52	33	11	N	43	10	14	3	205	60
50	26	15	N	48	20	19	2	231	71
25	8	7	N	17	9	4	N	90	25
50	9	11	N	55	14	25	2	210	73
2	1	N	N	1	N	N	N	11	15
81	14	16	1	82	17	36	4	322	112
94	16	25	1	117	38	57	4	427	131
34	6	13	..	54	17	10	1	161	49

same pattern as in the case of the distribution of the total male and female workers already adverted to. In the age-group 35-59 while the proportion of male workers to the total male population is of the same pattern as in all ages, in the case of females the proportion is higher in the tertiary sector than in the secondary sector. An analysis by districts shows that the proportion of male workers to the total male population in category IV is highest in the Palghat district and that of female workers to total female population in the Alleppey district. This category has the lowest proportion of male workers to male population in the Kottayam district. In the case of females also the lowest is in the Kottayam district. In the case of category V the highest proportion of male workers to the male population is in the Cannanore district and the lowest in the Trivandrum district. In respect of females the highest is in the Quilon district and the lowest in the Kottayam district. Coming to category VI in the case of males the highest proportion is in the Palghat district and the lowest in

the Kozhikode and Quilon districts. In the case of females the proportion is negligible in all the districts except Palghat. In category VII the highest proportion in the case of males is in the Cannanore, Kozhikode and Trichur districts and the lowest in the Quilon district while in the case of females the highest is in the Trivandrum district and the lowest in Kozhikode district. In respect of category VIII the highest proportion in the case of males is in the Ernakulam district and the lowest is in the Kottayam district. In respect of females the proportion is very small in all the districts. Trichur district, however, leads. The proportion of males in category IX is highest in the Kozhikode district and lowest in the Quilon district and the proportion of females in this category is the highest in the Trichur district and lowest in the Quilon district.

Proportion of Population and Workers by Age-groups

10.76 The following table gives the proportion per 1,000 of population, total workers and workers in industrial categories IV to IX by age-groups.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN THE INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES IV TO IX

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX AMONG TOTAL

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Population		Total workers		IV	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kottayam District	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	484	162	13	17
		0-14	1,000	1,000	14	15	1	2
		15-34	1,000	1,000	776	286	21	26
		35-59	1,000	1,000	964	312	25	34
		60 +	1,000	1,000	681	99	24	19
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	487	168	13	17
		0-14	1,000	1,000	14	15	1	2
		15-34	1,000	1,000	787	299	21	26
		35-59	1,000	1,000	968	322	25	35
		60 +	1,000	1,000	696	101	25	20
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	452	110	13	14
		0-14	1,000	1,000	14	15	1	1
		15-34	1,000	1,000	680	166	20	20
		35-59	1,000	1,000	928	220	26	30
		60 +	1,000	1,000	546	87	23	16
Alleppey	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	456	221	24	90
		0-14	1,000	1,000	11	24	3	15
		15-34	1,000	1,000	699	355	39	146
		35-59	1,000	1,000	944	410	44	158
		60 +	1,000	1,000	696	189	34	73
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	461	234	26	96
		0-14	1,000	1,000	11	25	3	16
		15-34	1,000	1,000	707	378	43	156
		35-59	1,000	1,000	952	432	48	167
		60 +	1,000	1,000	720	200	36	78
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	435	157	15	60
		0-14	1,000	1,000	10	19	1	9
		15-34	1,000	1,000	662	241	22	96
		35-59	1,000	1,000	909	304	28	109
		60 +	1,000	1,000	560	133	23	52
Quilon	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	458	192	17	40
		0-14	1,000	1,000	11	16	1	6
		15-34	1,000	1,000	728	344	27	67
		35-59	1,000	1,000	961	352	35	78
		60 +	1,000	1,000	752	151	26	26
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	459	194	18	42
		0-14	1,000	1,000	10	16	1	6
		15-34	1,000	1,000	734	348	28	70
		35-59	1,000	1,000	964	357	37	81
		60 +	1,000	1,000	764	156	27	27
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	446	167	8	17
		0-14	1,000	1,000	17	19	1	2
		15-34	1,000	1,000	666	295	11	24
		35-59	1,000	1,000	926	287	18	39
		60 +	1,000	1,000	568	90	19	14

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN THE INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES IV TO IX

10.55 (Contd.)

WORKERS AND WORKERS IN INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES IV TO IX, 1961

V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
36	3	10	N	31	2	12	N	99	33
1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	5	5
65	4	18	1	51	2	21	1	171	58
69	7	18	N	64	6	25	1	188	60
23	2	8	N	26	3	5	N	82	18
34	3	10	N	25	2	10	N	91	30
1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	4	4
60	4	18	N	42	2	17	1	161	53
66	7	17	N	53	4	20	1	173	54
22	2	7	N	20	2	4	N	75	16
56	3	12	N	84	6	35	1	168	66
1	N	N	..	1	N	N	..	11	14
100	5	17	1	131	6	57	2	259	107
102	6	25	N	178	17	73	2	340	115
33	1	15	..	73	8	16	N	149	31
49	13	7	N	39	2	19	1	110	33
1	1	N	..	N	N	N	N	4	5
86	25	12	N	65	2	34	1	188	57
101	21	13	N	83	6	40	1	220	54
34	6	5	N	30	2	7	N	93	18
42	13	6	N	31	2	15	1	104	29
1	1	N	..	N	N	N	N	4	5
76	25	11	N	52	2	28	1	181	52
83	19	11	N	67	5	31	1	207	48
28	5	5	N	23	1	5	N	84	15
85	16	10	N	75	4	39	2	140	49
1	1	N	..	1	N	N	..	7	8
135	24	16	1	121	4	62	1	221	80
184	34	21	1	157	10	84	4	284	88
66	10	10	..	66	5	23	1	143	28
48	63	6	N	28	2	14	N	75	22
1	4	N	..	N	N	N	N	5	4
89	145	10	N	48	2	24	N	138	39
93	76	12	N	60	6	31	N	143	38
30	8	5	N	21	3	6	N	52	12
43	61	5	N	25	2	12	N	70	20
1	4	N	..	N	N	N	N	4	4
81	141	10	N	44	2	21	N	130	36
82	71	11	N	53	5	25	N	132	34
26	8	5	N	18	3	5	N	48	11
109	95	9	N	66	3	39	1	141	46
2	5	N	..	1	N	1	..	11	12
178	196	13	N	98	2	56	1	223	69
219	140	19	N	143	10	91	1	270	83
87	18	12	..	61	7	25	N	124	30

PROPORTION OF POPULATION AND WORKERS BY AGE-GROUPS

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX AMONG AGE-

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Population		Total workers		IV	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
			4	5	6	7	8	9
Kera'a State	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	436	417	20	41	46	68
		15-34	298	320	484	530	480	517
		35-59	209	203	417	384	390	366
		60 +	57	60	79	45	83	48
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	1	1
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	441	420	20	39	47	69
		15-34	294	318	482	534	482	518
		35-59	208	202	416	382	388	364
		60 +	57	60	82	45	82	48
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	1	1
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	409	400	20	56	39	62
		15-34	324	331	494	497	462	499
		35-59	216	209	428	399	408	383
		60 +	51	60	58	48	91	56
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N
Cannanore District	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	438	411	27	31	36	61
		15-34	295	321	496	547	496	519
		35-59	205	205	396	377	382	364
		60 +	62	63	81	45	86	56
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	444	416	24	28	36	61
		15-34	290	319	494	554	502	521
		35-59	203	202	397	374	378	363
		60 +	63	63	85	44	83	55
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	1	N
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	409	386	41	54	34	65
		15-34	320	330	504	490	454	505
		35-59	213	219	392	404	406	367
		60 +	58	65	63	52	106	62
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	..	1

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PROPORTION OF POPULATION AND WORKERS BY AGE-GROUPS

10.56

GROUPS IN EACH OF THE INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES IV TO IX, 1961

	V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	25	43	9	71	9	14	7	20	22	57
	562	639	530	653	494	386	516	634	513	537
	375	298	409	263	445	527	452	333	416	372
	38	20	52	13	52	73	25	13	49	34
	N	N	N	..	N	N	N	N	N	N
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	24	44	11	85	9	16	8	24	21	51
	565	656	538	664	497	388	526	648	516	545
	372	282	401	239	442	524	441	316	413	370
	39	18	50	12	51	72	25	12	49	33
	N	N	N	..	1	N	N	N	1	1
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	28	38	3	21	9	10	5	8	25	80
	555	559	499	613	486	383	500	596	499	501
	384	375	440	352	452	533	469	379	429	381
	33	28	58	14	53	74	26	17	47	38
	N	N	..	..	N	N	N	..	N	N
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	76	81	5	45	12	11	6	21	20	39
	614	582	506	627	488	521	514	591	502	560
	281	311	426	317	435	419	445	375	422	371
	29	25	63	11	65	48	35	13	56	30
	N	1	..	..	N	1	..	..	N	N
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	74	77	6	62	12	8	5	20	17	32
	629	596	504	665	499	550	518	594	507	574
	267	304	430	256	426	397	443	378	421	366
	30	22	60	17	63	44	34	8	54	28
	N	1	..	..	N	1	..	..	1	N
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	78	88	2	11	10	15	8	26	34	73
	593	559	513	551	464	475	509	576	476	486
	302	324	414	438	456	454	448	361	429	397
	27	29	71	..	70	55	35	37	61	44
	N	..	..	..	N	1	..	..	N	N

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Contd.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION AND WORKERS BY AGE-GROUPS

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX AMONG AGE-

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Population		Total workers		IV	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kozhikode District	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	440	418	22	45	41	60
		15-34	297	322	494	511	484	509
		35-59	209	200	413	395	387	368
		60 +	54	60	71	49	88	63
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	445	423	22	43	42	63
		15-34	292	320	494	517	489	515
		35-59	207	197	410	391	382	359
		60 +	55	60	74	49	87	63
		Age not stated	1	N	N	N	N	N
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	415	395	21	59	34	39
		15-34	316	330	496	465	452	472
		35-59	218	214	427	425	416	423
		60 +	51	61	56	51	98	66
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	..	..
Palghat "	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	428	390	44	46	52	72
		15-34	296	328	485	523	459	523
		35-59	215	214	393	385	398	347
		60 +	61	68	78	46	91	58
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	431	391	46	46	53	72
		15-34	293	327	484	525	462	527
		35-59	214	214	391	384	396	344
		60 +	62	68	79	45	89	57
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	403	378	28	48	39	69
		15-34	318	335	492	500	424	479
		35-59	219	218	417	398	422	377
		60 +	60	69	63	54	115	75
		Age not stated	N	..	N	..	..	..

PROPORTION OF POPULATION AND WORKERS BY AGE-GROUPS

10.56 (Contd.)

GROUPS IN EACH OF THE INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES IV TO IX, 1961

V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
20	40	7	50	10	26	10	23	21	61
558	466	498	560	500	404	524	657	515	515
382	449	429	360	436	470	437	311	415	385
40	45	66	30	53	100	29	9	49	38
N	N	N	..	1	..	N	..	N	1
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
22	47	9	73	10	32	13	29	19	55
568	489	497	491	509	435	542	653	520	522
366	419	430	418	430	450	419	309	412	385
43	45	64	18	50	83	26	9	48	37
1	N	N	..	1	..	N	..	1	1
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
16	29	2	22	11	17	7	6	27	94
542	426	503	645	481	351	498	668	488	479
405	499	427	289	448	503	463	316	432	386
37	46	68	44	60	129	32	10	53	41
N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
37	71	28	121	19	18	8	29	34	55
561	544	547	608	470	271	506	613	497	509
355	350	380	252	443	545	458	324	410	393
47	35	45	19	68	165	27	34	58	43
N	..	N	..	N	1	1	..	1	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
36	72	30	130	17	21	10	32	35	54
559	539	553	621	466	282	504	610	498	513
355	355	373	233	446	533	455	309	408	391
49	34	43	16	70	163	30	49	58	42
1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
39	69	9	52	22	4	5	20	28	60
569	557	498	500	482	205	511	620	491	482
354	337	434	404	434	612	463	360	424	409
38	37	59	44	62	179	21	..	57	49
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..

Contd.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION AND WORKERS BY AGE-GROUPS

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX AMONG AGE-

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Population		Total workers		IV	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kottayam District	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	428	436	13	39	27	48
		15-34	310	322	498	567	484	496
		35-59	208	188	414	360	390	391
		60 +	54	54	75	33	97	62
		Age not stated	N	N	N	1	2	3
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	430	439	13	38	27	50
		15-34	308	321	498	571	483	497
		35-59	208	187	413	358	390	388
		60 +	54	53	76	32	98	62
		Age not stated	N	N	N	1	2	3
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	408	411	13	57	25	28
		15-34	333	336	502	508	491	483
		35-59	204	194	419	389	390	422
		60 +	55	59	66	46	94	67
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	..	..
Alleppey ..	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	431	409	10	44	51	66
		15-34	285	311	435	499	456	503
		35-59	222	216	460	402	406	379
		60 +	62	64	95	55	87	52
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	432	408	10	43	52	66
		15-34	282	310	433	501	457	504
		35-59	221	217	457	400	403	378
		60 +	64	65	100	56	88	52
		Age not stated	1	N	N	N	N	N
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	426	409	10	49	37	59
		15-34	295	316	449	486	446	502
		35-59	226	213	473	413	432	386
		60 +	53	62	68	52	85	53
		Age not stated	N	..	N	..	..	..

PROPORTION OF POPULATION AND WORKERS BY AGE-GROUPS

10.56 (Contd.)

GROUPS IN EACH OF THE INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES IV TO IX, 1961

V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
6	23	8	47	5	7	5	28	21	66
559	452	572	708	516	375	544	635	538	565
400	484	376	241	434	546	429	322	397	339
35	41	44	4	45	71	22	12	44	29
N	N	N	..	N	1	N	3	N	1
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
6	21	8	52	5	7	5	36	20	62
553	438	584	705	516	382	544	643	542	569
406	496	367	238	436	542	431	309	394	339
35	44	41	5	43	68	20	8	44	29
N	1	N	..	N	1	N	4	N	1
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
7	35	1	..	5	6	5	..	25	86
593	560	483	739	517	360	544	608	514	546
368	386	445	261	430	554	426	365	412	340
32	19	71	..	48	80	25	27	49	28
N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
5	35	1	..	4	12	3	3	16	66
498	585	508	608	474	360	506	493	486	541
455	350	438	384	474	572	467	478	445	359
42	29	52	8	48	56	24	26	53	34
N	1	1	..	N	..	N	..	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
5	39	1	..	4	15	4	5	15	64
511	613	521	678	474	363	523	563	491	550
440	321	425	305	474	575	453	418	441	351
43	26	52	17	48	47	20	14	52	34
1	1	1	..	N	..	N	..	1	1
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
4	20	1	..	5	5	2	..	20	70
467	476	472	545	475	353	473	379	466	513
488	466	474	455	474	566	494	576	459	381
41	38	53	..	46	76	31	45	55	36
N	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	..

Contd.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION AND WORKERS BY AGE-GROUPS

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX AMONG AGE-

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Population		Total workers		IV	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Trichur District	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	444	398	23	35	40	50
		15-34	286	322	472	526	508	515
		35-59	208	213	423	397	374	385
		60 +	62	67	82	42	78	50
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	448	400	23	34	41	50
		15-34	283	321	471	528	511	515
		35-59	207	213	422	397	371	385
		60 +	62	66	84	41	77	50
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	413	381	22	46	27	37
		15-34	314	330	475	504	473	504
		35-59	212	218	431	404	401	397
		60 +	61	71	72	46	99	62
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	..	..
Ernakulam ..	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	430	419	14	39	47	71
		15-34	303	316	488	531	464	517
		35-59	210	203	424	390	403	365
		60 +	57	62	74	40	84	45
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	2	2
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	440	423	15	36	49	73
		15-34	292	312	482	538	465	519
		35-59	208	202	421	386	402	363
		60 +	60	63	82	39	82	43
		Age not stated	N	N	N	1	2	2
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	395	405	12	64	24	42
		15-34	341	331	511	473	455	469
		35-59	220	206	433	417	414	416
		60 +	44	58	44	46	106	73
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	1	..

PROPORTION OF POPULATION AND WORKERS BY AGE-GROUPS

10.56 (Contd.)

GROUPS IN EACH OF THE INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES IV TO IX, 1961

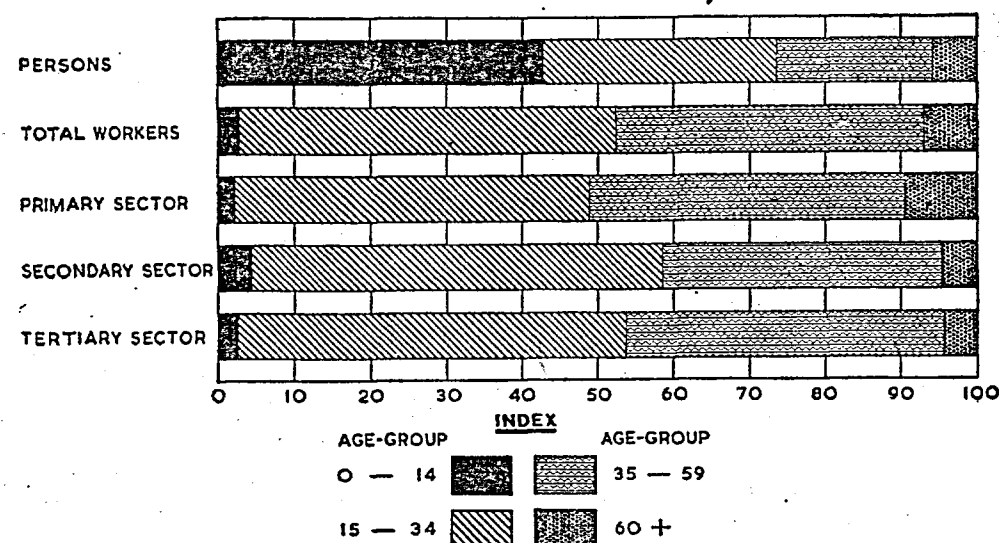
V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
28	73	13	36	13	23	10	28	26	43
573	642	535	715	477	364	517	677	487	541
360	268	395	246	454	532	445	282	431	385
39	17	57	3	56	79	28	13	56	31
N	N	N	..	N	2	N	..	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
27	71	14	47	14	27	12	32	24	41
570	644	545	719	473	366	520	693	491	547
363	268	387	230	459	529	440	261	429	382
40	17	54	4	54	76	28	14	56	30
N	N	N	..	N	2	N	..	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
30	84	6	..	11	10	3	5	32	57
587	632	471	700	488	357	507	580	462	503
346	263	444	300	441	543	462	405	448	403
37	21	79	..	60	90	28	10	58	37
..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
12	54	7	54	6	9	3	15	18	59
555	532	541	744	475	360	514	704	512	538
395	383	407	200	467	570	461	272	421	368
38	31	45	2	52	61	22	8	49	35
N	N	N	..	N	..	N	1	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
13	62	7	60	6	10	3	25	17	48
551	540	540	740	466	378	527	714	508	559
394	367	406	200	472	555	448	252	421	358
41	31	46	..	55	57	22	8	53	34
1	N	1	..	1	..	N	1	1	1
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
9	21	3	30	4	6	3	..	22	91
564	495	548	760	488	326	504	687	521	478
398	453	408	200	461	599	470	304	420	393
29	31	41	10	47	69	22	9	37	38
N	..	..	..	N	..	1	..	N	N

PROPORTION OF POPULATION AND WORKERS BY AGE-GROUPS IN EACH CLASS OF TOWN

The above table shows that in the State as a whole in the case of both males and females the age-group 15-34 has the highest proportion of workers and the age-group 0-14 in the case of males and 60+ in the case of females have the

lowest proportions of workers in all the categories IV to IX with the exception of category VII in the case of females. In category VII, the proportion of female workers is highest in the age-group 35-59 and the lowest in 0-14.

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION, TOTAL WORKERS AND WORKERS IN EACH OF THE INDUSTRIAL SECTORS BY BROAD AGE-GROUPS IN KERALA, 1961



Proportion of Population and Workers by Age-groups in Cities and each Class of Town

10.77 In respect of the 4 cities in the State and each class of towns tables corresponding to the two previous tables Nos. 10.55 and 10.56 given above showing the distribution of population among total workers and the workers in industrial categories by sex and age-group are given below. It would be found from these tables that in respect of cities the highest proportion of both male and female workers out of total male and female population is in category IX except in the case of males in the Alleppey Municipal where the highest proportion is in category V. The

lowest proportion in the cities is in category IV in the case of males with the exception of Calicut Municipal in which it is in category VI. In the case of females the lowest proportion is in category VI in all the cities. In the case of towns of different classes the highest proportion of male workers to total male population is in category IX in classes II to VI and the lowest in category VI in class III, IV and V towns and in category IV in class II and VI towns. So far as the female workers are concerned the highest proportion is in category IX in classes II to VI and the lowest in category VI in respect of all classes of towns except class VI which has the lowest in categories IV and VI

PROPORTION OF POPULATION AND WORKERS BY AGE-GROUPS IN EACH CLASS OF TOWN

excluding category VIII where no worker has been returned.

10.78 Examining the distribution of workers in each industrial category by age-groups in the cities and different classes of towns, it is found that the highest proportion of male and female workers out of total males and females in the Calicut Municipal is in the age-group 15-34 in all the categories except males in category IV and females in categories V and VII wherein the age-group 35-59 commands the highest rank. The lowest proportion in Calicut Municipal in this respect is in the age-group 0-14 in all categories in the case of males and in the age-group 0-14 in categories IV, V and VII and in the age-group 60+ in category IX in the case of females. There are no females in the age-group 0-14 in categories VI and VIII. In the Ernakulam Municipal the age-group 15-34 commands the highest proportion except for females in category VII and for males in category VIII where the age-group 35-59 leads. The pattern is the same as in Calicut Municipal in respect of the lowest proportion, except that the females are absent in the age-group 60+ also in categories VI and VIII. In the Alleppey Municipal the highest proportion for both males and females is in the age-group 35-59 except in categories IV, VI and IX in the case of females and category IX in the case of males where 15-34 leads. There is no female in the age-group 0-14 and 60+ in category VI and 0-14 in category VIII and no male in the age-group 0-14 in category VI. Otherwise, the lowest proportion is in 0-14 for both males and females except cate-

gory IX in the case of females where the lowest proportion is in the age-group 60+. In the Trivandrum Corporation the age-group 15-34 has the highest except for females under category VII where 35-59 leads. There is no female worker in the age-group 0-14 and 60+ under category VI. The lowest proportion is in the age-group 0-14 for both males and females except for females in category IX where the lowest proportion is in the age-group 60+ and in category VII where the proportions in the age-groups 0-14 and 60+ are equal. In Class II towns the highest proportion of workers in all categories is in the age-group 15-34 except females in category VII where the age-group 35-59 leads. The lowest is in 0-14 in all except females in categories V and IX. In the case of class III towns the highest proportion in all the categories is in the age-group 15-34 except females in category VII and the lowest is shared by age-groups 0-14 and 60+ by different categories. In class IV towns the highest proportion is on the same pattern as in class III. The lowest is also almost of the same pattern. In respect of class V towns also the highest proportion is the same as above. The lowest is in the age-group of 60+ for males in category V and for females in category IX. In all the other categories the lowest is in the age-group 0-14 except for females in categories VI and VIII. In the case of class VI there is only one town viz., Cannanore Cantonment. All the male workers of category IV are in the age-group 35-59 and all the female workers in categories IV and VI are in the age-groups 15-34 and 35-59 respectively. There is no female worker in category VI.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION AND WORKERS BY AGE-GROUPS

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX AMONG AGE-

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Population		Total workers		IV	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
			4	5	6	7	8	9
Quilon District	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	445	436	10	36	36	66
		15-34	300	317	478	567	465	525
		35-59	203	194	427	355	419	375
		60 +	52	53	85	42	80	34
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	447	437	10	35	36	66
		15-34	298	316	477	566	467	527
		35-59	203	194	426	356	417	373
		60 +	52	53	87	43	79	34
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	1	N
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	417	425	16	50	29	55
		15-34	331	333	494	590	420	466
		35-59	212	194	439	334	460	439
		60 +	40	48	51	26	91	40
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	..	..
Trivandrum ..	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	441	432	19	57	73	107
		15-34	313	326	498	506	500	548
		35-59	199	191	413	383	363	315
		60 +	47	51	70	54	64	30
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	453	441	20	55	78	108
		15-34	304	320	497	506	504	550
		35-59	196	189	407	384	356	314
		60 +	47	50	76	55	62	28
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	406	407	17	67	55	104
		15-34	339	343	503	504	490	540
		35-59	210	197	428	380	388	318
		60 +	45	53	52	49	67	38
		Age not stated	N	N	N	..	..	..

N—Negligible

PROPORTION OF POPULATION AND WORKERS BY AGE-GROUPS

10.56 (Concl.)

GROUPS IN EACH OF THE INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES IV TO IX, 1961

	V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	6	27	3	..	5	5	5	10	26	88
	564	732	533	549	519	276	523	712	551	553
	398	234	416	419	437	626	451	264	387	329
	32	7	48	32	39	92	21	14	36	29
	N	N	..	..	N	1	N	..	N	1
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	5	28	2	..	4	3	5	11	25	84
	570	738	540	553	524	284	535	735	555	562
	392	227	410	412	432	622	440	243	383	325
	32	7	48	35	39	90	20	11	36	28
	1	N	..	..	1	1	N	..	1	1
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	7	21	3	..	7	15	6	..	34	115
	537	685	476	500	495	218	477	581	524	501
	424	285	466	500	461	653	491	387	406	352
	32	9	55	..	37	114	26	32	36	32
	N	N	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	..
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	20	60	5	6	7	15	8	18	20	62
	568	617	500	714	532	409	500	596	536	535
	373	298	443	267	422	516	472	372	408	368
	39	25	52	13	39	60	20	14	36	35
	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	N
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	23	64	6	..	8	19	11	19	19	49
	575	626	512	818	556	409	507	609	548	540
	358	287	431	156	401	514	459	356	396	376
	44	23	51	26	34	58	23	16	37	35
	N	..	N	..	1	..	N	..	N	N
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	14	38	2	12	5	10	5	15	20	82
	558	563	480	619	503	408	493	573	519	526
	397	361	465	369	448	519	484	400	427	356
	31	38	53	..	44	63	18	12	34	36
	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..

PROPORTION OF POPULATION AND WORKERS BY AGE-GROUPS IN EACH CLASS OF TOWN

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 POPULATION OF EACH SEX AMONG TOTAL WORKERS

Cities with population of one lakh and above and classes of towns	Age-group	Population		Total workers		IV	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Calicut (Municipal)	All ages	1,000	1,000	469	87	9	11
	0-14	1,000	1,000	21	14	1	1
	15-34	1,000	1,000	709	120	11	16
	35-59	1,000	1,000	909	174	17	22
Ernakulam (Municipal)	60+	1,000	1,000	479	65	21	12
	All ages	1,000	1,000	455	99	5	3
	0-14	1,000	1,000	18	22	N	1
	15-34	1,000	1,000	657	137	7	4
Alleppey (Municipal)	35-59	1,000	1,000	922	192	9	6
	60+	1,000	1,000	395	75	18	5
	All ages	1,000	1,000	436	122	7	35
	0-14	1,000	1,000	10	13	N	4
Trivandrum (Corporation)	15-34	1,000	1,000	664	174	9	53
	35-59	1,000	1,000	891	262	14	67
	60+	1,000	1,000	477	103	18	36
	All ages	1,000	1,000	445	119	7	4
Class II (50,000-99,999)	0-14	1,000	1,000	20	24	1	1
	15-34	1,000	1,000	629	171	10	5
	35-59	1,000	1,000	893	216	15	8
	60+	1,000	1,000	393	88	12	7
Class III (20,000-49,999)	All ages	1,000	1,000	456	149	22	34
	0-14	1,000	1,000	23	19	2	5
	15-34	1,000	1,000	707	231	33	52
	35-59	1,000	1,000	918	278	43	61
Class IV (10,000-19,999)	60+	1,000	1,000	561	121	35	29
	All ages	1,000	1,000	479	144	21	26
	0-14	1,000	1,000	28	18	3	5
	15-34	1,000	1,000	757	221	30	41
Class V (5,000-9,999)	35-59	1,000	1,000	928	278	38	46
	60+	1,000	1,000	571	116	35	22
	All ages	1,000	1,000	463	108	17	18
	0-14	1,000	1,000	23	12	1	2
Class VI (less than 5,000)	15-34	1,000	1,000	750	166	25	29
	35-59	1,000	1,000	920	208	32	31
	60+	1,000	1,000	544	93	33	15
	All ages	1,000	1,000	369	158	1	1
	0-14	1,000	1,000	18	19	..	..
	15-34	1,000	1,000	593	206	..	2
	35-59	1,000	1,000	778	306	6	..
	60+	1,000	1,000	371	174	..	..

'N'—Negligible

PROPORTION OF POPULATION AND WORKERS BY AGE-GROUPS IN EACH CLASS OF TOWN

10.57

AND WORKERS IN INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES IV TO IX, 1961

V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
97	16	8	N	92	1	60	2	175	56
3	N	N	..	2	N	1	..	12	13
155	17	12	1	137	1	89	3	262	80
184	42	14	1	182	3	127	1	335	101
79	9	10	N	106	3	41	N	174	38
92	5	13	N	80	5	44	3	203	76
2	N	N	..	1	N	N	..	15	21
139	7	19	1	115	4	61	6	297	107
185	10	26	1	167	15	101	2	394	141
51	3	11	..	68	5	20	..	159	49
126	22	10	1	84	6	46	3	123	45
1	N	..	..	1	N	N	..	7	8
184	22	15	2	132	7	69	3	194	67
274	61	22	2	169	16	99	7	235	89
116	20	14	..	82	8	44	3	144	29
59	6	13	1	68	12	31	2	241	91
2	N	N	..	1	N	N	N	15	23
89	9	18	1	95	14	44	3	345	136
111	10	29	1	137	32	68	3	477	154
40	4	16	..	68	15	12	N	168	53
82	16	13	1	94	5	62	2	168	74
3	1	N	N	2	N	1	N	12	14
134	29	19	1	139	5	92	3	251	106
150	27	26	1	194	15	133	3	322	141
62	4	18	N	90	9	33	N	163	50
88	27	9	N	68	6	38	1	153	54
7	3	N	N	2	N	1	N	9	10
161	50	15	1	104	8	62	2	237	82
149	42	19	N	144	14	83	2	315	98
53	10	10	N	75	7	20	N	146	35
85	14	9	1	56	7	39	2	153	57
10	2	N	N	1	N	N	N	8	10
160	23	16	2	83	8	65	3	246	91
133	23	19	1	122	17	85	3	303	105
45	8	9	N	63	7	15	N	138	32
100	22	8	N	64	4	29	1	147	39
8	3	N	..	2	N	N	..	7	6
186	32	14	1	101	5	47	2	235	61
173	46	17	N	137	9	66	2	306	70
56	20	12	..	69	4	13	N	150	27
121	14	15	1	28	3	25	..	173	138
8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	19
251	21	20	..	42	2	38	..	242	181
171	31	41	3	63	3	63	..	411	265
129	..	..	..	32	17	..	..	194	148

PROPORTION OF POPULATION AND WORKERS BY AGE-GROUPS IN EACH CLASS OF TOWN

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX AMONG

Cities with population of one lakh and above and classes of towns	Age-group	Population		Total workers		IV	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Calicut (Municipal)	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	397	388	18	64	23	31
	15-34	333	339	503	465	430	480
	35-59	223	213	431	426	436	423
	60+	47	60	48	45	111	66
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	..	..
Ernakulam (Municipal)	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	391	401	16	88	20	53
	15-34	350	340	505	471	454	433
	35-59	219	206	444	400	382	421
	60+	40	53	35	41	141	93
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	3	..
Alleppey (Municipal)	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	419	413	10	43	24	50
	15-34	299	316	455	448	379	479
	35-59	238	215	487	461	487	413
	60+	44	56	48	48	110	58
	Age not stated	N	..	N	..	..	..
Trivandrum (Corporation)	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	379	388	17	80	25	43
	15-34	363	356	512	512	472	473
	35-59	217	203	434	368	436	398
	60+	41	53	37	40	67	86
	Age not stated	N	N	N	..	..	..
Class II (50,000-99,999)	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	396	394	17	55	26	40
	15-34	336	338	500	495	477	446
	35-59	219	208	433	406	401	442
	60+	49	60	50	44	96	72
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	..	..
Class III (20,000-49,999)	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	421	402	22	53	41	64
	15-34	313	326	485	505	466	502
	35-59	212	210	426	392	409	380
	60+	54	62	67	50	84	54
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	..	N

PROPORTION OF POPULATION AND WORKERS BY AGE-GROUPS IN EACH CLASS OF TOWN

10.58

AGE-GROUPS IN EACH OF THE INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES, 1961

V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
11	5	1	..	9	8	7	..	28	91
529	383	530	581	497	302	490	768	499	482
422	576	409	387	440	552	471	217	427	386
38	36	60	32	54	138	32	15	46	41
N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
9	22	4	..	3	4	3	..	29	109
529	529	521	632	503	276	480	816	513	476
440	416	440	368	459	659	498	184	426	380
22	33	35	..	35	61	19	..	32	35
N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
4	8	..	..	4	7	1	..	23	69
436	326	441	548	472	369	445	385	471	470
520	613	501	452	481	550	512	563	455	425
40	53	58	..	43	74	42	52	51	36
..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
14	21	2	..	6	10	5	10	23	99
549	583	475	672	510	397	508	592	520	529
408	359	473	328	442	528	471	388	428	341
29	37	50	..	42	65	16	10	29	31
N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
13	17	4	15	9	6	4	3	29	76
549	615	487	543	495	291	499	598	503	486
401	354	442	413	450	593	471	384	421	397
37	14	67	29	46	110	26	15	47	41
N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
36	43	3	36	10	12	5	18	25	75
572	609	502	624	480	412	508	579	486	501
359	326	434	326	450	506	459	387	437	384
33	22	61	14	60	70	28	16	52	40
N	N	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	N

Contd.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION AND WORKERS BY AGE-GROUPS IN EACH CLASS OF TOWN

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX AMONG

Cities with population of one lakh and above and classes of towns	Age-group	Population		Total workers		IV	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class IV (10,000-19,999)	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	416	406	24	52	49	76
	15-34	317	325	500	499	462	509
	35-59	211	206	409	398	393	363
	60+	56	63	67	51	96	52
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	..	N
Class V (5,000-9,999)	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	429	405	22	46	22	41
	15-34	308	322	500	496	465	534
	35-59	208	209	414	403	404	369
	60+	55	64	64	55	109	56
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	..	..
Class VI (less than 5,000)	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	443	353	22	42	..	..
	15-34	303	351	487	456	..	1,000
	35-59	212	212	449	410	1,000	..
	60+	42	84	42	92	..	..
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..

*N'—Negligible

Proportion of Population in each Age-group and Sex among Total Workers, Cultivators etc.

10.79 The following table gives the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age-group among the total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers,

workers at household industry, in manufacturing other than household industry and in other services. This table would show that taking the proportion of workers to total population in each age-group the highest proportion of male workers is in the age-group 35-59.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION AND WORKERS BY AGE-GROUPS IN EACH CLASS OF TOWN

10.58 (Concl'd.)

AGE-GROUPS IN EACH OF THE INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES, 1961

V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
49	68	4	36	10	8	3	8	22	69
593	549	522	655	466	401	519	572	509	518
328	347	418	297	460	524	455	404	418	377
30	36	56	12	64	67	22	16	51	36
N	..	..	..	N	..	1	..	N	..
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
32	45	8	..	11	20	6	..	22	68
575	468	505	846	486	412	493	621	490	511
362	431	411	154	445	496	475	362	432	377
31	56	76	..	58	68	25	17	56	44
N	..	..	..	N	4	1	..	N	..
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000
28	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	23	47
628	526	409	..	463	250	448	..	424	458
300	474	591	1,000	488	250	526	..	506	405
44	..	..	..	49	500	..	..	47	90
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The highest proportion of female workers also is in this age-group. So far as the household industry is concerned the highest percentage of male participation is in the age-group of 35-59. This age-group has also the highest percentage of female participation in household

industry. Between males and females the proportion of female participation in household industry is higher than that of males in all the age-groups except 60+. The pattern is similar both in rural and urban areas of the State also.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN EACH AGE-GROUP BY SELECTED CATEGORIES OF WORKERS

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX IN EACH AGE-GROUP AMONG TOTAL INDUSTRY, IN MANUFACTURING OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD

State/District 1	Total Rural Urban 2	Age-group 3	Population		Total workers		Cultivator I	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
			4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala State	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	472	197	108	32
		0-14	1,000	1,000	22	19	2	1
		15-34	1,000	1,000	765	326	141	43
		35-59	1,000	1,000	944	373	228	73
		60+	1,000	1,000	656	148	309	49
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	474	209	124	36
		0-14	1,000	1,000	22	20	3	2
		15-34	1,000	1,000	778	350	166	50
		35-59	1,000	1,000	950	395	262	83
		60+	1,000	1,000	678	155	341	54
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	460	130	21	8
		0-14	1,000	1,000	22	18	N	N
		15-34	1,000	1,000	701	195	18	7
		35-59	1,000	1,000	914	249	45	19
		60+	1,000	1,000	521	104	105	19
Cannanore District	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	481	231	105	67
		0-14	1,000	1,000	30	17	3	3
		15-34	1,000	1,000	807	394	149	107
		35-59	1,000	1,000	932	426	209	132
		60+	1,000	1,000	630	162	274	71
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	479	249	122	77
		0-14	1,000	1,000	26	17	4	4
		15-34	1,000	1,000	815	432	178	125
		35-59	1,000	1,000	939	462	245	152
		60+	1,000	1,000	648	173	307	80
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	488	138	22	18
		0-14	1,000	1,000	49	19	1	1
		15-34	1,000	1,000	770	205	21	21
		35-59	1,000	1,000	897	255	45	40
		60+	1,000	1,000	534	109	99	29

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PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN EACH AGE-GROUP BY SELECTED CATEGORIES OF WORKERS

10.59

WORKERS, CULTIVATORS, AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, WORKERS AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN OTHER SERVICES, 1961

Agricultural Labourer II		Household Industry IV		Manufacturing other than Household Industry V		Other Services IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
62	54	22	35	47	16	124	46
4	3	2	6	3	2	6	6
109	94	36	56	89	32	213	76
116	103	42	63	84	24	247	84
64	30	33	28	31	5	107	26
71	61	24	38	40	16	116	43
4	4	2	6	2	2	6	5
128	107	39	61	76	32	204	73
133	117	45	68	71	22	231	78
71	34	34	29	27	4	100	24
12	12	16	22	87	18	166	61
N	1	1	3	6	2	10	12
17	19	22	33	150	31	255	92
23	24	29	40	156	33	330	111
18	8	28	20	57	9	151	38
54	69	27	20	66	8	130	56
3	3	2	3	12	2	6	5
96	125	45	31	138	15	221	97
104	125	50	34	91	12	269	101
53	35	37	17	31	3	117	26
64	79	28	20	47	6	130	56
3	4	2	3	8	1	5	4
115	145	49	32	102	11	227	100
123	143	52	35	62	9	270	101
61	40	37	17	22	2	113	24
8	19	20	18	160	18	130	54
N	1	2	3	30	4	11	10
12	30	28	28	298	31	194	80
16	39	37	31	227	26	262	99
13	11	36	17	75	8	137	36

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Contd.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN EACH AGE-GROUP BY SELECTED CATEGORIES OF WORKERS

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX IN EACH AGE-GROUP AMONG TOTAL INDUSTRY, IN MANUFACTURING OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Population		Total workers		Cultivator I	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
			4	5	6	7	8	9
Kozhikode District	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	471	144	79	19
		0-14	1,000	1,000	23	16	3	1
		15-34	1,000	1,000	784	229	112	25
		35-59	1,000	1,000	929	284	161	44
		60+	1,000	1,000	615	117	205	27
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	471	153	93	22
		0-14	1,000	1,000	24	16	3	1
		15-34	1,000	1,000	796	248	135	29
		35-59	1,000	1,000	932	303	191	51
		60+	1,000	1,000	634	125	234	31
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	466	96	9	3
		0-14	1,000	1,000	23	14	N	N
		15-34	1,000	1,000	732	136	8	2
		35-59	1,000	1,000	912	192	18	8
		60+	1,000	1,000	510	81	43	6
Palghat "	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	515	271	115	46
		0-14	1,000	1,000	53	32	7	3
		15-34	1,000	1,000	844	434	162	61
		35-59	1,000	1,000	943	487	221	96
		60+	1,000	1,000	648	182	278	58
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	518	282	125	49
		0-14	1,000	1,000	55	33	7	4
		15-34	1,000	1,000	856	453	178	66
		35-59	1,000	1,000	946	506	239	103
		60+	1,000	1,000	663	187	298	63
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	482	172	27	12
		0-14	1,000	1,000	33	22	1	1
		15-34	1,000	1,000	745	256	28	15
		35-59	1,000	1,000	919	313	57	26
		60+	1,000	1,000	505	133	88	19

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN EACH AGE-GROUP BY SELECTED CATEGORIES OF WORKERS

10.59 (Contd.)

WORKERS, CULTIVATORS, AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, WORKERS AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN OTHER SERVICES, 1961

Agricultural Labourer II		Household Industry IV		Manufacturing other than Household Industry V		Other Services IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
49	38	17	23	42	9	158	43
4	3	1	3	2	1	7	7
86	65	28	36	80	13	274	69
90	72	31	42	77	20	314	83
50	21	27	24	32	7	141	27
57	44	18	24	31	7	158	43
4	4	2	3	2	1	7	6
103	77	30	38	60	10	281	70
106	85	33	43	55	14	314	84
58	24	28	25	24	5	137	27
5	6	13	19	99	20	158	44
N	N	1	2	4	2	10	10
7	10	19	27	170	27	243	64
10	11	25	37	184	48	313	79
7	4	25	20	72	16	164	29
112	132	32	22	39	6	125	57
12	14	4	4	3	1	10	8
200	227	50	35	75	9	210	89
192	228	60	35	65	9	239	105
95	58	48	19	30	3	119	36
121	142	33	22	36	4	121	56
13	14	4	4	3	1	10	8
219	243	52	35	68	7	206	88
209	244	61	35	59	7	231	102
103	62	48	18	28	2	115	35
27	46	22	20	74	17	162	71
2	3	2	4	7	3	11	11
45	76	30	29	132	28	249	103
48	79	43	35	120	26	313	133
26	23	43	22	47	9	156	50

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN EACH AGE-GROUP BY SELECTED CATEGORIES OF WORKERS

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX IN EACH AGE-GROUP AMONG TOTAL INDUSTRY, IN MANUFACTURING OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Population		Total workers		Cultivator I	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
			4	5	6	7	8	9
Trichur District	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	455	219	83	30
		0-14	1,000	1,000	23	19	1	1
		15-34	1,000	1,000	751	358	106	40
		35-59	1,000	1,000	927	408	179	66
		60+	1,000	1,000	604	135	236	37
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	457	227	90	32
		0-14	1,000	1,000	23	19	2	1
		15-34	1,000	1,000	762	374	117	43
		35-59	1,000	1,000	931	424	195	72
		60+	1,000	1,000	615	140	250	39
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	442	154	29	11
		0-14	1,000	1,000	23	19	N	N
		15-34	1,000	1,000	670	235	27	11
		35-59	1,000	1,000	899	286	64	25
		60+	1,000	1,000	518	100	121	21
Ernakulam	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	470	193	97	40
		0-14	1,000	1,000	16	18	2	1
		15-34	1,000	1,000	758	325	133	63
		35-59	1,000	1,000	947	371	196	85
		60+	1,000	1,000	612	125	254	33
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	471	217	120	49
		0-14	1,000	1,000	16	18	2	1
		15-34	1,000	1,000	777	374	172	80
		35-59	1,000	1,000	954	414	247	105
		60+	1,000	1,000	642	135	293	38
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	468	103	12	5
		0-14	1,000	1,000	15	16	N	N
		15-34	1,000	1,000	702	147	11	5
		35-59	1,000	1,000	921	209	25	12
		60+	1,000	1,000	465	82	64	10

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN EACH AGE-GROUP BY SELECTED CATEGORIES OF WORKERS

10.59 (Contd.)

WORKERS, CULTIVATORS, AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, WORKERS AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN OTHER SERVICES, 1961

Agricultural Labourer II		Household Industry IV		Manufacturing other than Household Industry V		Other Services IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
44	56	27	37	50	13	138	73
3	3	3	5	3	2	8	8
81	96	48	59	100	26	235	123
83	106	49	66	86	17	287	132
46	22	34	28	32	3	124	34
49	61	28	40	47	13	135	71
3	3	3	5	3	2	7	7
90	105	51	64	95	27	235	121
90	115	51	72	83	17	280	128
50	25	35	30	30	3	121	32
12	17	17	12	71	13	160	90
1	1	1	1	5	3	13	14
18	28	26	19	133	25	235	138
24	33	32	22	116	16	337	168
16	7	27	11	43	4	151	47
43	50	22	30	60	14	130	51
2	3	2	5	2	2	6	7
73	90	34	49	111	23	219	86
80	95	42	54	113	26	260	92
55	25	33	22	40	7	111	28
53	62	26	36	54	14	116	47
2	3	3	6	2	2	4	6
94	113	42	60	102	24	201	84
100	117	50	64	103	25	234	83
64	30	35	25	37	7	102	25
6	5	8	8	82	12	182	64
N	N	1	1	2	1	10	14
9	9	10	10	136	18	278	93
13	11	14	15	149	26	347	123
14	4	18	10	54	6	152	42

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN EACH AGE-GROUP BY SELECTED CATEGORIES OF WORKERS

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX IN EACH AGE-GROUP AMONG TOTAL INDUSTRY, IN MANUFACTURING OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Population		Total workers		Cultivator I.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
			4	5	6	7	8	9
Kottayam District	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	484	162	113	16
		0-14	1,000	1,000	14	15	1	1
		15-34	1,000	1,000	776	286	146	22
		35-59	1,000	1,000	964	312	236	41
		60+	1,000	1,000	681	99	333	27
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	487	168	121	17
		0-14	1,000	1,000	14	15	1	1
		15-34	1,000	1,000	787	299	159	24
		35-59	1,000	1,000	968	322	251	43
		60+	1,000	1,000	696	101	351	28
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	452	110	37	6
		0-14	1,000	1,000	14	15	N	..
		15-34	1,000	1,000	680	166	34	5
		35-59	1,000	1,000	928	220	80	18
		60+	1,000	1,000	546	87	163	19
Alleppey ..	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	456	221	103	19
		0-14	1,000	1,000	11	24	1	N
		15-34	1,000	1,000	699	355	103	17
		35-59	1,000	1,000	944	410	230	49
		60+	1,000	1,000	696	189	364	46
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	461	234	118	21
		0-14	1,000	1,000	11	25	1	N
		15-34	1,000	1,000	707	378	121	20
		35-59	1,000	1,000	952	432	264	55
		60+	1,000	1,000	720	200	396	50
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	435	157	31	7
		0-14	1,000	1,000	10	19	N	N
		15-34	1,000	1,000	662	241	23	5
		35-59	1,000	1,000	909	304	69	19
		60+	1,000	1,000	560	133	174	24

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN EACH AGE-GROUP BY SELECTED CATEGORIES OF WORKERS

10.59 (Contd.)

WORKERS, CULTIVATORS, AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, WORKERS AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN OTHER SERVICES, 1961

Agricultural Labourer II		Household Industry IV		Manufacturing other than Household Industry V		Other Services IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
62	36	13	17	36	3	99	33
2	1	1	2	1	N	5	5
108	63	21	26	65	4	171	58
117	74	25	34	69	7	188	60
65	21	24	19	23	2	82	18
66	38	13	17	34	3	91	30
2	1	1	2	1	N	4	4
117	68	21	26	60	4	161	53
124	79	25	35	66	7	173	54
69	23	25	20	22	2	75	16
22	12	13	14	56	3	168	66
N	N	1	1	1	N	11	14
30	17	20	20	100	5	259	107
47	27	26	30	102	6	340	115
31	10	23	16	33	1	149	31
68	61	24	90	49	13	110	33
1	3	3	15	1	1	4	5
114	104	39	146	86	25	188	57
136	116	44	158	101	21	220	54
82	41	34	73	34	6	93	18
79	70	26	96	42	13	104	29
1	3	3	16	1	1	4	5
132	119	43	156	76	25	181	52
157	132	48	167	83	19	207	48
92	47	36	78	28	5	84	15
18	18	15	60	85	16	140	49
N	1	1	9	1	1	7	8
28	29	22	96	135	24	221	80
35	36	28	109	184	34	284	88
27	12	23	52	66	10	143	28

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN EACH AGE-GROUP BY SELECTED CATEGORIES OF WORKERS

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX IN EACH AGE-GROUP AMONG TOTAL INDUSTRY, IN MANUFACTURING OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD

State/District 1	Total Rural Urban 2	Age-group 3	Population		Total workers		Cultivator I	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
			4	5	6	7	8	9
Quilon District	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	458	192	174	32
		0-14	1,000	1,000	11	16	2	1
		15-34	1,000	1,000	728	344	227	36
		35-59	1,000	1,000	961	352	386	85
		60+	1,000	1,000	752	151	518	76
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	459	194	186	34
		0-14	1,000	1,000	10	16	2	1
		15-34	1,000	1,000	734	348	246	39
		35-59	1,000	1,000	964	357	414	91
		60+	1,000	1,000	764	156	541	80
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	446	167	26	3
		0-14	1,000	1,000	17	19	N	N
		15-34	1,000	1,000	666	295	21	1
		35-59	1,000	1,000	926	287	59	9
		60+	1,000	1,000	568	90	153	17
Trivandrum	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	461	160	110	24
		0-14	1,000	1,000	20	21	2	N
		15-34	1,000	1,000	732	249	131	22
		35-59	1,000	1,000	953	321	253	67
		60+	1,000	1,000	694	170	375	78
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	464	171	141	30
		0-24	1,000	1,000	20	21	2	1
		15-34	1,000	1,000	757	270	175	28
		35-59	1,000	1,000	966	346	331	84
		60+	1,000	1,000	752	188	461	97
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	451	130	21	7
		0-14	1,000	1,000	19	21	N	N
		15-34	1,000	1,000	670	192	17	4
		35-59	1,000	1,000	917	251	46	18
		60+	1,000	1,000	522	120	118	28

*N'—Negligible

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN EACH AGE-GROUP BY SELECTED CATEGORIES OF WORKERS

10.59 (Concl.)

WORKERS, CULTIVATORS, AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, WORKERS AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN OTHER SERVICES, 1961

Agricultural Labourer II		Household Industry IV		Manufacturing other than Household Industry V		Other Services IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
62	27	17	40	48	63	75	22
1	1	1	6	1	4	5	4
110	45	27	67	89	145	138	39
123	59	35	78	93	76	143	38
66	24	26	26	30	8	52	12
66	29	18	42	43	61	70	20
1	1	1	6	1	4	4	4
119	49	28	70	81	141	130	36
132	64	37	81	82	71	132	34
69	25	27	27	26	8	48	11
10	1	8	17	109	95	141	46
N	N	1	2	2	5	11	12
13	1	11	24	178	196	223	69
23	3	18	39	219	140	270	83
22	3	19	14	87	18	124	30
70	21	28	43	33	15	139	45
4	1	5	11	2	2	6	7
127	35	44	72	60	28	238	74
128	43	50	70	62	23	285	87
65	16	38	25	28	8	107	31
90	27	29	50	28	17	114	36
5	2	5	12	2	2	5	4
169	46	48	86	52	33	205	60
168	56	53	83	50	26	231	71
80	20	39	28	25	8	90	25
12	3	23	21	50	9	210	73
N	N	3	5	2	1	11	15
18	5	34	33	81	14	322	112
22	8	43	34	94	16	427	131
21	3	35	15	34	6	161	49

WORKERS IN SELECTED CATEGORIES BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS

In the case of districts a few departures from the State pattern are observed. It was mentioned that in the case of State that the highest proportion of male and female workers is in the age-group 35-59. This pattern is followed by all the districts except the urban areas of Quilon district in which so far as the proportion of female workers is concerned the age-group 15-34 dominates. In regard to the participation in household industry the following exceptions to the State pattern are found in the districts. In the Cannanore district the proportion of male participation is more except in the age-group 0-14 for total, rural, and urban. But in the age-group 15-34 in the urban areas the proportions of male and female participation are equal. The proportion of male participation in household industry is more than that of females in all the age-groups except 0-14 in Palghat district total, rural and urban, in the age-groups 15-34 and 35-59 in Trichur urban and in the age-groups 15-34 and 35-59 in the Trivandrum urban. In the Alleppey district, the proportion of female participation in household industry is more than that of males in the age-group 60+ in the total, rural and urban areas. In the districts of Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam and Quilon, the proportions of male and female participation in household industry are equal either in one or two age-groups. The highest proportion of female participation in household industry is in the Alleppey district coming to 90 for total, 96 for rural and 60 for urban. This has to be mostly attributed to the coir industry.

Cultivators and Workers in Household Industry and Manufacturing other than Household Industry by Educational Levels in Urban Areas

10.80 An attempt is made below to analyse the workers engaged in industrial categories I, IV and V viz., as cultivator, at household industry and in manufacturing other than household industry, by sex and educational levels. Considering the proportion of illiterates to total workers in each of the above industrial categories the household industry has the highest percentage of male illiterates, and manufacturing other than household industry the lowest. In the case of the females, while household industry has the highest percentage of illiterates cultivation has the lowest percentage. Coming to literates without educational levels manufacturing other than household industry has the highest percentage and cultivation the lowest in the case of males and cultivation the highest and household industry the lowest in the case of females. Cultivation has the highest percentage of male workers having 'primary or junior basic' qualifications and household industry the lowest in this respect. The same pattern is followed in the case of females and also in respect of male and female workers having matriculation or higher secondary qualifications. The percentages are too small in the case of workers holding technical diploma not equal to degree and non-technical diploma not equal to degree to deserve comments. In the case of those with University degree or post graduate degree other than technical degree cultivation has the highest percentage among males and

WORKERS IN SELECTED CATEGORIES BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS

household industry the lowest. So far as females are concerned both cultivation and manufacturing other than household

industry stand on equal footing in this respect. The lowest is household industry. The relevant table is given below.

WORKERS IN SELECTED CATEGORIES BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES I, IV AND V (AS THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY) AND IN EACH SEX

State/District (urban areas only)	Industrial categories	Total		Illiterate		Literate (with- out educational levels)	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
		3	4	5	6	7	8
Kerala State	I Cultivator	1,000	1,000	174	492	501	344
	IV Household industry	1,000	1,000	313	638	533	291
	V Manufacturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	153	604	562	300
Cannanore District	I Cultivator	1,000	1,000	372	702	451	215
	IV Household industry	1,000	1,000	333	668	492	216
	V Manufacturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	176	545	568	328
Kozhikode "	I Cultivator	1,000	1,000	236	548	524	315
	IV Household industry	1,000	1,000	285	706	583	227
	V Manufacturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	161	693	582	243
Palghat "	I Cultivator	1,000	1,000	239	602	440	280
	IV Household industry	1,000	1,000	514	883	389	93
	V Manufacturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	269	868	557	81
Trichur "	I Cultivator	1,000	1,000	172	415	411	276
	IV Household industry	1,000	1,000	248	531	399	373
	V Manufacturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	142	353	496	287
Ernakulam "	I Cultivator	1,000	1,000	160	336	500	465
	IV Household industry	1,000	1,000	255	561	608	356
	V Manufacturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	107	476	553	360
Kottayam "	I Cultivator	1,000	1,000	45	206	416	490
	IV Household industry	1,000	1,000	208	553	547	342
	V Manufacturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	69	324	496	398
Alleppey "	I Cultivator	1,000	1,000	75	257	528	495
	IV Household industry	1,000	1,000	199	556	642	366
	V Manufacturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	118	588	633	367
Quilon "	I Cultivator	1,000	1,000	190	495	600	405
	IV Household industry	1,000	1,000	263	641	533	296
	V Manufacturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	164	614	545	335
Trivandrum "	I Cultivator	1,000	1,000	168	431	595	436
	IV Household industry	1,000	1,000	358	704	547	263
	V Manufacturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	167	620	523	276

'N'-Negligible

WORKERS IN SELECTED CATEGORIES BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS

10.60

CULTIVATOR, AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN MANUFACTURING OTHER BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

Primary or junior basic		Matriculation or higher secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diplo- ma not equal to degree	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
215	141	91	21	1	N	1	..
142	68	12	3	N	N	N	N
214	85	58	9	2	N	N	..
140	80	34	3	N	..	..	..
169	113	6	3	..	..	..	..
223	122	30	5	N	..	N	..
169	116	65	21	..	..	..	..
124	66	7	1	..	..	..	..
206	56	46	7	N	..	N	..
169	98	132	18	1	1	1	..
83	20	14	4	..	..	N	..
116	40	52	8	1	1	..	..
301	269	99	36	3	..	1	..
333	89	17	7	1	..	..	..
283	334	65	24	3	..	N	..
198	149	111	46	1	..	1	..
120	77	16	5	..	..	..	1
225	135	84	24	5	1	N	..
359	275	147	27	3	..	1	..
227	101	17	4	1	..	..	..
313	232	95	42	3	..	..	..
261	203	110	38	1	2	N	..
140	76	19	2	N	N	..	..
193	39	50	6	N	..	N	..
164	95	34	5	1	..	5	..
175	59	24	4	..	..	2	..
185	48	83	2	5	N	N	..
147	113	74	19	2	..	N	..
85	30	9	3	1	..	..	..
214	78	77	23	5	1	1	..

Contd.

WORKERS IN SELECTED CATEGORIES BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES I, IV AND V (AS THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY) AND IN EACH SEX

State/District (urban areas only)	Industrial categories	University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree			
		M	F	Total		Engineering	
				M	F	M	F
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
Kerala State	I Cultivator	13	1	4	1	N	..
	IV Household industry	N	N	N	..	N	..
	V Manufacturing other than household industry	6	1	5	1	1	..
Cannanore District	I Cultivator	3	..	..	..	..	..
	IV Household industry	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V Manufacturing other than household industry	2	..	1	..	N	..
Kozhikode "	I Cultivator	4	..	2	..	1	..
	IV Household industry	1	..	N	..	..	..
	V Manufacturing other than household industry	3	1	2	N	1	..
Palghat "	I Cultivator	13	1	5	..	N	..
	IV Household industry	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V Manufacturing other than household industry	3	1	2	1	1	..
Trichur "	I Cultivator	10	2	3	2	N	..
	IV Household industry	1	..	1	..	..	..
	V Manufacturing other than household industry	7	1	4	1	1	..
Ernakulam "	I Cultivator	22	3	7	1	..	..
	IV Household industry	..	N	1	..	..	..
	V Manufacturing other than household industry	11	1	15	3	4	..
Kottayam "	I Cultivator	23	..	6	2	1	..
	IV Household industry	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V Manufacturing other than household industry	16	..	8	4	2	..
Alleppey "	I Cultivator	19	4	6	1	..	..
	IV Household industry	..	..	N	..	N	..
	V Manufacturing other than household industry	4	..	2	..	..	..
Quilon "	I Cultivator	4	..	2	..	..	..
	IV Household industry	3	..	..	..	..	..
	V Manufacturing other than household industry	12	N	6	1	3	..
Trivandrum "	I Cultivator	12	1	2	..	..	..
	IV Household industry	N	..	N	..	..	..
	V Manufacturing other than household industry	7	2	6	N	1	..

*N—Negligible

WORKERS IN SELECTED CATEGORIES BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS

10.60 (Concl.)

CULTIVATOR, AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN MANUFACTURING OTHER BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree

Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	N
..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..
N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	N	4	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	N	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..
..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	N
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
N	..	N	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4
N	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	N	3	1
N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	5	N

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN SELECTED CATEGORIES BY OCCUPATION

Table 10.61 (Contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS OF BOTH SEXES IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY,
MANUFACTURING OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND OTHER
SERVICES BY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS IN KERALA, 1961

Division/Group		Household Industry		Manufacturing other than Household Industry		Other Services	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
		2	3	4	5	6	7
Group	62	Aircraft Pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineers					
"	64	..	..	..	..	N	..
"	67	..	..	1	..	2	N
"	68	..	..	N	N	1	N
"	69	..	..	N	..	N	..
Division 7-8		..	..	..	..	N	N
Group	70	943	987	884	984	555	526
"	71	334	681	115	291	N	N
"	72	24	4	79	15	N	1
"	73	5	N	6	N	N	..
"	74	94	9	29	1	N	N
"	75	59	1	37	N	N	N
"	76	10	1	43	N	2	N
"	77	N	..	3	..	5	N
"	78	43	..	222	2	1	N
"	79	N	N	2	N	2	N
"	80	12	N	29	8	1	N
"	81	1	N	18	3	N	N
"	82	54	28	30	16	N	N
"	83	130	88	68	503	N	3
"	84	8	3	7	7	N	N
"	85	59	2	134	5	N	N
"	86	107	169	20	59	N	N
		1	N	7	47	N	N

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Contd.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN SELECTED CATEGORIES BY OCCUPATION

Table 10.61 (Concl'd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS OF BOTH SEXES IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY,
MANUFACTURING OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND OTHER
SERVICES BY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS IN KERALA, 1961

Division/Group		Household Industry		Manufacturing other than Household Industry		Other Services	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Group	87	Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers					
"	89	N	N	9	N	1	N
Division	9	2	1	26	27	543	522
Group	90	..	..	9	4	137	292
		Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers					
"	91	..	..	6	N	19	N
		House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers					
"	92	..	..	1	2	68	204
"	93	..	..	1	N	3	1
		Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers Building Care-takers, Cleaners and Related Workers					
"	94	..	..	1	2	6	16
		Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers					
"	95	..	..	..	..	23	3
"	96	..	..	N	N	16	68
"	97	..	..	..	..	N	N
		Photographers and Related Camera Operators					
"	99	..	..	N	..	1	..
		Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n. e. c.					
Division X		..	..	N	..	1	N
Group	X8	N	N	2	N	6	1
		Workers not classifiable by occupation Workers reporting occupations unidentifiable or unclassifiable					
"	X9	N	N	2	N	6	1
		Workers not reporting Occupation					
		..	..	N	N	N	N

'N'—Negligible

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DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN SELECTED CATEGORIES BY OCCUPATION

Distribution of Workers in Household Industry, Manufacturing other than Household Industry and Other Services by Occupational Divisions and Groups

10.81 A comparative table giving the distribution of 1,000 male and 1,000 female workers engaged in household industry, manufacturing other than household industry and other services among occupational divisions and groups is given below. In the household industry division 7-8 (craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified) leads and among the groups, group 70 (spinners, weavers, knitters and dyers and related workers) comes first. The pattern is the same for both males

and females. In manufacturing other than household industry also division 7-8 leads for both males and females. Among the groups, group 77 (carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers, coopers and related workers) leads in the case of males and group 82 (millers, bakers, brew masters and related food and beverage workers) leads in respect of females. In other services also division 7-8 leads both in respect of males and females. Among the groups, group 89 (labourers not elsewhere classified) in respect of both males and females leads. Most of these are persons who have returned themselves as having no fixed job and no fixed place of work.

Table 10.61

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS OF BOTH SEXES IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, MANUFACTURING OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND OTHER SERVICES BY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS IN KERALA, 1961

Division/Group		Household Industry		Manufacturing other than Household Industry		Other Services		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Division	0	All Divisions	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		Professional, Technical and Related Workers	5	1	8	1	142	156
Group	00	Architects, Engineers and Surveyors	..	..	1	N	3	N
"	01	Chemists, Physicists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists	1	N	1	N	N	N
"	02	Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists	..	..	N	N	1	N
"	03	Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists	..	..	N	N	16	2
"	04	Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians	3	1	2	1	7	17
"	05	Teachers	..	..	N	N	73	124
"	06	Jurists	..	..	N	..	7	N
"	07	Social Scientists and Related Workers	..	..	N	N	2	2
"	08	Artists, Writers and Related Workers	1	N	3	N	6	2
"	09	Draughtsmen and Science and Engineering Technicians, n. e. c.	..	..	1	N	1	N
"	0X	Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers	..	..	N	N	26	9

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Contd.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN SELECTED CATEGORIES BY OCCUPATION

Table 10.61 (Contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS OF BOTH SEXES IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, MANUFACTURING OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND OTHER SERVICES BY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS IN KERALA, 1961

Division/Group		Household Industry		Manufacturing other than Household Industry		Other Services	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Division 1	Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	2	N	24	1	85	11
Group 10	Administrators and Executive Officials, Government.	..	..	..	..	28	2
" 11	Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade	..	..	N	N	..	..
" 13	Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other	2	N	24	1	57	9
Division 2	Clerical and Related Workers	N	N	25	2	59	13
Group 20	Book-keepers and Cashiers	N	N	4	N	4	N
" 21	Stenographers and Typists	N	..	1	1	3	3
" 22	Office Machine Operators	..	..	N	N	N	N
" 28	Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous	N	N	16	1	29	9
" 29	Unskilled Office Workers	N	N	4	N	23	1
Division 3	Sales Workers	1	1	9	1	10	1
Group 30	Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trade	1	1	2	1	3	N
" 31	Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers	..	..	N	N	N	N
" 32	Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents	..	..	3	N	N	N
" 33	Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers	N	N	4	N	7	1
" 34	Money-Lenders and Pawn-Brokers	..	..	..	..	N	..
Division 4	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers	49	11	37	7	3	N
Group 40	Farmers and Farm Managers	6	1	..	..	1	N
" 41	Farm Workers	36	3	35	N	1	N
" 43	Fishermen and Related Workers	6	7	1	7	N	N
" 44	Loggers and Other Forestry Workers	1	N	1	N	1	N
Division 5	Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers	N	..	N	N	N	..
Group 50	Miners and Quarrymen	N	..	N	N	N	..
" 51	Well Drillers and Related Workers	..	..	..	..	N	..
" 59	Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, n. e. c.	..	..	..	..	N	..
Division 6	Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations	..	..	2	N	3	N
Group 60	Deck Officers, Engineer Officers and Pilots, Ship	..	..	..	..	N	..
" 61	Deck and Engine-Room Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen	..	..	1	N	N	..

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Contd.

10.82 The following table gives the proportion of workers of each sex in household and non-household industries to the total of all non-agricultural workers in industrial divisions, major groups and minor groups. Minor groups having less than a total of 1,000 workers have not been shown in the table. The highest number of male workers come under division 2&3-Manufacturing and the smallest number under division 5-Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services. In the case of females though the highest number of workers come under division 2&3 the smallest number of workers are engaged in Mining and Quarrying of division 1. In the case of both males and females, workers coming under division 9 whose activities are unspecified and not adequately described come second in numerical importance. It would be

found from the table that the participation of males in household industries is very low compared to that of females. In the case of males only 7.5 per cent of the non-agricultural workers are engaged in household industries whereas among female non-agricultural workers 31.6 per cent are working in household industries. Household industries fall under divisions 0, 1 and 2&3 of I. S. I. C. Number of males and females working in household industries under divisions 0 and 1 is comparatively insignificant. Among the various household industries the manufacture of coir and coir products (minor group 277) engage the highest number of male and female workers. Cotton weaving in handlooms (minor group 235) is another important household industry engaging considerable number of males and females.

Table 10.62

PROPORTION OF WORKERS OF EACH SEX TO TOTAL OF ALL NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN THE INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS IN KERALA, 1961.

Branch of Industry		Total workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry etc.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
All Divisions	(a)	2,525,622	948,212	188,654	299,908	2,336,968	648,304
	(b)	10,000	10,000	747	3,163	9,253	6,837
Division 0	(a)	380,781	89,587	4,153	1,579	376,628	88,008
	(b)	1,508	945	17	17	1,491	928
Major Group 00	(a)	143,328	17,693	783	275	142,545	17,418
	(b)	568	187	3	3	565	184
Minor Group 005	(a)	1,865	502	..	..	1,865	502
	(b)	8	5	..	..	8	5
" 006	(a)	101,808	12,111	..	..	101,808	12,111
	(b)	403	128	..	..	403	128
" 007	(a)	591	717	42	122	549	595
	(b)	2	8	N	2	2	6
" 008	(a)	4,834	157	741	153	4,093	4
	(b)	19	2	3	2	16	N
" 009	(a)	34,230	4,206	..	..	34,230	4,206
	(b)	136	44	..	..	136	44

Contd.

Table 10.62 (Contd.)

PROPORTION OF WORKERS OF EACH SEX TO TOTAL OF ALL NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN THE INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS IN KERALA, 1961

Branch of Industry			Total workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry etc.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Major Group 01	(a)		104,720	65,870	..	..	104,720	65,870
	(b)		415	695	..	..	415	695
Minor Group 010	(a)		42,909	47,888	..	..	42,909	47,888
	(b)		170	505	..	..	170	505
" 011	(a)		10,364	3,908	..	..	10,364	3,908
	(b)		41	41	..	..	41	41
" 012	(a)		35,584	6,292	..	..	35,584	6,292
	(b)		141	67	..	..	141	67
" 015	(a)		15,719	7,766	..	..	15,719	7,766
	(b)		62	82	..	..	62	82
Major Group 02	(a)		14,722	867	158	51	14,564	816
	(b)		58	9	N	N	58	9
Minor Group 020	(a)		1,592	102	..	..	1,592	102
	(b)		6	1	..	..	6	1
" 021	(a)		10,256	263	..	..	10,256	263
	(b)		41	3	..	..	41	3
" 023	(a)		1,653	117	41	10	1,612	107
	(b)		6	1	N	N	6	1
" 026	(a)		903	254	91	29	812	225
	(b)		4	3	1	N	3	3
Major Group 03	(a)		94,787	2,929	748	386	94,039	2,543
	(b)		375	31	3	4	372	27
Minor Group 030	(a)		61,396	470	76	56	61,320	414
	(b)		243	5	N	1	243	4
" 031	(a)		32,403	2,246	641	320	31,762	1,926
	(b)		128	24	2	4	126	20
" 032	(a)		988	213	31	10	957	203
	(b)		4	2	N	N	4	2
Major Group 04	(a)		23,224	2,228	2,464	867	20,760	1,361
	(b)		92	23	10	9	82	14
Minor Group 040	(a)		20,253	1,910	1,488	683	18,765	1,227
	(b)		80	20	6	7	74	13
" 043	(a)		1,990	217	831	139	1,159	78
	(b)		8	2	3	1	5	1
Division 1	(a)		22,149	736	155	7	21,994	729
	(b)		88	8	1	N	87	8
Major Group 10	(a)		22,149	736	155	7	21,994	729
	(b)		88	8	1	N	87	8
Minor Group 107	(a)		21,895	733	59	7	21,836	726
	(b)		87	8	N	N	87	8
Division 2&3	(a)		577,296	434,844	184,346	298,322	392,950	136,522
	(b)		2,286	4,586	730	3,146	1,556	1,440
Major Group 20	(a)		60,191	100,595	27,597	26,446	32,594	74,149
	(b)		238	1,061	109	279	129	782

Contd.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS ACCORDING TO I. S. I. C.

Table 10.62 (Contd.)

PROPORTION OF WORKERS OF EACH SEX TO TOTAL OF ALL NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN THE INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS IN KERALA, 1961

Branch of Industry	Total workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry etc.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group 200 (a)	15,889	42,211	5,405	6,274	10,484	35,937
(b)	63	445	21	66	42	379
" 202 (a)	8,800	8,279	7,947	8,181	853	98
(b)	35	87	32	86	3	1
" 203 (a)	7,225	36,009	101	43	7,124	35,966
(b)	29	380	1	1	28	379
" 204 (a)	3,285	1,861	1,218	767	2,067	1,094
(b)	13	20	5	8	8	12
" 205 (a)	5,432	387	1,404	312	4,028	75
(b)	21	4	5	3	16	1
" 207 (a)	10,005	2,711	4,523	2,498	5,482	213
(b)	40	29	18	27	22	2
" 209 (a)	8,172	8,839	6,720	8,107	1,452	732
(b)	32	93	26	85	6	8
Major Group 21 (a)	23,869	1,518	946	122	22,923	1,396
(b)	95	16	4	1	91	15
Minor Group 212 (a)	13,815	104	546	88	13,269	16
(b)	55	1	2	1	53	N
" 214 (a)	1,396	15	305	10	1,091	5
(b)	6	N	1	N	5	N
" 217 (a)	4,599	756	..	..	4,599	756
(b)	18	8	..	..	18	8
" 219 (a)	2,955	88	10	3	2,945	85
(b)	12	1	N	N	12	1
Major Group 22 (a)	64,421	1,361	11,085	594	53,336	767
(b)	255	14	44	6	211	8
Minor Group 220 (a)	62,959	1,352	11,020	591	51,939	761
(b)	249	14	43	6	206	8
" 221 (a)	1,405	2	48	..	1,357	2
(b)	6	N	N	..	6	N
Major Group 23 (a)	61,592	37,636	31,895	29,030	29,697	8,606
(b)	244	397	126	306	118	91
Minor Group 231 (a)	1,073	6,728	516	5,925	557	803
(b)	4	71	2	63	2	8
" 232 (a)	8,553	2,517	..	..	8,553	2,517
(b)	34	27	..	..	34	27
" 235 (a)	46,174	19,239	28,485	15,924	17,689	3,315
(b)	183	203	113	168	70	35
" 236 (a)	3,322	2,411	2,091	1,928	1,231	483
(b)	13	25	8	20	5	5
" 238 (a)	744	6,349	522	5,113	222	1,236
(b)	3	67	2	54	1	13
Major Group 26 (a)	1,545	90	55	27	1,490	63
(b)	6	1	N	N	6	1

Contd.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS ACCORDING TO I. S. I. C.

Table 10.62 (Contd.)

PROPORTION OF WORKERS OF EACH SEX TO TOTAL OF ALL NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN THE INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS IN KERALA, 1961

Branch of Industry	Total workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry etc.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group 260 (a)	1,433	50	..	..	1,433	50
(b)	6	1	..	..	6	1
Major Group 27 (a)	90,513	212,204	37,276	177,675	53,237	34,529
(b)	358	2,238	147	1,874	211	364
Minor Group 273 (a)	32,623	2,571	4,300	860	28,323	1,711
(b)	129	27	17	9	112	18
" 274 (a)	182	6,501	75	6,116	107	385
(b)	1	69	N	65	1	4
" 277 (a)	54,217	196,861	32,461	165,911	21,756	30,950
(b)	215	2,076	129	1,750	86	326
" 278 (a)	2,199	203	197	179	2,002	24
(b)	9	2	1	2	8	N
" 279 (a)	579	4,410	99	4,309	480	101
(b)	2	46	N	45	2	1
Major Group 28 (a)	117,533	57,079	27,622	50,341	89,911	6,738
(b)	465	602	109	531	356	71
Minor Group 280 (a)	31,846	165	236	9	31,610	156
(b)	126	2	1	N	125	2
" 281 (a)	17,306	51	2,677	15	14,629	36
(b)	68	1	10	N	58	1
" 282 (a)	18,625	37	2,857	26	15,768	11
(b)	74	1	11	1	63	N
" 285 (a)	1,566	105	9	3	1,557	102
(b)	6	1	N	N	6	1
" 287 (a)	1,076	23	207	8	869	15
(b)	4	N	1	N	3	N
" 288 (a)	21,629	56,432	19,449	50,181	2,180	6,251
(b)	86	595	77	529	9	66
" 289 (a)	24,553	101	1,999	64	22,554	37
(b)	97	1	8	1	89	N
Major Group 29 (a)	1,376	289	63	33	1,313	256
(b)	6	3	1	N	5	3
Minor Group 290 (a)	1,208	238	..	..	1,208	238
(b)	5	3	..	..	5	3
Major Group 30 (a)	9,950	451	190	44	9,760	407
(b)	39	5	1	1	38	4
Minor Group 300 (a)	3,087	35	..	..	3,087	35
(b)	12	N	..	..	12	N
" 301 (a)	1,843	92	12	11	1,831	81
(b)	7	1	N	N	7	1
" 302 (a)	3,620	189	44	6	3,576	183
(b)	14	2	N	N	14	2
" 303 (a)	1,400	135	134	27	1,266	108
(b)	6	2	1	1	5	1

Contd.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS ACCORDING TO I. S. I. C.

Table 10.62 (Contd.)

PROPORTION OF WORKERS OF EACH SEX TO TOTAL OF ALL NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN THE INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS IN KERALA, 1961

Branch of Industry	Total workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry etc.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Major Group 31 (a)	3,607	104	1,032	78	2,575	26
(b)	14	1	4	1	10	N
Minor Group 311 (a)	2,645	60	718	45	1,927	15
(b)	10	1	3	1	7	N
Major Group 32 (a)	3,941	230	83	4	3,858	226
(b)	16	3	1	N	15	3
Minor Group 320 (a)	1,274	31	29	..	1,245	31
(b)	5	1	N	..	5	1
" 323 (a)	1,538	80	20	1	1,518	79
(b)	6	1	N	N	6	1
Major Group 33 (a)	11,808	4,286	2,369	1,170	9,439	3,116
(b)	47	45	10	12	37	33
Minor Group 332 (a)	2,505	101	4	4	2,501	97
(b)	10	1	N	N	10	1
" 333 (a)	738	492	286	234	452	258
(b)	3	5	1	2	2	3
" 334 (a)	2,007	2,670	26	158	1,981	2,512
(b)	8	28	N	2	8	26
" 335 (a)	2,610	381	958	249	1,652	132
(b)	10	4	4	3	6	1
" 336 (a)	1,689	65	233	31	1,456	34
(b)	7	1	1	N	6	1
" 339 (a)	1,457	515	825	482	632	33
(b)	6	6	3	5	3	1
Major Group 34-35 (a)	41,692	14,434	11,134	8,955	30,558	5,479
(b)	165	152	44	94	121	58
Minor Group 340 (a)	16,096	4,191	560	419	15,536	3,772
(b)	64	44	2	4	62	40
" 342 (a)	2,168	1,126	1,542	979	626	147
(b)	9	12	6	10	3	2
" 343 (a)	10,947	1,206	476	112	10,471	1,094
(b)	43	13	2	1	41	12
" 350 (a)	9,016	7,616	8,278	7,383	738	233
(b)	36	81	33	78	3	3
Major Group 36 (a)	38,047	3,038	19,393	2,787	18,654	251
(b)	151	32	77	29	74	3
Minor Group 360 (a)	2,113	221	1,107	193	1,006	28
(b)	8	2	4	2	4	N
" 365 (a)	3,038	697	2,039	657	999	40
(b)	12	7	8	7	4	N
" 366 (a)	1,561	18	6	1	1,555	17
(b)	6	N	N	N	6	N
" 367 (a)	3,257	70	753	55	2,504	15
(b)	13	1	3	1	10	N
" 368 (a)	1,933	18	127	5	1,806	13
(b)	8	N	1	N	7	N

Contd.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS ACCORDING TO I. S. I. C.

Table 10.62 (Contd.)

PROPORTION OF WORKERS OF EACH SEX TO TOTAL OF ALL NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN THE INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS IN KERALA, 1961

Branch of Industry	Total workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry etc.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group 369 (a)	24,314	1,887	14,398	1,767	9,916	120
(b)	96	20	57	19	39	1
Major Group 37 (a)	1,784	28	45	9	1,739	19
(b)	7	N	N	N	7	N
" 38 (a)	12,632	20	316	4	12,316	16
(b)	50	N	1	N	49	N
Minor Group 384 (a)	6,719	7	70	..	6,649	7
(b)	26	N	N	..	26	N
" 386 (a)	2,679	..	68	..	2,611	..
(b)	11	..	N	..	11	..
" 388 (a)	2,025	4	113	1	1,912	3
(b)	8	N	N	N	8	N
Major Group 39 (a)	32,312	1,230	13,170	810	19,142	420
(b)	128	13	52	9	76	4
Minor Group 392 (a)	1,833	7	312	..	1,521	7
(b)	7	N	1	..	6	N
" 393 (a)	24,045	391	10,254	322	13,791	69
(b)	95	4	40	3	55	1
" 399 (a)	6,055	807	2,532	484	3,523	323
(b)	24	9	10	5	14	4
Division 4 (a)	67,664	3,038	..	..	67,664	3,038
(b)	268	32	..	..	268	32
Major Group 40 (a)	67,664	3,038	..	..	67,664	3,038
(b)	268	32	..	..	268	32
Minor Group 400 (a)	45,842	1,165	..	..	45,842	1,165
(b)	182	12	..	..	182	12
" 401 (a)	11,955	615	..	..	11,955	615
(b)	47	7	..	..	47	7
" 403 (a)	9,771	1,254	..	..	9,771	1,254
(b)	39	13	..	..	39	13
Division 5 (a)	14,306	2,034	..	..	14,306	2,034
(b)	56	21	..	..	56	21
Major Group 50 (a)	8,628	217	..	..	8,628	217
(b)	34	2	..	..	34	2
Minor Group 500 (a)	2,696	19	..	..	2,696	19
(b)	11	N	..	..	11	N
" 501 (a)	5,882	198	..	..	5,882	198
(b)	23	2	..	..	23	2
Major Group 51 (a)	5,678	1,817	..	..	5,678	1,817
(b)	22	19	..	..	22	19
Minor Group 510 (a)	975	66	..	..	975	66
(b)	3	1	..	..	3	1
" 511 (a)	4,703	1,751	..	..	4,703	1,751
(b)	19	18	..	..	19	18
Division 6 (a)	298,218	23,715	..	..	298,218	23,715
(b)	1,181	250	..	..	1,181	250

Contd.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS ACCORDING TO I. S. I. C.

Table 10.62 (Contd.)

PROPORTION OF WORKERS OF EACH SEX TO TOTAL OF ALL NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN THE INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS IN KERALA, 1961

Branch of Industry		Total workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry etc.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Major Group 60-63	(a)	13,760	397	..	..	13,760	397
	(b)	55	4	..	..	55	4
Minor Group 600	(a)	1,252	18	..	..	1,252	18
	(b)	5	N	..	..	5	N
" 601	(a)	3,794	136	..	..	3,794	136
	(b)	15	2	..	..	15	2
" 602	(a)	974	119	..	..	974	119
	(b)	4	1	..	..	4	1
" 617	(a)	1,129	17	..	..	1,129	17
	(b)	5	N	..	..	5	N
" 621	(a)	1,272	6	..	..	1,272	6
	(b)	5	N	..	..	5	N
" 639	(a)	1,847	57	..	..	1,847	57
	(b)	7	1	..	..	7	1
Major Group 64-68	(a)	265,791	22,731	..	..	265,791	22,731
	(b)	1,052	240	..	..	1,052	240
Minor Group 640	(a)	114,455	15,551	..	..	114,455	15,551
	(b)	453	164	..	..	453	164
" 641	(a)	3,732	50	..	..	3,732	50
	(b)	15	1	..	..	15	1
" 642	(a)	5,025	227	..	..	5,025	227
	(b)	20	2	..	..	20	2
" 644	(a)	16,923	236	..	..	16,923	236
	(b)	67	3	..	..	67	3
" 645	(a)	2,770	703	..	..	2,770	703
	(b)	11	8	..	..	11	8
" 646	(a)	3,359	666	..	..	3,359	666
	(b)	13	7	..	..	13	7
" 647	(a)	2,932	8	..	..	2,932	8
	(b)	12	N	..	..	12	N
" 648	(a)	1,040	1,951	..	..	1,040	1,951
	(b)	4	21	..	..	4	21
" 650	(a)	14,870	173	..	..	14,870	173
	(b)	59	2	..	..	59	2
" 652	(a)	7,907	134	..	..	7,907	134
	(b)	31	1	..	..	31	1
" 655	(a)	1,032	7	..	..	1,032	7
	(b)	4	N	..	..	4	N
" 661	(a)	17,154	109	..	..	17,154	109
	(b)	68	1	..	..	68	1
" 662	(a)	2,333	35	..	..	2,333	35
	(b)	9	N	..	..	9	N
" 663	(a)	875	208	..	..	875	208
	(b)	3	2	..	..	3	2
" 671	(a)	1,611	2	..	..	1,611	2
	(b)	6	N	..	..	6	N

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS ACCORDING TO I. S. I. C.

Table 10.62 (Contd.)

PROPORTION OF WORKERS OF EACH SEX TO TOTAL OF ALL NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN THE INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS IN KERALA, 1961

Branch of Industry		Total workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry etc.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group 672	(a)	7,025	191	..	..	7,025	191
	(b)	28	2	..	..	28	2
" 686	(a)	2,458	6	..	..	2,458	6
	(b)	10	N	..	..	10	N
" 689	(a)	53,072	2,318	..	..	53,072	2,318
	(b)	210	25	..	..	210	25
Major Group 69	(a)	18,667	587	..	..	18,667	587
	(b)	74	6	..	..	74	6
Minor Group 690	(a)	952	123	..	..	952	123
	(b)	4	1	..	..	4	1
" 693	(a)	2,034	156	..	..	2,034	156
	(b)	8	2	..	..	8	2
" 695	(a)	11,022	227	..	..	11,022	227
	(b)	44	2	..	..	44	2
" 699	(a)	3,929	70	..	..	3,929	70
	(b)	15	1	..	..	15	1
Division 7	(a)	144,913	7,600	..	..	144,913	7,600
	(b)	574	80	..	..	574	80
Major Group 70-71	(a)	132,093	6,438	..	..	132,093	6,438
	(b)	523	68	..	..	523	68
Minor Group 700	(a)	11,473	82	..	..	11,473	82
	(b)	46	1	..	..	46	1
" 701	(a)	16,472	80	..	..	16,472	80
	(b)	65	1	..	..	65	1
" 702	(a)	18,984	22	..	..	18,984	22
	(b)	75	N	..	..	75	N
" 703	(a)	10,689	8	..	..	10,689	8
	(b)	42	N	..	..	42	N
" 704	(a)	1,287	1	..	..	1,287	1
	(b)	5	N	..	..	5	N
" 705	(a)	40,709	6,136	..	..	40,709	6,136
	(b)	161	65	..	..	161	65
" 706	(a)	20,459	16	..	..	20,459	16
	(b)	81	N	..	..	81	N
" 707	(a)	10,484	71	..	..	10,484	71
	(b)	42	1	..	..	42	1
Major Group 72	(a)	1,600	263	..	..	1,600	263
	(b)	6	3	..	..	6	3
Minor Group 720	(a)	1,405	245	..	..	1,405	245
	(b)	5	3	..	..	5	3
Major Group 73	(a)	11,220	899	..	..	11,220	899
	(b)	45	9	..	..	45	9
Minor Group 730	(a)	9,841	624	..	..	9,841	624
	(b)	39	7	..	..	39	7
" 731	(a)	1,093	242	..	..	1,093	242
	(b)	5	2	..	..	5	2

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS ACCORDING TO I. S. I. C.

Table 10.62 (Contd.)

PROPORTION OF WORKERS OF EACH SEX TO TOTAL OF ALL NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN THE INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS IN KERALA, 1961

Branch of Industry	Total workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry etc.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Division 8 (a)	447,823	183,761	..	..	447,823	183,761
(b)	1,773	1,938	..	..	1,773	1,938
Major Group 80 (a)	92,211	5,910	..	..	92,211	5,910
(b)	365	62	..	..	365	62
Minor Group 803 (a)	15,019	164	..	..	15,019	164
(b)	59	2	..	..	59	2
" 804 (a)	25,739	579	..	..	25,739	579
(b)	102	6	..	..	102	6
" 805 (a)	9,906	1,015	..	..	9,906	1,015
(b)	39	10	..	..	39	10
" 809 (a)	41,547	4,152	..	..	41,547	4,152
(b)	165	44	..	..	165	44
Major Group 81 (a)	82,253	49,099	..	..	82,253	49,099
(b)	326	518	..	..	326	518
Minor Group 810 (a)	3,281	569	..	..	3,281	569
(b)	13	6	..	..	13	6
" 811 (a)	78,540	48,475	..	..	78,540	48,475
(b)	311	511	..	..	311	511
Major Group 82 (a)	28,170	8,912	..	..	28,170	8,912
(b)	111	94	..	..	111	94
Minor Group 820 (a)	27,239	8,857	..	..	27,239	8,857
(b)	108	93	..	..	108	93
Major Group 83 (a)	29,601	4,967	..	..	29,601	4,967
(b)	117	52	..	..	117	52
Minor Group 830 (a)	20,210	4,037	..	..	20,210	4,037
(b)	80	42	..	..	80	42
" 831 (a)	8,996	641	..	..	8,996	641
(b)	36	7	..	..	36	7
Major Group 84 (a)	7,904	100	..	..	7,904	100
(b)	31	1	..	..	31	1
Minor Group 840 (a)	7,723	98	..	..	7,723	98
(b)	30	1	..	..	30	1
Major Group 85 (a)	4,971	42	..	..	4,971	42
(b)	20	1	..	..	20	1
Minor Group 850 (a)	1,216	11	..	..	1,216	11
(b)	5	N	..	..	5	N
" 851 (a)	2,560	20	..	..	2,560	20
(b)	10	1	..	..	10	1
" 853 (a)	1,059	11	..	..	1,059	11
(b)	4	N	..	..	4	N
Major Group 86 (a)	6,040	988	..	..	6,040	988
(b)	24	11	..	..	24	11
Minor Group 860 (a)	1,129	40	..	..	1,129	40
(b)	4	1	..	..	4	1

Contd.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS ACCORDING TO I. S. I. C.

Table 10.62 (Concl'd.)

PROPORTION OF WORKERS OF EACH SEX TO TOTAL OF ALL NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN THE INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS IN KERALA, 1961

Branch of Industry	Total workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry etc.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group 861 (a)	3,472	749	..	..	3,472	749
(b)	14	8	..	..	14	8
" 862 (a)	1,439	199	..	..	1,439	199
(b)	6	2	..	..	6	2
Major Group 87 (a)	6,234	603	..	..	6,234	603
(b)	25	6	..	..	25	6
Minor Group 871 (a)	1,634	22	..	..	1,634	22
(b)	7	N	..	..	7	N
" 872 (a)	4,209	560	..	..	4,209	560
(b)	17	6	..	..	17	6
Major Group 88 (a)	182,770	112,154	..	..	182,770	112,154
(b)	724	1,183	..	..	724	1,183
Minor Group 880 (a)	45,614	76,681	..	..	45,614	76,681
(b)	181	809	..	..	181	809
" 881 (a)	4,673	795	..	..	4,673	795
(b)	19	8	..	..	19	8
" 882 (a)	90,623	7,176	..	..	90,623	7,176
(b)	359	76	..	..	359	76
" 883 (a)	16,236	26,341	..	..	16,236	26,341
(b)	64	278	..	..	64	278
" 884 (a)	24,248	1,156	..	..	24,248	1,156
(b)	96	12	..	..	96	12
" 885 (a)	1,376	5	..	..	1,376	5
(b)	5	N	..	..	5	N
Major Group 89 (a)	7,669	986	..	..	7,669	986
(b)	30	10	..	..	30	10
Minor Group 890 (a)	7,669	986	..	..	7,669	986
(b)	30	10	..	..	30	10
Division 9 (a)	572,472	202,897	..	..	572,472	202,897
(b)	2,266	2,140	..	..	2,266	2,140
Major Group 90 (a)	572,472	202,897	..	..	572,472	202,897
(b)	2,266	2,140	..	..	2,266	2,140
Minor Group 900 (a)	572,472	202,897	..	..	572,472	202,897
(b)	2,266	2,140	..	..	2,266	2,140

'(a)'—Absolute figure. '(b)'—Proportion per 10,000
'N'—Negligible

10.83 In the appendix is given a similar table showing the proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the occupational

divisions, groups and families. The portion relating to divisions is alone extracted here.

Table 10.64

**SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE WORKERS IN CATEGORIES V TO IX
COMPARED TO THE GENERAL POPULATION IN THE
RESPECTIVE CATEGORIES, 1961**

State/ District	Total Rural Urban		Category of workers									
			V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kerala State	Total	(a)	392,950	136,522	67,664	3,038	298,218	23,715	144,913	7,600	1,034,601	388,692
		(b)	14,865	25,680	4,250	451	2,048	1,961	5,031	994	101,237	65,058
		(c)	1,087	458	281	90	141	71	544	106	11,868	6,766
		(d)	3.78	18.81	6.28	14.85	0.69	8.27	3.47	13.08	9.79	16.74
		(e)	0.28	0.34	0.42	2.96	0.05	0.30	0.38	1.39	1.15	1.74
		(f)	4.06	19.15	6.70	17.81	0.74	8.57	3.85	14.47	10.94	18.48
	Rural	(a)	280,911	113,004	54,451	2,407	205,039	16,101	89,397	5,574	822,263	311,347
		(b)	12,094	22,969	3,722	374	1,543	1,529	3,789	739	86,288	56,645
		(c)	428	317	204	26	106	39	394	36	11,011	6,026
		(d)	4.31	20.33	6.84	15.54	0.75	9.50	4.24	13.26	10.49	18.19
		(e)	0.15	0.28	0.37	1.08	0.05	0.24	0.44	0.65	1.34	1.94
		(f)	4.46	20.61	7.21	16.62	0.80	9.74	4.68	13.91	11.83	20.13
	Urban	(a)	112,039	23,518	13,213	631	93,179	7,614	55,516	2,026	212,338	77,345
		(b)	2,771	2,711	528	77	505	432	1,242	255	14,949	8,413
		(c)	659	141	77	64	35	32	150	70	857	740
		(d)	2.47	11.53	4.00	12.20	0.54	5.67	2.24	12.59	7.04	10.88
		(e)	0.59	0.60	0.58	10.14	0.04	0.42	0.27	3.46	0.40	0.96
		(f)	3.06	12.13	4.58	22.34	0.58	6.09	2.51	16.05	7.44	11.84
Cannanore District	Total	(a)	58,045	7,306	6,191	265	34,919	2,951	11,251	1,194	113,605	50,249
		(b)	525	150	142	2	95	45	139	6	4,690	3,176
		(c)	921	286	140	74	49	50	150	64	4,548	3,119
		(d)	0.90	2.05	2.29	0.75	0.27	1.52	1.24	0.50	4.13	6.32
		(e)	1.59	3.91	2.26	27.92	0.14	1.69	1.33	5.36	4.00	6.21
		(f)	2.49	5.96	4.55	28.67	0.41	3.21	2.57	5.86	8.13	12.53
	Rural	(a)	34,088	4,588	4,702	176	24,187	1,805	6,467	1,003	94,126	42,034
		(b)	286	77	74	1	75	16	99	6	4,249	2,843
		(c)	283	163	80	16	30	19	75	9	4,068	2,550
		(d)	0.84	1.68	1.57	0.57	0.31	0.89	1.53	0.60	4.51	6.76
		(e)	0.83	3.55	1.70	9.09	0.12	1.05	1.16	0.90	4.32	6.07
		(f)	1.67	5.23	3.27	9.66	0.43	1.94	2.69	1.50	8.83	12.83
	Urban	(a)	23,957	2,718	1,489	89	10,732	1,146	4,784	191	19,479	8,215
		(b)	239	73	68	1	20	29	40	..	441	333
		(c)	638	123	60	58	19	31	75	55	480	569
		(d)	1.00	2.69	4.57	1.12	0.19	2.53	0.84	..	2.26	4.05
		(e)	2.66	4.53	4.03	65.17	0.18	2.71	1.57	..	2.46	6.93
		(f)	3.66	7.22	8.60	66.29	0.37	5.24	2.41	28.80	4.72	10.98

Contd.

Table 10.64 (Contd.)

**SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE WORKERS IN CATEGORIES V TO IX
COMPARED TO THE GENERAL POPULATION IN THE
RESPECTIVE CATEGORIES, 1961**

State/ District	Total Rural Urban		Category of workers									
			V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kozhikode District	Total	(a)	55,116	11,834	7,231	100	52,256	917	26,452	1,233	205,689	56,585
		(b)	980	601	351	30	185	93	462	61	15,625	8,048
		(c)	64	137	53	2	30	9	245	15	4,657	2,240
		(d)	1.78	5.08	4.85	30.00	0.35	10.14	1.75	4.95	7.60	14.22
		(e)	0.12	1.16	0.73	2.00	0.06	0.98	0.93	1.22	2.26	3.96
		(f)	1.90	6.24	5.58	32.00	0.41	11.12	2.68	6.17	9.86	18.18
	Rural	(a)	33,576	7,409	5,539	55	35,603	567	15,933	917	171,395	47,137
		(b)	441	398	288	14	109	44	318	43	13,734	7,255
		(c)	51	122	45	1	26	9	215	13	4,528	2,181
		(d)	1.31	5.37	5.20	25.45	0.31	7.76	2.00	4.69	8.01	15.39
		(e)	0.15	1.65	0.81	1.82	0.07	1.59	1.35	1.42	2.64	4.63
		(f)	1.46	7.02	6.01	27.27	0.38	9.35	3.35	6.11	10.65	20.02
	Urban	(a)	21,540	4,425	1,692	45	16,653	350	10,519	316	34,294	9,448
		(b)	539	203	63	16	76	49	144	18	1,891	793
		(c)	13	15	8	1	4	..	30	2	129	59
		(d)	2.50	4.59	3.72	35.56	0.46	14.00	1.37	5.70	5.51	8.39
		(e)	0.06	0.34	0.47	2.22	0.02	..	0.29	0.63	0.38	0.62
		(f)	2.56	4.93	4.19	37.78	0.48	14.00	1.66	6.33	5.89	9.01
Palghat District	Total	(a)	33,515	5,163	9,921	1,237	26,672	1,771	13,138	173	106,565	52,988
		(b)	707	382	900	194	133	31	519	20	12,332	8,890
		(c)	23	10	49	9	1	..	30	2	473	288
		(d)	2.11	7.40	9.07	15.68	0.50	1.75	3.95	11.56	11.57	16.78
		(e)	0.07	0.19	0.49	0.73	..	..	0.23	1.16	0.44	0.54
		(f)	2.18	7.59	9.56	16.41	0.50	1.75	4.18	12.72	12.01	17.32
	Rural	(a)	27,262	3,699	8,834	1,101	19,782	1,498	8,710	123	92,921	46,769
		(b)	582	371	841	185	101	16	355	16	11,183	8,039
		(c)	23	10	48	9	1	..	29	..	455	272
		(d)	2.13	10.03	9.52	16.80	0.51	1.07	4.08	13.01	12.03	17.19
		(e)	0.08	0.27	0.54	0.82	0.01	..	0.33	..	0.49	0.58
		(f)	2.21	10.30	10.06	17.62	0.52	1.07	4.41	13.01	12.52	17.77
	Urban	(a)	6,253	1,464	1,087	136	6,890	273	4,428	50	13,644	6,219
		(b)	125	11	59	9	32	15	164	4	1,149	851
		(c)	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	18	16
		(d)	2.00	0.75	5.43	6.62	0.46	5.49	3.70	8.00	8.42	13.68
		(e)	..	..	0.09	..	..	..	0.02	4.00	0.13	0.26
		(f)	2.00	0.75	5.52	6.62	0.46	5.49	3.72	12.00	8.55	13.94

Contd.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS ACCORDING TO N. C. O.

Table

PROPORTION OF WORKERS OF EACH SEX TO TOTAL OF ALL WORKERS UNDER

Occupational Division		Total workers under categories III to IX		IV		V	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
		2	3	4	5	6	7
All Divisions	(a)	2,525,622	948,212	188,654	299,908	392,950	136,522
	(b)	10,000	10,000	747	3,163	1,556	1,440
Division 0	(a)	155,674	60,929	1,009	198	3,091	166
	(b)	616	643	4	2	12	2
Division 1	(a)	115,958	4,673	325	78	9,413	174
	(b)	459	49	1	1	37	2
Division 2	(a)	101,439	6,286	24	8	9,869	237
	(b)	402	66	N	N	39	2
Division 3	(a)	267,844	21,268	249	158	3,698	78
	(b)	1,061	224	1	2	15	1
Division 4	(a)	392,952	93,176	9,182	3,366	14,442	914
	(b)	1,556	983	36	35	57	10
Division 5	(a)	16,654	485	17	..	49	47
	(b)	66	5	N	..	N	N
Division 6	(a)	88,493	910	..	..	781	3
	(b)	350	10	..	..	3	N
Division 7-8	(a)	1,224,510	645,309	177,799	296,075	347,444	134,395
	(b)	4,848	6,805	704	3,122	1,376	1,417
Division 9	(a)	153,531	114,824	..	..	3,429	478
	(b)	608	1,211	..	..	14	5
Division X	(a)	8,567	352	49	25	734	30
	(b)	34	4	N	N	3	1

(a)—absolute number (b)—proportion per 10,000 'N'—Negligible

10.84 Paragraph 3.75 supra gives an analysis of the workers in the urban areas by occupational groups and educational qualifications along with the significant features concerning them. The occupational distribution of immigrants to cities has also been dealt with in paragraph 3.94 supra. These are important in this context as well.

A Comparison of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Workers in Industrial Categories V to IX with the General Population

10.85 A comparison between the population of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe workers in categories V to IX with the general population working in

these categories is attempted in the following table. Taking the proportion of workers in each category among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total workers in the General population in the respective categories it is found that the proportion of male Scheduled Caste workers is highest in category IX coming to 9.79 and the highest percentage of Scheduled Caste female workers is in category V with 18.81 per cent. The lowest percentage in the case of Scheduled Caste males is in category VII with 0.69 and in the case of Scheduled Caste females it is also in category VII with 8.27. In the case of Scheduled Tribes the highest percentage in respect

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS ACCORDING TO N. C. O.

10.63

CATEGORIES III TO IX (PER 10,000 OF ALL WORKERS) IN THE OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
67,664	3,038	298,218	23,715	144,913	7,600	1,034,601	388,692
268	32	1,181	250	574	80	4,096	4,099
2,894	51	727	14	345	11	147,135	60,466
11	1	3	N	1	N	583	638
3,767	26	11,753	147	1,772	44	87,860	4,193
15	N	47	2	7	N	348	44
1,909	154	17,950	298	7,048	296	60,792	5,264
8	2	71	3	28	3	241	56
..	..	252,452	20,516	680	2	10,463	480
..	..	1,000	216	3	N	41	5
64	11	2,125	1,597	69	2	2,943	175
N	N	9	17	N	N	12	2
234	..	..	..	..	..	40	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	N	..
326	..	337	..	83,713	901	2,715	6
1	..	1	..	331	10	11	N
57,650	2,728	11,226	905	47,838	6,149	574,168	204,284
228	29	45	10	189	65	2,273	2,154
648	66	1,007	226	3,086	189	141,989	113,556
3	1	4	2	12	2	562	1,198
172	2	641	12	362	6	6,496	268
1	N	3	N	1	N	26	3

of males is in category IX with 1.15 and in respect of females in category VI with 2.96. The lowest in the case of both Scheduled Tribe males and females is in category VII with 0.05 and 0.30 per cent respectively. Taking the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes together the highest percentage in the case of males is in category IX with 10.94 and in the case of females is in category V with 19.15. In the rural areas of the State the highest percentage in the case of Scheduled Caste males is also in category IX with 10.49 and in the case of females in category V with 20.33. But in respect of Scheduled Tribes both in the case of males and females category IX has the highest per-

centage with 1.34 and 1.94 respectively and category VII has the lowest percentage with 0.05 and 0.24 respectively. In the urban areas in the case of Scheduled Caste males category IX has the highest percentage with 7.04 and category VIII has the highest percentage in the case of females with 12.59. Category VII has the lowest percentage in this respect both in the case of males and females with 0.54 and 5.67 respectively. In the case of Scheduled Tribes in urban areas category V has the highest percentage for males and category VI in the case of females with 0.59 and 10.14 respectively. Category VII has the lowest percentage both in respect of males and females with 0.04 and 0.42 respectively.

S. C. AND S. T. WORKERS IN SELECTED CATEGORIES COMPARED TO GENERAL POPULATION

Table 10.64 (Contd.)

SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE WORKERS IN CATEGORIES V TO IX
COMPARED TO THE GENERAL POPULATION IN THE
RESPECTIVE CATEGORIES, 1961

(a) General Population
(b) Scheduled Castes
(c) Scheduled Tribes
(d) Scheduled Castes as per cent of General Population
(e) Scheduled Tribes as per cent of General Population
(f) Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes as per cent of General Population

		Category of workers										
State/ District	Total Rural Urban	V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Trichur District	Total	(a)	39,184	11,349	6,862	358	31,368	2,009	14,286	1,379	108,494	62,533
		(b)	1,366	1,013	1,139	69	582	258	1,225	299	19,040	14,177
		(c)	12	10	19	..	9	4	30	13	736	556
		(d)	3.49	8.93	16.60	19.27	1.86	12.84	8.57	21.68	17.55	22.67
		(e)	0.03	0.09	0.28	..	0.03	0.20	0.21	0.94	0.68	0.89
		(f)	3.52	9.02	16.88	19.27	1.89	13.04	8.78	22.62	18.23	23.56
	Rural	(a)	32,800	10,093	5,895	278	23,961	1,609	11,231	1,174	94,132	53,869
		(b)	1,193	960	1,048	58	513	252	1,084	280	17,552	13,118
		(c)	11	8	19	..	8	4	26	12	689	531
		(d)	3.64	9.51	17.78	20.86	2.14	15.66	9.65	23.85	18.65	24.35
		(e)	0.03	0.08	0.32	..	0.03	0.25	0.23	1.02	0.73	0.99
		(f)	3.67	9.59	18.10	20.86	2.17	15.91	9.88	24.87	19.38	25.34
	Urban	(a)	6,384	1,256	967	80	7,407	400	3,055	205	14,362	8,664
		(b)	173	53	91	11	69	6	141	19	1,488	1,059
		(c)	1	2	..	..	1	..	4	1	47	25
		(d)	2.71	4.22	9.41	13.75	0.93	1.50	4.62	9.27	10.36	12.22
		(e)	0.02	0.16	..	..	0.01	..	0.13	0.49	0.33	0.29
		(f)	2.73	4.38	9.41	13.75	0.94	1.50	4.75	9.76	10.69	12.51
Ernakulam District	Total	(a)	56,213	12,618	10,584	466	36,699	2,784	27,563	1,188	120,876	46,980
		(b)	1,263	1,664	465	89	177	135	847	292	13,913	8,768
		(c)	19	3	3	3	17	1	32	5	320	123
		(d)	2.25	13.19	4.39	19.10	0.48	4.85	3.07	24.58	11.51	18.66
		(e)	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.64	0.05	0.04	0.12	0.42	0.26	0.26
		(f)	2.28	13.21	4.42	19.74	0.53	4.89	3.19	25.00	11.77	18.92
	Rural	(a)	39,463	10,322	8,243	366	21,189	1,830	12,228	731	83,948	34,636
		(b)	1,075	1,408	392	66	112	110	616	224	12,051	7,877
		(c)	16	2	1	..	13	..	11	..	245	68
		(d)	2.72	13.64	4.76	18.03	0.53	6.01	5.04	30.64	14.36	22.74
		(e)	0.04	0.02	0.01	..	0.06	..	0.09	..	0.29	0.20
		(f)	2.76	13.66	4.77	18.03	0.59	6.01	5.13	30.64	14.65	22.94
	Urban	(a)	16,750	2,296	2,341	100	15,510	954	15,335	457	36,928	12,344
		(b)	188	256	73	23	65	25	231	68	1,862	891
		(c)	3	1	2	3	4	1	21	5	75	55
		(d)	1.12	11.15	3.12	23.00	0.42	2.62	1.51	14.88	5.04	7.22
		(e)	0.02	0.04	0.09	3.00	0.03	0.10	0.14	1.09	0.20	0.45
		(f)	1.14	11.19	3.21	26.00	0.45	2.72	1.65	15.97	5.24	7.67

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Contd.

S. C. AND S. T. WORKERS IN SELECTED CATEGORIES COMPARED TO GENERAL POPULATION

Table 10.64 (Contd.)

SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE WORKERS IN CATEGORIES V TO IX
COMPARED TO THE GENERAL POPULATION IN THE
RESPECTIVE CATEGORIES, 1961

(a) General Population
(b) Scheduled Castes
(c) Scheduled Tribes
(d) Scheduled Castes as per cent of General Population
(e) Scheduled Tribes as per cent of General Population
(f) Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes as per cent of General Population

State/ District		Total Rural Urban	Category of workers									
			V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kottayam District	Total	(a)	31,645	2,300	8,637	233	27,162	1,623	10,683	323	87,125	28,262
		(b)	1,863	294	583	17	179	57	396	16	6,666	4,467
		(c)	22	3	7	..	19	1	34	..	818	319
		(d)	5.89	12.78	6.75	7.30	0.66	3.51	3.71	4.95	7.65	15.81
		(e)	0.07	0.13	0.08	..	0.07	0.06	0.32	..	0.94	1.13
		(f)	5.96	12.91	6.83	7.30	0.73	3.57	4.03	4.95	8.59	16.94
	Rural	(a)	26,909	2,041	7,661	210	20,062	1,134	7,753	249	72,965	22,908
		(b)	1,764	280	544	15	143	40	338	15	5,833	3,990
		(c)	21	3	7	..	19	1	27	..	791	311
		(d)	6.56	13.72	7.10	7.14	0.71	3.53	4.36	6.02	7.99	17.42
		(e)	0.08	0.15	0.09	..	0.09	0.09	0.35	..	1.08	1.36
		(f)	6.64	13.87	7.19	7.14	0.80	3.62	4.71	6.02	9.07	18.78
	Urban	(a)	4,736	259	976	23	7,100	489	2,930	74	14,160	5,354
		(b)	99	14	39	2	36	17	58	1	833	477
		(c)	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	27	8
		(d)	2.09	5.41	4.00	8.70	0.51	3.48	1.98	1.35	5.88	8.91
		(e)	0.02	..	..	..	..	..	0.24	..	0.19	0.15
		(f)	2.11	5.41	4.00	8.70	0.51	3.48	2.22	1.35	6.07	9.06
Alleppey District	Total	(a)	44,077	12,037	5,788	125	34,535	1,899	17,181	588	98,278	30,055
		(b)	1,084	1,103	159	6	159	71	353	17	5,814	4,809
		(c)	2	6	..	..	1	..	2	1	64	14
		(d)	2.46	9.16	2.75	4.80	0.46	3.74	2.05	2.89	5.92	16.00
		(e)	N	0.05	..	..	N	..	0.01	0.17	0.07	0.05
		(f)	2.46	9.21	2.75	4.80	0.46	3.74	2.06	3.06	5.99	16.05
	Rural	(a)	30,923	9,569	4,266	59	22,945	1,307	11,244	364	76,720	22,391
		(b)	919	1,015	128	3	123	55	280	10	4,658	3,981
		(c)	2	6	..	..	1	..	1	1	23	14
		(d)	2.97	10.61	3.00	5.08	0.54	4.21	2.49	2.75	6.07	17.78
		(e)	0.01	0.06	..	..	N	..	0.01	0.27	0.03	0.06
		(f)	2.98	10.67	3.00	5.08	0.54	4.21	2.50	3.02	6.10	17.84
	Urban	(a)	13,154	2,468	1,522	66	11,590	592	5,937	224	21,558	7,664
		(b)	165	88	31	3	36	16	73	7	1,156	828
		(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	41	..
		(d)	1.25	3.57	2.04	4.55	0.31	2.70	1.23	3.13	5.36	10.80
		(e)	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.02	..	0.19	..
		(f)	1.25	3.57	2.04	4.55	0.31	2.70	1.25	3.13	5.55	10.80

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Contd.

Table 10.64 (Concl'd.)

SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE WORKERS IN CATEGORIES V TO IX
COMPARED TO THE GENERAL POPULATION IN THE
RESPECTIVE CATEGORIES, 1961

		(a) General Population	(d) Scheduled Castes as per cent of General Population										
		(b) Scheduled Castes	(e) Scheduled Tribes as per cent of General Population										
		(c) Scheduled Tribes	(f) Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes as per cent of General Population										
		Category of workers											
State/ District	Total Rural Urban		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Quilon District	Total	(a)	46,342	60,978	5,639	93	27,183	1,751	13,395	212	73,013	21,518	
		(b)	4,832	17,252	225	17	223	50	550	20	8,384	3,913	
		(c)	8	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	64	20	
		(d)	10.43	28.29	3.99	18.28	0.82	2.86	4.11	9.43	11.48	18.18	
		(e)	0.02	N	..	..	..	..	0.01	..	0.09	0.09	
		(f)	10.45	28.29	3.99	18.28	0.82	2.86	4.12	9.43	11.57	18.27	
	Rural	(a)	38,260	54,281	4,998	85	22,323	1,549	10,500	181	62,613	18,308	
		(b)	4,308	15,700	197	15	171	37	406	19	7,251	3,546	
		(c)	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	19	
		(d)	11.26	28.92	3.94	17.65	0.77	2.39	3.87	10.50	11.58	19.37	
		(e)	0.02	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.10	0.10	
		(f)	11.28	28.92	3.94	17.65	0.77	2.39	3.87	10.50	11.68	19.47	
	Urban	(a)	8,082	6,697	641	8	4,860	202	2,895	31	10,400	3,210	
		(b)	524	1,552	28	2	52	13	144	1	1,133	367	
		(c)	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	
		(d)	6.48	23.17	4.37	25.00	1.07	6.44	4.97	3.23	10.89	11.43	
		(e)	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	..	0.02	0.03	
		(f)	6.49	23.17	4.37	25.00	1.07	6.44	5.04	3.23	10.91	11.46	
	Trivandrum District	Total	(a)	28,813	12,937	6,811	161	27,424	8,010	10,964	1,310	120,956	39,522
			(b)	2,245	3,221	286	27	315	1,221	540	263	14,773	8,810
			(c)	16	1	10	2	15	6	19	6	188	87
			(d)	7.79	24.90	4.20	16.77	1.15	15.24	4.93	20.08	12.21	22.29
			(e)	0.06	0.01	0.15	1.24	0.05	0.07	0.17	0.46	0.16	0.22
			(f)	7.85	24.91	4.35	18.01	1.20	15.31	5.10	20.54	12.37	22.51
Rural		(a)	17,630	11,002	4,313	77	14,987	4,802	5,331	832	73,443	23,295	
		(b)	1,526	2,760	210	17	196	959	293	126	9,777	5,996	
		(c)	14	1	4	..	8	6	10	1	150	80	
		(d)	8.66	25.09	4.87	22.08	1.31	19.97	5.50	15.14	13.31	25.74	
		(e)	0.08	0.01	0.09	..	0.05	0.12	0.19	0.12	0.20	0.34	
		(f)	8.74	25.10	4.96	22.08	1.36	20.09	5.69	15.26	13.51	26.08	
Urban		(a)	11,183	1,935	2,498	84	12,437	3,208	5,633	478	47,513	16,227	
		(b)	719	461	76	10	119	262	247	137	4,996	2,814	
		(c)	2	..	6	2	7	..	9	5	38	7	
		(d)	6.43	23.82	3.04	11.90	0.96	8.17	4.38	28.66	10.52	17.34	
		(e)	0.02	..	0.24	2.38	0.06	..	0.16	1.05	0.08	0.04	
		(f)	6.45	23.82	3.28	14.28	1.02	8.17	4.54	29.71	10.60	17.38	
N = Negligible													

'N'—Negligible

Employer, Employee, Single Worker and Family Worker

10.86 The concepts underlying the terms employer, employee, single worker and family worker have already been given in section 1 supra of this chapter. In the case of household industry all the workers are classified under employees and others. But in the case of non-household industries, trade, business, profession or service the four classifications mentioned above have been followed. A table giving the distribution of 1,000 workers by sex in industrial divisions and major groups among employers, employees, single workers and family workers is given below. It would be found from this table that in the household industries as a whole the proportion of others is greater than employees. While in the non-household industries, trade, business, profession or service among males the highest proportion is in the case of single workers and among females in the case of employees, the lowest proportion in the case of males is in family workers and in the case of females in employers. While there are only two major groups of industries, viz., textile-cotton (23) and basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment (36) where the participation of males is more in household industries than in non-household industries there are 8 major groups of industries where more females are engaged

in household industries than in non-household industries. These are major groups 23 (textile-cotton), 24 (textile-jute), 27 (textile-miscellaneous), 28 (manufacture of wood and wooden products), 31 (leather and leather products), 34-35 (non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal), 36 (Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment) and 39 (miscellaneous manufacturing industries). In the case of other major groups of industries the workers in the non-household industries outnumber the workers in household industries. Taking divisions 2 and 3 as a whole there are more females in household industries than in non-household industries. Barring male workers in household industries coming under major group 22 (tobacco products) and female workers in household industries coming under major group 38 (transport equipments) in the case of all other household industries 'other workers' outnumber employees. In many cases the difference between two types of workers is considerable in number. In the household industries, under major group 25 (textile-wool) there is no employee at all. At the same time all females and most of the males engaged in non-household industries coming under major group 25 are 'employees'. In the case of non-household industries the highest number of workers are either employees or single workers among both males and females in all the industries.

EMPLOYER, EMPLOYEE, SINGLE WORKER AND FAMILY WORKER

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS OF EACH SEX IN INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS, WORKERS IN

Branch of Industry		Total workers (Categories III to IX)	At Household Industry						
			Total		Employee		Others		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Major Group	82	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	83	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	84	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	85	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	86	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	87	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	88	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	89	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 9		1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	90	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..

'N'—Negligible

EMPLOYER, EMPLOYEE, SINGLE WORKER AND FAMILY WORKER

10.65 (Concl'd.)

MAJOR GROUPS AMONG EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES, SINGLE WORKERS AND FAMILY

In Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
Total		Employer		Employee		Single worker		Family worker	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,000	1,000	39	7	496	828	465	165	..	..
1,000	1,000	4	6	753	646	243	348	..	..
1,000	1,000	72	60	378	410	550	530	..	..
1,000	1,000	20	24	674	809	306	167	..	..
1,000	1,000	2	3	600	770	398	227	..	..
1,000	1,000	34	11	496	405	470	584	..	..
1,000	1,000	63	3	448	672	441	268	48	57
1,000	1,000	17	3	219	455	764	542	..	..
1,000	1,000	1	N	90	88	909	912	N	N
1,000	1,000	1	N	90	88	909	912	N	N

EMPLOYER, EMPLOYEE, SINGLE WORKER AND FAMILY WORKER

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS OF EACH SEX IN INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS,
WORKERS IN

Branch of Industry		Total workers (Categories III to IX)		At Household Industry					
				Total		Employee		Others	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Divisions		1,000	1,000	75	316	19	88	56	228
Division 0		1,000	1,000	11	18	2	3	9	15
Major Group	00	1,000	1,000	5	16	1	6	4	10
"	01	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	02	1,000	1,000	11	59	2	2	9	57
"	03	1,000	1,000	8	132	2	29	6	103
"	04	1,000	1,000	106	389	17	12	89	377
Division 1		1,000	1,000	7	10	3	2	4	8
Major Group	10	1,000	1,000	7	10	3	2	4	8
Division 2&3		1,000	1,000	319	686	82	192	237	494
Major Group	20	1,000	1,000	458	263	60	16	398	247
"	21	1,000	1,000	40	80	8	1	32	79
"	22	1,000	1,000	172	436	103	111	69	325
"	23	1,000	1,000	518	771	178	170	340	601
"	24	1,000	1,000	161	783	57	275	104	508
"	25	1,000	1,000	45	455	..	..	45	455
"	26	1,000	1,000	36	300	17	22	19	278
"	27	1,000	1,000	412	837	192	304	220	533
"	28	1,000	1,000	235	882	24	165	211	717
"	29	1,000	1,000	46	114	7	21	39	93
"	30	1,000	1,000	19	98	3	2	16	96
"	31	1,000	1,000	286	750	39	67	247	683
"	32	1,000	1,000	21	17	6	4	15	13
"	33	1,000	1,000	201	273	37	65	164	208
"	34-35	1,000	1,000	267	620	24	40	243	580
"	36	1,000	1,000	510	917	37	36	473	881
"	37	1,000	1,000	25	321	3	35	22	286
"	38	1,000	1,000	25	200	8	150	17	50
"	39	1,000	1,000	408	659	86	197	322	462
Division 4		1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	40	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 5		1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	50	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	51	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 6		1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	60-63	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	64-68	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	69	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 7		1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	70-71	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	72	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	73	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 8		1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	80	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	81	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..

EMPLOYER, EMPLOYEE, SINGLE WORKER AND FAMILY WORKER

10.65

MAJOR GROUPS AMONG EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES, SINGLE WORKERS AND FAMILY
THE STATE, 1961

In Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
Total		Employer		Employee		Single worker		Family worker	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
925	684	29	4	380	360	488	304	28	16
989	982	41	26	416	750	413	131	119	75
995	984	58	106	132	112	564	452	241	314
1,000	1,000	48	5	853	972	59	14	40	9
989	941	7	2	475	453	504	443	3	43
992	868	23	15	317	159	613	639	39	55
894	611	5	6	572	154	198	259	119	192
993	990	5	1	381	582	605	406	2	1
993	990	5	1	381	582	605	406	2	1
681	314	14	N	406	240	256	71	5	3
542	737	29	N	419	686	85	48	9	3
960	920	24	1	705	864	220	42	11	13
828	564	6	2	595	469	225	86	2	7
482	229	8	N	437	173	36	51	1	5
839	217	24	..	397	104	407	113	11	..
955	545	..	..	909	545	46	..	..	..
964	700	8	..	939	633	16	67	1	..
588	163	15	N	293	80	276	81	4	2
765	118	5	N	234	26	523	90	3	2
954	886	4	..	907	862	43	24	..	..
981	902	52	18	834	822	88	44	7	18
714	250	36	9	325	58	338	173	15	10
979	983	31	..	883	909	60	74	5	..
799	727	26	1	710	687	55	33	8	6
733	380	9	1	508	306	215	71	1	2
490	83	9	2	252	39	218	28	11	14
975	679	28	71	791	572	154	36	2	..
975	800	32	..	661	550	275	250	7	..
592	341	13	1	263	201	305	125	11	14
1,000	1,000	26	1	468	712	506	287	..	..
1,000	1,000	26	1	468	712	506	287	..	..
1,000	1,000	3	..	993	982	4	18	..	..
1,000	1,000	3	..	997	1,000	..	..	..	..
1,000	1,000	2	..	988	980	10	20	..	..
1,000	1,000	106	16	231	82	618	849	45	53
1,000	1,000	220	28	475	746	268	224	37	2
1,000	1,000	104	16	183	52	666	877	47	55
1,000	1,000	64	14	732	790	194	189	10	7
1,000	1,000	18	1	608	394	374	605	..	..
1,000	1,000	20	2	572	303	408	695	..	..
1,000	1,000	15	..	851	529	134	471	..	..
1,000	1,000	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
1,000	1,000	32	3	680	772	269	191	19	34
1,000	1,000	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
1,000	1,000	5	1	963	988	32	11	..	..

Contd.

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

SECTION 7-b (ii)

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

10.87 In this Section information concerning household industries alone is given.

Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service having Household Industry as Secondary Work

10.88 The following table gives the proportion of persons having secondary work as household industry per 1,000 of workers of each sex and each division

and major group of non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service as principal work. Major groups of household industries (additional work) having only negligible proportion for both males and females have not been given in the table. Manufacture of wood and wooden products (major group 28), textile-miscellaneous (major group 27) and food-stuffs (major group 20) are some of the common household industries taken up as secondary work.

SECONDARY WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

Table 10.66

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS OF EACH SEX IN EACH INDUSTRIAL DIVISION AND MAJOR GROUP OF NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE CONTAINING CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF WORKERS ALSO IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY FOR THE STATE, 1961

Principal Work (P. W.) and Additional Work (A. W.) at household industry (Division/Major Group)		Males	Females
1		2	3
P. W. All Divisions		1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	2	3
Major Group	20	1	1
"	27	1	1
"	28	N	1
P. W. Division	0	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	5	5
Major Group	20	1	N
"	23	2	N
"	27	1	2
"	28	N	1
"	33	1	2
P. W. Major Group	00	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	7	19
Major Group	20	2	1
"	23	N	1
"	27	2	6
"	28	N	4
"	33	3	7
P. W. Major Group	01	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	2	N
Major Group	28	1	N
"	33	1	N
P. W. Major Group	02	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	4	..
Major Group	20	1	..
"	28	2	..
"	34-35	1	..
P. W. Major Group	03	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	8	18
Major Group	20	1	1
"	23	6	8
"	27	1	8
"	28	N	1
P. W. Major Group	04	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	1	4
Major Group	20	N	1
"	27	N	2
"	28	1	1
P. W. Division	1	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	2	19
Major Group	20	N	1
"	28	2	17
"	34-35	N	1

Contd.

SECONDARY WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

Table 10.66 (Contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS OF EACH SEX IN EACH INDUSTRIAL DIVISION
AND MAJOR GROUP OF NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS,
PROFESSION OR SERVICE CONTAINING CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF
WORKERS ALSO IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY FOR THE STATE, 1961

Principal Work (P. W.) and Additional Work (A. W.) at household industry (Division/Major Group)		Males	Females
1		2	3
P. W. Major Group	10	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	2	19
Major Group	20	N	1
"	28	2	17
"	34-35	N	1
P. W. Division	2&3	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	1	2
Major Group	27	1	1
"	28	N	1
P. W. Major Group	20	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	2	1
Major Group	20	1	N
"	27	1	N
"	28	N	1
P. W. Major Group	21	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	1	..
Major Group	27	1	..
P. W. Major Group	22	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	1	..
Major Group	27	1	..
P. W. Major Group	23	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	1	5
Major Group	23	1	1
"	27	..	4
P. W. Major Group	27	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	2	2
Major Group	27	2	2
P. W. Major Group	28	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	1	3
Major Group	27	N	2
"	28	1	1
P. W. Major Group	29	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	1	..
Major Group	28	1	..
P. W. Major Group	30	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	1	..
Major Group	33	1	..
P. W. Major Group	31	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	1	..
Major Group	28	1	..
P. W. Major Group	32	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	1	..
Major Group	22	1	..

Contd.

SECONDARY WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

Table 10.66 (Contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS OF EACH SEX IN EACH INDUSTRIAL DIVISION
AND MAJOR GROUP OF NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS,
PROFESSION OR SERVICE CONTAINING CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF
WORKERS ALSO IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY FOR THE STATE, 1961

Principal Work (P. W.) and Additional Work (A. W.) at household industry (Division/Major Group)		Males	Females
1		2	3
P. W. Major Group	33	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	1	4
Major Group	27	1	3
"	28	N	1
P. W. Major Group	34-35	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	1	1
Major Group	27	N	1
"	34-35	1	..
P. W. Major Group	36	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	1	4
Major Group	36	1	4
P. W. Major Group	37	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	1	..
Major Group	36	1	..
P. W. Major Group	38	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	1	..
Major Group	27	1	..
P. W. Major Group	39	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	1	2
Major Group	27	N	2
"	39	1	..
P. W. Division	4	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	2	10
Major Group	27	N	1
"	28	2	9
P. W. Major Group	40	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	2	10
Major Group	27	N	1
"	28	2	9
P. W. Division	5	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	2	13
Major Group	23	..	1
"	28	..	12
P. W. Major Group	50	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	51	1,000	1,000
Major Group	2&3	5	15
"	23	..	1
"	28	5	14
P. W. Division	6	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	3	5
Major Group	20	1	1
"	22	1	..
"	23	N	1
"	27	1	3

Contd.

SECONDARY WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

Table 10.66 (Contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS OF EACH SEX IN EACH INDUSTRIAL DIVISION AND MAJOR GROUP OF NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE CONTAINING CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF WORKERS ALSO IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY FOR THE STATE, 1961

Principal Work (P. W.) and Additional Work (A. W.) at household industry (Division/Major Group)		Males	Females
1		2	3
P. W. Major Group	60-63	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	3	3
Major Group	20	2	..
"	27	1	3
P. W. Major Group	64-68	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	3	5
Major Group	20	1	1
"	22	1	..
"	23	N	1
"	27	1	3
P. W. Major Group	69	1,000	1,000
P. W. Division	7	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	1	3
Major Group	20	N	1
"	27	1	1
"	28	N	1
P. W. Major Group	70-71	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	1	3
Major Group	20	N	1
"	27	1	1
"	28	N	1
P. W. Major Group	72	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	1	..
Major Group	28	1	..
P. W. Major Group	73	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	1	1
Major Group	23	..	1
"	27	1	..
P. W. Division	8	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	1	1
Major Group	27	N	1
"	33	1	N
P. W. Major Group	80	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	N	2
Major Group	23	N	1
"	28	N	1
P. W. Major Group	81	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	1	1
Major Group	27	N	1
"	33	1	N
P. W. Major Group	82	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	5	1
Major Group	27	N	1
"	28	1	..
"	33	4	N

Contd.

SECONDARY WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

Table 10.66 (Concl'd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS OF EACH SEX IN EACH INDUSTRIAL DIVISION AND MAJOR GROUP OF NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE CONTAINING CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF WORKERS ALSO IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY FOR THE STATE, 1961

Principal Work (P. W.) and Additional Work (A. W.) at household industry (Division/Major Group)		Males	Females
1		2	3
P. W. Major Group	83	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	1	3
Major Group	20	N	1
"	23	1	1
"	27	N	1
P. W. Major Group	84	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	1	..
Major Group	27	1	..
P. W. Major Group	85	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	1	..
Major Group	27	1	..
P. W. Major Group	86	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	3	2
Major Group	22	1	..
"	27	1	1
"	28	1	1
P. W. Major Group	87	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	3	5
Major Group	23	1	3
"	27	2	2
P. W. Major Group	88	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	1	1
Major Group	20	1	N
"	27	N	1
P. W. Major Group	89	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	1	1
"	27	1	1
P. W. Division	9	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	2	4
Major Group	20	1	1
"	27	N	1
"	28	1	2
P. W. Major Group	90	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2&3	2	4
Major Group	20	1	1
"	27	N	1
"	28	1	2

'N'—Negligible

HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY BY NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED

Households engaged in Household Industry only by Number of Persons engaged

10.89 Out of 33,505 sample households engaged in household industries households which engage one person constitute the largest number. Those which engage two persons come second and 3 to 5 persons third, 6 to 10 persons fourth and more than 10 persons last. Taking the major groups of industries in the order of importance according to the number of households engaged in household industries there are 7 major groups of industries in which more than 1,000 households are engaged. Of these the most important is major group 27 (Textile-miscellaneous) with 13,267 households. The next important major group is major group 28 (Manufacture of wood and wooden products) with 7,090 households. Major group 23 (Textile-cotton) comes next with 3,613 households followed by major group 20 (Food-stuffs) with 3,593 households, major group 36 (Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment) with 1,750 households, major group 34-35 (Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum or coal) with 1,267 households and major group 39 (Miscellaneous manufacturing industries) with 1,220 households. Of these, all the major groups except major groups 20 and 34-35 follow the same order in respect of the number of persons employed by each household as in the pattern mentioned above. In the case of major group 20, households engaging 2 persons form the largest number followed by households

engaging one person, 3-5 persons, 6-10 persons and more than 10 persons each. Regarding major group 34-35, households engaging 2 persons come first followed by households engaging 3-5 persons, 1 person, 6-10 persons and more than 10 persons each. Of the important major groups mentioned above major group 27 has in it the coir industry which is the most important industry of the group so far as Kerala is concerned. In the case of major group 28 practically all the items of industries coming under it are important and exist here. In respect of major group 23, cotton spinning other than in mills and cotton weaving in handlooms are the most important items. Hand-pounding and milling of rice and production of rice, atta, flour, production of bread, biscuits, oil etc., are the principal items under major group 20. Manufacture of bell-metal products and tin cans, enamelling, galvanizing, plating (including electro-plating), polishing and welding of metal products, manufacture of cutlery etc., are some of the important items of household industries under major group 36. The manufacture of bricks, tiles etc., manufacture of lime, structural stone goods, stone crushing, manufacture of stone images, manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery, manufacture of earthen images, earthen toys and artwares come under major group 34-35. Under major group 39 the most common household industry is the manufacturing of jewellery.

HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY BY NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED

Table 10.67

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS IN EACH DIVISION AND MAJOR GROUP OF I. S. I. C. IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED

(Based on 20% sample)

State	Household industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban	Total number of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 person	2 persons	3-5 persons	6-10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kerala	All Divisions	T	(a) 33,505	13,747	11,023	7,477	973	279	6
			(b) 1,000	410	329	223	29	9	N
		R	(a) 29,792	12,232	9,842	6,631	830	252	5
			(b) 1,000	411	330	223	28	8	N
		U	(a) 3,713	1,515	1,181	846	143	27	1
			(b) 1,000	408	318	228	39	7	N
	Division 0	T	(a) 420	205	102	93	18	2	..
			(b) 1,000	488	243	221	43	5	..
		R	(a) 300	151	71	64	12	2	..
			(b) 1,000	503	237	213	40	7	..
		U	(a) 120	54	31	29	6	..	..
			(b) 1,000	450	258	242	50	..	..
	Major Group 00	T	(a) 142	61	30	39	10	2	..
			(b) 1,000	430	211	275	70	14	..
		R	(a) 118	52	25	31	8	2	..
			(b) 1,000	440	212	263	68	17	..
		U	(a) 24	9	5	8	2	..	..
			(b) 1,000	375	208	334	83	..	..
	" 02	T	(a) 6	3	1	2	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	500	167	333	..	..	..
		R	(a) 5	3	..	2	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	600	..	400	..	..	..
		U	(a) 1	..	1	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
	" 03	T	(a) 6	1	4	1	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	167	667	166	..	..	..
		R	(a) 2	..	1	1	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	..	500	500	..	..	..
		U	(a) 4	1	3	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	250	750	..	..	..	..
	" 04	T	(a) 266	140	67	51	8	..	..
			(b) 1,000	526	252	192	30	..	..
		R	(a) 175	96	45	30	4	..	..
			(b) 1,000	549	257	171	23	..	..
		U	(a) 91	44	22	21	4	..	..
			(b) 1,000	483	242	231	44	..	..
	Division 1	T	(a) 5	4	..	1	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	800	..	200	..	..	..
		R	(a) 2	1	..	1	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	500	..	500	..	..	..
		U	(a) 3	3	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..

Contd.

HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY BY NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED

Table 10.67 (Contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS IN EACH DIVISION AND MAJOR GROUP
OF I. S. I. C. IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS CLASSIFIED BY
NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED

(Based on 20% sample)

State	Household industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban	Total number of house- holds	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 person	2 persons	3-5 persons	6-10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspeci- fied
				5	6	7	8	9	10
Kerala	Major Group 10	T	(a) 5	4	..	1	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	800	..	200	..	..	..
		R	(a) 2	1	..	1	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	500	..	500	..	..	..
		U	(a) 3	3	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Division 2&3	T	(a) 33,080	13,538	10,921	7,383	955	277	6
			(b) 1,000	409	330	223	29	9	N
		R	(a) 29,490	12,080	9,771	6,566	818	250	5
			(b) 1,000	409	331	223	28	9	N
		U	(a) 3,590	1,458	1,150	817	137	27	1
			(b) 1,000	406	320	228	38	8	N
	Major Group 20	T	(a) 3,593	1,015	1,618	873	74	11	2
			(b) 1,000	282	450	243	21	3	1
		R	(a) 3,030	850	1,414	703	53	9	1
			(b) 1,000	281	467	232	17	3	N
		U	(a) 563	165	204	170	21	2	1
			(b) 1,000	293	362	302	37	4	2
	" 21	T	(a) 57	31	18	7	1	..	..
			(b) 1,000	544	316	123	17	..	..
		R	(a) 47	25	17	4	1	..	..
			(b) 1,000	532	362	85	21	..	..
		U	(a) 10	6	1	3	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	600	100	300	..	..	..
	" 22	T	(a) 763	496	170	81	11	5	..
			(b) 1,000	650	223	106	14	7	..
		R	(a) 690	464	144	67	10	5	..
			(b) 1,000	672	209	97	15	7	..
		U	(a) 73	32	26	14	1	..	..
			(b) 1,000	438	356	192	14	..	..
	" 23	T	(a) 3,613	1,233	1,137	1,001	197	45	..
			(b) 1,000	341	315	277	55	12	..
		R	(a) 2,909	1,010	896	817	149	37	..
			(b) 1,000	347	308	281	51	13	..
		U	(a) 704	223	241	184	48	8	..
			(b) 1,000	317	342	261	68	12	..
	" 24	T	(a) 17	3	7	7	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	176	412	412	..	..	..
		R	(a) 13	3	6	4	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	231	461	308	..	..	..
		U	(a) 4	..	1	3	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	..	250	750	..	..	..

Contd.

HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY BY NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED

Table 10.67 (Contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS IN EACH DIVISION AND MAJOR GROUP
OF I. S. I. C. IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS CLASSIFIED BY
NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED

(Based on 20% sample)

State	Household industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban	Total number of house- holds	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 person	2 persons	3-5 persons	6-10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspeci- fied
				5	6	7	8	9	10
Kerala	Major Group 25	T	(a) 1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
		R	(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	(a) 1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	" 27	T	(a) 13,267	5,970	4,045	2,645	417	190	..
			(b) 1,000	450	305	199	32	14	..
		R	(a) 11,973	5,322	3,668	2,423	383	177	..
			(b) 1,000	445	306	202	32	15	..
		U	(a) 1,294	648	377	222	34	13	..
			(b) 1,000	501	291	172	26	10	..
	" 28	T	(a) 7,090	2,993	2,398	1,567	124	5	3
			(b) 1,000	422	338	221	18	1	N
		R	(a) 6,704	2,831	2,268	1,485	112	5	3
			(b) 1,000	422	338	222	17	1	N
		U	(a) 386	162	130	82	12	..	..
			(b) 1,000	420	337	212	31	..	..
	" 29	T	(a) 5	1	2	..	1	1	..
			(b) 1,000	200	400	..	200	200	..
		R	(a) 4	1	2	..	1	..	..
			(b) 1,000	250	500	..	250	..	..
		U	(a) 1	..	..	..	..	1	..
			(b) 1,000	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
	" 30	T	(a) 25	11	4	8	2	..	..
			(b) 1,000	440	160	320	80	..	..
		R	(a) 12	5	2	4	1	..	..
			(b) 1,000	417	167	333	83	..	..
		U	(a) 13	6	2	4	1	..	..
			(b) 1,000	461	154	308	77	..	..
	" 31	T	(a) 109	58	28	21	1	..	1
			(b) 1,000	532	257	193	9	..	9
		R	(a) 89	49	25	14	..	..	1
			(b) 1,000	551	281	157	..	..	11
		U	(a) 20	9	3	7	1	..	..
			(b) 1,000	450	150	350	50	..	..
	" 32	T	(a) 10	3	3	2	1	1	..
			(b) 1,000	300	300	200	100	100	..
		R	(a) 6	3	1	1	..	1	..
			(b) 1,000	500	167	167	..	166	..
		U	(a) 4	..	2	1	1	..	..
			(b) 1,000	..	500	250	250	..	..

Contd.

HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY BY NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED

Table 10.67 (Concl'd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS IN EACH DIVISION AND MAJOR GROUP
OF I. S. I. C. IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS CLASSIFIED BY
NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED

(Based on 20% sample)

State	Household industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban	Total number of house- holds	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged						
				1 person	2 persons	3-5 persons	6-10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspeci- fied	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Kerala	Major Group 33	T	(a)	273	111	75	68	14	5	..
			(b)	1,000	407	275	249	51	18	..
		R	(a)	232	98	68	53	9	4	..
			(b)	1,000	422	293	229	39	17	..
		U	(a)	41	13	7	15	5	1	..
			(b)	1,000	317	171	366	122	24	..
	" 34&35	T	(a)	1,267	211	498	486	65	7	..
			(b)	1,000	167	393	384	51	5	..
		R	(a)	1,156	194	450	445	61	6	..
			(b)	1,000	168	389	385	53	5	..
		U	(a)	111	17	48	41	4	1	..
			(b)	1,000	153	433	369	36	9	..
	" 36	T	(a)	1,750	745	575	400	26	4	..
			(b)	1,000	426	328	229	15	2	..
		R	(a)	1,571	667	518	363	20	3	..
			(b)	1,000	424	330	231	13	2	..
		U	(a)	179	78	57	37	6	1	..
			(b)	1,000	436	318	207	33	6	..
	" 37	T	(a)	4	2	..	2	..	..	..
			(b)	1,000	500	..	500	..	..	..
		R	(a)	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
			(b)	1,000	500	..	500	..	..	..
		U	(a)	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
			(b)	1,000	500	..	500	..	..	..
	" 38	T	(a)	16	13	1	2	..	..	..
			(b)	1,000	813	62	125	..	..	..
		R	(a)	12	9	1	2	..	..	..
			(b)	1,000	750	83	167	..	..	..
		U	(a)	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
			(b)	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	" 39	T	(a)	1,220	641	342	213	21	3	..
			(b)	1,000	525	280	175	17	3	..
		R	(a)	1,040	548	291	180	18	3	..
			(b)	1,000	527	280	173	17	3	..
		U	(a)	180	93	51	33	3	..	..
			(b)	1,000	517	283	183	17	..	..

'N'—Negligible

'(a)'—absolute number, '(b)'—number per 1,000

HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY, IN CULTIVATION ONLY AND IN BOTH

Comparison of Households engaged
only in Household Industry with
Households engaged only in Cultivation
and engaged both in Cultivation and
Household Industry

10.90 The cultivating households form
the highest number followed by house-
holds engaged only in household industry

coming second and cultivating households
which are also engaged in household
industry coming last for the total, rural
and urban areas of the State and all
the districts except the urban areas of
Kozhikode district and the rural areas
of the Trivandrum district.

HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY, IN CULTIVATION ONLY AND IN BOTH

Table

COMPARISON OF HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND

(Based on

- (a) Households engaged only in household industry
(c) Households engaged only in cultivation

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Number of persons engaged								
		Total			1 person			2 persons		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kerala State	T	1,000	285	5,752	410	42	3,187	329	102	1,269
	R	1,000	307	6,194	411	45	3,426	330	111	1,381
	U	1,000	108	2,205	408	17	1,269	318	30	374
Cannanore District	T	1,000	421	5,860	367	40	1,652	377	122	1,645
	R	1,000	478	6,603	363	46	1,838	379	138	1,890
	U	1,000	117	1,892	389	7	658	366	31	338
Kozhikode District	T	1,000	138	4,413	427	18	2,152	323	42	967
	R	1,000	154	4,956	438	20	2,422	319	48	1,091
	U	1,000	35	881	357	3	394	343	5	166
Palghat District	T	1,000	160	4,019	285	8	987	391	42	860
	R	1,000	169	4,245	286	8	1,047	390	45	915
	U	1,000	58	1,434	277	3	312	399	16	225
Trichur District	T	1,000	135	2,855	462	17	1,218	313	46	637
	R	1,000	138	2,851	464	18	1,193	315	48	646
	U	1,000	86	2,922	420	4	1,628	278	12	494
Ernakulam District	T	1,000	312	6,563	329	27	2,539	322	97	1,984
	R	1,000	342	7,009	325	29	2,659	325	107	2,155
	U	1,000	53	2,826	362	7	1,535	305	11	553
Kottayam District	T	1,000	382	10,430	453	69	6,536	339	163	2,505
	R	1,000	410	11,077	454	74	6,950	338	176	2,671
	U	1,000	118	4,461	451	20	2,720	353	39	971
Alleppey District	T	1,000	176	2,617	463	25	1,837	316	71	503
	R	1,000	189	2,789	458	27	1,953	317	77	546
	U	1,000	86	1,377	501	7	1,004	304	26	192
Quilon District	T	1,000	658	14,416	437	140	10,112	295	247	2,929
	R	1,000	671	14,588	439	141	10,202	297	253	2,988
	U	1,000	203	8,633	380	89	7,063	202	38	924
Trivandrum District	T	1,000	842	14,705	357	163	10,457	290	340	2,491
	R	1,000	1,038	18,625	351	194	13,394	302	429	3,146
	U	1,000	288	3,618	371	76	2,151	255	88	639

'N'—Negligible

HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY, IN CULTIVATION ONLY AND IN BOTH

10.69

WITH HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN CULTIVATION AND ENGAGED
HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, 1961

20% sample)

- (b) Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry

Total Rural Urban	State/District	Number of persons engaged											
		3-5 persons			6-10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
2	1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
T Kerala State		223	110	994	29	23	210	9	8	88	N	..	4
	R	223	118	1,072	28	25	223	8	8	88	N	..	4
	U	228	43	366	39	10	111	7	8	83	N	..	2
T Cannanore District		212	187	1,877	34	58	497	10	14	176	N	..	13
	R	215	215	2,136	33	67	548	10	12	176	..	..	15
	U	192	42	492	38	15	225	13	22	174	2	..	5
T Kozhikode District		222	60	983	24	13	205	4	5	101	N	..	5
	R	218	67	1,104	20	14	227	4	5	106	1	..	6
	U	248	12	195	50	11	62	2	4	62	..	..	2
T Palghat District		292	75	1,298	30	28	574	2	7	299	..	..	1
	R	293	78	1,376	29	31	600	2	7	306	..	..	1
	U	286	36	402	35	..	270	3	3	219	..	..	6
T Trichur District		201	51	750	21	17	194	3	4	54	N	..	2
	R	196	51	762	22	17	195	3	4	53	N	..	2
	U	282	51	549	20	15	180	..	4	71	..	..	..
T Ernakulam District		288	149	1,707	45	30	236	16	9	96	N	..	1
	R	288	164	1,855	45	33	251	17	9	88	N	..	1
	U	291	21	465	39	3	106	3	11	167	..	..	..
T Kottayam District		196	135	1,280	10	13	83	2	2	18	..	..	8
	R	197	146	1,344	9	12	85	2	2	18	..	..	9
	U	181	34	686	15	25	64	..	..	20	..	..	..
T Alleppey District		195	68	241	21	9	24	5	3	12	..	..	N
	R	198	72	254	22	10	24	5	3	12	..	..	N
	U	171	44	146	19	3	23	5	6	12	..	..	..
T Quilon District		213	220	1,264	40	30	87	15	21	23	..	..	1
	R	210	226	1,288	39	30	86	15	21	22	..	..	2
	U	329	38	443	76	25	114	13	13	89	..	..	..
T Trivandrum District		237	267	1,437	70	47	230	46	25	81	..	..	9
	R	228	326	1,730	65	58	262	54	31	82	..	..	11
	U	263	98	606	86	16	141	25	10	77	..	..	4

HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY, IN CULTIVATION ONLY AND IN BOTH

Table

COMPARISON OF HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
IN CULTIVATION AND

(Based on

(a) Households engaged only in household industry
(c) Households engaged only in cultivation

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Number of persons engaged								
		Total			1 person			2 persons		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kerala State	T	33,505	9,553	192,709	13,747	1,416	106,784	11,023	3,425	42,519
	R	29,792	9,152	184,522	12,232	1,351	102,073	9,842	3,315	41,130
	U	3,713	401	8,187	1,515	65	4,711	1,181	110	1,389
Cannanore District	T	2,873	1,210	16,836	1,054	115	4,746	1,083	349	4,726
	R	2,420	1,157	15,979	878	112	4,448	917	335	4,573
	U	453	53	857	176	3	298	166	14	153
Kozhikode	T	4,239	587	18,707	1,812	77	9,123	1,367	180	4,101
	R	3,674	567	18,209	1,610	75	8,900	1,173	177	4,007
	U	565	20	498	202	2	223	194	3	94
Palghat	T	3,864	617	15,530	1,101	30	3,815	1,511	163	3,322
	R	3,553	599	15,084	1,015	29	3,718	1,387	158	3,252
	U	311	18	446	86	1	97	124	5	70
Trichur	T	4,385	591	12,519	2,025	73	5,342	1,371	203	2,795
	R	4,130	569	11,774	1,918	72	4,927	1,300	200	2,669
	U	255	22	745	107	1	415	71	3	126
Ernakulam	T	2,645	824	17,359	869	71	6,715	853	255	5,248
	R	2,363	809	16,562	767	69	6,282	767	252	5,092
	U	282	15	797	102	2	433	86	3	156
Kottayam	T	2,086	796	21,756	946	144	13,634	708	339	5,225
	R	1,882	772	20,846	854	140	13,079	636	331	5,027
	U	204	24	910	92	4	555	72	8	198
Alleppey	T	8,806	1,553	23,045	4,076	219	16,176	2,782	624	4,431
	R	7,732	1,461	21,566	3,538	211	15,098	2,455	596	4,225
	U	1,074	92	1,479	538	8	1,078	327	28	206
Quilon	T	2,731	1,796	39,370	1,195	381	27,615	805	674	7,998
	R	2,652	1,780	38,688	1,165	374	27,057	789	671	7,925
	U	79	16	682	30	7	558	16	3	73
Trivandrum	T	1,876	1,579	27,587	669	306	19,618	543	638	4,673
	R	1,386	1,438	25,814	487	269	18,564	418	595	4,360
	U	490	141	1,773	182	37	1,054	125	43	313

10.91 The above table has been presented in a different manner taking the number of households engaged only in household industry as 1,000. The order in which households engaged only in household industry or cultivating

households which are also engaged in household industry or cultivating households alone has already been given in the analysis of the previous table. It remains now to examine the employment position of the households under each

HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY, IN CULTIVATION ONLY AND IN BOTH

10.68

WITH HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN CULTIVATION AND ENGAGED BOTH
HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, 1961

20% sample)

(b) Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Number of persons engaged											
		3-5 persons			6-10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Kerala State	T	7,477	3,681	33,312	973	765	7,044	279	266	2,933	6	..	117
	R	6,631	3,520	31,954	830	729	6,631	252	237	2,624	5	..	110
	U	846	161	1,358	143	36	413	27	29	309	1	..	7
Cannanore District	T	608	538	5,393	97	168	1,429	30	40	505	1	..	37
	R	521	519	5,170	80	161	1,327	24	30	426	..	..	35
	U	87	19	223	17	7	102	6	10	79	1	..	2
Kozhikode	T	941	254	4,166	102	56	868	15	20	426	2	..	23
	R	801	247	4,056	74	50	833	14	18	391	2	..	22
	U	140	7	110	28	6	35	1	2	35	..	..	1
Palghat	T	1,130	289	5,015	114	108	2,217	8	27	1,156	..	..	5
	R	1,041	278	4,890	103	108	2,133	7	26	1,088	..	..	3
	U	89	11	125	11	..	84	1	1	68	..	..	2
Trichur	T	881	223	3,288	94	75	851	12	17	235	2	..	8
	R	809	210	3,148	89	71	805	12	16	217	2	..	8
	U	72	13	140	5	4	46	..	1	18	..	..	..
Ernakulam	T	763	394	4,515	118	80	623	41	24	255	1	..	3
	R	681	388	4,384	107	79	593	40	21	208	1	..	3
	U	82	6	131	11	1	30	1	3	47	..	..	..
Kottayam	T	408	282	2,670	20	27	173	4	4	37	..	..	17
	R	371	275	2,530	17	22	160	4	4	33	..	..	17
	U	37	7	140	3	5	13	..	..	4	..	..	..
Alleppey	T	1,719	599	2,119	187	80	213	42	31	103	..	..	3
	R	1,535	552	1,962	167	77	188	37	25	90	..	..	3
	U	184	47	157	20	3	25	5	6	13	..	..	..
Quilon	T	582	602	3,451	109	83	238	40	56	64	..	..	4
	R	556	599	3,416	103	81	229	39	55	57	..	..	4
	U	26	3	35	6	2	9	1	1	7	..	..	..
Trivandrum	T	445	500	2,695	132	88	432	87	47	152	..	..	17
	R	316	452	2,398	90	80	363	75	42	114	..	..	15
	U	129	48	297	42	8	69	12	5	38	..	..	2

of these categories. Among the households engaged in household industry only and households engaged in cultivation only those which engage only one person form the largest proportion. In regard to cultivating households which

are also engaged in household industry, those which engage 3-5 persons have the highest proportion. The same pattern is found in the case of rural and urban areas of the State as well.

FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS BY PERIOD OF WORKING IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

Households engaged in Household Industry, Family Workers and Hired Workers by Period of Working in Household Industry

10.92 Majority of households engaged in household industry with or without cultivation operate for 10 to 12 months in a year for the total, rural and urban areas of the State. Regarding family workers and hired workers, majority is engaged in industries which run for 10

to 12 months in a year. The proportion of households engaged in household industries which run for 1-3 months in a year comes to only 6% in the case of all industries with cultivation and 4% in all industries without cultivation. The numbers of family workers and hired workers also are comparatively very small in industries operating only for less than a quarter of a year.

Table 10.70

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY WITH OR WITHOUT CULTIVATION IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED BY MONTHS OPERATED AND BY CLASS OF WORKERS, 1961

(Based on 20% sample)

State	Household Industry	Total Rural Urban	Total			1-3 months			4-6 months		
			House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kerala	All Industries with cultivation	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	58	55	39	240	245	207
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	56	40	242	249	217
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	22	14	30	175	164	104
	All Industries without cultivation	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	41	32	12	159	144	83
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	43	34	13	163	148	83
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	28	21	9	124	110	79

Table 10.70 (Concl.)

State	Household Industry	Total Rural Urban	7-9 months			10 months to 1 year			Months not stated		
			House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers
1	2	3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Kerala	All Industries with cultivation	T	173	171	193	511	511	549	18	18	12
		R	175	173	194	505	504	537	18	18	12
		U	130	125	183	651	680	674	22	17	9
	All Industries without cultivation	T	122	117	225	661	690	671	17	17	9
		R	125	120	241	651	681	654	18	17	9
		U	93	90	127	745	768	775	10	11	10

Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Working at Household Industry Compared to General Population

10.93 A table giving the population

of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at household industry compared to General Population is given below.

S. C. AND S. T. WORKING AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY COMPARED TO GENERAL POPULATION

Table 10.71

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES WORKING AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY COMPARED TO THE GENERAL POPULATION IN THE SAME CATEGORY, 1961

- (a) General Population
- (b) All Scheduled Castes
- (c) All Scheduled Tribes
- (d) Scheduled Castes as per cent of General Population
- (e) Scheduled Tribes as per cent of General Population
- (f) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per cent of General Population

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Population			Total workers		Workers at House- hold Industry		
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kerala State	Total	(a)	16,903,715	8,361,927	8,541,788	3,947,038	1,683,295	188,654	299,908
		(b)	1,434,817	712,475	722,342	375,797	310,464	14,599	29,581
		(c)	212,762	106,076	106,686	57,054	42,907	866	2,618
		(d)	8.49	8.52	8.46	9.52	18.44	7.74	9.86
		(e)	1.26	1.27	1.25	1.45	2.55	0.46	0.87
		(f)	9.75	9.79	9.71	10.97	20.99	8.20	10.73
	Rural	(a)	14,349,574	7,079,168	7,270,406	3,357,206	1,517,995	168,672	272,331
		(b)	1,312,972	651,290	661,682	345,537	290,558	13,697	27,860
		(c)	203,599	101,718	101,881	54,929	41,378	821	2,485
		(d)	9.15	9.20	9.10	10.29	19.14	8.12	10.23
		(e)	1.42	1.44	1.40	1.64	2.73	0.49	0.91
		(f)	10.57	10.64	10.50	11.93	21.87	8.61	11.14
	Urban	(a)	2,554,141	1,282,759	1,271,382	589,832	165,300	19,982	27,577
		(b)	121,845	61,185	60,660	30,260	19,906	902	1,721
		(c)	9,163	4,358	4,805	2,125	1,529	45	133
		(d)	4.77	4.77	4.77	5.13	12.04	4.51	6.24
		(e)	0.36	0.34	0.38	0.36	0.92	0.23	0.48
		(f)	5.13	5.11	5.15	5.49	12.96	4.74	6.72
Cannanore District	Total	(a)	1,780,294	874,667	905,627	420,728	208,991	23,349	17,508
		(b)	43,520	22,012	21,508	11,358	8,766	433	465
		(c)	70,905	34,543	36,362	18,167	16,005	325	851
		(d)	2.44	2.52	2.37	2.70	4.19	1.85	2.66
		(e)	3.98	3.95	4.02	4.32	7.66	1.39	4.86
		(f)	6.42	6.47	6.39	7.02	11.85	3.24	7.52
	Rural	(a)	1,480,177	725,325	754,852	347,784	188,138	20,427	14,742
		(b)	38,882	19,718	19,164	10,235	8,017	344	391
		(c)	64,402	31,515	32,887	16,678	14,842	300	750
		(d)	2.63	2.72	2.54	2.94	4.26	1.68	2.65
		(e)	4.35	4.34	4.36	4.80	7.89	1.47	5.09
		(f)	6.98	7.06	6.90	7.74	12.15	3.15	7.74
	Urban	(a)	300,117	149,342	150,775	72,944	20,853	2,922	2,766
		(b)	4,638	2,294	2,344	1,123	749	89	74
		(c)	6,503	3,028	3,475	1,489	1,163	25	101
		(d)	1.55	1.54	1.55	1.54	3.59	3.05	2.68
		(e)	2.17	2.03	2.30	2.04	5.58	0.86	3.65
		(f)	3.72	3.57	3.85	3.58	9.17	3.91	6.33

Contd.

S. C. AND S. T. WORKING AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY COMPARED TO GENERAL POPULATION

Table 10.71 (Contd.)

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES WORKING AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
COMPARED TO THE GENERAL POPULATION IN THE SAME CATEGORY, 1961

- (a) General Population
(b) All Scheduled Castes
(c) All Scheduled Tribes
(d) Scheduled Castes as per cent of General Population
(e) Scheduled Tribes as per cent of General Population
(f) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per cent of General Population

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Population			Total workers		Workers at House- hold Industry			
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Kozhikode District	Total (a)	2,617,189	1,300,974	1,316,215	612,214	189,492	22,002	29,990		
		(b)	144,212	71,419	72,793	38,250	29,556	1,340	2,589	
		(c)	69,958	35,173	34,785	19,266	14,802	460	1,617	
		(d)	5.51	5.49	5.53	6.25	15.60	6.09	8.63	
		(e)	2.67	2.70	2.64	3.15	7.81	2.09	5.39	
		(f)	8.18	8.19	8.17	9.40	23.41	8.18	14.02	
	Rural (a)	2,184,682	1,083,556	1,101,126	510,876	168,771	19,193	25,967		
		(b)	131,192	64,896	66,296	34,932	27,484	1,227	2,374	
		(c)	68,838	34,619	34,219	19,013	14,625	451	1,592	
		(d)	6.01	5.99	6.02	6.84	16.28	6.39	9.14	
		(e)	3.15	3.19	3.11	3.72	8.67	2.35	6.13	
		(f)	9.16	9.18	9.13	10.56	24.95	8.74	15.27	
	Urban (a)	432,507	217,418	215,089	101,338	20,721	2,809	4,023		
		(b)	13,020	6,523	6,497	3,318	2,072	113	215	
		(c)	1,120	554	566	253	177	9	25	
		(d)	3.01	3.00	3.02	3.27	10.90	4.02	5.34	
		(e)	0.26	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.85	0.32	0.62	
		(f)	3.27	3.25	3.28	3.52	10.85	4.34	5.96	
	Palghat	Total (a)	1,776,566	851,746	924,820	438,385	251,021	27,388	20,078	
			(b)	211,796	103,450	108,346	62,288	58,762	3,442	3,542
			(c)	20,433	10,323	10,110	6,531	5,670	32	10
			(d)	11.92	12.15	11.72	14.21	23.41	12.57	17.64
			(e)	1.15	1.21	1.09	1.49	2.26	0.12	0.05
			(f)	13.07	13.36	12.81	15.70	25.67	12.69	17.69
Rural (a)		1,604,716	767,251	837,465	397,687	236,033	25,504	18,320		
		(b)	201,843	98,446	103,397	59,517	56,531	3,266	3,542	
		(c)	20,269	10,225	10,044	6,486	5,631	28	10	
		(d)	12.58	12.83	12.35	14.97	23.95	12.81	19.33	
		(e)	1.26	1.33	1.20	1.63	2.39	0.11	0.05	
		(f)	13.84	14.16	13.55	16.60	26.34	12.92	19.38	
Urban (a)		171,850	84,495	87,355	40,698	14,988	1,884	1,758		
		(b)	9,953	5,004	4,949	2,771	2,231	176	..	
		(c)	164	98	66	45	39	4	..	
		(d)	5.79	5.92	5.67	6.81	14.89	9.34	..	
		(e)	0.10	0.12	0.08	0.11	0.26	0.21	..	
		(f)	5.89	6.04	5.75	6.92	15.15	9.55	..	

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Contd.

S. C. AND S. T. WORKING AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY COMPARED TO GENERAL POPULATION

Table 10.71 (Contd.)

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES WORKING AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
COMPARED TO THE GENERAL POPULATION IN THE SAME CATEGORY, 1961

- (a) General Population
(b) All Scheduled Castes
(c) All Scheduled Tribes
(d) Scheduled Castes as per cent of General Population
(e) Scheduled Tribes as per cent of General Population
(f) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per cent of General Population

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Population			Total workers		Workers at Household Industry		
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Trichur District	Total	(a)	1,639,862	784,736	855,126	357,232	187,207	21,199	31,393
		(b)	171,020	84,235	86,785	44,872	36,860	2,751	4,854
		(c)	5,878	2,914	2,964	1,548	1,233	12	70
		(d)	10.43	10.73	10.15	12.56	19.69	12.98	15.46
		(e)	0.36	0.37	0.35	0.43	0.66	0.06	0.22
		(f)	10.79	11.10	10.50	12.99	20.35	13.04	15.68
	Rural	(a)	1,454,210	694,821	759,389	317,473	172,451	19,674	30,226
		(b)	159,989	78,871	81,118	42,189	34,833	2,614	4,589
		(c)	5,646	2,807	2,839	1,482	1,184	11	70
		(d)	11.00	11.35	10.68	13.29	20.20	13.29	15.18
		(e)	0.39	0.40	0.37	0.47	0.69	0.06	0.23
		(f)	11.39	11.75	11.05	13.76	20.89	13.35	15.41
	Urban	(a)	185,652	89,915	95,737	39,759	14,756	1,525	1,167
		(b)	11,031	5,364	5,667	2,683	2,027	137	265
		(c)	232	107	125	66	49	1	..
		(d)	5.94	5.97	5.92	6.75	13.74	8.98	22.71
		(e)	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.17	0.33	0.07	..
		(f)	6.06	6.09	6.05	6.92	14.07	9.05	22.71
Ernakulam	Total	(a)	1,859,913	931,248	928,665	437,902	179,381	20,539	27,886
		(b)	150,624	74,862	75,762	38,353	30,263	1,699	2,631
		(c)	10,030	5,104	4,926	2,426	1,365	8	8
		(d)	8.10	8.04	8.16	8.76	16.87	8.27	9.43
		(e)	0.54	0.55	0.53	0.55	0.76	0.04	0.03
		(f)	8.64	8.59	8.69	9.31	17.63	8.31	9.46
	Rural	(a)	1,464,603	727,922	736,681	342,775	159,600	18,989	26,439
		(b)	134,962	66,929	68,033	34,462	28,062	1,612	2,492
		(c)	9,551	4,882	4,669	2,319	1,299	7	7
		(d)	9.21	9.19	9.24	10.05	17.58	8.49	9.43
		(e)	0.65	0.67	0.63	0.68	0.81	0.04	0.03
		(f)	9.86	9.86	9.87	10.73	18.39	8.53	9.46
	Urban	(a)	395,310	203,326	191,984	95,127	19,781	1,550	1,447
		(b)	15,662	7,933	7,729	3,891	2,201	87	139
		(c)	479	222	257	107	66	1	1
		(d)	3.96	3.90	4.03	4.09	11.13	5.61	9.61
		(e)	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.11	0.33	0.06	0.07
		(f)	4.08	4.01	4.16	4.20	11.46	5.67	9.68

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Contd.

S. C. AND S. T. WORKING AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY COMPARED TO GENERAL POPULATION

Table 10.71 (Contd.)

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES WORKING AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
COMPARED TO THE GENERAL POPULATION IN THE SAME CATEGORY, 1961

		(a) General Population	(d) Scheduled Castes as per cent of General Population						
		(b) All Scheduled Castes	(e) Scheduled Tribes as per cent of General Population						
		(c) All Scheduled Tribes	(f) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per cent of General Population						
District	Total Rural Urban	Population			Total workers		Workers at House- hold Industry		
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kannam District	Total	(a)	1,732,880	882,580	850,300	427,057	138,058	11,815	14,092
		(b)	157,877	80,057	77,820	40,684	31,643	589	913
		(c)	21,391	10,804	10,587	5,432	1,989	18	6
		(d)	9.11	9.07	9.15	9.53	22.92	4.99	6.48
		(e)	1.23	1.22	1.25	1.27	1.44	0.15	0.04
		(f)	10.34	10.29	10.40	10.80	24.36	5.14	6.52
	Rural	(a)	1,567,411	798,454	768,957	389,042	129,102	10,688	12,959
		(b)	150,301	76,156	74,145	38,809	30,534	560	807
		(c)	21,185	10,701	10,484	5,382	1,974	17	5
		(d)	9.59	9.54	9.64	9.98	23.65	5.24	6.23
		(e)	1.35	1.34	1.36	1.38	1.53	0.16	0.04
		(f)	10.94	10.88	11.00	11.36	25.18	5.40	6.27
	Urban	(a)	165,469	84,126	81,343	38,015	8,956	1,127	1,133
		(b)	7,576	3,901	3,675	1,875	1,109	29	106
		(c)	206	103	103	50	15	1	1
		(d)	4.58	4.64	4.52	4.93	12.38	2.57	9.36
		(e)	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.17	0.09	0.09
		(f)	4.70	4.76	4.65	5.06	12.55	2.66	9.45
Alleppey	Total	(a)	1,811,252	893,435	917,817	407,737	202,687	21,703	82,650
		(b)	166,667	83,348	83,319	42,034	36,832	944	3,160
		(c)	584	300	284	121	62	1	31
		(d)	9.20	9.33	9.08	10.31	18.17	4.35	3.82
		(e)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	N	0.04
		(f)	9.23	9.36	9.11	10.34	18.20	4.35	3.86
	Rural	(a)	1,500,821	739,248	761,573	340,660	178,154	19,454	73,234
		(b)	152,204	76,015	76,189	38,584	34,319	868	2,867
		(c)	387	196	191	79	62	1	31
		(d)	10.14	10.28	10.00	11.33	19.26	4.46	3.91
		(e)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.04
		(f)	10.17	10.31	10.03	11.35	19.29	4.47	3.95
	Urban	(a)	310,431	154,187	156,244	67,077	24,533	2,249	9,416
		(b)	14,463	7,333	7,130	3,450	2,513	76	293
		(c)	197	104	93	42	..	..	..
		(d)	4.66	4.76	4.56	5.14	10.24	3.38	3.11
		(e)	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	..	..	..
		(f)	4.72	4.83	4.62	5.20	10.24	3.38	3.11

Contd.

S. C. AND S. T. WORKING AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY COMPARED TO GENERAL POPULATION

Table 10.71 (Concl'd.)

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES WORKING AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
COMPARED TO THE GENERAL POPULATION IN THE SAME CATEGORY, 1961

		(a) General Population		(d) Scheduled Castes as per cent of General Population					
		(b) All Scheduled Castes		(e) Scheduled Tribes as per cent of General Population					
		(c) All Scheduled Tribes		(f) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per cent of General Population					
State/District		Total Rural Urban	Population			Total workers		Workers at Household Industry	
			P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Quilon District	Total	(a)	1,941,228	972,657	968,571	445,188	186,162	16,645	38,984
		(b)	227,119	112,970	114,149	58,266	48,008	1,547	5,297
		(c)	3,799	1,909	1,890	1,016	372	6	18
		(d)	11.70	11.61	11.79	13.09	25.79	9.29	13.59
		(e)	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.20	0.04	0.05
		(f)	11.90	11.81	11.99	13.32	25.99	9.33	13.64
	Rural	(a)	1,796,992	898,746	898,246	412,203	174,451	16,017	37,760
		(b)	215,465	107,124	108,341	55,267	45,736	1,483	5,040
		(c)	3,781	1,899	1,882	1,009	369	4	16
		(d)	11.99	11.92	12.06	13.41	26.22	9.26	13.35
		(e)	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.24	0.21	0.02	0.04
		(f)	12.20	12.13	12.27	13.65	26.43	9.28	13.39
	Urban	(a)	144,236	73,911	70,325	32,985	11,711	628	1,224
		(b)	11,654	5,846	5,808	2,999	2,272	64	257
		(c)	18	10	8	7	3	2	2
		(d)	8.08	7.91	8.26	9.09	19.40	10.19	21.00
		(e)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.32	0.16
		(f)	8.09	7.92	8.27	9.11	19.43	10.51	21.16
Trivandrum „	Total	(a)	1,744,531	869,884	874,647	400,595	140,296	24,014	37,327
		(b)	161,982	80,122	81,860	39,692	29,774	1,854	6,130
		(c)	9,784	5,006	4,778	2,547	1,409	4	7
		(d)	9.29	9.21	9.36	9.91	21.22	7.72	16.42
		(e)	0.56	0.58	0.55	0.64	1.00	0.02	0.02
		(f)	9.85	9.79	9.91	10.55	22.22	7.74	16.44
	Rural	(a)	1,295,962	643,845	652,117	298,706	111,295	18,726	32,684
		(b)	128,134	63,135	64,999	31,542	25,042	1,723	5,758
		(c)	9,540	4,874	4,666	2,481	1,392	2	4
		(d)	9.89	9.81	9.97	10.56	22.50	9.20	17.62
		(e)	0.74	0.76	0.72	0.83	1.25	0.01	0.01
		(f)	10.63	10.57	10.69	11.39	23.75	9.21	17.63
	Urban	(a)	448,569	226,039	222,530	101,889	29,001	5,288	4,643
		(b)	33,848	16,987	16,861	8,150	4,732	131	372
		(c)	244	132	112	66	17	2	3
		(d)	7.55	7.52	7.58	8.00	16.32	2.48	8.01
		(e)	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.06
		(f)	7.60	7.58	7.63	8.06	16.38	2.52	8.07

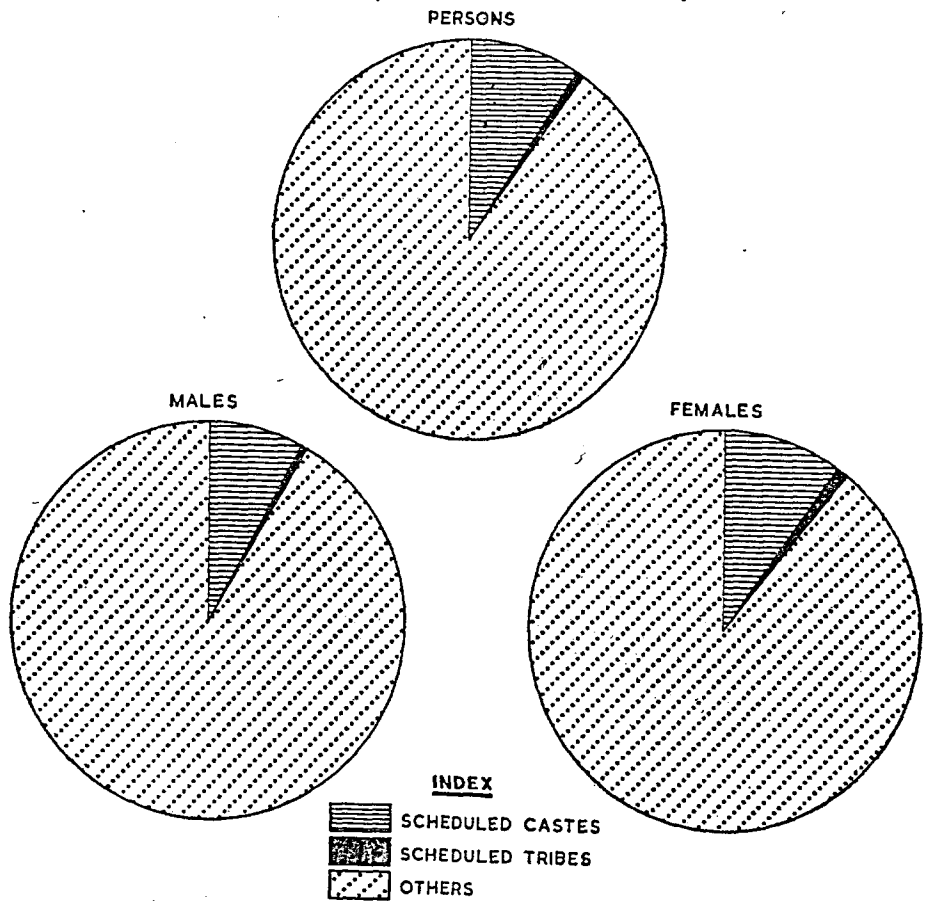
*N—Negligible

S. C. AND S. T. WORKING AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY COMPARED TO GENERAL POPULATION

As already remarked supra the proportion of working population among both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the workers of the general population is higher than the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population to the general population.

But this trend is not kept up when we come to the workers engaged in household industry where this feature is found only in the case of Scheduled Caste female workers and female workers of both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes together.

PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE WORKERS AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, 1961



Common Household Industries in the State
10.94 The following statement shows the location of common household industries found in the State as revealed

from the data collected in household schedules, the tabulation of which is done on a 20% sample basis.

LIST OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES IN THE STATE

List of Common Household Industries in the State

Name of Household Industry	Districts where located
1	2
Production of fruits and nuts in plantation, vines and orchards	Ernakulam
Production of copra (from cocoanuts)	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Production of juice (ncera) by tapping cocoanut trees	Cannanore and Trichur
Production of juice by tapping other palms like date, palmyra n.e.c.	Cannanore, Palghat and Kottayam
Production of other agricultural produce (not covered above)	Palghat
Production of charcoal	Cannanore, Palghat and Trichur
Production of other fuels by exploitation of forests	Ernakulam
Production of lac	Ernakulam
Production of fish by fishing in sea	Trivandrum
Production of fish by fishing in inland waters and ponds including fish farms and fish hatcheries	Cannanore, Ernakulam and Trivandrum
Production of pearls, conch, shells, sponges, sea herbs, corals etc. by gathering or lifting from sea, river, pond	Ernakulam and Alleppey
Rearing of goats for milk and animal power	Cannanore and Trichur
Rearing of buffaloes for milk and animal power	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Ernakulam, Alleppey and Trivandrum
Rearing of cows for milk and animal power	Kozhikode, Trichur and Ernakulam
Production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power n.e.c.	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Poultry keeping and production of eggs	Cannanore, Palghat, Trichur, Kottayam and Alleppey

LIST OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES IN THE STATE

Name of Household Industry	Districts where located
1	2
Rearing and production of ducks, hens etc. and other small birds e.g., pigeons, parrots, peacock, maina etc.	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam and Alleppey
Bee keeping for production of honey and wax	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Trichur and Alleppey
Production of other animal husbandry products such as skin, ivory, teeth and hair etc.	Trivandrum
Stone and slate quarrying	Cannanore and Trivandrum
Quarrying of sand, clay, gravel etc. n.e.c.	Palghat and Trivandrum
Production of flour by village chakkies or flour mill by grinding wheat, maize, gram etc.	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Hand pounding of rice by dhekhi or ukhal	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Production of rice by milling, dehusking and processing of paddy by rice mill	Trichur, Ernakulam and Trivandrum
Parching of grains	Cannanore, Kottayam, Alleppey and Quilon
Production and processing of other crops and food grains n.e.c.	Cannanore, Trichur, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Gur and khandsari making from sugar-cane and palm	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur and Trivandrum
Production of bhoora and candy	Kozhikode
Production of jaggery from cocoanut and palmyra juice (neera)	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam and Trivandrum
Production of other indigenous products from sugar and jaggery n.e.c.	Cannanore
Processing of cashewnut	Trivandrum
Manufacture of kokam products	Palghat
Production of other fruit products and preservation of fruits n.e.c.	Kottayam
Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	Palghat, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey and Trivandrum

LIST OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES IN THE STATE

Name of Household Industry	Districts where located
1	2
Fish currying or curing and salting (currying applies more to skin and hide)	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Production of bread, biscuit, cake and other bakery products	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Production of butter, cream, ghee, cheese, chhana, khowa and other dairy products	Cannanore, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam and Alleppey
Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Making of sweetmeats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa etc.	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Sattu, bhunja, paper, barri, danauri, tilauri, sewai, apalam etc.	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Making of chura or chira, muri, muriki, khoi	Trichur, Ernakulam and Trivandrum
Making of chat	Trichur
Making of dalmot, chanachur (jor) garam, rewari etc.	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey and Quilon
Making of other food products for residuary snacks	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey and Quilon
Production of other food products like cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge	Kottayam
Manufacture of vinegar from cocoanut juice (neera)	Ernakulam
Production of country liquor from material obtained from sources other than trees and shrubs	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat and Trichur
Production of indigenous liquor such as liquor, toddy, neera from mahua and palm trees	Palghat and Trichur

LIST OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES IN THE STATE

Name of Household Industry	Districts where located
1	2
Production of other indigenous liquors from other materials from trees and shrubs	Kozhikode
Production of aerated water such as soda-water, lemonade etc.	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Grinding of coffee	Kozhikode and Ernakulam
Production of other beverages n.e.c.	Kottayam
Manufacture of bidi	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Manufacture of cigars and cheroots	Cannanore, Kozhikode and Ernakulam
Manufacture of hookah tobacco	Kozhikode
Cotton spinning (by charkha and takli)	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Dyeing of cloth (cotton) and yarn	Cannanore and Palghat
Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Manufacture of khadi textile in handlooms	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam and Quilon
Making of fishing net	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Making of other nets	Kozhikode, Trichur and Trivandrum
Making of sacred thread	Palghat
Making of thread, rope, cordage and twine (cotton)	Trichur and Ernakulam
Jute spinning and weaving of mats, asanis etc.	Cannanore, Palghat and Quilon
Dyeing and bleaching of jute	Palghat and Quilon
Making of rope and cordage, out of jute	Alleppey
Making of fibre, sunn-hemp fibre	Cannanore

LIST OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES IN THE STATE

Name of Household Industry	Districts where located
1	2
Making of other products from jute and similar fibres such as hemp, mesta	Ernakulam
Spinning of wool by charkha or takli	Kozhikode
Manufacture of other similar textile products n.e.c.	Cannanore
Traditional embroidery	Quilon and Trivandrum
Patchwork embroidery	Kozhikode
Making of other embroidery products n.e.c.	Kozhikode and Kottayam
Making of cap, hat and other head-gear	Cannanore and Trichur
Traditional garments	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Weaving of khes, bed covers, curtains, pillow cases and table-cloth, cloth bags etc.	Trichur, Kottayam and Trivandrum
Making of suzani (padded quilts)	Kozhikode
Processing of cocoanut fibre for upholstery	Kozhikode, Palghat and Trichur
Handicraft articles made of flax and fibre	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam and Quilon
Manufacture of coir matting, cactus fibre for ropes and rope making from cocoanut fibre	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Making of brush, broom etc. from cocoanut fibre	Alleppey and Quilon
Coir spinning	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Cocoanut curing	Alleppey and Quilon
Other allied products of coir industry n.e.c.	Cannanore and Trichur
Manufacture and repair of umbrellas	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam and Kottayam
Manufacture of dolls and toys (rags and cotton)	Ernakulam

LIST OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES IN THE STATE

Name of Household Industry	Districts where located
1	2
Manufacture of other textile products not elsewhere classified	Ernakulam
Sawing, planing and milling of wood	Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Quilon and Trivandrum
Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Carpentry works concerned with repairs of agricultural implements (wood)	Palghat, Ernakulam and Trivandrum
Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and similar equipments and fixtures	Trichur
Manufacture of wooden utensils, artware and decorative wooden boxes (patras)	Quilon
Manufacture of wooden toys	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Kottayam and Trivandrum
Sandalwood and other wood carving	Ernakulam and Kottayam
Manufacture of photo frames and framing of photo paintings etc.	Trichur and Trivandrum
Manufacture of other wooden products n.e.c.	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood	Trichur, Ernakulam, Alleppey and Trivandrum
Making of box from moonj grass	Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey and Quilon
Making of rope mats etc. from moonj and sawai grass and making of cadjar for thatching purposes	Kozhikode, Palghat and Trichur
Making of mats, handfans and umbrellas from palm leaves	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Making of sirki, moora and chhaj	Palghat

LIST OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES IN THE STATE

Name of Household Industry	Districts where located
1	2
Making of baskets and broomsticks	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Caning of chairs	Trichur, Ernakulam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Making of chicks, cuscus-tatti and fans, sticks and poles from bamboo	Trichur, Kottayam and Alleppey
Manufacture of other articles from leaf, cane, bamboo, cork and other allied products n. e. c.	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Making of sticks and poles from wood	Palghat
Making of artwheels	Palghat
Manufacture of other wood and allied products n.e.c.	Palghat, Trichur, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Papier mache articles	Ernakulam
Making of paper toys	Palghat
Making of paper flowers etc.	Trichur
Manufacture of other paper products from paper, paper board and pulp n. e. c.	Ernakulam and Trivandrum
Printing works, printing of handbills, invitation cards etc.	Kottayam
Lithography, engraving, etching, blockmaking, type cutting and other work connected with printing industry	Palghat, Alleppey and Quilon
Book binding, stitching, sizing and other work connected with book binding industry	Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey and Trivandrum
Flaying, processing of hides and skins including taxidermy	Trivandrum
Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins preparation of finished leather	Cannanore, Kozhikode and Palghat
Making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals)	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum

LIST OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES IN THE STATE

Name of Household Industry	Districts where located
1	2
Manufacture of leather products such as leather upholstery suit-cases, pocket-books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip, acquaducts (kos), charsa and other articles	Kozhikode, Palghat and Trichur
Repair of shoes, chappals and other leather footwear	Cannanore
Repair of all other leather products except footwear	Cannanore
Vulcanising tyres and tubes	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Trichur and Ernakulam
Manufacture of rubber products from natural and synthetic rubber including rain-coats, oilcloths, waterproof cloths etc.	Kozhikode, Palghat, Ernakulam, Kottayam and Trivandrum
Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours, abir, sindoor, varnish etc.	Trichur and Alleppey
Manufacture of fireworks and other explosives such as pataka etc.	Cannanore, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam and Alleppey
Manufacture of matches	Trichur
Manufacture of incense and perfumes	Kottayam
Manufacture of agarbatti	Ernakulam and Trivandrum
Manufacture of kumkum and hinglo	Kozhikode
Manufacture of mascara and kajal	Quilon
Manufacture of medicines (ayurvedic, unani etc.) and pharmaceutical preparations	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations n. e. c.	Kozhikode and Palghat
Manufacture of soap and washing soda	Cannanore, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic resin and other materials n. e. c.	Trivandrum
Manufacture of ink including fountain-pen ink	Cannanore and Trivandrum
Making of candles	Ernakulam, Alleppey and Trivandrum
Making of tooth powder	Kozhikode

LIST OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES IN THE STATE

Name of Household Industry	Districts where located
1	2
Making of boot polish and inedible oils etc.	Trichur
Manufacture of other chemicals products n. e. c.	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Ernakulam and Kottayam
Making of bricks	Palghat, Ernakulam, Alleppey and Trivandrum
Manufacture of roofing tiles	Palghat
Making of cement products n. e. c.	Kozhikode and Ernakulam
Manufacture of lishu	Trichur, Kottayam and Trivandrum
Manufacture of lime	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Stone carving	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Ernakulam, Kottayam and Trivandrum
Marble carving	Alleppey
Manufacture of other structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing n. e. c.	Ernakulam, Kottayam and Trivandrum
Making of chakki, chakla, silaut, lorha, jainta, utensils and other articles from stone	Trichur and Kottayam
Making of earthenware such as pottery, etc.	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Making of glass bangles	Trichur
Making of clay models, earthen images, busts and statues	Kozhikode
Making of earthen toys and artware	Palghat and Ernakulam
Manufacture of glass and glass products except optical and photographic lenses	Trichur and Ernakulam
Re-rolling of M. S. Rods	Alleppey
Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, etc. such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods n. e. c.	Palghat
Manufacture of iron and steel furniture	Kozhikode

LIST OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES IN THE STATE

Name of Household Industry	Districts where located
1	2
Making of utensils of brass and bell-metal	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Making of other brass and bell-metal products n.e.c.	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam and Kottayam
Making of aluminium utensils	Ernakulam
Making of tin utensils	Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey and Quilon
Making of articles from tin sheets	Palghat, Ernakulam and Quilon
Copper utensils	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey and Quilon
Bronze works including bronze images, medals and articles of alloys	Palghat and Trichur
Manufacture of other metal products (excluding iron, brass, bell-metal, aluminium) n. e. c.	Trichur, Kottayam and Alleppey
Nickel plating and electroplating	Cannanore and Palghat
Engraving, embossing, polishing and welding of metal products	Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Kottayam, Alleppey and Trivandrum
Enamelling and galvanizing of metal products	Ernakulam
Plating and electroplating of metal n. e. c. including silverplating, goldplating, E. P. N. S. etc.	Palghat
Manufacture of agricultural implements such as plough share, khurpi, kudal etc.	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Manufacture of light engineering goods including bolts and screws	Kozhikode and Quilon
Making of iron utensils (e.g. buckets etc.) and articles from iron sheets	Kozhikode, Trichur and Kottayam
Making and repairing of locks and trunks	Trichur, Ernakulam and Trivandrum
Cutlery	Cannanore, Kozhikode and Palghat
Manufacture of scales, weights and measures	Palghat

LIST OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES IN THE STATE

Name of Household Industry	Districts where located
1	2
Foundry industry (including blacksmithy)	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Manufacture of small machine tools and machine parts	Palghat
Repairing and servicing of radios	Palghat and Ernakulam
Repairing and servicing of electrical apparatus, heaters, oven etc.	Trivandrum
Repairing and servicing of automobiles	Cannanore and Quilon
Manufacture of boats and barges	Alleppey and Trivandrum
Repair of cycle and rickshaw	Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Manufacture of animal drawn and hand drawn vehicles such as bullock cart, tamtam, lagadi, palaki cab, wheelbarrow, handbarrow etc.	Palghat
Repairing and servicing of watches and clocks	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey and Trivandrum
Inlay work with ivory and brass	Trichur
Goldsmithy	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum
Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metal and precious and semi-precious stones	Cannanore, Palghat, Trichur and Trivandrum
Manufacture of jewellery, silverwares etc. n. e. c.	Kozhikode
Manufacture, repairing and tuning of musical instruments such as harmonium, tabala, sitar, bansuri etc.	Ernakulam, Kottayam and Trivandrum
Making of slate and slate pencil	Kozhikode
Making of rubber stamps	Cannanore
Manufacture of other stationery articles such as pencils, penholders etc.	Trichur
Manufacture of other sports goods n.e.c. bats, rackets, balls etc.	Trichur

LIST OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES IN THE STATE

Name of Household Industry	Districts where located
1	2
Making of beads from conch shells and horn goods	Trichur
Making of traditional objects such as Orissa, Mysore and Tanjore paintings etc.	Kottayam and Trivandrum
Making of lac bangles	Trichur
Making of buttons (bone, shell, ivory)	Trichur and Ernakulam
Making of garlands from flowers, camphor, sandalwood shavings, seeds and other materials like beads etc.	Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Quilon and Trivandrum
Repair of petromax lights etc.	Ernakulam
Making and repairing of goods n. e. c.	Cannanore, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum.

CHAPTER 11 THE NON-WORKING POPULATION

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

For the first time in the history of Indian Census the population has been divided into workers and non-workers in 1961. The concept of workers and the questions on working and non-working population have been given in the previous chapter. The rest of the population who are not classed as workers are termed 'non-workers'. It is also for the first time that the non-working population has been classified into eight categories according to the type of activity. These eight categories which are given below are based on the recommendation of the United Nations.

1. Full-time students or children attending school who do no other work.
2. Persons engaged in unpaid home duties who do no other work such as make articles at home for sale or wages nor help regularly even part-time in family cultivation, industry, trade or business.
3. Dependants including infants and children not attending schools and persons

permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age.

4. Retired persons not employed again, rentiers, persons living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend or any other person of independent means for securing which he does not have to work and who does no other work.
5. Beggars, vagrants, independent women without indication of source of income or others of unspecified source of existence.
6. Convicts in jails, inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions.
7. Persons seeking employment for the first time.
8. Persons employed before, but were out of employment and were seeking work.

11.2 The following are the tables dealing with the non-working population and the respective volumes containing these tables.

Table	Volume
1. Primary Census Abstract	Part II A
2. Table B I—Workers and non-workers classified by sex and broad age-groups	Part II B
3. Table B II—Workers and non-workers in cities, town-groups and towns arranged territorially classified by sex and broad age-groups	"
4. Table B III Part A—Industrial classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels in urban areas only	"
5. Table B III Part B—Industrial classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels in rural areas only	"
6. Table B VIII Part A—Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas only	"
7. Table B VIII Part B—Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex and educational levels in rural areas only	"
8. Table B IX—Persons not at work classified by sex, broad age-groups and type of activity	"

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

Table

Volume

9. Table C VIII Part A—Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers among Scheduled Castes	Part II C
10. Table C VIII Part B—Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers among Scheduled Tribes	"
11. Table D IV—Migrants to cities classified by sex, broad age-groups, educational levels and in case of workers also by occupational divisions and groups	"
12. Table D VI—Distribution of industrial categories of workers and non-workers by place of birth	"
13. Table SCT I Part A—Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for Scheduled Castes	Part V A
14. Table SCT I Part B—Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for Scheduled Tribes	"
15. Table SC I—Persons not at work classified by sex, type of activity and educational levels for Scheduled Castes	"
16. Table ST II—Persons not at work classified by sex and type of activity for Scheduled Tribes	"

11.3 Ten subsidiary tables dealing with the non-working population are given in Part I C of which eight are based on the tables given in Part II B and the rest in Part II C.

Distribution of Workers and Non-workers

11.4 The distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers in India, States and Union territories is given below.

Table 11.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX IN EACH AGE-GROUP AMONG WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN INDIA, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1961

India/State/ Union territory	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Total non- workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
			4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	571	280	429	720
		0-14	1,000	1,000	94	66	906	934
		15-34	1,000	1,000	881	436	119	564
		35-59	1,000	1,000	967	476	33	524
		60+	1,000	1,000	766	224	234	776
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	297	126	703	874
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	582	314	418	686
		0-14	1,000	1,000	106	76	894	924
		15-34	1,000	1,000	911	498	89	502
		35-59	1,000	1,000	975	523	25	477
		60+	1,000	1,000	799	243	201	757
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	300	135	700	865

Contd.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

Table 11.1 (Contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX IN EACH AGE-GROUP AMONG WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN INDIA, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1961

India/State/ Union territory	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Total non- workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
			4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA (Concl'd.)	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	524	111	476	889
		0-14	1,000	1,000	35	16	965	984
		15-34	1,000	1,000	769	158	231	842
		35-59	1,000	1,000	933	229	67	771
		60+	1,000	1,000	584	114	416	886
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	274	62	726	938
	Andhra Pradesh	All ages	1,000	1,000	622	413	378	587
		0-14	1,000	1,000	157	112	843	888
		15-34	1,000	1,000	921	635	79	365
		35-59	1,000	1,000	973	663	27	337
		60+	1,000	1,000	778	311	222	689
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	440	310	560	690
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	643	460	357	540
		0-14	1,000	1,000	177	128	823	872
		15-34	1,000	1,000	954	717	46	283
		35-59	1,000	1,000	982	721	18	279
		60+	1,000	1,000	804	333	196	667
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	459	325	541	675
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	524	187	476	813
		0-14	1,000	1,000	63	35	937	965
		15-34	1,000	1,000	784	266	216	734
		35-59	1,000	1,000	929	359	71	641
		60+	1,000	1,000	613	181	387	819
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	319	207	681	793
Assam	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	541	309	459	691
		0-14	1,000	1,000	78	64	922	936
		15-34	1,000	1,000	858	558	142	442
		35-59	1,000	1,000	960	548	40	452
		60+	1,000	1,000	749	215	251	785
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	404	183	596	817
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	540	324	460	676
		0-14	1,000	1,000	81	68	919	932
		15-34	1,000	1,000	870	588	130	412
		35-59	1,000	1,000	962	569	38	431
		60+	1,000	1,000	758	224	242	776
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	404	188	596	812
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	554	99	446	901
		0-14	1,000	1,000	36	13	964	987
		15-34	1,000	1,000	766	161	234	839
		35-59	1,000	1,000	940	227	60	773
		60+	1,000	1,000	615	85	385	915
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	419	109	581	891

Contd.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

Table 11.1 (Contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX IN EACH AGE-GROUP
AMONG WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN INDIA, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1961

India/State/ Union territory 1	Total Rural Urban 2	Age-group 3	Total population		Total workers		Total non- workers	
			M 4	F 5	M 6	F 7	M 8	F 9
Bihar	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	556	271	444	729
		0-14	1,000	1,000	96	59	904	941
		15-34	1,000	1,000	876	414	124	586
		35-59	1,000	1,000	974	483	26	517
		60+	1,000	1,000	823	231	177	769
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	561	222	439	778
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	560	285	440	715
		0-14	1,000	1,000	101	63	899	937
		15-34	1,000	1,000	893	437	107	563
		35-59	1,000	1,000	977	502	23	498
		60+	1,000	1,000	834	238	166	762
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	570	233	430	767
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	517	104	483	896
		0-14	1,000	1,000	39	12	961	988
		15-34	1,000	1,000	740	144	260	856
		35-59	1,000	1,000	947	232	53	768
		60+	1,000	1,000	677	127	323	873
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	462	89	538	911
Gujarat	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	535	279	465	721
		0-14	1,000	1,000	73	66	927	934
		15-34	1,000	1,000	869	464	131	536
		35-59	1,000	1,000	963	464	37	536
		60+	1,000	1,000	663	171	337	829
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	353	168	647	832
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	553	341	447	659
		0-14	1,000	1,000	90	84	910	916
		15-34	1,000	1,000	915	583	85	417
		35-59	1,000	1,000	976	553	24	447
		60+	1,000	1,000	709	200	291	800
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	371	182	629	818
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	484	92	516	908
		0-14	1,000	1,000	21	9	979	991
		15-34	1,000	1,000	755	136	245	864
		35-59	1,000	1,000	927	195	73	805
		60+	1,000	1,000	509	79	491	921
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	248	93	752	907
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	578	256	422	744
		0-14	1,000	1,000	96	63	904	937
		15-34	1,000	1,000	883	426	117	574
		35-59	1,000	1,000	953	397	47	603
		60+	1,000	1,000	738	178	262	822
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	128	39	872	961

Contd.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

Table 11.1 (Contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX IN EACH AGE-GROUP
AMONG WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN INDIA, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1961

India/State/ Union territory 1	Total Rural Urban 2	Age-group 3	Total population		Total workers		Total non- workers	
			M 4	F 5	M 6	F 7	M 8	F 9
Jammu & Kashmir (Concl'd.)	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	593	295	407	705
		0-14	1,000	1,000	106	73	894	927
		15-34	1,000	1,000	906	489	94	511
		35-59	1,000	1,000	960	452	40	548
		60+	1,000	1,000	756	194	244	806
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	113	44	887	956
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	508	58	492	942
		0-14	1,000	1,000	49	11	951	989
		15-34	1,000	1,000	776	93	224	907
		35-59	1,000	1,000	920	107	80	893
		60+	1,000	1,000	603	59	397	941
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	233	5	767	995
Kerala	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	472	197	528	803
		0-14	1,000	1,000	22	19	978	981
		15-34	1,000	1,000	765	326	235	674
		35-59	1,000	1,000	944	373	56	627
		60+	1,000	1,000	656	148	344	852
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	614	303	386	697
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	474	209	526	791
		0-14	1,000	1,000	22	20	978	980
		15-34	1,000	1,000	778	350	222	650
		35-59	1,000	1,000	950	395	50	605
		60+	1,000	1,000	678	155	322	845
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	609	303	391	697
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	460	130	540	870
		0-14	1,000	1,000	22	18	978	982
		15-34	1,000	1,000	701	195	299	805
		35-59	1,000	1,000	914	249	86	751
		60+	1,000	1,000	521	104	479	896
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	740	304	260	696
Madhya Pradesh	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	602	440	398	560
		0-14	1,000	1,000	118	108	882	892
		15-34	1,000	1,000	931	686	69	314
		35-59	1,000	1,000	977	725	23	275
		60+	1,000	1,000	805	360	195	640
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	218	92	782	908
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	616	486	384	514
		0-14	1,000	1,000	133	122	867	878
		15-34	1,000	1,000	957	765	43	235
		35-59	1,000	1,000	982	784	18	216
		60+	1,000	1,000	832	387	168	613
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	193	98	807	902

Contd.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

Table 11.1 (Contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX IN EACH AGE-GROUP
AMONG WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN INDIA, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1961

India/State/ Union territory 1	Total Rural Urban 2	Age-group 3	Total population		Total workers		Total non- workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
			4	5	6	7	8	9
Madhya Pradesh (Concld.)	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	524	145	476	855
		0-14	1,000	1,000	27	16	973	984
		15-34	1,000	1,000	800	208	200	792
		35-59	1,000	1,000	947	304	53	696
		60+	1,000	1,000	637	168	363	832
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	327	70	673	930
Madras	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	597	313	403	687
		0-14	1,000	1,000	93	67	907	933
		15-34	1,000	1,000	885	457	115	543
		35-59	1,000	1,000	966	514	34	486
		60+	1,000	1,000	734	258	266	742
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	555	293	445	707
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	622	371	378	629
		0-14	1,000	1,000	111	82	889	918
		15-34	1,000	1,000	924	551	76	449
		35-59	1,000	1,000	978	590	22	410
		60+	1,000	1,000	784	296	216	704
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	576	334	424	666
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	532	149	468	851
		0-14	1,000	1,000	44	28	956	972
		15-34	1,000	1,000	788	208	212	792
		35-59	1,000	1,000	931	275	69	725
		60+	1,000	1,000	557	132	443	868
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	447	55	553	945
Maharashtra	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	571	381	429	619
		0-14	1,000	1,000	86	88	914	912
		15-34	1,000	1,000	875	609	125	391
		35-59	1,000	1,000	969	637	31	363
		60+	1,000	1,000	728	263	272	737
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	164	101	836	899
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	581	467	419	533
		0-14	1,000	1,000	106	113	894	887
		15-34	1,000	1,000	929	774	71	226
		35-59	1,000	1,000	982	752	18	248
		60+	1,000	1,000	775	298	225	702
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	152	112	848	888
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	548	134	452	866
		0-14	1,000	1,000	29	16	971	984
		15-34	1,000	1,000	779	189	221	811
		35-59	1,000	1,000	940	281	60	719
		60+	1,000	1,000	577	137	423	863
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	209	61	791	939

Contd.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

Table 11.1 (Contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX IN EACH AGE-GROUP
AMONG WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN INDIA, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1961

India/State/ Union territory 1	Total Rural Urban 2	Age-group 3	Total population		Total workers		Total non- workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
			4	5	6	7	8	9
Mysore	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	584	320	416	680
		0-14	1,000	1,000	119	82	881	918
		15-34	1,000	1,000	901	508	99	492
		35-59	1,000	1,000	970	559	30	441
		60+	1,000	1,000	764	247	236	753
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	449	261	551	739
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	604	368	396	632
		0-14	1,000	1,000	136	96	864	904
		15-34	1,000	1,000	944	598	56	402
		35-59	1,000	1,000	979	624	21	376
		60+	1,000	1,000	800	271	200	729
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	473	289	527	711
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	516	149	484	851
		0-14	1,000	1,000	59	28	941	972
		15-34	1,000	1,000	776	214	224	786
		35-59	1,000	1,000	937	307	63	693
		60+	1,000	1,000	608	150	392	850
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	344	133	656	867
Orissa	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	608	266	392	734
		0-14	1,000	1,000	123	66	877	934
		15-34	1,000	1,000	912	403	88	597
		35-59	1,000	1,000	966	434	34	566
		60+	1,000	1,000	788	194	212	806
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	457	211	543	789
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	610	274	390	726
		0-14	1,000	1,000	127	69	873	931
		15-34	1,000	1,000	923	417	77	583
		35-59	1,000	1,000	969	444	31	556
		60+	1,000	1,000	798	198	202	802
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	458	217	542	783
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	572	131	428	869
		0-14	1,000	1,000	50	20	950	980
		15-34	1,000	1,000	796	190	204	810
		35-59	1,000	1,000	922	242	78	758
		60+	1,000	1,000	619	113	381	887
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	433	63	567	937
Punjab	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	529	142	471	858
		0-14	1,000	1,000	79	38	921	962
		15-34	1,000	1,000	850	234	150	766
		35-59	1,000	1,000	955	246	45	754
		60+	1,000	1,000	709	105	291	895
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	204	46	796	954

Contd.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

Table 11.1 (Contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX IN EACH AGE-GROUP
AMONG WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN INDIA, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1961

India/State/ Union territory 1	Total Rural Urban 2	Age-group 3	Total population		Total workers		Total non- workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
			4	5	6	7	8	9
Delhi	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	523	65	477	935
		0-14	1,000	1,000	20	8	980	992
		15-34	1,000	1,000	795	106	205	894
		35-59	1,000	1,000	953	129	47	871
		60+	1,000	1,000	547	52	453	948
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	220	20	780	980
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	478	220	522	780
		0-14	1,000	1,000	31	46	969	954
		15-34	1,000	1,000	793	387	207	613
		35-59	1,000	1,000	951	394	49	606
		60+	1,000	1,000	723	146	277	854
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	480	45	520	955
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	528	45	472	955
		0-14	1,000	1,000	19	3	981	997
		15-34	1,000	1,000	795	74	205	926
		35-59	1,000	1,000	953	91	47	909
		60+	1,000	1,000	516	39	484	961
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	205	15	795	985
Himachal Pradesh	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	631	558	369	442
		0-14	1,000	1,000	121	181	879	819
		15-34	1,000	1,000	923	855	77	145
		35-59	1,000	1,000	984	834	16	166
		60+	1,000	1,000	825	409	175	591
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	420	303	580	697
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	635	577	365	423
		0-14	1,000	1,000	125	189	875	811
		15-34	1,000	1,000	933	887	67	113
		35-59	1,000	1,000	986	855	14	145
		60+	1,000	1,000	831	418	169	582
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	412	300	588	700
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	564	119	436	881
		0-14	1,000	1,000	37	9	963	991
		15-34	1,000	1,000	789	179	211	821
		35-59	1,000	1,000	946	243	54	757
		60+	1,000	1,000	663	145	337	855
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	625	500	375	500
L. M. & A. Islands *	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	516	517	484	483
		0-14	1,000	1,000	34	82	966	918
		15-34	1,000	1,000	880	886	120	114
		35-59	1,000	1,000	948	776	52	224
		60+	1,000	1,000	540	277	460	723
		Age not stated	...	1,000	...	500	...	500

Contd.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

Table 11.1 (Contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX IN EACH AGE-GROUP
AMONG WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN INDIA, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1961

India/State/ Union territory 1	Total Rural Urban 2	Age-group 3	Total population		Total workers		Total non- workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
			4	5	6	7	8	9
Manipur	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	473	445	527	555
		0-14	1,000	1,000	32	76	968	924
		15-34	1,000	1,000	751	742	249	258
		35-59	1,000	1,000	946	762	54	238
		60+	1,000	1,000	739	440	261	560
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	400	305	600	695
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	479	449	521	551
		0-14	1,000	1,000	34	79	966	921
		15-34	1,000	1,000	770	755	230	245
		35-59	1,000	1,000	955	764	45	236
		60+	1,000	1,000	761	438	239	562
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	397	297	603	703
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	410	404	590	596
		0-14	1,000	1,000	6	39	994	961
		15-34	1,000	1,000	585	611	415	389
		35-59	1,000	1,000	859	737	141	263
		60+	1,000	1,000	500	456	500	544
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	442	733	558	267
Tripura	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	545	209	455	791
		0-14	1,000	1,000	52	33	948	967
		15-34	1,000	1,000	879	370	121	630
		35-59	1,000	1,000	975	364	25	636
		60+	1,000	1,000	751	126	249	874
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	532	150	468	850
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	552	224	448	776
		0-14	1,000	1,000	55	36	945	964
		15-34	1,000	1,000	902	398	98	602
		35-59	1,000	1,000	979	388	21	612
		60+	1,000	1,000	770	133	230	867
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	579	167	421	833
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	468	55	532	945
		0-14	1,000	1,000	20	4	980	996
		15-34	1,000	1,000	694	89	306	911
		35-59	1,000	1,000	923	113	77	887
		60+	1,000	1,000	521	48	479	952
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	409	...	591	1,000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli *	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	620	579	380	421
		0-14	1,000	1,000	172	180	828	820
		15-34	1,000	1,000	966	929	34	71
		35-59	1,000	1,000	991	910	9	90
		60+	1,000	1,000	801	531	199	469
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	1,000	240	...	760

Contd.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

Table 11.1 (Contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX IN EACH AGE-GROUP
AMONG WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN INDIA, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1961

India/State/ Union territory 1	Total Rural Urban 2	Age-group 3	Total population		Total workers		Total non- workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
			4	5	6	7	8	9
Punjab (Concl'd.)	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	534	165	466	835
		0-14	1,000	1,000	91	46	909	954
		15-34	1,000	1,000	873	277	127	723
		35-59	1,000	1,000	959	280	41	720
		60+	1,000	1,000	729	115	271	885
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	206	54	794	946
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	509	47	491	953
		0-14	1,000	1,000	27	5	973	995
		15-34	1,000	1,000	779	72	221	928
		35-59	1,000	1,000	941	99	59	901
		60+	1,000	1,000	599	53	401	947
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	196	18	804	982
Rajasthan	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	581	359	419	641
		0-14	1,000	1,000	136	121	864	879
		15-34	1,000	1,000	910	572	90	428
		35-59	1,000	1,000	965	560	35	440
		60+	1,000	1,000	719	234	281	766
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	126	71	874	929
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	601	408	399	592
		0-14	1,000	1,000	156	141	844	859
		15-34	1,000	1,000	940	653	60	347
		35-59	1,000	1,000	972	629	28	371
		60+	1,000	1,000	746	263	254	737
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	121	75	879	925
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	480	101	520	899
		0-14	1,000	1,000	32	17	968	983
		15-34	1,000	1,000	769	152	231	848
		35-59	1,000	1,000	925	198	75	802
		60+	1,000	1,000	572	96	428	904
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	191	30	809	970
Uttar Pradesh	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	582	181	418	819
		0-14	1,000	1,000	86	41	914	959
		15-34	1,000	1,000	894	261	106	739
		35-59	1,000	1,000	979	323	21	677
		60+	1,000	1,000	855	198	145	802
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	151	39	849	961
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	592	199	408	801
		0-14	1,000	1,000	93	46	907	954
		15-34	1,000	1,000	917	288	83	712
		35-59	1,000	1,000	983	347	17	653
		60+	1,000	1,000	880	209	120	791
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	147	40	853	960

Contd.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

Table 11.1 (Contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX IN EACH AGE-GROUP
AMONG WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN INDIA, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1961

India/State/ Union territory 1	Total Rural Urban 2	Age-group 3	Total population		Total workers		Total non- workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
			4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttar Pradesh (Concl'd.)	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	517	53	483	947
		0-14	1,000	1,000	38	6	962	994
		15-34	1,000	1,000	765	67	235	933
		35-59	1,000	1,000	947	125	53	875
		60+	1,000	1,000	659	94	341	906
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	191	18	809	982
West Bengal	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	540	94	460	906
		0-14	1,000	1,000	50	12	950	988
		15-34	1,000	1,000	824	153	176	847
		35-59	1,000	1,000	940	183	60	817
		60+	1,000	1,000	679	79	321	921
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	410	66	590	934
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	535	106	465	894
		0-14	1,000	1,000	58	15	942	985
		15-34	1,000	1,000	863	178	137	822
		35-59	1,000	1,000	953	199	47	801
		60+	1,000	1,000	737	88	263	912
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	422	69	578	931
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	554	51	446	949
		0-14	1,000	1,000	22	2	978	998
		15-34	1,000	1,000	744	68	256	932
		35-59	1,000	1,000	909	127	91	873
		60+	1,000	1,000	478	47	522	953
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	170	21	830	979
A. & N. Islands	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	678	188	322	812
		0-14	1,000	1,000	51	30	949	970
		15-34	1,000	1,000	945	320	55	680
		35-59	1,000	1,000	969	371	31	629
		60+	1,000	1,000	734	160	266	840
		Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	683	224	317	776
		0-14	1,000	1,000	61	38	939	962
		15-34	1,000	1,000	956	387	44	613
		35-59	1,000	1,000	974	422	26	578
		60+	1,000	1,000	761	165	239	835
		Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	662	51	338	949
		0-14	1,000	1,000	15	3	985	997
		15-34	1,000	1,000	908	86	92	914
		35-59	1,000	1,000	953	122	47	878
		60+	1,000	1,000	607	129	393	871
		Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...

Contd.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

Table 11.1 (Conld.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX IN EACH AGE-GROUP
AMONG WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN INDIA, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1961

India/State/ Union territory 1	Total Rural Urban 2	Age-group 3	Total population		Total workers		Total non- workers	
			M 4	F 5	M 6	F 7	M 8	F 9
Goa, Daman & Diu	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	513	318	487	682
		0-14	1,000	1,000	34	32	966	968
		15-34	1,000	1,000	763	472	237	528
		35-59	1,000	1,000	939	535	61	465
		60+	1,000	1,000	721	321	279	679
		Age not stated	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	518	340	482	660
		0-14	1,000	1,000	35	32	965	968
		15-34	1,000	1,000	780	510	220	490
		35-59	1,000	1,000	944	571	56	429
		60+	1,000	1,000	734	338	266	662
		Age not stated	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	487	200	513	800
		0-14	1,000	1,000	28	32	972	968
		15-34	1,000	1,000	684	286	316	714
		35-59	1,000	1,000	910	328	90	672
		60+	1,000	1,000	640	210	360	790
		Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. E. F. A. *	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	810	172	190	828
		0-14	1,000	1,000	46	29	954	971
		15-34	1,000	1,000	930	246	70	754
		35-59	1,000	1,000	907	326	93	674
		60+	1,000	1,000	479	163	521	837
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	604	...	396	1,000
Nagaland	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	615	582	395	418
		0-14	1,000	1,000	139	166	861	834
		15-34	1,000	1,000	840	843	160	157
		35-59	1,000	1,000	976	923	24	77
		60+	1,000	1,000	853	720	147	280
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	585	418	415	582
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	610	603	390	397
		0-14	1,000	1,000	146	175	854	825
		15-34	1,000	1,000	855	878	145	127
		35-59	1,000	1,000	980	941	20	59
		60+	1,000	1,000	855	727	145	273
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	583	418	417	582
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	521	97	479	503
		0-14	1,000	1,000	13	6	987	994
		15-34	1,000	1,000	674	146	326	854
		35-59	1,000	1,000	909	257	91	743
		60+	1,000	1,000	671	250	329	750
		Age not stated	1,000	...	667	...	333	...

Contd.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

Table 11.1 (Concl'd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX IN EACH AGE-GROUP
AMONG WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN INDIA, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1961

India/State/ Union territory 1	Total Rural Urban 2	Age-group 3	Total population		Total workers		Total non- workers	
			M 4	F 5	M 6	F 7	M 8	F 9
Pondicherry	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	551	201	449	799
		0-14	1,000	1,000	55	25	945	975
		15-34	1,000	1,000	824	288	176	712
		35-59	1,000	1,000	919	355	81	645
		60+	1,000	1,000	657	177	343	823
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	269	75	731	925
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	571	230	429	770
		0-14	1,000	1,000	59	26	941	974
		15-34	1,000	1,000	857	338	143	662
		35-59	1,000	1,000	943	405	57	595
		60+	1,000	1,000	713	196	287	804
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	312	97	688	903
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	487	112	513	888
		0-14	1,000	1,000	41	21	959	979
		15-34	1,000	1,000	720	137	280	863
		35-59	1,000	1,000	843	206	157	794
		60+	1,000	1,000	480	126	520	874
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	200	...	800	1,000
Sikkim	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	668	611	332	389
		0-14	1,000	1,000	231	254	769	746
		15-34	1,000	1,000	937	887	63	113
		35-59	1,000	1,000	967	872	33	128
		60+	1,000	1,000	812	650	188	350
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	267	319	733	681
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	672	630	328	370
		0-14	1,000	1,000	238	263	762	737
		15-34	1,000	1,000	943	916	57	84
		35-59	1,000	1,000	971	898	29	102
		60+	1,000	1,000	815	663	185	337
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	390	373	610	627
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	600	131	400	869
		0-14	1,000	1,000	46	32	954	968
		15-34	1,000	1,000	823	216	177	784
		35-59	1,000	1,000	899	178	101	822
		60+	1,000	1,000	686	59	314	941
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	...	190	1,000	810

* There is no urban area

In the State as a whole out of every 1,000 males there are 528 non-workers as against 526 in the rural areas and 540 in the urban areas. The corresponding proportions for

India are 429 for total, 418 for rural and 476 for urban areas. In the case of males, the proportion of non-workers to 1,000 population is highest in Kerala among the

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

States and Union territories of India. Andhra Pradesh comes last with 378 male non-workers per 1,000 males among the States and N. E. F. A. comes last with 190 if the States and Union territories are taken into account. The above position holds good in regard to the rural areas also. Though Kerala has the highest proportion of male non-workers in the urban areas with 540 per 1,000 males among the States alone, Manipur occupies the first rank with 590 when both States and Union territories are taken into account. The State of Orissa comes last with 428 male non-workers per 1,000 males among the States and Andaman and Nicobar islands comes last with 338 when the Union territories are also considered.

11.5 There are on an average 803 female non-workers per every 1,000 females in the State as a whole as against 791 in the rural areas and 870 in the urban areas. The corresponding all-India proportions are 720 for total, 686 for the rural and 889 for the urban areas. West Bengal ranks first among the States in the proportion of female non-workers with 906 per 1,000 females while Madhya Pradesh comes last with only 560. But when the Union territories are also taken into account, Delhi comes first with 935 female non-workers per 1,000 females and the territory

of Sikkim comes last with only 389. Regarding rural areas West Bengal comes first with 894 female non-workers per 1,000 females among the States and Union territories and Madhya Pradesh comes last with 514 among the States only and the territory of Sikkim comes last with 370 among both the States and Union territories. In the case of urban areas Punjab comes first with 953 and Andhra Pradesh comes last with 813 among the States and Delhi comes first with 955 and Manipur comes last with 596 when both the States and Union territories are considered.

11.6 In India as a whole as well as in all the States and Union territories, out of 1,000 males and 1,000 females in each age-group, the proportion of non-workers is highest in the age-group 0-14. The proportion is lowest in the age-group 35-59 for both males and females in all-India and in almost all the States and Union territories, and in the age-group 15-34 in the remaining States and Union territories.

11.7 It is worthwhile to examine the position of non-workers in the districts of the State. The following table gives the distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among the workers and non-workers in the districts.

Table 11.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX IN EACH AGE-GROUP AMONG THE WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS, 1961

State/District 1	Total Rural Urban 2	Age-group 3	Total population		Total workers		Total non- workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
			4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala State	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	472	197	528	803
		0-14	1,000	1,000	22	19	978	981
		15-34	1,000	1,000	765	326	235	674
		35-59	1,000	1,000	944	373	56	627
		60+	1,000	1,000	656	148	344	852
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	614	303	386	697

Contd.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS AMONG DISTRICTS

Table 11.2(Contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX IN EACH AGE-GROUP AMONG THE WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS, 1961

State/District 1	Total Rural Urban 2	Age-group 3	Total population		Total workers		Total non- workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
			4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala State (Concltd.)	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	474	209	526	791
		0-14	1,000	1,000	22	20	978	980
		15-34	1,000	1,000	778	350	222	650
		35-59	1,000	1,000	950	395	50	605
		60+	1,000	1,000	678	155	322	845
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	609	303	391	697
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	460	130	540	870
		0-14	1,000	1,000	22	18	978	982
		15-34	1,000	1,000	701	195	299	805
		35-59	1,000	1,000	914	249	86	751
		60+	1,000	1,000	521	104	479	896
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	740	304	260	696
Cannanore District	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	481	231	519	769
		0-14	1,000	1,000	30	17	970	983
		15-34	1,000	1,000	807	394	193	606
		35-59	1,000	1,000	932	426	68	574
		60+	1,000	1,000	630	162	370	838
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	714	318	286	682
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	479	249	521	751
		0-14	1,000	1,000	26	17	974	983
		15-34	1,000	1,000	815	432	185	568
		35-59	1,000	1,000	939	462	61	538
		60+	1,000	1,000	648	173	352	827
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	712	294	288	706
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	488	138	512	862
		0-14	1,000	1,000	49	19	951	981
		15-34	1,000	1,000	770	205	230	795
		35-59	1,000	1,000	897	255	103	745
		60+	1,000	1,000	534	109	466	891
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	750	750	250	250
Kozhikode	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	471	144	529	856
		0-14	1,000	1,000	23	16	977	984
		15-34	1,000	1,000	784	229	216	771
		35-59	1,000	1,000	929	284	71	716
		60+	1,000	1,000	615	117	385	883
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	550	170	450	830
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	471	153	529	847
		0-14	1,000	1,000	24	16	976	984
		15-34	1,000	1,000	796	248	204	752
		35-59	1,000	1,000	932	303	68	697
		60+	1,000	1,000	634	125	366	875
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	551	171	449	829

Contd.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS AMONG DISTRICTS

Table 11.2 (Contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX IN EACH AGE-GROUP
AMONG THE WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS, 1961

State/District 1	Total Rural Urban 2	Age-group 3	Total population		Total workers		Total non- workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
			4	5	6	7	8	9
Kozhikode District (Concltd.)	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	466	96	534	904
		0-14	1,000	1,000	23	14	977	986
		15-34	1,000	1,000	732	136	268	864
		35-59	1,000	1,000	912	192	88	808
		60+	1,000	1,000	510	81	490	919
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	538	154	462	846
Palghat District	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	515	271	485	729
		0-14	1,000	1,000	53	32	947	968
		15-34	1,000	1,000	844	434	156	566
		35-59	1,000	1,000	943	487	57	513
		60+	1,000	1,000	648	182	352	818
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	688	396	312	604
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	518	282	482	718
		0-14	1,000	1,000	55	33	945	967
		15-34	1,000	1,000	856	453	144	547
		35-59	1,000	1,000	946	506	54	494
		60+	1,000	1,000	663	187	337	813
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	687	396	313	604
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	482	172	518	828
		0-14	1,000	1,000	33	22	967	978
		15-34	1,000	1,000	745	256	255	744
		35-59	1,000	1,000	919	313	81	687
		60+	1,000	1,000	505	133	495	867
		Age not stated	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...
Trichur	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	455	219	545	781
		0-14	1,000	1,000	23	19	977	981
		15-34	1,000	1,000	751	358	249	642
		35-59	1,000	1,000	927	408	73	592
		60+	1,000	1,000	604	135	396	865
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	558	253	442	747
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	457	227	543	773
		0-14	1,000	1,000	23	19	977	981
		15-34	1,000	1,000	762	374	238	626
		35-59	1,000	1,000	931	424	69	576
		60+	1,000	1,000	615	140	385	860
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	561	257	439	743
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	442	154	558	846
		0-14	1,000	1,000	23	19	977	981
		15-34	1,000	1,000	670	235	330	765
		35-59	1,000	1,000	899	286	101	714
		60+	1,000	1,000	518	100	482	900
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	500	167	500	833

Contd.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS AMONG DISTRICTS

Table 11.2 (Contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX IN EACH AGE-GROUP
AMONG THE WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS, 1961

State/District 1	Total Rural Urban 2	Age-group 3	Total population		Total workers		Total non- workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
			4	5	6	7	8	9
Ernakulam District	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	470	193	530	807
		0-14	1,000	1,000	16	18	984	982
		15-34	1,000	1,000	758	325	242	675
		35-59	1,000	1,000	947	371	53	629
		60+	1,000	1,000	612	125	388	875
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	766	479	234	521
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	471	217	529	783
		0-14	1,000	1,000	16	18	984	982
		15-34	1,000	1,000	777	374	223	626
	Urban	35-59	1,000	1,000	954	414	46	586
		60+	1,000	1,000	642	135	358	865
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	758	480	242	520
	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	468	103	532	897
		0-14	1,000	1,000	15	16	985	984
		15-34	1,000	1,000	702	147	298	853
		35-59	1,000	1,000	921	209	79	791
		60+	1,000	1,000	465	82	535	918
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	828	429	172	571
Kottayam	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	484	162	516	838
		0-14	1,000	1,000	14	15	986	985
		15-34	1,000	1,000	776	286	224	714
		35-59	1,000	1,000	964	312	36	688
		60+	1,000	1,000	681	99	319	901
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	654	391	346	609
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	487	168	513	832
		0-14	1,000	1,000	14	15	986	985
		15-34	1,000	1,000	787	299	213	701
	Urban	35-59	1,000	1,000	968	322	32	678
		60+	1,000	1,000	696	101	304	899
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	649	390	351	610
	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	452	110	548	890
		0-14	1,000	1,000	14	15	986	985
		15-34	1,000	1,000	680	166	320	834
		35-59	1,000	1,000	928	220	72	780
		60+	1,000	1,000	546	87	454	913
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	...	500
Alleppey	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	456	221	544	779
		0-14	1,000	1,000	11	24	989	976
		15-34	1,000	1,000	699	355	301	645
		35-59	1,000	1,000	944	410	56	590
		60+	1,000	1,000	696	189	304	811
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	512	355	488	645

Contd.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS AMONG DISTRICTS

Table 11.2 (Concl'd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX IN EACH AGE-GROUP
AMONG THE WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS, 1961

State/District 1	Total Rural Urban 2	Age-group 3	Total population		Total workers		Total non- workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
			4	5	6	7	8	9
Trivandrum District (Concl'd.)	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	451	130	549	870
		0-14	1,000	1,000	19	21	981	979
		15-34	1,000	1,000	670	192	330	808
		35-59	1,000	1,000	917	251	83	749
		60+	1,000	1,000	522	120	478	880
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	500	...	500	1,000

11.8 The proportion of male non-workers to 1,000 males is highest in the Trichur district with 545 followed by Alleppey district with 544 and lowest in Palghat with 485. In the case of females, the proportion is highest in the Kozhikode district with 856 female non-workers per 1,000 females and Palghat district comes last with but 729.

11.9 Considering the proportion of non-workers in each age-group, both in the case of males and females and for the State and districts, the proportion of non-workers per 1,000 of population is highest in the

age-group 0-14 and lowest in the age-group 35-59. This is true in the case of rural and urban areas of the State and the districts also except in the urban areas of the Quilon district where the proportion of female non-workers to 1,000 females is the lowest in the age-group 15-34.

11.10 The distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers in cities with a population of one lakh and above, town-groups and different classes of towns is given below.

Table 11.3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX IN EACH AGE-GROUP
AMONG WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN CITIES, TOWN-GROUPS AND
DIFFERENT CLASSES OF TOWNS, 1961

City/Town-group/ Class of town 1	Age-group 2	Total population		Total workers		Total non- workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
		3	4	5	6	7	8
Calicut (Municipal)	All ages	1,000	1,000	469	87	531	913
	0-14	1,000	1,000	21	14	979	986
	15-34	1,000	1,000	709	120	291	880
	35-59	1,000	1,000	909	174	91	826
	60+	1,000	1,000	479	65	521	935
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	857	667	143	333
Ernakulam (Municipal)	All ages	1,000	1,000	455	99	545	901
	0-14	1,000	1,000	18	22	982	978
	15-34	1,000	1,000	657	137	343	863
	35-59	1,000	1,000	922	192	78	808
	60+	1,000	1,000	395	75	605	925
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	556	1,000	444	...

Contd.

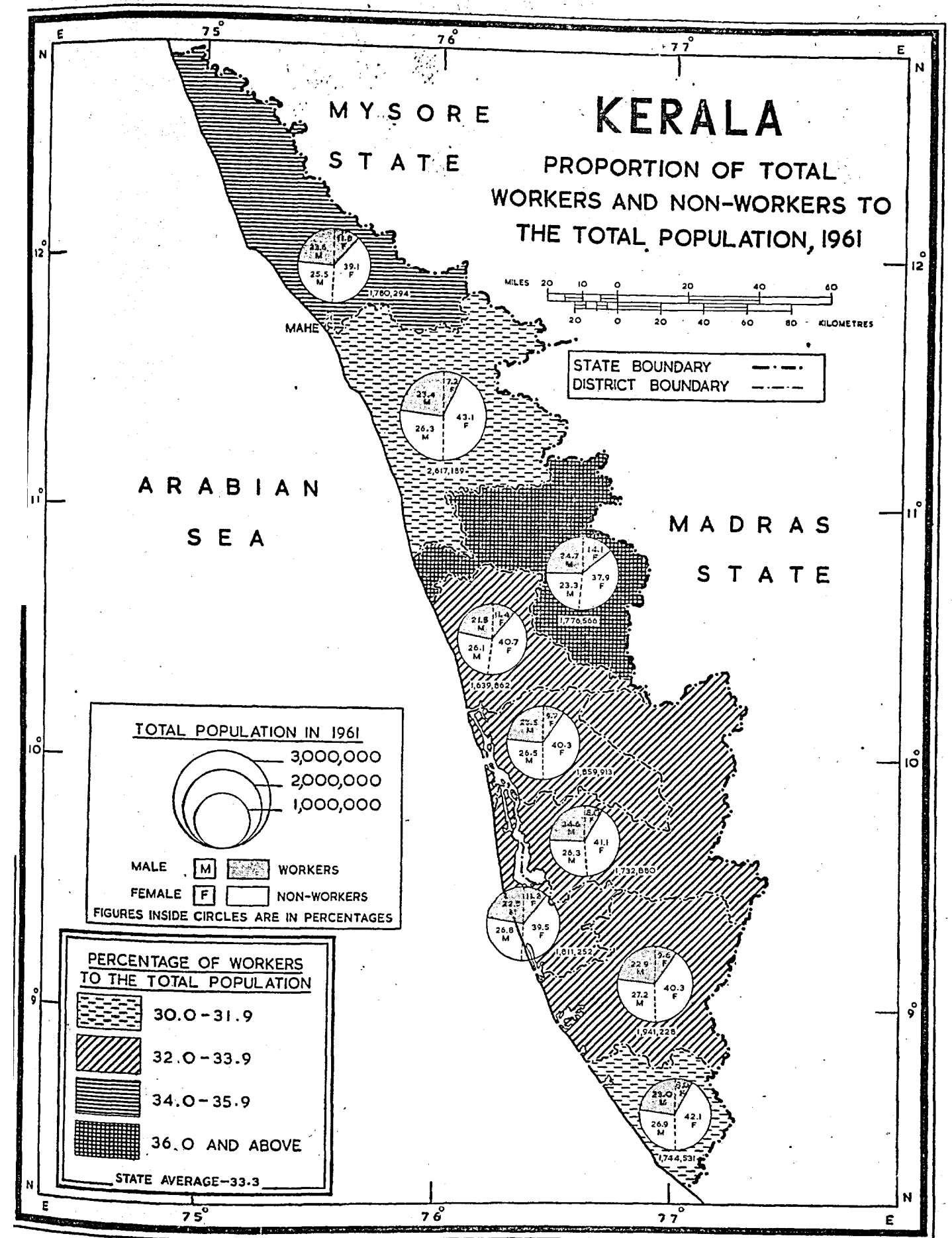
DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS AMONG DISTRICTS

Table 11.2 (Contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX IN EACH AGE-GROUP
AMONG THE WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS, 1961

State/District 1	Total Rural Urban 2	Age-group 3	Total population		Total workers		Total non- workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
			4	5	6	7	8	9
Alleppey District (Concd.)	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	461	234	539	766
		0-14	1,000	1,000	11	25	989	975
		15-34	1,000	1,000	707	378	293	622
		35-59	1,000	1,000	952	432	48	568
		60+	1,000	1,000	720	260	280	800
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	505	355	495	645
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	435	157	565	843
		0-14	1,000	1,000	10	19	990	981
		15-34	1,000	1,000	662	241	338	759
		35-59	1,000	1,000	909	304	91	696
		60+	1,000	1,000	569	133	440	867
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	505	355	495	645
Quilon	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	458	192	542	808
		0-14	1,000	1,000	11	16	989	984
		15-34	1,000	1,000	728	344	272	656
		35-59	1,000	1,000	961	352	39	648
		60+	1,000	1,000	752	151	248	849
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	624	235	376	765
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	459	194	541	806
		0-14	1,000	1,000	10	16	990	984
		15-34	1,000	1,000	734	348	266	652
		35-59	1,000	1,000	964	357	36	643
		60+	1,000	1,000	764	156	236	844
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	617	234	383	766
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	446	167	554	833
		0-14	1,000	1,000	17	19	983	981
		15-34	1,000	1,000	666	295	334	705
		35-59	1,000	1,000	926	287	74	713
		60+	1,000	1,000	568	90	432	910
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	568	90	432	910
Trivandrum	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	461	160	539	840
		0-14	1,000	1,000	20	21	980	979
		15-34	1,000	1,000	732	249	268	751
		35-59	1,000	1,000	953	321	47	679
		60+	1,000	1,000	694	170	306	830
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	446	172	554	828
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	464	171	536	829
		0-14	1,000	1,000	20	21	980	979
		15-34	1,000	1,000	757	270	243	730
		35-59	1,000	1,000	966	346	34	654
		60+	1,000	1,000	752	188	248	812
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	444	179	556	821

Contd.



WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN THE VARIOUS SEGMENTS OF POPULATION

Scheduled Tribes, but only just below that of Scheduled Castes. The proportion of male workers per 1,000 of male immigrants is highest in the Quilon district with 704 and in the Trichur district the lowest with only 563 as against 642 for the State. The

corresponding proportion for the female immigrants for the State is 270, the Palghat district topping the list with 388 and the Trivandrum district ranking last with but 207. The above facts are amply illustrated in the following table.

Table 11.4

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX BETWEEN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN THE (i) GENERAL POPULATION, (ii) MIGRANTS (iii) SCHEDULED CASTES AND (iv) SCHEDULED TRIBES IN THE STATE AND DISTRICTS, 1961

State/District 1	General population/ Migrants Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes 2	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Kerala State	General Population	1,000	1,000	472	197	528	803
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	642	270	358	730
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	527	430	473	570
	Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	538	402	462	598
Cannanore District	General Population	1,000	1,000	481	231	519	769
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	610	304	390	696
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	516	408	484	592
	Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	526	440	474	560
Kozhikode ..	General Population	1,000	1,000	471	144	529	856
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	641	213	359	787
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	536	406	464	594
	Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	548	426	452	574
Palghat ..	General Population	1,000	1,000	515	271	485	729
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	637	388	363	612
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	602	542	398	458
	Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	633	561	367	439
Trichur ..	General Population	1,000	1,000	455	219	545	781
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	563	273	437	727
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	533	425	467	575
	Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	531	416	469	584

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN THE VARIOUS SEGMENTS OF POPULATION

Table 11.4 (Concl'd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX BETWEEN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN THE (i) GENERAL POPULATION (ii) MIGRANTS (iii) SCHEDULED CASTES AND (iv) SCHEDULED TRIBES IN THE STATE AND DISTRICTS, 1961

State/District 1	General population/ Migrants/Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes 2	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Ernakulam District	General Population	1,000	1,000	470	193	530	807
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	638	257	362	743
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	512	399	488	601
	Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	475	277	525	723
Kottayam ..	General Population	1,000	1,000	484	162	516	838
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	669	246	331	754
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	508	407	492	593
	Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	503	188	497	812
Alleppey ..	General Population	1,000	1,000	456	221	544	779
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	617	298	383	702
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	504	442	496	558
	Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	403	218	597	782
Quilon ..	General Population	1,000	1,000	458	192	542	808
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	704	253	296	747
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	516	421	484	579
	Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	532	197	468	803
Trivandrum ..	General Population	1,000	1,000	461	160	539	840
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	684	207	316	793
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	495	364	505	636
	Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	509	295	491	705

Educational Levels of Non-workers

11.17 The following table sets out the distribution of 1,000 non-workers of each sex among the different educational levels

for the urban areas of the State and districts and for the cities with a population of one lakh and over together with absolute figures.

Table 11.3 (Contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX IN EACH AGE-GROUP AMONG WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN CITIES, TOWN-GROUPS AND DIFFERENT CLASSES OF TOWNS, 1961

City/Town-group/ Class of town 1	Age-group 2	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		M 3	F 4	M 5	F 6	M 7	F 8
Alleppey (Municipal)	All ages	1,000	1,000	436	122	564	878
	0-14	1,000	1,000	10	13	990	987
	15-34	1,000	1,000	664	174	336	826
	35-59	1,000	1,000	891	262	109	738
	60+	1,000	1,000	477	103	523	897
	Age not stated	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...
Trivandrum (Corporation)	All ages	1,000	1,000	445	119	555	881
	0-14	1,000	1,000	20	24	980	976
	15-34	1,000	1,000	629	171	371	829
	35-59	1,000	1,000	893	216	107	784
	60+	1,000	1,000	393	88	607	912
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	750	...	250	1,000
Cannanore Town-group	All ages	1,000	1,000	491	93	509	907
	0-14	1,000	1,000	66	22	934	978
	15-34	1,000	1,000	738	117	262	883
	35-59	1,000	1,000	860	170	140	830
	60+	1,000	1,000	480	78	520	922
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	875	667	125	333
Calicut Town-group	All ages	1,000	1,000	471	89	529	911
	0-14	1,000	1,000	20	14	980	986
	15-34	1,000	1,000	717	124	283	876
	35-59	1,000	1,000	913	179	87	821
	60+	1,000	1,000	493	68	507	932
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	875	667	125	333
Cochin-Ernakulam-Alwaye Town-group	All ages	1,000	1,000	472	98	528	902
	0-14	1,000	1,000	15	16	985	984
	15-34	1,000	1,000	697	137	303	863
	35-59	1,000	1,000	919	200	81	800
	60+	1,000	1,000	440	76	560	924
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	815	400	185	600
Trivandrum Town-group	All ages	1,000	1,000	449	121	551	879
	0-14	1,000	1,000	19	22	981	978
	15-34	1,000	1,000	647	177	353	823
	35-59	1,000	1,000	903	226	97	774
	60+	1,000	1,000	451	98	549	902
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	750	...	250	1,000
Class I Cities (100,000 and above)	All ages	1,000	1,000	452	107	548	893
	0-14	1,000	1,000	18	19	982	981
	15-34	1,000	1,000	662	151	338	849
	35-59	1,000	1,000	902	210	98	790
	60+	1,000	1,000	436	82	564	918
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	714	500	286	500

Contd.

Table 11.3 (Concl'd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX IN EACH AGE-GROUP AMONG WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN CITIES, TOWN-GROUPS AND DIFFERENT CLASSES OF TOWNS, 1961

City/Town-group/ Class of town 1	Age-group 2	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		M 3	F 4	M 5	F 6	M 7	F 8
Class II Towns (50,000-99,999)	All ages	1,000	1,000	460	116	540	884
	0-14	1,000	1,000	20	16	980	984
	15-34	1,000	1,000	684	169	316	831
	35-59	1,000	1,000	910	226	90	774
	60+	1,000	1,000	476	86	524	914
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	900	167	100	833
Class III Towns (20,000-49,999)	All ages	1,000	1,000	456	149	544	851
Class IV Towns (10,000-19,999)	All ages	1,000	1,000	479	144	521	856
Class V Towns (5,000-9,999)	All ages	1,000	1,000	463	108	537	892
Class VI Towns (Less than 5,000)	All ages	1,000	1,000	369	158	631	842

11.11 Among the cities with a population of one lakh and over, Alleppey municipal town comes first in respect of the proportion of male non-workers per 1,000 males with 564 and comes last in the case of the proportion of female non-workers with 878. The proportion of female non-workers is highest in the Calicut municipal town with 913 while it has the lowest proportion of male non-workers with 531.

11.12 In the case of town-groups, the Trivandrum town-group has the highest proportion of male non-workers with 551 while the Cannanore town-group has the lowest with 509. Regarding the proportion of female non-workers, the highest proportion is claimed by Calicut town-group with 911 and the lowest by the Trivandrum town-group with 879.

11.13 As observed earlier, the proportion of non-workers in the age-group 0-14 is the highest among males and females for all the cities and town-groups and that in the age-group 35-59 the lowest.

11.14 Considering the different classes of towns, the proportion of male non-workers per 1,000 males is highest in Class VI which has got only one town viz. Cannanore Cantonment with 631 and

lowest in Class IV towns with 521. The proportion of female non-workers is highest in the Class I towns with 893 per 1,000 females as against the lowest in the Class VI town with 842.

Workers and Non-workers in the Various Segments of Population

11.15 In the State as a whole, the proportion of male workers among male immigrants is more than the corresponding proportions among general population, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But in the case of females, though the proportion of workers among immigrants is greater than that among the general population, it is less than those among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

11.16 The proportions of male workers among the general population as well as among the three segments of population mentioned above in the districts follow the same pattern as that of the State. In the case of females barring the three districts of Kottayam, Alleppey and Quilon, the rest follow the State pattern. Regarding the above three districts, the proportion of female workers among female immigrants is well above the corresponding proportions among the general population and

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS OF NON-WORKERS IN URBAN AREAS

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 NON-WORKERS OF EACH SEX AMONG THE DIFFERENT EDUCATIONAL POPULATION OF ONE

Distribution per 1,000									
State/ District / City	Sex	Total	Illiterate	Literate (without educa- tional level)	Primary or Junior basic	Matricu- lation or Higher secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non-technical dip- loma not equal to degree	University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree
Ernakulam (Municipal)	M	1,000 (32,859)	435 (14,302)	277 (9,092)	183 (6,027)	87 (2,842)	1 (21)	N (5)	10 (339)
	F	1,000 (51,352)	431 (22,153)	344 (17,677)	154 (7,886)	61 (3,111)	N (11)	N (10)	6 (298)
Kottayam District	M	1,000 (46,111)	424 (19,560)	275 (12,695)	223 (10,261)	70 (3,231)	1 (22)	N (7)	5 (221)
	F	1,000 (72,387)	377 (27,256)	343 (24,837)	222 (16,070)	52 (3,796)	N (35)	N (10)	3 (198)
Alleppey	M	1,000 (87,110)	466 (40,617)	287 (25,046)	190 (16,525)	52 (4,503)	1 (67)	N (9)	2 (207)
	F	1,000 (131,711)	481 (63,406)	330 (43,428)	153 (20,138)	33 (4,312)	N (50)	N (27)	2 (189)
Alleppey (Municipal)	M	1,000 (39,472)	468 (18,483)	298 (11,749)	185 (7,312)	45 (1,780)	1 (27)	N (2)	2 (79)
	F	1,000 (60,443)	507 (30,623)	335 (20,227)	131 (7,907)	25 (1,537)	N (16)	N (12)	1 (59)
Quilon District	M	1,000 (40,926)	447 (18,274)	274 (11,229)	203 (8,315)	68 (2,765)	3 (129)	...	3 (117)
	F	1,000 (58,614)	485 (28,449)	309 (18,102)	165 (9,675)	37 (2,179)	1 (38)	N (15)	2 (90)
Trivandrum	M	1,000 (124,150)	481 (59,680)	245 (30,431)	179 (22,179)	82 (10,149)	1 (193)	N (48)	7 (868)
	F	1,000 (193,529)	527 (102,078)	272 (52,641)	151 (29,271)	44 (8,463)	1 (137)	N (41)	3 (521)
Trivandrum (Corporation)	M	1,000 (67,836)	412 (27,926)	226 (15,320)	227 (15,379)	113 (7,670)	2 (149)	N (39)	12 (804)
	F	1,000 (103,523)	452 (46,759)	266 (27,576)	208 (21,507)	65 (6,714)	1 (94)	N (38)	5 (478)

Absolute figures are given in brackets

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS OF NON-WORKERS IN URBAN AREAS

11.5 (Concl'd.)

LEVELS FOR THE URBAN AREAS OF STATE AND DISTRICTS AND FOR EACH CITY WITH A LAKH AND OVER

non-workers of each sex

Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-gra- duate degree	Engineering	Medicine	Agriculture	Veterinary and dairying	Technology	Teaching	Others	Sex	State/ District/ City
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
7 (231)	N (7)	N (10)	N (2)	...	...	1 (12)	6 (200)	M	Ernakulam (Municipal)
4 (206)	N (1)	N (6)	...	...	...	1 (24)	3 (175)	F	
2 (114)	N (2)	N (3)	N (2)	N (2)	...	N (15)	2 (90)	M	Kottayam District
3 (185)	...	...	...	...	...	1 (26)	2 (159)	F	
2 (136)	N (4)	N (2)	N (5)	...	...	1 (21)	1 (104)	M	Alleppey
1 (161)	...	N (2)	...	...	...	N (13)	1 (146)	F	
1 (40)	N (1)	N (1)	N (1)	...	...	N (5)	1 (32)	M	Alleppey (Municipal)
1 (62)	...	...	...	...	...	N (2)	1 (60)	F	
2 (97)	...	...	...	...	...	N (7)	2 (90)	M	Quilon District
1 (66)	...	...	...	...	...	N (3)	1 (63)	F	
5 (602)	N (28)	N (41)	N (15)	N (1)	...	1 (70)	4 (447)	M	Trivandrum
2 (377)	N (1)	N (12)	N (1)	...	...	N (59)	2 (304)	F	
8 (549)	N (27)	1 (38)	N (14)	N (1)	...	1 (65)	6 (404)	M	Trivandrum (Corporation)
3 (357)	N (1)	N (12)	N (1)	...	...	N (58)	3 (285)	F	

'N'—Negligible

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS OF NON-WORKERS IN URBAN AREAS

Table

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 NON-WORKERS OF EACH SEX AMONG THE DIFFERENT EDUCATIONAL POPULATION OF ONE

Distribution per 1,000

State/ District/ City	Sex	Total	Illiterate	Literate (without educa- tional level)	Primary or Junior basic	Matricu- lation or Higher secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non-technical dip- loma not equal to degree	University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kerala State	M	1,000 (692,927)	485 (336,118)	268 (185,437)	178 (123,400)	61 (42,237)	1 (624)	N (133)	4 (2,940)
	F	1,000 (1,106,082)	521 (575,998)	286 (316,380)	154 (170,696)	35 (38,979)	N (335)	N (186)	2 (2,023)
Cannanore District	M	1,000 (76,398)	529 (40,457)	265 (20,232)	160 (12,196)	43 (3,265)	N (16)	...	2 (156)
	F	1,000 (129,922)	577 (74,949)	261 (33,860)	141 (18,392)	20 (2,584)	N (1)	N (2)	1 (84)
Kozhikode "	M	1,000 (116,080)	499 (57,922)	302 (35,026)	156 (18,045)	39 (4,573)	N (28)	N (8)	2 (273)
	F	1,000 (194,368)	588 (114,324)	272 (52,870)	120 (23,266)	19 (3,609)	...	N (2)	1 (193)
Calicut (Municipal)	M	1,000 (51,982)	471 (24,514)	285 (14,798)	178 (9,234)	59 (3,048)	N (24)	N (4)	4 (208)
	F	1,000 (86,373)	547 (47,268)	270 (23,301)	150 (12,957)	30 (2,589)	...	N (2)	2 (169)
Palghat District	M	1,000 (43,797)	562 (24,610)	238 (10,406)	114 (5,016)	74 (3,255)	1 (32)	N (12)	6 (247)
	F	1,000 (72,367)	612 (44,321)	253 (18,293)	96 (6,924)	37 (2,651)	N (2)	N (6)	1 (93)
Trichur "	M	1,000 (50,156)	469 (23,529)	226 (11,345)	218 (10,930)	75 (3,763)	2 (68)	N (16)	6 (305)
	F	1,000 (80,981)	460 (37,273)	249 (20,124)	236 (19,140)	51 (4,091)	N (34)	N (11)	2 (174)
Ernakulam "	M	1,000 (108,199)	476 (51,469)	268 (29,027)	184 (19,933)	62 (6,733)	1 (69)	N (33)	5 (546)
	F	1,000 (172,203)	488 (83,942)	303 (52,225)	162 (27,820)	42 (7,294)	N (38)	N (72)	3 (481)

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS OF NON-WORKERS IN URBAN AREAS

11.5

LEVELS FOR THE URBAN AREAS OF STATE AND DISTRICTS AND FOR EACH CITY WITH A LAKH AND OVER

non-workers of each sex

Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-gra- duate degree	Engineering	Medicine	Agriculture	Veterinary and dairying	Technology	Teaching	Others	Sex	State/ District/ City
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
3 (2,038)	N (71)	N (78)	N (37)	N (17)	N (1)	1 (275)	2 (1,559)	M	Kerala State
2 (1,485)	N (3)	N (28)	N (1)	N (1)	...	1 (200)	1 (1,252)	F	
1 (76)	N (6)	N (5)	N (1)	...	...	N (18)	1 (46)	M	Cannanore District
N (50)	...	N (1)	...	...	...	N (14)	N (35)	F	
2 (205)	N (5)	N (2)	N (2)	N (2)	...	N (23)	2 (171)	M	Kozhikode "
N (104)	...	...	...	...	...	N (25)	N (79)	F	
3 (152)	N (3)	N (1)	N (1)	N (1)	...	1 (23)	2 (123)	M	Calicut (Municipal)
1 (87)	...	...	...	...	...	N (19)	1 (68)	F	
5 (219)	N (2)	N (5)	N (5)	N (1)	...	1 (50)	4 (156)	M	Palghat District
1 (77)	N (1)	N (3)	...	...	...	N (5)	1 (68)	F	
4 (200)	N (11)	N (5)	N (4)	N (10)	...	1 (40)	3 (130)	M	Trichur "
2 (134)	...	N (1)	...	N (1)	...	N (19)	2 (113)	F	
4 (389)	N (13)	N (15)	N (3)	N (1)	N (1)	1 (31)	3 (325)	M	Ernakulam "
2 (331)	N (1)	N (9)	...	...	...	N (36)	2 (285)	F	

Contd.

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS OF NON-WORKERS IN URBAN AREAS

11.18 In the urban areas of the State as a whole there are 692,927 male non-workers and 1,106,082 female non-workers. Of the male non-workers 485 per 1,000 are illiterates, 268 are literates without any educational standard and the rest literates with educational qualifications. Among females there are 521 illiterate female non-workers to every 1,000 female non-workers, the proportion of literates without any educational standard being 286 per 1,000.

11.19 Regarding non-workers with some educational qualifications, the proportion of those with 'Primary or Junior Basic' qualification is higher for both males and females followed by those with 'Matriculation or Higher Secondary' qualification. The proportion of non-workers with higher qualifications is insignificant and does not call for any detailed examination.

11.20 Among the districts the highest proportion of illiterate non-workers is found in Palghat district, the proportion being 562 for male non-workers and 612 for female non-workers. Kottayam district comes last in this respect with 424 illiterate male non-workers per 1,000 of male non-workers and 377 illiterate female non-workers per 1,000 of female non-workers.

11.21 Among the cities with a population of one lakh and above, the Calicut municipal town claims the highest proportion of male and female illiterate non-workers with 471 illiterate male non-workers per 1,000 male non-workers and 547 illite-

rate female non-workers per 1,000 female non-workers. The second rank in this respect is claimed by Alleppey municipal town for both males and females. The lowest proportion for males (412 illiterate male non-workers per 1,000 male non-workers) and females (431 illiterate female non-workers per 1,000 female non-workers) is found in the Trivandrum Corporation and Ernakulam municipal town respectively.

11.22 Among the non-workers in the Trivandrum Corporation the proportions of both male and female non-workers with 'Primary or Junior Basic' and 'Matriculation or Higher Secondary' qualifications are the highest while those of literate non-workers without any educational standard are the lowest. The proportion of non-workers having 'Primary or Junior Basic' qualification is lowest in the Calicut municipal town in the case of males and in the Alleppey municipal town in the case of females while that of those having 'Matriculation or Higher Secondary' qualification is lowest in the Alleppey municipal town for each of the sexes. In point of the proportion of literate non-workers without any educational standard, the first rank is claimed by Alleppey municipal town for males and Ernakulam municipal town for females.

11.23 The distribution of total population of each sex in each educational level among workers and non-workers in the rural areas of the State and districts is given in the following table.

Table 11.6

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX IN EACH EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AMONG WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN THE RURAL AREAS OF THE STATE AND DISTRICTS, 1961

State/District 1	Educational levels 2	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
		3	4	5	6	7	8
Kerala State	Total	1,000	1,000	474	209	526	791
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	342	235	658	765
	Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	633	176	367	824
	Primary or Junior basic	1,000	1,000	459	108	541	892
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	611	316	389	684

Contd.

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS OF NON-WORKERS IN RURAL AREAS

Table 11.6 (Contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX IN EACH EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AMONG WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN THE RURAL AREAS OF THE STATE AND DISTRICTS, 1961

State/District 1	Educational levels 2	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
		3	4	5	6	7	8
Cannanore District	Total	1,000	1,000	479	249	521	751
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	352	264	648	736
	Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	630	224	370	776
	Primary or Junior basic	1,000	1,000	530	180	470	820
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	667	379	333	621
Kozhikode	Total	1,000	1,000	471	153	529	847
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	378	174	622	826
	Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	612	105	388	895
	Primary or Junior basic	1,000	1,000	442	77	558	923
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	630	369	370	631
Palghat	Total	1,000	1,000	518	282	482	718
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	463	326	537	674
	Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	627	158	373	842
	Primary or Junior basic	1,000	1,000	465	114	535	886
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	663	289	337	711
Trichur	Total	1,000	1,000	457	227	543	773
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	323	252	677	748
	Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	625	214	375	786
	Primary or Junior basic	1,000	1,000	397	96	603	904
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	621	364	379	636
Ernakulam	Total	1,000	1,000	471	217	529	783
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	305	228	695	772
	Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	643	215	357	785
	Primary or Junior basic	1,000	1,000	481	126	519	874
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	628	344	372	656
Kottayam	Total	1,000	1,000	487	168	513	832
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	270	208	730	792
	Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	644	134	356	866
	Primary or Junior basic	1,000	1,000	573	88	427	912
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	656	290	344	710
Alleppey	Total	1,000	1,000	461	234	539	766
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	257	264	743	736
	Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	635	223	365	777
	Primary or Junior basic	1,000	1,000	409	129	591	871
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	566	276	434	724

Contd.

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS OF NON-WORKERS IN RURAL AREAS

Table 11.6 (Concl'd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX IN EACH EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AMONG WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN THE RURAL AREAS OF THE STATE AND DISTRICTS, 1961

State/District 1	Educational levels 2	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		M 3	F 4	M 5	F 6	M 7	F 8
Quilon District	Total	1,000	1,000	459	194	541	806
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	302	217	698	783
	Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	639	176	361	824
	Primary or Junior basic	1,000	1,000	405	106	595	894
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	578	308	422	692
Trivandrum "	Total	1,000	1,000	464	171	536	829
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	349	195	651	805
	Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	644	131	356	869
	Primary or Junior basic	1,000	1,000	378	70	622	930
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	526	289	474	711

11.24 In the rural areas of the State as a whole the proportion of non-workers is highest among illiterate males with 658 per 1,000 and in the case of females the proportion is highest among those in the educational level 'Primary or Junior Basic' with 892 per 1,000.

11.25 Coming down to the districts, it is found that the proportion of non-workers among illiterate males is highest in Alleppey district and lowest in the Palghat district. Among illiterate females the highest proportion of non-workers is in the Kozhikode district and the lowest in the Palghat district. The proportion of non-workers among males and females without any educational standard is highest in Kozhikode district. It is lowest in the Kottayam and Trivandrum districts for males and in the Cannanore district for females. Among males and females with 'Primary or Junior Basic' qualifications the proportion of non-workers is highest in the Trivandrum district and lowest in the Kottayam district in the case of males and in the Cannanore district in the case of females. Among the educated, viz, those with

matriculation or higher qualifications non-workers claim the highest proportion in the Trivandrum and Alleppey districts for males and females respectively while it is lowest in the Cannanore district for both males and females.

11.26 It may be interesting to examine the various proportions of population by educational standards among the total population, workers and non-workers and also between the sexes. While the proportion of male illiterates to the total males is highest among the total population as well as among the non-working population in the rural areas of this State, among workers, the highest proportion is claimed by literates without any educational qualifications. The highest proportion is claimed by illiterates among the total female population, total female workers and total female non-workers. The above trend is followed in the case of both the sexes by all the districts except Palghat, Kottayam and Alleppey. In the case of Palghat district the proportions of illiterate males to total males, illiterate male workers to total male workers and illiterate male non-workers to total male non-workers

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS OF NON-WORKERS IN RURAL AREAS

are the highest and in the case of the other two districts, the highest proportion among males in the general population and working population is claimed by

literates without any educational standard and in the non-working population by illiterates. The following table sets out the above facts clearly.

Table 11.7

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX AMONG WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY DIFFERENT EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN THE RURAL AREAS OF THE STATE AND DISTRICTS, 1961

State/District 1	Educational levels 2	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		M 3	F 4	M 5	F 6	M 7	F 8
Kerala State	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	464	625	336	705	581	604
	Literate (without educational level)	372	269	496	227	260	280
	Primary or Junior basic	133	93	128	48	136	105
	Matriculation and above	31	13	40	20	23	11
Cannanore District	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	496	710	365	751	618	696
	Literate (without educational level)	347	202	456	182	246	209
	Primary or Junior basic	136	83	150	60	123	91
	Matriculation and above	21	5	29	7	13	4
Kozhikode "	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	507	718	406	813	597	701
	Literate (without educational level)	347	203	451	140	255	215
	Primary or Junior basic	129	75	120	37	136	81
	Matriculation and above	17	4	23	10	12	3
Palghat "	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	591	743	527	860	659	697
	Literate (without educational level)	307	197	372	111	238	231
	Primary or Junior basic	77	52	69	21	86	64
	Matriculation and above	25	8	32	8	17	8
Trichur "	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	460	591	325	656	574	572
	Literate (without educational level)	379	283	518	267	262	288
	Primary or Junior basic	126	106	110	45	140	124
	Matriculation and above	35	20	47	32	24	16
Ernakulam "	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	446	587	288	618	586	579
	Literate (without educational level)	390	298	533	296	263	299
	Primary or Junior basic	128	96	131	56	126	107
	Matriculation and above	36	19	48	30	25	15

Contd.

NON-WORKERS BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY

Table 11.7 (Concl'd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX AMONG WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY DIFFERENT EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN THE RURAL AREAS OF THE STATE AND DISTRICTS, 1961

State/District 1	Educational levels 2	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Kottayam District	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	385	507	213	627	548	483
	Literate (without educational level)	390	337	515	270	270	350
	Primary or Junior basic	186	139	219	73	155	152
	Matriculation and above	39	17	53	30	27	15
Alleppey	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	366	501	204	564	504	482
	Literate (without educational level)	448	366	617	349	304	371
	Primary or Junior basic	146	112	130	62	160	127
	Matriculation and above	40	21	49	25	32	20
Quilon	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	428	573	282	640	552	557
	Literate (without educational level)	390	307	544	278	260	314
	Primary or Junior basic	146	104	129	57	160	116
	Matriculation and above	36	16	45	25	28	13
Trivandrum	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	494	657	372	751	600	638
	Literate (without educational level)	357	253	495	194	237	265
	Primary or Junior basic	114	75	93	31	132	85
	Matriculation and above	35	15	40	24	31	12

Non-workers by Type of Activity

11.27 Out of every 1,000 male non-workers in the State, the highest proportion is claimed by the 'dependents, infants and disabled' with 522 followed by 'full-time students' with 427. About 31 per 1,000 of male non-workers are employment seekers out of which 24 are seeking employment for the first time and the rest are persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment. Female non-workers engaged in 'household duties' claim the highest proportion, the proportion being 415 per 1,000 female non-workers. Next comes 'dependents, infants and disabled' with 353 followed by 'full-time students' with only 219. Female employment seekers constitute only 0.6 per cent of total female non-workers.

11.28 Considering the non-workers in the age-group 0-14, majority are 'dependents, infants and disabled' both in the case of males and females. The proportion of 'full-time students' is highest in the age-group 15-34 for males while for females the highest proportion is in the age-group 0-14.

11.29 The proportion of employment seekers is highest in the age-group 15-34 both in the case of male and female non-workers. The same trend is observed both in the urban and rural areas of the State. The following table gives the distribution of 1,000 non-workers of each sex by type of activity. The tables for the districts and cities with a population of one lakh and over are given in the Appendix.

NON-WORKERS BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY

Table 11.8

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX AND AGE-GROUP AMONG THE EIGHT TYPES OF ACTIVITY OF NON-WORKERS, 1961

State 1	Total Rural Urban 2	Age-group 3	Types of activity of non-workers									
			Total non-working population		Full-time students		Household duties		Dependents, infants and disabled		Retired, rentier or independent means	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Kerala	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	427	219	...	415	522	353	14	4
		0-14	1,000	1,000	440	382	...	32	558	585	N	N
		15-34	1,000	1,000	535	92	...	830	241	54	9	3
		35-59	1,000	1,000	2	N	...	924	508	57	230	12
		60+	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	460	746	501	206	25
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	302	147	...	447	647	388	5	4
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	423	217	...	409	532	363	11	4
		0-14	1,000	1,000	436	374	...	34	562	591	N	N
		15-34	1,000	1,000	527	85	...	840	260	53	9	3
		35-59	1,000	1,000	1	N	...	925	553	58	212	11
		60+	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	454	785	510	170	22
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	305	149	...	452	650	383	5	4
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	446	231	...	448	463	303	27	6
		0-14	1,000	1,000	465	428	...	24	531	547	N	N
		15-34	1,000	1,000	563	123	...	786	170	59	7	3
		35-59	1,000	1,000	3	N	...	919	371	55	284	16
		60+	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	489	585	456	355	40
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	158	62	...	219	526	594	...	31

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NON-WORKERS BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY

Table 11.8 (Concl'd.)

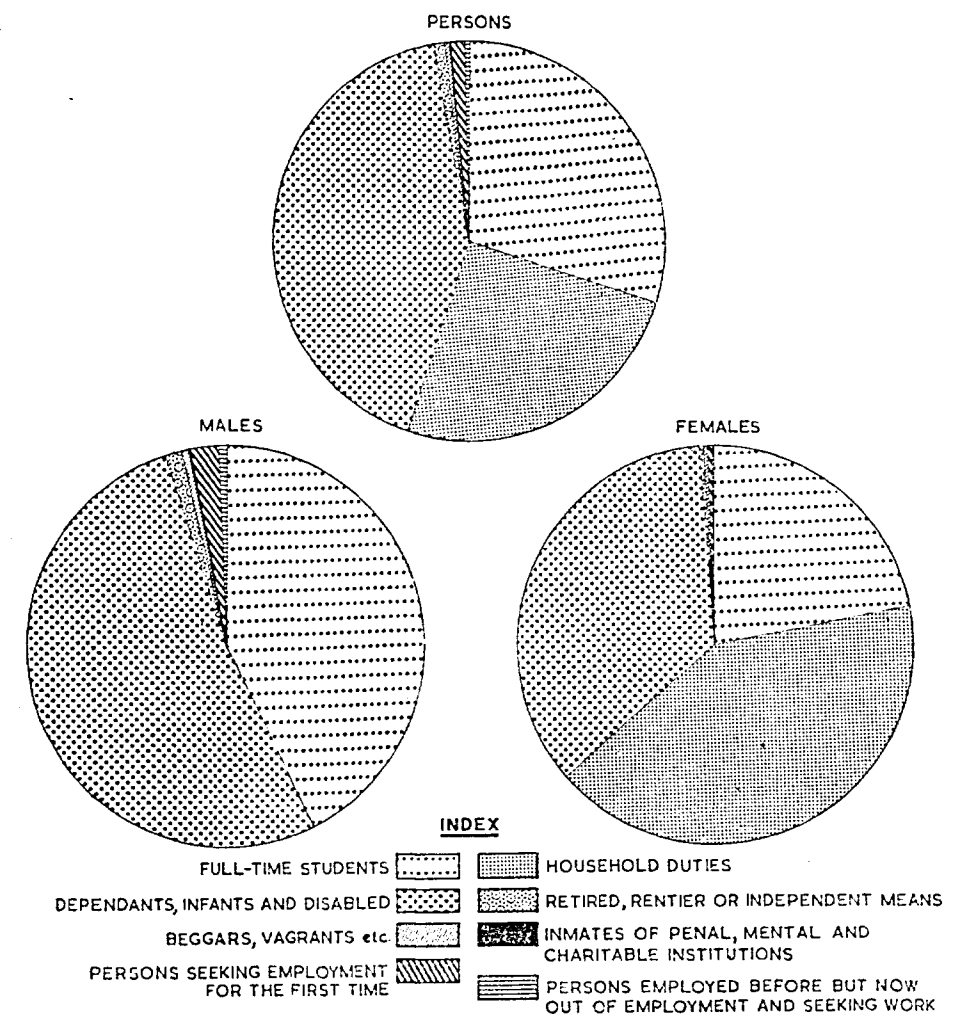
DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX AND AGE-GROUP AMONG THE EIGHT TYPES OF ACTIVITY OF NON-WORKERS, 1961

State 1	Total Rural Urban 2	Age-group 3	Types of activity of non-workers									
			Total non-working population		Beggars, vagrants etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employ- ment for the first time		Persons em- ployed be- fore but now out of employment and seek- ing work	
			M 4	F 5	M 14	F 15	M 16	F 17	M 18	F 19	M 20	F 21
Kerala	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	5	3	1	N	24	5	7	1
		0-14	1,000	1,000	1	1	N	N	1	N	N	N
		15-34	1,000	1,000	13	2	5	N	167	17	30	2
		35-59	1,000	1,000	78	6	26	1	34	N	122	N
		60+	1,000	1,000	38	13	3	1	1	N	6	N
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	18	11	2	...	16	3	10	...
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	5	3	1	N	22	4	6	N
		0-14	1,000	1,000	1	1	N	N	1	N	N	N
		15-34	1,000	1,000	13	2	3	N	162	15	26	2
		35-59	1,000	1,000	81	5	19	1	32	N	102	N
		60+	1,000	1,000	38	14	2	N	N	N	5	N
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	13	9	1	...	16	3	10	...
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	8	3	4	1	37	7	15	1
		0-14	1,000	1,000	2	1	N	N	2	N	N	N
		15-34	1,000	1,000	12	3	13	2	189	22	46	2
		35-59	1,000	1,000	70	7	48	2	41	N	183	1
		60+	1,000	1,000	39	13	6	2	1	N	14	N
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	263	94	53	...	...	...	...	...

'N'—Negligible

NON-WORKERS BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY

NON-WORKERS BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY
KERALA, 1961



11.30 The distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and type of activity of non-workers among the different age-groups in the State is given in the following table. The

corresponding tables for the districts and cities with a population of one lakh and over are given in the Appendix.

NON-WORKERS BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY

Table 11.9

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY OF NON-WORKERS AMONG THE DIFFERENT AGE-GROUPS, 1961

State	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total non-working population		Full-time students		Household duties		Dependents, infants and disabled	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Kerala	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	808	509	833	887	...	40	864	842
		15-34	133	269	167	113	...	537	61	41
		35-59	22	158	N	N	...	352	22	26
		60 +	37	64	...	...	...	71	53	91
	Rural	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	...	N	N	N
		All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	821	520	845	897	...	43	866	847
		15-34	124	262	155	103	...	537	61	39
		35-59	20	154	N	N	...	349	21	24
	Urban	60 +	35	64	...	...	...	71	52	90
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	...	N	N	N
		All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	741	451	774	836	...	24	850	814
		15-34	179	307	226	164	...	539	66	59
		35-59	35	180	N	N	...	369	27	33
		60 +	45	62	...	...	...	68	57	94
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	...	N	N	N

Table 11.9 (Concl.)

State	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Kerala	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	1	2	116	105	32	71	45	26	8	7
		15-34	85	187	314	219	463	426	922	965	570	847
		35-59	368	432	315	339	420	372	32	9	388	140
		60 +	546	379	254	336	85	131	1	N	34	6
	Rural	Age not stated	N	N	1	1	N	...	N	N	N	...
		All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	1	3	107	103	19	70	46	31	8	9
		15-34	102	200	319	208	407	412	924	960	587	889
		35-59	372	424	314	330	470	397	30	9	375	97
	Urban	60 +	525	373	259	358	104	121	N	N	30	5
		Age not stated	N	N	1	1	N	...	N	N	N	...
		All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	N	1	152	115	45	72	42	10	9	3
		15-34	47	142	294	262	517	442	918	980	538	753
		35-59	361	458	320	373	371	345	39	9	413	237
		60 +	592	399	233	249	66	141	1	1	40	7
		Age not stated	...	N	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...

'N'—Negligible

TYPE OF ACTIVITY OF NON-WORKERS AMONG S. C. AND S. T.

Type of Activity of Non-workers among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

11.31 Among the total non-working males of the general population of the State there are 427 'full-time students and children attending school' per 1,000 of male non-workers as against 383 for Scheduled Castes and 278 for Scheduled Tribes non-workers. The corresponding proportions for females are 219 for the general population, 227 for the Scheduled Castes and 142 for the Scheduled Tribes. The proportions of employment seekers per 1,000 of non-workers for both males and females in the general population are much greater than those for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the proportions of Scheduled Tribes being lower than those of Scheduled Castes.

11.32 Considering the distribution of

non-workers of each sex in the various educational standards among the Scheduled Castes, it is found that about 921 per 1,000 of male non-workers having 'Primary or Junior Basic' qualifications are 'full-time students' while among matriculates and those with qualifications above matriculation, the proportion of 'full time students' comes to only 683, as against 791 and 612 respectively in the above two educational levels for females. The proportion of unemployed males and females per 1,000 of male and female non-workers respectively is highest in the educational level 'matriculation and above' when compared to the other educational levels with 290 for males and 253 for females. The following table sets out the distribution of non-workers among the general population, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Table 11.10

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX AMONG NON-WORKERS FOR GENERAL POPULATION AND SCHEDULED TRIBES AND BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES IN THE STATE, 1961

Type of population	Educational levels	Total non-working population		Full-time students and children attending school		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Scheduled Castes	All levels	1,000	1,000	383	227	11	2	2	N	604	771
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	151	91	4	1	1	N	844	908
	Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	860	663	14	1	3	N	123	336
	Primary or Junior basic	1,000	1,000	921	791	25	6	4	N	50	203
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	683	612	274	243	16	10	27	135
General Population	All levels	1,000	1,000	427	219	24	5	7	N	542	776
Scheduled Tribes	All levels	1,000	1,000	278	142	5	1	1	N	716	857

'N'—Negligible

EMPLOYMENT SEEKERS

Employment Seekers

11.33 The 1961 Census recorded 172,541 employment seekers of whom 137,332 are males and 35,209 are females in the State as a whole. In the rural areas, the number of employment seekers comes to 127,634 of whom 101,251 are males and 26,383 females. Considering the distribution of the employment seekers among the districts, it is seen that the Kozhikode district accounts for nearly 14.2% of the total employment seekers in the State, the highest percentage among the districts and the Palghat district comes last with only 6.1%. The above position holds good in respect of male employment seekers also. But in the case of female employment seekers the highest percentage is found in the Alleppey district with 18.3 while the Cannanore and Palghat districts come last with 4.3 per cent each.

11.34 In the rural areas, the Quilon district leads in the percentage of total employment seekers and male employment

seekers with 16.3 and 15.9 respectively and the Palghat district comes last in the above two cases with 6.7 per cent and 7.2 per cent respectively. In respect of female employment seekers the Alleppey district has the highest percentage with 19.6 while the Cannanore district comes last with only 3.7 per cent.

11.35 In the urban areas, the Ernakulam district has the highest percentage of total employment seekers with 17.7 while the Kozhikode district comes first in respect of males with 18.8 per cent and the Trivandrum district in respect of females with 25.7 per cent. The Palghat district comes last in all these cases, the percentage being 4.6 for total employment seekers, 4.7 for male employment seekers and 4.1 for female employment seekers. The sub-joined table gives the distribution of employment seekers in the State by sex among the districts.

Table 11.11

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 EMPLOYMENT SEEKERS IN THE STATE BY SEX
AMONG THE DISTRICTS, 1961

State/District	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kerala State	1,000 (172,541)	1,000 (137,332)	1,000 (35,209)	1,000 (127,634)	1,000 (101,251)	1,000 (26,383)	1,000 (44,907)	1,000 (36,081)	1,000 (8,826)
Cannanore District	85 (14,733)	96 (13,236)	43 (1,497)	81 (10,289)	92 (9,323)	37 (966)	99 (4,444)	108 (3,913)	60 (531)
Kozhikode "	142 (24,442)	165 (22,606)	52 (1,836)	133 (16,974)	156 (15,814)	44 (1,160)	166 (7,468)	188 (6,792)	76 (676)
Palghat "	61 (10,554)	66 (9,028)	43 (1,526)	67 (8,500)	72 (7,336)	44 (1,164)	46 (2,054)	47 (1,692)	41 (362)
Trichur "	109 (18,764)	100 (13,799)	141 (4,965)	121 (15,447)	114 (11,503)	149 (3,944)	74 (3,317)	64 (2,296)	116 (1,021)

Contd.

EMPLOYMENT SEEKERS

Table 11.11 (Concl'd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 EMPLOYMENT SEEKERS IN THE STATE BY SEX
AMONG THE DISTRICTS, 1961

State/District	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ernakulam District	128 (22,038)	127 (17,466)	130 (4,572)	110 (14,100)	108 (10,885)	122 (3,215)	177 (7,938)	182 (6,581)	154 (1,357)
Kottayam "	93 (15,992)	88 (12,019)	113 (3,973)	105 (13,450)	100 (10,154)	125 (3,296)	56 (2,542)	52 (1,865)	77 (677)
Alleppey "	141 (24,441)	131 (17,993)	183 (6,448)	139 (17,748)	124 (12,569)	196 (5,179)	149 (6,693)	150 (5,424)	144 (1,269)
Quilon "	140 (24,183)	137 (18,755)	154 (5,428)	163 (20,821)	159 (16,055)	181 (4,766)	75 (3,362)	75 (2,700)	75 (662)
Trivandrum "	101 (17,394)	90 (12,430)	141 (4,964)	81 (10,305)	75 (7,612)	102 (2,693)	158 (7,089)	134 (4,818)	257 (2,271)

Absolute figures are given in brackets.

11.36 In the State as a whole there are 102 employment seekers per every 10,000 of population, the corresponding proportions for the rural and urban areas being 89 and 176 respectively. The Alleppey district has the highest proportion of employment seekers with 135 per every 10,000 population of the district while the Palghat district has the lowest with but 59. The following table gives the proportion of employment seekers per 10,000 population in the rural and urban areas of the State and districts.

Table 11.12

PROPORTION OF EMPLOYMENT SEEKERS
PER 10,000 POPULATION IN THE STATE
AND DISTRICTS, 1961

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Kerala State	102	89	176
Cannanore District	83	70	148
Kozhikode "	93	78	173
Palghat "	59	53	120
Trichur "	114	106	179
Ernakulam "	118	96	201
Kottayam "	92	86	154
Alleppey "	135	118	216
Quilon "	125	116	233
Trivandrum "	100	80	158

EMPLOYMENT SEEKERS

11.37 Out of every 1,000 employment seekers in the State, 796 are males and the rest females. The proportion of male employment seekers per 1,000 of total employment seekers in the urban areas is slightly greater than in the rural areas. Coming to the districts, the proportion of male employment seekers is highest in the Kozhikode district as a whole and in the rural and urban areas separately. The above proportion is lowest in the urban areas and all areas of Trivandrum district and in the rural areas of Alleppey district. The sub-joined table sets out the above facts.

Table 11.13

PROPORTION OF MALE AND FEMALE
EMPLOYMENT SEEKERS PER 1,000 OF
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT SEEKERS IN THE
STATE AND DISTRICTS, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Male employment seekers per 1,000 of total employment seekers	Female employment seekers per 1,000 of total employment seekers
1	2	3	4
Kerala State	T	796	204
	R	793	207
	U	803	197
Cannanore District	T	898	102
	R	906	94
	U	881	119
Kozhikode "	T	925	75
	R	932	68
	U	909	91
Palghat "	T	855	145
	R	863	137
	U	824	176
Trichur "	T	735	265
	R	745	255
	U	692	308

1	2	3	4
Ernakulam District	T	793	207
	R	772	228
	U	829	171
Kottayam "	T	752	248
	R	755	245
	U	734	266
Alleppey "	T	736	264
	R	708	292
	U	810	190
Quilon "	T	776	224
	R	771	229
	U	803	197
Trivandrum "	T	715	285
	R	739	261
	U	680	320

Persons Seeking Employment for the First
Time and Other Employment Seekers

11.38 In the urban areas of the State as a whole 707 out of every 1,000 male employment seekers are seeking employment for the first time. The rest are persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work. In the case of employment seekers among females the above two proportions are 880 and 120 respectively. The proportion of persons seeking employment for the first time is highest in the urban areas of the Trivandrum district in the case of males and in the urban areas of the Kottayam district in the case of females, while the urban areas of Cannanore district come last in this respect both in the case of males and females.

11.39 In cities with a population of one lakh and over, the proportion of persons seeking employment for the first time is highest in the Trivandrum Corporation for both males and females, the proportions being 805 for male employment seekers and 899 for female employment seekers. The following table gives the distribution of 1,000 employment seekers of each sex between the above two categories in the urban areas of the State and districts and in cities with a population of one lakh and over.

EMPLOYMENT SEEKERS AGED 15 YEARS AND ABOVE IN THE URBAN AREAS

Table 11.14

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 EMPLOYMENT SEEKERS OF EACH SEX BETWEEN THOSE
SEEKING EMPLOYMENT FOR THE FIRST TIME AND THOSE EMPLOYED BEFORE BUT NOW
OUT OF EMPLOYMENT AND SEEKING WORK IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE STATE AND
DISTRICTS AND IN CITIES WITH A POPULATION OF ONE LAKH AND ABOVE

State/District/City	Total employment seekers		Seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employ- ment and seeking work	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kerala State	1,000	1,000	707	880	293	120
Cannanore District	1,000	1,000	581	731	419	269
Kozhikode "	1,000	1,000	710	834	290	166
Calicut (Municipal)	1,000	1,000	664	807	336	193
Palghat District	1,000	1,000	757	909	243	91
Trichur "	1,000	1,000	624	875	376	125
Ernakulam "	1,000	1,000	725	859	275	141
Ernakulam (Municipal)	1,000	1,000	790	864	210	136
Kottayam District	1,000	1,000	773	928	227	72
Alleppey "	1,000	1,000	653	923	347	77
Alleppey (Municipal)	1,000	1,000	570	860	430	140
Quilon District	1,000	1,000	737	841	263	159
Trivandrum "	1,000	1,000	821	911	179	89
Trivandrum (Corporation)	1,000	1,000	805	899	195	101

Employment Seekers Aged 15 Years and
above in the Urban Areas

11.40 In the urban areas of the State as a whole out of 36,081 male employment seekers, 25,514 are seeking employment for the first time and the rest are persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work. Regarding females, 7,765 are seeking employment for the first time out of a total of 8,826 employment

seekers. Among persons seeking employment for the first time there are 24,437 males and 7,684 females in the age-group 15 years and above in the urban areas of the State. The following table gives the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons seeking employment for the first time by various educational levels. Only employment seekers aged 15 years and above are considered in the table.

EMPLOYMENT SEEKERS AGED 15 YEARS AND ABOVE IN THE URBAN AREAS

Table 11.15

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX AND AGE-GROUP OF PERSONS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT FOR THE FIRST TIME AND BETWEEN THE VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN THE URBAN AREAS OF KERALA, 1961

Educational levels 1	Age-groups											
	Total		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35+	
	M 2	F 3	M 4	F 5	M 6	F 7	M 8	F 9	M 10	F 11	M 12	F 13
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	56	20	92	24	32	10	39	18	48	70	108	378
Literate (without educational level)	274	46	343	63	210	30	237	46	343	132	435	149
Primary or Junior basic	280	100	286	113	271	91	286	96	309	163	272	108
Matriculation or Higher secondary	345	718	272	767	424	716	360	673	248	403	161	270
Technical diploma not equal to degree	7	23	3	14	10	28	12	27	4	39	2	...
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1	7	...	2	1	9	1	9	...	15	...	27
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	22	45	1	3	28	58	47	93	38	116	14	41
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	15	41	3	14	24	58	18	38	10	62	8	27
Engineering	N	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
Medicine	N	1	...	...	N	1	1	1	...	...	2	...
Agriculture	1	...	N	...	1	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary and dairying	N	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	N	2	...	...	N	2	N	4	...	31	1	13
Others	14	38	3	14	22	55	16	33	9	31	3	14

'N'—Negligible

EMPLOYMENT SEEKERS AGED 15 YEARS AND ABOVE IN THE URBAN AREAS

11.41 Out of 1,000 male employment seekers aged 15 and above, seeking employment for the first time the highest number (345) is found in the educational level 'Matriculation or Higher Secondary' followed by those with 'Primary or Junior Basic' qualifications with 280. Among females in the above category, the highest proportion is claimed by those having 'Matriculation or Higher Secondary' qualifications with 718 per 1,000 of them.

11.42 The proportions of employment seekers of the above category in the various educational levels by age-groups, show that in respect of males in the age-groups 15-19, 30-34 and 35 and above, the highest proportion is claimed by literates without any educational qualifications while in the age-groups 20-24 and 25-29 the highest proportion is claimed by those with qualification 'Matriculation or Higher Secondary'. Regarding females, in all the age-groups except the age-group 35 and above, the highest proportion is claimed by those in the educational level 'Matriculation or Higher Secondary', while in the case of age-group 35 and above illiterates claim the highest proportion. Tables relating to the urban areas of districts and cities with a population of one lakh and over are given in the Appendix.

11.43 Regarding persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work, there are 10,475 males and

1,058 females in the age-group 15 years and above in the urban areas of the State. Considering the distribution of these persons in the various educational levels, it is seen that among males the highest proportion coming to 465 per 1,000 is literates without any educational standard. The same trend is noticed when the distribution in the various age-groups is taken into consideration. In the case of females the highest proportion is claimed by those in the educational level 'Matriculation or Higher Secondary'. The same trend is noticed in the age-groups 15-19, 20-24 and 25-34. But in the age-group 35-44 the highest proportion is claimed by literates without any educational qualifications, in the age-group 45-59 by illiterates and in the age-group 60 and over by illiterates and those with 'Primary or Junior Basic' qualifications.

11.44 The proportion of holders of University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree comes to only 12 per 1,000 of male employment seekers in this category as against the corresponding proportion in the case of male employment seekers seeking employment for the first time with 22. The following table is relevant to the above. The tables relating to the urban areas of the districts and cities with a population of one lakh and over are given in the Appendix.

EMPLOYMENT SEEKERS AGED 15 YEARS AND ABOVE IN THE URBAN AREAS

Table 11.16

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX AND AGE-GROUP OF PERSONS EMPLOYED BEFORE BUT NOW OUT OF EMPLOYMENT AND SEEKING WORK AND BETWEEN THE VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN THE URBAN AREAS OF KERALA, 1961

Educational levels 1	Age-groups													
	Total		15-19		20-24		25-34		35-44		45-59		60+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	114	138	140	54	71	36	79	113	92	262	179	470	328	375
Literate (without educational level)	465	167	436	196	394	78	440	161	492	282	534	294	529	125
Primary or Junior basic	278	152	282	143	309	117	316	155	301	235	201	137	99	375
Matriculation or Higher secondary	124	409	132	580	195	592	139	389	104	141	72	69	42	...
Technical diploma not equal to degree	3	27	6	18	5	42	2	27	2	6	1	10	...	...
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	N	12	...	...	1	20	N	12	N	7	...	...	...	125
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	12	47	1	...	18	59	18	73	8	27	12	10	...	...
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	4	48	3	9	7	56	6	70	1	40	1	10	2	...
Engineering	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	N	3	...	...	...	...	N	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	N	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary and dairying	N	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	N	15	...	...	...	11	...	18	...	33	...	10	2	...
Others	3	30	3	9	6	45	4	43	1	7	1	...	...	...

'N'—Negligible

CHAPTER 12

ECONOMIC TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS

SECTION 1

ECONOMIC PROGRESS AND POPULATION GROWTH

The relationship between economic progress and population growth has been the subject-matter of discourse by a number of authorities from time to time. In the eighteenth Century Adam Smith considered the growth of population at once a consequence and a cause of economic progress. According to him increasing division of labour would bring about greater productivity and would furnish an enlarged revenue and stock from which would flow an enlarged wages fund, an increased demand for labour and higher wages and hence economic conditions favourable for population growth. A growing population then by widening the market and fostering inventiveness in turn would facilitate division of labour and so the production of wealth. Thus he arrived at the conclusion that population growth would stimulate progress and that this in turn would stimulate further growth and expansion. A little later Malthus and Ricardo stressed the limitation of natural resources and the danger of an increasing population's pressing down the margin of cultivation. The theory propounded by Malthus is well-known viz., that population tends to increase in geometrical progression whereas food supplies can increase only in arithmetical progression and given the excess of population, children may go on being born at the non-birth control rate in which case the standard of living will fall, disease and infant mortality will increase, famine may break out, and the rising tide of discontent may sweep demagogues into power, lead to irresponsible mob behaviour, and promote civil and foreign wars. He maintained that freedom

(1) Alvin H. Hansen

will be in danger, and even honest and liberal-minded men may be forced to support reaction and repression for fear of anarchy and outright dictatorship or else customs may grow up which allow people to find a sexual outlet without having children or people may be rational enough to understand what is happening and set voluntary limits to the number of their children. Those who interpreted Malthus, some his supporters and some his opponents, have attributed to the above theory more than what Malthus meant with the result that certain things which Malthus has ruled out have also been attributed to him. Even many of those who have understood Malthus correctly have not accepted that part of the global formula that food supplies can increase only arithmetically. It is held by them that Malthus was wrong in ruling out a geometrical growth of supplies as well and underestimating the rate of improvement of both food and non-food technology and also the possibility of accelerating investment and the advance of technology by deliberate plan. "Not until the very end of the 19th century did an extensive literature arise which stressed the role of economic progress as a leading, if not the main, factor causing fluctuations in employment, output and income. Ricardo had indeed seen that there was some relation between economic progress and economic instability; but it was left for Wicksell, Spiethoff, Schumpeter, Cassel, and Robertson to elaborate the thesis that economic fluctuations are essentially a function of economic progress"¹. One of the modern authorities, Professor Alvin H.

Hansen holds the view that a declining population growth will reduce the field for consumption which in its turn will lead to less chances of investment of private capital, economic stagnation and consequent unemployment of which the America of 1930s was a clear example. According to him the rate of population growth must necessarily play an important role in determining the character of the output; in other words, the composition of the flow of final goods. "Thus a rapidly growing population will demand a much larger per capita volume of new residential building construction than will a stationary population. A stationary population with its larger proportion of old people may perhaps demand more personal services; and the composition of consumer demand will have an important influence on the quantity of capital required. The demand for housing calls for large capital outlays, while the demand for personal services can be met without making large investment expenditures". According to him "it is therefore not unlikely that a shift from a rapidly growing population to a stationary or declining one may so alter the composition of the final flow of consumption goods that the ratio of capital to output as a whole will tend to decline". This view though expressed by a well-known authority has not been fully endorsed by some other schools of thought. According to them, Melvin D. Brockie being one among them, although the rapid growing population of the past has facilitated the development of mass production methods and technics and a large population is necessary as a market for the products of capitalistic industry some capital widening would occur in satisfying the demands of a stationary population. Thus "two and three car families would become more prevalent as incomes shifted from meeting the expenses of parenthood to meeting the demands of a higher material standard of living. More young couples would pur-

(1) Melvin D. Brockie

chase a home of their own—more old couples would acquire their own house to serve as an insulator against the outside world. Furthermore, the shift from a young to a relatively more mature population would tend to entail a larger volume of investment simply because the adults' demands, besides being quantitatively greater, are more sophisticated and expensive to satisfy. In general, golf courses, bowling greens, opera houses and symphony orchestras would provide investment outlets for a relatively older population enjoying a rising real income which would perhaps more than offset the decreased investment in day nurseries, play pens and harmonicas, especially since numerous assets like parks, hospitals and playgrounds are necessary for oldsters as well as for youngsters"¹. This school, therefore, thinks that there is very little validity to the argument which concerns itself with increasing numbers as a device for keeping the mature population employed. The theory of optimum population for a country has also found its supporters though not in the same large number as in others. According to this theory, for any country, at any point of time, there is some optimum rate of population growth. An optimum rate of population growth can be defined as "that rate of growth which is most conducive to the maintenance of a high level of employment and rapid rate of economic progress (where economic progress is defined as the increase in output per capita)".² A more rapid rate of growth than this might slow up the rate of economic progress by reducing the average propensity to save, because of the high consumption rate associated with large families, thus in turn reducing the amount of capital investment. A slower rate of growth might induce less capital investment and thus be less favourable to both the maintenance of a high level of employment and the rate of economic progress. There are numerous

(2) Clarence L. Barber

difficulties in defining an optimum population,¹ Clarence L. Barber suggests that the optimum population be defined with reference to the amount of capital equipment, the opportunities for foreign trade and the state of technical knowledge at a given time and that it be recognised that this optimum will change overtime with changes in these factors. This theory of optimum population seems to strike a golden mean between the extremes by discouraging a population growth in excess of the optimum and a population fall below the minimum.

12.2 The conditions in India are dissimilar to the conditions in America and other advanced Western countries in that while the latter have a highly developed economy and capital structure, India is an under-developed country with undeveloped economy and capital structure. The question of lack of avenues for capital investment never bothers India. It is the lack of capital and the shyness associated with the Indian capital wherever capital exists that constitute the fundamental problem of Indian economic structure. It is this factor that should distinguish the population pro-

blem in this country from that of more advanced countries of the west. What is lacking in India is attempted to be solved by a planned economy which in its turn has succeeded in attracting foreign investment in our country thereby reducing by gradual steps the shortage of capital in India. In her attempt to build up a free Nation with economic stability and social progress by planning the venture is to make up the deficiencies in the fields of productions and services to an extent that it is possible to catch up the demands of the increasing population. With the limitations attending a country which is working up a planned economy there can be little doubt that the growth of population should be so adjusted as not to exceed the optimum capacity which the plan can accommodate to ensure the allround welfare of the country, at least till such time as the country can be left to develop without a planned attempt. As to what should be the optimum within which the population growth should be kept or the minimum below which it should not fall are questions which depend on various relative factors. The following data might help a broad appreciation of the situation.

SECTION 2

THE DATA

Shifts of Working Force in Industrial Sectors

centage of workers of the State in the three industrial sectors from 1901 to 1961.

12.3 The following table gives the per-

Table 12.1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING FORCE IN THE INDUSTRIAL SECTORS OF KERALA, 1901—1961

Year	Total	Primary Sector (Industrial categories I, II and III)	Secondary Sector (Industrial categories IV, V and VI)	Goods producing Sector (Col. 3 & 4)	Tertiary Sector (Industrial categories VII, VIII and IX)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1961	100	47	19	66	34
1951	100	56	20	76	24
1931	100	47	16	63	37
1921	100	61	18	79	21
1911	100	62	19	81	19
1901	100	63	18	81	19

Information for 1941 is not available

(1) J. R. Hicks and A. G. Hart

PERCENTAGE DECADE VARIATION OF WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

The above table indicates that during all the Census years from 1901 to 1961 the primary sector had the highest proportion of workers, the tertiary sector the next highest except in 1911 and the secondary sector the lowest. In 1911 the proportion was the same for tertiary and secondary sectors.¹ The proportion enjoyed by each sector, however, indicates fluctuations during this period. Thus the proportion in the primary sector has fallen from 63 per

cent in 1901 to 47 per cent in 1961. In the secondary sector it has risen from 18 per cent in 1901 to 19 per cent in 1961. Taking the primary and secondary sectors together which constitute the goods producing sector the percentage has fallen from 81 in 1901 to 66 in 1961. In the tertiary sector there has been a rise from 19 per cent in 1901 to 34 per cent in 1961. The following table gives the percentage decade variation of workers by industrial sectors.

Table 12.2
PERCENTAGE DECADE VARIATION OF WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR
IN KERALA, 1901-1961

Year	Percentage decade variation				
	Total	Primary Sector (Industrial categories I, II and III)	Secondary Sector (Industrial categories IV, V and VI)	Goods producing Sector	Tertiary Sector (Industrial categories VII, VIII and IX)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1961	+ 28.75	+ 7.82	+ 22.46	+ 11.72	+ 83.90
1951 *	+ 7.26	+28.02	+ 40.34	+ 31.08	- 32.47
1931	+ 37.78	+ 6.25	+ 16.64	+ 8.65	+149.24
1921	+ 0.18	- 1.52	- 2.18	- 1.67	+ 7.95
1911	+ 3.77	+ 2.73	+ 8.80	+ 4.09	+ 2.48
1901	...	...	...	...	...

‘+’ denotes increase and ‘-’ denotes decrease.
Information for 1941 is not available.

* Percentage variation for 1931-51 has been given.

12.4 Between 1951 and 1961 there has been an increase of 7.82 per cent of workers in the primary sector, 22.46 per cent of workers in the secondary sector and 83.90 per cent of workers in the tertiary sector. Causes of Increase of Working Force in Different Industrial Sectors

12.5 A reference to the causes of the above increase in the various sectors would be useful in this connection. Of the

categories falling in the primary sector, category I, cultivator has shown an increase by 16.38 per cent and category II, agricultural labour has shown a decline by 12.23 per cent during the above period. During 1901-61, however, category I has increased only by 13.16 per cent and category II by 96.37 per cent. The net area sown in Kerala between 1952-53 and 1960-61 has increased by 8.27 per cent, the actual extent

(1) For purposes of this discussion primary sector takes in industrial categories I- cultivators, II- agricultural labourers and III- mining, quarrying, forestry, fishing, hunting, livestock, plantations, orchards and allied activities, the secondary sector takes in industrial categories IV- household industry, V- manufacturing other than household industry and VI- construction and tertiary sector takes in categories VII- trade and commerce, VIII- transport, storage and communications and IX- other services.

CAUSES OF INCREASE OF WORKING FORCE IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

being 362,906 acres. Though there has been an increase in the area sown more than once it would not have resulted in the engagement of a much larger number of workers as the same number of workers engaged in the first crop would with some minor difference have alone been employed in the subsequent crops. This increase in the net area sown accounts for the increase in the percentage of cultivators during the last decade referred to above. One of the possible reasons for the decrease in the number of agricultural labourers during the last decade could probably be the reduction in the employment capacity of the cultivators resulting from more and more partitions in families leading to increasing fragmentation of cultivated land. When, therefore, the families become less wealthy due to partition they become self-cultivators employing the minimum possible labour from outside. In category III consisting of mining, quarrying, forestry, fishing, hunting, livestock, plantations, orchards and allied activities there has been a total increase of 50.00 per cent of workers during the last decade and 100.95 per cent of workers during 1901-61. Land under forest has increased by 269,077 acres between 1952-53 and 1960-61. The area under plantations has also increased during the last decade. The area under rubber itself has increased by 927 per cent from 1910 to 1961. Of these, from 1951 up to 1961 the increase has been of the order of 161,261 acres coming to 114 per cent. There has also been significant development in the field of fishery. The above factors would have contributed to the increase of 7.82 per cent of workers in the primary sector during the last decade.

12.6 The decennial percentage increase in the secondary sector has been of the order of 22.46 per cent during the last decade which is higher than that of the primary sector. In the industrial categories IV, household industry and V, manufacturing other than household industry together there has been an increase of 23.68 per cent of

workers during the last decade and 108.58 per cent during 1901 to 1961. In industrial category VI, construction, the increase of workers has been of the order of 7.30 per cent during 1951-61 and 218.29 per cent during 1901-61. Between 1952 and 1961 there has been an increase in the number of registered factories by 750. The number of factories and the employment capacity of registered factories between 1952 and 1961 are given in table 1.18 under paragraph 1.106 of Chapter 1 supra. The number of handlooms registered in the State has also increased, their total number coming to 47,757 in the co-operative field itself during the decade. The starting of a scheme for the organisation of coir industry on co-operative basis under the First Five Year Plan, the setting up of a statutory board with autonomous powers for the development of khadi and village industries and the establishment of 7 industrial estates during the decade have no doubt helped the industrial progress in the State to some extent. The gross ex-factory output value of industrial products in 1961 stood at Rs. 81,56,74,000 which marks an increase of Rs. 11,36,68,000 from what it was in 1959. It has, however, to be observed that the total provision made in the Second Plan under industries was only of the order of Rs. 23.75 lakhs for participation in the private sector and Rs. 78.58 lakhs in the public sector. The total productive capital investment in industries in Kerala comes only to Rs. 20 crores according to the Eleventh Census of Industrial Manufacturers, 1956 as against Rs. 968 crores in India in 1956. The actual outlay in the Second Plan on industry and mining was only Rs. 684 lakhs or 7.9 per cent of the total Plan outlay. Most of the Second Plan expenditure on industry was incurred to encourage or rehabilitate the small scale and village industries which could, therefore, continue to hold their ground and provide some additional employment. Coming to industrial category VI, construction, which falls

in this sector there has been considerable scope for the absorption of additional workers although the increase recorded under category VI is only of the order of 7.30 per cent. It is possible that some of the workers who were engaged in construction were of a casual nature and would, therefore, have come under minor group 900 of other services which does not come in this sector. This might account for the comparatively moderate increase in the number of workers under construction. A reference in this connection may be made to the large number of irrigation projects, constructed during the last decade in Kerala referred to in paragraph 1.98 of Chapter 1 supra. During the First and Second Five Year Plans expenditure under irrigation* and power comes to 5,418.63 lakhs of rupees. As many as 11 irrigation projects have been either taken up or completed during the last decade. In the field of power development also there have been tremendous strides of progress an account of which has been given in paragraph 1.103 of Chapter 1 supra. The installed capacity which stood at 85,500 kwts. in 1955-56 has risen to 147,500 kwts. in 1960-61 thereby recording an increase of 72.51 per cent. This has been achieved by either the development of existing projects or the starting of new projects. The number of places electrified has also risen from 846 in 1955-56 to 1,849 in 1960-61 registering an increase of 118.56 per cent. Besides the construction works consequent on the irrigation and power projects referred to above there has been substantial progress in the field of education, public health, housing etc. which in turn has increased the volume of construction work and the employment of additional labour force. These account for increase in the number of workers employed in construction.

12.7 In the tertiary sector, category VII, trade and commerce, has recorded an increase of 11.31 per cent of workers

* Includes Flood Control and Anti-Sea Erosion

during 1951-61 and 13.60 per cent during 1901-61. Category VIII, transport, storage and communication has recorded an increase of 9.75 per cent of workers during 1951-61 and 147.28 per cent during 1901-61. Under category IX, other services there has been an increase of 135.75 per cent of workers during 1951-61 including workers under minor group 900 who number over 7 lakhs and between 1901 and 1961 there has been an increase of 580.48 per cent. The export and import figures indicate that from 1951-52 to 1959-60 there has been an increase of 23.13 per cent in the value of exports and 39.63 per cent in the value of imports. The exact figures are given in paragraph 1.94 of Chapter 1 supra. These indicate a progressive trend in trade and commerce which perhaps accounts for the decennial percentage increase in workers under trade and commerce during 1951-61. Under transport, storage and communications the following data are significant. Under the First and Second Five Year Plans the expenditure on transport and communications comes to Rs. 1,250.91 lakhs. The number of passengers in the State Transport Services itself has increased by 139.42 per cent during the last decade. The average daily operated distance has also increased by 103.10 per cent during the period. This increase in the transport service would necessarily mean the employment of a larger number of personnel to cope with the expansion in the service. There would have been similar expansion in the private transport sector also though not to the same extent. The Post Offices in the State have recorded a percentage increase of 83.69 per cent during 1951-61, the absolute number of increase being 1,319. There has also been a percentage increase of 309.59 in the number of Telegraph Offices during this period. These account for the increase in the number of workers employed in category VIII. Under other services the more important items are education

and public health. The number of schools has increased from 8,804 in 1950-51 to 9,678 in 1960-61, the percentage increase being 9.93. This has led to an increase in the number of teachers by 63.57 per cent during the period, the actual number of increase being 42,890. A similar increase has been recorded in the number of colleges which comes to 164.52 per cent during the last decade, the number of colleges covered by the increase being 51. The staff in the colleges has shown an increase of 159.89 per cent, the actual increase in the number being 1,682. The percentage increase in the allopathic institutions run under Government alone comes to 381.95 during the last decade. Though not to the same extent the number of beds also has shown an increase by 186.55 per cent. Consequent on the above the number of doctors has increased by 206.50 per cent and the number of nurses by 83.66 per cent besides personnel engaged in other activities. On the Ayurvedic side the total number of Government hospitals and dispensaries has increased by 50.35 per cent from 1957-58 to 1960-61. The number of beds has increased during this period by 45.94 per cent. These have led to an increase in the number of doctors/Vaidyans by 49.15 per cent and the number of nursing personnel by 36.84 per cent during the period. The total expenditure under social services during the First and Second Five Year Plans comes to Rs. 3,044.21 lakhs.

A Clarification about the Tertiary Sector

12.8 In this connection it has to be stated that the tertiary sector includes category IX, other services, of which minor group 900 takes in 14 per cent of the total workers, the actual number being 775,369. This minor group consists of workers whose activities are unspecified and not adequately described. Most of them have returned themselves as general workers without any fixed place of work or fixed industrial affiliation. These workers would have been working under any or all the three sectors according to the availability of work from time to time. The inclusion of these wor-

kers in the tertiary sector has contributed to the undue swelling up of the number of workers in this sector thereby leading to a good deal of speculation about the high proportion of workers in the tertiary sector and the perplexing position that the large number of workers in the tertiary sector reflects 'neither a shift in the demand from final consumers in favour of services in response to a rise in real income per capita nor a rise in the demand for service activities as necessary concomitant of the movement towards higher productivity level in the primary and secondary sectors but on the contrary the rising proportion reflects a flow from the want of dynamism in the other sectors of the economy'. This could probably be avoided and a more realistic picture of the tertiary sector could be had by excluding the workers under minor group 900 from the tertiary sector. As they are unable to show specific affiliation to any particular industrial category they have either to be distributed pro rata among the various industrial sectors or they should be excluded from the industrial sectors altogether. If the latter adjustment is done the percentage of workers in the tertiary sector will come down from 34 to 20. The decennial increase in the tertiary sector during 1951-61 will then be reduced to 8.77 per cent from 83.90 per cent given in table 12.2. Minor group 890 consists of services rendered by organisations or individuals not elsewhere classified. There is very little difference between minor groups 890 and 900. The total of these minor groups in Kerala comes to 7.84 lakhs as against 12.64 lakhs in Madras, 4.05 lakhs in Andhra Pradesh, 3.23 lakhs in Maharashtra and 3.50 lakhs in Gujarat. Although Madras has a higher number than Kerala in this respect, the percentage of workers under this group to the total workers in Madras comes only to 8.23 as against 13.92 in Kerala. Taking minor group 900 alone the indication is that there is a high percentage of floating labour who are not attached to any specific industry in Kerala.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING FORCE BY DISTRICTS

Distribution of Working Force by Districts
12.9 The following table gives the distribution of working force in India, Kerala and districts.

Table 12.3

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING FORCE BY DISTRICTS, 1961

India/State/ District 1	Total 2	Primary Sector			Total for Primary Sector 6	Secondary Sector		
		I 3	II 4	III (excluding Mining and Quarrying) 5		III (Mining and Quarrying only) 7	IV 8	V 9
India	188,675,500	99,621,175	31,521,641	4,303,144	135,445,960	918,254	12,031,087	7,975,394
Kerala State	5,630,333	1,178,103	978,396	464,636	2,621,135	22,723	488,562	529,472
Cannanore Dis- trict	629,719	152,971	110,051	36,707	299,729	3,157	40,857	65,351
Kozhikode „	801,706	127,844	113,024	87,747	328,615	3,686	51,992	66,950
Palghat „	689,406	140,505	217,567	30,945	389,017	1,780	47,466	38,678
Trichur „	544,439	90,276	83,031	37,629	210,936	3,089	52,592	50,533
Ernakulam „	617,283	126,789	86,773	36,518	250,080	2,807	48,425	68,831
Kottayam „	565,115	113,397	85,170	141,047	339,614	1,601	25,907	33,945
Alleppey „	610,424	109,566	116,834	34,158	260,558	950	104,353	56,114
Quilon „	631,350	200,403	86,694	33,543	320,640	4,957	55,629	107,320
Trivandrum „	540,891	116,352	79,252	26,342	221,946	696	61,341	41,750

Table 12.3 (Concl.)

India/State/ District 1	Secondary Sector			Tertiary Sector			Total for Tertiary Sector 16
	VI 10	IX (Gas and Electric supply only) 11	Total for Secondary Sector 12	VII 13	VIII 14	IX (excluding Gas and Electric supply) 15	
India	2,059,479	220,584	23,204,798	7,653,571	3,019,281	19,351,890	30,024,742
Kerala State	70,702	8,845	1,120,304	321,933	152,513	1,414,448	1,888,894
Cannanore District	6,456	325	116,146	37,870	12,445	163,529	213,844
Kozhikode „	7,331	524	130,483	53,173	27,685	261,750	342,608
Palghat „	11,158	454	99,536	28,443	13,311	159,099	200,853
Trichur „	7,220	1,470	114,904	33,377	15,665	169,557	218,599
Ernakulam „	11,050	935	132,048	39,483	28,751	166,921	235,155
Kottayam „	8,870	2,108	72,431	28,785	11,006	113,279	153,070
Alleppey „	5,913	883	168,213	36,434	17,769	127,450	181,653
Quilon „	5,732	1,216	174,854	28,934	13,607	93,315	135,856
Trivandrum „	6,972	930	111,689	35,434	12,274	159,548	207,256

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING FORCE OF THE STATE BY DISTRICTS

12.10 The absolute figures given in the above table are converted into percentages in the following table.

Table 12.4

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING FORCE OF THE STATE BY DISTRICTS, 1961

State/District 1	Total 2	Primary Sector				Total Primary Sector 6	Secondary Sector						Total Sec- ondary Sector 12	Tertiary Sector			Total Tertiary Sector 16
		I 3	II 4	III (except Mining & Quarrying) 5	III (Mining & Quarrying only) 7		IV 8	V 9	VI (Gas & Electric supply only) 11	VII 13	VIII 14	IX (except Gas & Elec- tric supply) 15					
Kerala State	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Cannanore District	11	13	11	8	11	14	8	12	9	4	10	12	8	12	11		
Kozhikode	14	11	12	19	13	16	11	13	10	6	12	17	18	18	18		
Palghat	12	12	22	7	15	8	10	7	16	5	9	9	9	11	11		
Trichur	10	8	8	8	8	14	11	10	10	17	10	10	10	12	12		
Ernakulam	11	11	9	8	10	12	10	13	16	10	12	12	19	12	12		
Kottayam	10	9	9	30	13	7	5	6	13	24	6	9	7	8	8		
Alleppey	11	9	12	7	10	4	21	11	8	10	15	11	12	9	10		
Quilon	11	17	9	7	12	22	11	20	8	14	16	9	9	7	7		
Trivandrum	10	10	8	6	8	3	13	8	10	10	10	11	8	11	11		

12.11 It would be seen from these tables that the highest percentage of workers in the primary sector is in the Palghat district. This is but natural as the Palghat district is not only well-known for its vast area of cultivation but has also the biggest irrigation project in the State, the Malam-puzha Project besides smaller projects. In the secondary sector the Quilon district leads. This is due to the industrial develop-

ment in the district for the last several decades and especially the location of various cashew factories with large employment capacity in this district. In the tertiary sector the Kozhikode district leads. The large number of commercial and trading establishments in the district accounts for this. Another table giving the percentage distribution of workers by sectors in districts is given below.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Table 12.5

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING FORCE BY SECTORS IN INDIA, KERALA STATE AND IN EACH OF THE DISTRICTS, 1961

India/State/ District 1	Primary Sector			Total Primary Sector 5	Secondary Sector						Total Sec- ondary Sector 11	Tertiary Sector			Total Tertiary Sector 15	Total all Sectors 16
	I 2	II 3	(except Mining & Quarrying) III 4		(Mining & Quarrying only) III 6	IV 7	V 8	VI 9	(Gas & Electric supply only) IX 10	VII 12		VIII 13	(except gas & Electric supply) IX 14			
India	53	17	2	72	1	6	4	1	N	12	4	2	10	16	100	
Kerala State	21	17	8	46	N	9	10	1	N	20	6	3	25	34	100	
Cannanore District	24	17	6	47	1	7	10	1	N	19	6	2	26	34	100	
Kozhikode	16	14	11	41	N	7	8	1	N	16	7	3	33	43	100	
Palghat	20	32	4	56	N	7	6	2	N	15	4	2	23	29	100	
Trichur	17	15	7	39	1	10	9	1	N	21	6	3	31	40	100	
Ernakulam	21	14	6	41	N	8	11	2	N	21	6	5	27	38	100	
Kottayam	20	15	25	60	N	5	6	2	N	13	5	2	20	27	100	
Alleppey	18	19	6	43	N	17	9	1	N	27	6	3	21	30	100	
Quilon	32	14	5	51	1	9	17	1	N	28	4	2	15	21	100	
Trivandrum	22	15	5	42	N	11	8	1	N	20	7	2	29	38	100	

'N'—Negligible

Agriculture and Rural Development

12.12 The following table gives the expenditure on agricultural and rural

development during the First and Second Five Year Plans in the State.

Table 12.6

PLAN EXPENDITURE ON AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Sector 1	Year					Total First Plan Expenditure 7
	1951-52 2	1952-53 3	1953-54 (Rs. in lakhs) 4	1954-55 5	1955-56 6	
Agriculture and Rural Development	68.19	67.98	44.54	65.88	79.63	326.22
1. Agriculture	55.25	54.85	31.16	51.68	62.69	255.63
2. Animal Husbandry including Dairying and Milk Supply	...	...	...	0.15	1.85	2.00
3. Forests	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.61
4. Co-operation	...	0.19	0.39	0.73	1.85	3.16
5. Fisheries	...	...	0.05	0.38	0.23	0.66
6. Rural Development (Community Development Projects and National Extension Services)	12.82	12.82	12.82	12.82	12.88	64.16
7. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...

Contd.

NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Table 12.6 (Concl'd.)

PLAN EXPENDITURE ON AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Sector 1	Year					Total Second Plan Expen- diture 13	Second Plan Target (Rs. in lakhs) 14	Third Plan Target (Rs. in lakhs) 15
	1956-57 8	1957-58 9	1958-59 (Rs. in lakhs) 10	1959-60 11	1960-61 12			
Agriculture and Rural Development	157.02	189.08	254.81	327.30	408.71	1,336.92	1,578.82	4,294.66
1. Agriculture	56.30	93.19	129.78	148.34	155.43	583.04	511.77	2,128.34
2. Animal Husbandry including Dairying and Milk Supply	10.80	19.95	18.10	16.33	17.68	82.86	112.16	209.93
3. Forests	3.58	6.49	9.01	16.15	30.70	65.93	128.24	339.00
4. Co-operation	3.08	8.84	10.84	15.89	25.19	63.84	120.99	178.86
5. Fisheries	3.81	9.95	18.93	14.89	17.04	64.62	93.37	450.00
6. Rural Development (Community Development Projects and National Extension Services)	79.45	50.66	68.15	115.70	162.67	476.63	547.84	877.00
7. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	64.45	111.53*

Source:—Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Kerala * Target for marketing and warehousing

12.13 The plan expenditure on agriculture and rural development in the First and Second Five Year Plans comes to Rs. 1,663.14 lakhs. The total expenditure on agriculture and rural development schemes in the First Plan is Rs. 326.22 lakhs. The amount spent on these schemes in the Second Plan comes to Rs. 1,336.92

lakhs, the rate of increase being 309.82 per cent.

National Extension Service

12.14 A table giving the number of villages and the population served by the N. E. S. Blocks during the First and Second Five Year Plans is given below.

Table 12.7

NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND POPULATION SERVED BY THE N. E. S. BLOCKS AS IN THE FIRST PLAN AND THE SECOND PLAN

State 1	Number of blocks		Number of villages served by the blocks		Population ('000) served by the blocks	
	1st Plan 2	2nd Plan 3	1st Plan 4	2nd Plan 5	1st Plan 6	2nd Plan 7
Kerala	32	87	455	1,010	3,115	7,811

Source:—Second Five Year Plan Kerala - Review of the progress of schemes and Third Five Year Plan - Policy and programme published by Kerala Government

PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

Co-operation
12.15 The following series of tables give details of co-operation in the field of agricultural credit and co-operative marketing in the State.

Table 12.8

PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

State/District	Year	No. of societies	Short & Medium Term Loans advances (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
Kerala State	1960-61	2,239	485
Cannanore District	"	223	94
Kozhikode	"	237	84
Palghat	"	146	77
Trichur	"	209	59
Ernakulam	"	236	28
Kottayam	"	279	52
Alleppey	"	283	54
Quilon	"	414	27
Trivandrum	"	212	10

Table 12.9

SUPPLY OF LONG TERM CREDIT BY CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

State/District	Year	No. of Banks		Long Term Loans issued by	
		Central Land Mortgage Bank	Primary Land Mortgage Bank	Central Land Mortgage Bank Rs.	Primary Land Mortgage Bank Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kerala State	1960-61	1	10	13,71,519	6,04,253
Cannanore District	"	...	3	...	2,50,495
Kozhikode	"	...	1	...	46,425
Palghat	"	...	1	...	64,875
Trichur	"	...	1	...	2,34,458
Ernakulam	"	...	...	...	...
Kottayam	"	...	1	...	8,000
Alleppey	"	...	1	...	...
Quilon	"	...	1	...	...
Trivandrum	"	1	1	13,71,519	...

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

Table 12.10

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING, 1960-61

State/District	No. of Primary Marketing Societies	No. of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies affiliated	No. of members served	No. of rural godowns
1	2	3	4	5
Kerala State	72	452	21,249	31
Cannanore District	8	93	3,113	1
Kozhikode	6	42	1,072	16
Palghat	8	78	5,732	7
Trichur	11	63	3,310	3
Ernakulam	6	3	909	...
Kottayam	7	32	1,276	3
Alleppey	5	57	882	...
Quilon	11	42	1,543	1
Trivandrum	10	42	3,412	...

Source:- Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kerala

12.16 A sample survey conducted by the Reserve Bank of India in 1961-62 specially designed to study the problems connected with rural indebtedness and investment gives some useful statistical information in respect of Kerala. The survey is so designed as to obtain estimates of indebtedness,

capital formation etc., in the rural household sector. The following information pertaining to Kerala is extracted from the result of the survey given in the 'All India Rural Debt and Investment Survey, 1961-62' published by the Reserve Bank of India in 1963.

VILLAGE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Village and Cottage Industries
12.18 The following table gives the Plan expenditure in village and household industries in the State.

Table 12.14

PLAN EXPENDITURE IN VILLAGE AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES IN THE STATE

Sector 1	(Rs. in lakhs)					First Plan Total 7	Percent- age break- down 8
	Year						
	1951-52 2	1952-53 3	1953-54 4	1954-55 5	1955-56 6		
Village and household industries*	0.31	0.42	7.89	3.39	4.93	16.94	100.00
1. Handloom	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50	2.95
2. Khadi	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
3. Other village industries	0.11	0.12	2.56	1.09	1.21	5.09	30.05
4. Silk and seri-culture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Small Scale Industry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Handicrafts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Coir	0.10	0.20	5.23	2.20	3.62	11.35	67.00
8. Industrial Estates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 12.14 (Concl'd.)

Sector 1	Year					Second Plan Total 14	Percent- age breakdown 15	Third Plan Target 16	Per- centage break- down 17
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61.				
	9	10	11	12	13				
Village and household industries*	68.91	92.31	97.29	60.70	105.30	424.51	100.00	800§	100.00
1. Handloom	14.59	29.71	31.90	23.99	26.84	127.03	29.92	165	20.63
2. Khadi	0.44	0.15	0.37	3.21	5.94	10.11	2.38	40	5.00
3. Other village industries	...	0.57	0.03	...	...	0.60	0.14		
4. Silk and seri-culture	...	0.14	0.17	0.28	0.32	0.91	0.21		
5. Small Scale Industry	12.65	20.82	26.82	22.65	32.69	115.63	27.24	5	0.62
6. Handicrafts	1.00	0.80	1.53	1.52	5.24	10.09	2.38	255	31.88
7. Coir	14.93	10.50	28.08	1.86	26.54	81.91	19.30	35	4.37
8. Industrial Estates	25.30	29.62	8.39	7.19	7.73	78.23	18.43	175	21.88
								125	15.62

* Excludes...

* Excluding handlooms converted into powerlooms

§ Target for handlooms converted into powerlooms fully financed by the Government of India is not available.

Sources:-(i) Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Kerala

(ii) 'Third Five Year Plan—Policy and Programme', published by Kerala Government

POWER DEVELOPMENT

The above table reveals that during the First Plan period the highest expenditure incurred was for coir industry, the next best to other village industries and the last to handloom. The expenditure incurred on coir industry is consistent with the position that this industry absorbs the largest number of workers among the household industries. During the Second Plan period the expenditure has been more wide-spread covering a larger number of items under the items of village and household industries. Here the largest percentage of the Plan expenditure goes to handloom followed by small scale industries, coir and industrial estates. An account of the industrial estates has been given in paragraph 1.106 of Chapter 1 supra.

The Third Plan Target for small scale industries is highest followed by coir, handloom and industrial estates. As indicated by the above table the year-wise expenditure on household industries as a whole and on individual items during the First and Second Five Year Plan periods shows a fluctuating trend except in respect of handlooms which shows a steady trend during the First Five Year Plan period.

Power Development

12.19 An account of the power development in the State during the last decade has already been given in paragraphs 1.107 to 1.111 of Chapter 1 supra. A table giving the Plan expenditure on power development projects during the decade is given below.

Table 12.15

PLAN EXPENDITURE ON POWER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, 1951-61

State 1	(Rs. in lakhs)					Total First Plan 7
	Year					
	1951-52 2	1952-53 3	1953-54 4	1954-55 5	1955-56 6	
Kerala	209.15	200.15	266.17	155.59	287.87	1,118.93

Table 12.15 (Concl'd.)

State 1	Year					Total Second Plan 13	Second Plan Target 14	Third Plan Target 15
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61			
	8	9	10	11	12			
Kerala	382.62	370.69	427.31	442.82	568.45	2,191.89	2,345.48	4,356.00

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Kerala

This table read with the account of the power projects given supra will give a complete picture of the power development in the State during the last decade. In spite of the progress made in the generation of power, the power available at present is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the State with the result that some power is borrowed from the Madras State. Even in spite of this, in years when there is no rainfall in summer or the monsoon is

belated, shortage of electricity is felt by both industries and even ordinary consumers. This calls for more power generating units either in the form of hydel projects or thermal plants.

Industries and Mining

12.20 The following table gives the Plan expenditure under industries and mining during the First and Second Five Year Plans.

INDEBTEDNESS, CAPITAL FORMATION ETC. IN THE RURAL HOUSEHOLD SECTOR

Table 12.11

PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, CAPITAL FORMATION ETC. IN THE RURAL HOUSEHOLD SECTOR IN KERALA

Items 1	(Amount in rupees)								
	All rural households			Cultivators			Non-cultivators		
	Proportion of households reporting (per cent)	Average per reporting household Rs.	Average per household Rs.	Proportion of households reporting (per cent)	Average per reporting household Rs.	Average per household Rs.	Proportion of households reporting (per cent)	Average per reporting household Rs.	Average per household Rs.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Value of assets as on 31-12-1961	99.4	5,253	5,224	99.9	6,383	6,378	97.5	487	475
Net outstanding debts as on 30-6-1962	67.5	368	249	70.8	414	293	54.0	124	67
Borrowings during 1-7-1961 to 30-6-1962	61.3	289	177	63.9	320	204	50.3	127	64
Repayments during 1-7-1961 to 30-6-1962	49.8	259	129	52.7	282	149	38.0	128	49
Fixed capital formation in farm business during 1-7-1961 to 30-6-1962	24.1	77	19	28.0	82	23	8.2	6	0.5
Fixed capital formation in non-farm business during 1-7-1961 to 30-6-1962	5.8	159	9	6.1	158	10	4.3	166	7
Major alterations, additions and new construction of residential houses during 1-7-1961 to 30-6-1962	6.2	535	33	7.0	561	39	2.8	274	8

The value of the assets of a rural household in Kerala on an average is Rs. 5,253 against Rs. 5,362 in all-India. The outstanding debt per household in Kerala is Rs. 368 which is much below the all-India average of Rs. 654. The condition is not much different with cultivators. Values of assets per cultivating household and net outstanding debt per cultivating household in Kerala are Rs. 6,383 and Rs. 414 respectively against Rs. 6,696 and 719 respectively for all-India. The corresponding figures in Kerala per non-cultivating house-

hold are Rs. 487 and Rs. 124 against Rs. 1,683 and Rs. 429 respectively for all-India. Summarising the above observations it could be said that an average household both cultivating and non-cultivating is poorer in regard to the value of assets but much better in respect of indebtedness than an average cultivating and non-cultivating household in India as a whole. The figures of indebtedness obtained in the surveys conducted by the Census Department are, however, different. Reference is invited in this connection to the conclusion infra.

IRRIGATION

Irrigation

12.17 An account of the irrigation projects taken up in Kerala during the First and Second Five Year Plans has been given in paragraph 1.98 of Chapter 1 supra.

The following tables show the targets and achievements in minor and major irrigation projects during the First and Second Five Year Plans.

Table 12.12

TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN SMALL OR MINOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS

State 1	Item 2	Year					First Plan Total 8	First Plan Target 9
		1951-52 3	52-53 4	53-54 5	54-55 6	55-56 7		
Kerala	(1) Expenditure in '000 Rs.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	(2) Area in '000 acres	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Table 12.12 (Concl'd.)

State 1	Item 2	Year					Second Plan Total 15	Second Plan Target 16	Third Plan Target 17
		1956-57 10	57-58 11	58-59 12	59-60 13	60-61 14			
Kerala	(1) Expenditure in '000 Rs.	1,581	3,565	4,891	5,637	6,946	22,620	23,668	57,200
	(2) Area in '000 acres	7.22	7.81	28.63	29.69	32.49	105.84	148.00	145.00

'NA'—Not available

Sources:- (i) Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Kerala

(ii) Second Five Year Plan, Kerala - 'Review of the Progress of Schemes'

Table 12.13

TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS *

State 1	Item 2	Year					First Plan Total 8	First Plan Target 9
		1951-52 3	52-53 4	53-54 5	54-55 6	55-56 7		
Kerala	(1) Expenditure in '000 Rs.	18,397	19,225	18,930	21,129	19,936	97,617	NA
	(2) Area in '000 acres	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 12.13 (Concl'd.)

State 1	Item 2	Year					Second Plan Total 15	Second Plan Target 16	Third Plan Target 17
		1956-57 10	57-58 11	58-59 12	59-60 13	60-61 14			
Kerala	(1) Expenditure in '000 Rs.	14,966	19,584	23,947	28,698	25,969	113,164	104,848†	156,300
	(2) Area in '000 acres	3.21	2.96	19.74	13.10	16.55	55.56	395.36	137.50

* Including Flood Control and Anti-Sea Erosion

† Financial target has not been fixed for Flood Control

'NA'—Not available

Sources:- (i) Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Kerala

(ii) Second Five Year Plan, Kerala—'Review of the Progress of Schemes'

INDUSTRIES AND MINING

Table 12.16

PLAN EXPENDITURE IN INDUSTRIES AND MINING

Sector 1	(Rs. in lakhs)					Total First Plan Period 7
	Year					
	1951-52 2	1952-53 3	1953-54 4	1954-55 5	1955-56 6	
Industry and Mining	3.50	9.63	14.07	6.29	7.87	41.36
(1) Factory Industry	3.19	9.21	6.18	2.90	2.94	24.42
(2) Mining	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Village & Household Industries	0.31	0.42	7.89	3.39	4.93	16.94

Table 12.16 (Concl'd.)

Sector 1	Year					Total Second Plan Period 13	Second Plan Target 14	Third Plan Target 15
	1956-57 8	1957-58 9	1958-59 10	1959-60 11	1960-61 12			
Industry and Mining	85.47	100.61	149.77	104.63	178.35	618.83	683.98	1,254.50*
(1) Factory Industry	16.56	8.30	52.48	43.93	73.05	194.32	102.33	454.50
(2) Mining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Village & Household Industries	68.91	92.31	97.29	60.70	105.30	424.51	581.65	800.00

* Excluding the Plan target for plantation industry
Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Kerala

In the First Five Year Plan only Rs.41.36 lakhs have been spent while out of Rs. 683.98 lakhs under the Second Five Year Plan as much as Rs.618.83 lakhs have been spent. There is no expenditure under mining in the State. The major portion of expenditure in the First Five Year Plan has been made for the development of factory industry. This has been so during the Second Five Year Plan also but there is considerable improvement in the expenditure under the small scale industry during the Second Five Year Plan period. During the First Five Year Plan period there is no expenditure under this head at all. An account of the minerals available in the State and their economic importance has been given in paragraphs 1.46 and 1.47 of Chapter 1 supra. The systematic exploitation of the mineral wealth of the State is a matter of supreme importance. There are only a few factories in Chavara dealing in the mining of ilmenite, monazite etc. The question of making

Plan provision for the development of the exploitation of the mineral wealth of the State deserves consideration.

12.21 From table 1.106 given in Chapter 1 supra the growth of factories in the State and the different employment ranges from 1952-61 could be had. It shows an increase of factories from 1,663 in 1952 to 2,413 in 1961. The percentage increase in the number of factories during the last decade comes to 45.10. During this period there has been an increase in the number of male population in the working age-group by 15.08 per cent. The total population in the working age-group of both males and females has increased by 14.67 per cent. Two tables giving the details of private and public companies limited by shares at work as on 31-3-1961 are given below. These tables furnish valuable data regarding the authorised and paid-up capital in each industrial division in Kerala.

INDUSTRIES AND MINING

Table 12.17

DETAILS OF PRIVATE COMPANIES LIMITED BY SHARES AT WORK AS ON 31-3-1961

Industrial Classification 1	No. of Companies 2	Authorised capital in rupees 3	Paid-up capital in rupees 4	Division 5
0.1 Agriculture	9	16,50,000	7,45,200	0- Agriculture and allied activities
0.30 Tea	2	35,00,000	15,45,000	
0.31 Coffee	2	6,00,000	3,10,000	
0.32 Rubber	8	19,00,000	7,66,500	
0.39 Other plantations	50	1,12,20,000	42,95,765	
0.4 Forestry and wood-cutting	1	4,00,000	48,000	
Total	72	1,92,70,000	77,10,465	
1.19 Other metallic minerals	4	1,16,50,000	57,71,000	1- Mining and Quarrying
1.6 Mica	1	19,800	12,000	
Total	5	1,16,69,800	57,83,000	
2.10 Edible vegetable oils	24	66,22,500	37,83,306	2- Processing and manufacture of food-stuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof
2.12 Dairy products	1	2,50,000	30,000	
2.31 Canning and preservation of foods	2	1,30,000	55,000	
2.32 " " meat	3	27,50,000	36,500	
2.34 Cashewnut industries	3	1,09,50,000	11,31,000	
2.40 Breweries and distilleries	1	1,00,000	6,750	
2.41 Ice manufacture	1	1,00,000	74,000	
2.600 Handloom	2	35,000	26,100	
2.601 Cotton mills	7	68,90,000	30,45,800	
2.70 Textile mills	1	3,00,000	2,00,000	
2.73 Hosiery and other metal goods	3	9,50,000	6,59,800	
2.74 Coir factories	15	40,70,000	19,07,110	
2.75 Manufacture of ropes	1	50,000	5,000	
2.90 Tanning and leather finishing	1	1,00,000	1,350	
Total	65	3,32,97,500	1,09,61,716	
3.22 Motor vehicles	3	3,00,000	1,17,000	3- Processing and manufacture of metals and chemicals and products thereof
3.39 Others	6	19,10,000	2,64,250	
3.49 Others	11	32,10,000	9,58,460	
3.53 Stainless steelwares	1	5,00,000	90,000	
3.59 Others	2	70,000	35,000	
3.69 Basic Industrial chemicals	1	2,00,000	69,000	
3.80 Medical and Pharmaceutical preparations	11	17,70,000	3,04,200	
3.82 Washing soaps	1	50,000	300	
3.84 Paints and varnishes	1	2,00,000	9,300	
3.87 Starch and starch products	3	6,50,000	1,92,325	
3.89 Other chemical products	1	50,000	...	
Total	41	89,10,000	20,39,835	
4.20 Bricks, tiles, lime and surkhi	18	37,70,000	29,91,760	4- Processing and manufacture of goods not elsewhere classified
4.29 Structural clay products	1	1,00,000	5,000	
4.30 Pottery, chinaware, earthenware	2	5,00,000	25,000	
4.31 Glass and glasswares	1	5,00,000	81,000	

Contd.

INDUSTRIES AND MINING

Table 12.17 (Concl'd.)

DETAILS OF PRIVATE COMPANIES LIMITED BY SHARES AT WORK AS ON 31-3-1961

Industrial Classification	No. of Companies	Authorised capital in rupees	Paid up capital in rupees	Division
1	2	3	4	5
4.4 Rubber & rubber products	4	16,00,000	8,68,310	
4.50 Saw mills	14	37,25,000	11,98,900	
4.51 Plywood manufactures	2	12,00,000	6,42,000	
4.59 Manufacture of wood and corks	1	50,000	5,000	
4.6 Furniture and fixtures	1	1,00,000	20,800	
4.70 Paper and paper boards	1	1,50,000	72,400	
4.08 Printing, publishing, book binding etc.	27	50,10,000	12,47,855	
4.92 Manufacture of jewellery	2	1,50,000	1,03,830	
4.95 Scientific and controlling instruments	1	5,00,000	92,300	
4.94 Plastic materials	1	2,00,000	54,000	
Total	76	1,75,55,000	74,08,155	
5.09 Construction and maintenance	1	1,00,000	15,000	5- Construction and utility
5.1 Electric Generation and Supply	1	5,00,000	2,51,275	
Total	2	6,00,000	2,66,275	
6.01 Wholesale trade in commodities	119	2,83,03,000	1,18,36,248	6- Commerce (Trade & Finance)
6.11 Retail trade in commodities	14	24,05,000	12,37,615	
6.2 Real estate	14	40,00,000	16,75,400	
6.3 Managerial services	35	55,52,400	22,28,190	
6.50 Banking	15	27,40,000	9,39,230	
6.51 Loan	5	4,50,000	69,823	
6.52 Investment and Trusts	11	1,09,51,800	17,06,000	
6.59 Other financial institutions	66	30,74,250	6,93,239	
Total	279	5,74,76,450	2,03,85,745	
7.0 Transport by road	30	1,15,75,000	50,80,830	7- Transports, communications and storage.
7.1 Transport by water	4	1,11,25,000	21,38,820	
7.4 Transport and communications not elsewhere classified	2	5,00,000	15,000	
Total	36	2,32,00,000	72,34,650	
8.0 Educational services	2	60,000	30,700	8- Community and business services
8.1 Medical and other services	2	5,20,000	40,200	
8.2 Religious, charitable and welfare services	2	13,161	3,785	
Total	6	5,93,161	74,685	
9.00 Motion picture production and distribution and projection	12	45,30,000	11,21,548	9- Personal and other services
9.01 Theatres and related services	3	3,50,000	2,99,000	
9.1 Hotel, restaurants	3	3,75,000	1,03,250	
9.4 Commercial photography studios	1	25,000	14,100	
9.9 Other services	3	4,03,100	54,100	
Total	22	56,83,100	15,91,998	

Source:- Registrar of Companies, Kerala

PUBLIC COMPANIES LIMITED BY SHARES AT WORK

Table 12.18

DETAILS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES LIMITED BY SHARES AT WORK AS ON 31-3-1961

Industrial classification	No. of companies	Authorised capital (in rupees)	Paid-up capital (in rupees)	Division
1	2	3	4	5
0.1 Agriculture	6	31,50,000	1,08,330	0- Agriculture and allied activities.
0.20 Stock raising	1	50,000	2,688	
0.30 Tea	21	2,49,75,000	2,26,97,962	
0.31 Coffee	3	25,00,000	13,88,110	
0.32 Rubber	53	8,70,98,000	4,20,94,703	
0.39 Other plantations	8	58,50,000	27,78,124	
0.4 Forestry	1	20,00,000	9,96,200	
0.6 Fishing	1	1,00,00,000	4,45,250	
Total	94	13,56,23,000	7,05,11,367	
	Nil			1- Mining and Quarrying
2.00 Rice mills	2	1,15,000	58,150	2- Processing, manufacture of food-stuff, textiles and leather and products thereof
2.10 Edible vegetable oils	9	46,50,000	11,48,478	
2.12 Dairy products	1	5,00,000	24,581	
2.21 Sugar factories	1	60,00,000	45,00,000	
2.31 Canning and preservation of foods	1	5,00,000	1,33,712	
2.34 Cashewnut industries	1	5,00,000	32,064	
2.40 Breweries and distilleries	1	50,000	38,015	
2.600 Handloom	1	50,000	22,660	
2.601 Cotton mills	10	3,32,00,000	1,19,95,935	
2.63 Manufacture of rayon	1	5,00,00,000	1,50,00,000	
2.70 Cotton ginning, cleaning etc.	1	10,00,000	5,00,000	
2.74 Coir factories	3	17,00,000	1,89,011	
2.90 Tanning and leather finishing	1	2,50,000	38,700	
Total	33	9,85,15,000	3,36,81,306	
3.0 Iron and steel manufacturing	3	1,20,00,000	9,62,590	3- Processing and manufacture of metals and chemicals and products thereof
3.22 Motor vehicles, repairing/assembly	2	8,00,000	3,18,155	
3.39 Others	6	2,32,00,000	22,66,360	
3.49 Others	7	62,00,000	14,05,999	
3.5 Aluminium wares	1	1,00,00,000	80,00,000	
3.52 Enamel ware	2	10,00,000	3,93,765	
3.59 Others	4	91,00,000	76,17,483	
3.60 Acids and alkali etc.	1	75,00,000	1,29,400	
3.65 Chemical fertilizers	5	5,44,50,000	3,67,37,735	
3.69 Basic industrial chemicals	2	3,50,00,000	1,10,78,800	
3.80 Medical and pharmaceutical preparations	10	85,00,000	10,85,483	
3.82 Washing soaps	1	3,50,000	1,91,675	
3.84 Paints and varnishes	1	20,000	11,278	
3.85 Matches	2	15,20,000	7,41,248	
3.87 Starch and starch products	3	57,00,000	12,68,260	
Total	50	17,53,40,000	7,22,08,231	

Contd.

PUBLIC COMPANIES LIMITED BY SHARES AT WORK

Table 12.18 (Concl'd.)

DETAILS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES LIMITED BY SHARES AT WORK AS ON 31-3-1961

Industrial classification 1	No. of companies 2	Authorised capital (in rupees) 3	Paid-up capital (in rupees) 4	Division 5
4.1 Manufacture of cement	1	1,00,00,000	50,00,000	4- Processing and manufacture of goods not else- where classified
4.20 Bricks, tiles, lime and surkhi	13	1,38,70,000	28,81,517	
4.30 Pottery, chinaware, earthenware	1	5,00,000	1,06,880	
4.31 Glass and glass-ware	1	25,00,000	9,98,980	
4.4 Rubber and rubber products	4	95,00,000	23,63,430	
4.50 Saw mills	8	29,00,000	12,16,075	
4.51 Plywoods	3	71,00,000	41,05,260	
4.6 Furniture and fixtures	1	4,00,000	4,00,000	
4.70 Paper and paper boards	1	20,00,000	15,05,400	
4.8 Printing and publishing	31	54,91,000	10,93,043	
4.91 Toys manufacture	1	10,00,000	1,19,990	5- Construction and utility, services 6- Commerce (Trade and finance)
4.99 Others	1	5,00,000	2,68,600	
Total	66	5,57,61,000	2,00,59,175	
5.1 Electric generation and supply	1	10,00,000	10,00,000	
6.00 Wholesale trade in food-stuff	3	3,95,000	1,48,615	
6.01 Wholesale trade in commodities	34	1,80,90,000	38,19,454	
6.11 Retail trade in commodities	5	5,70,000	1,09,749	
6.2 Real estate	3	29,00,000	4,01,700	
6.3 Managerial services	5	76,00,000	53,78,300	
6.41 Provident fund & Insurance companies	3	1,50,000	35,225	
6.50 Banking	102	9,05,53,177	3,15,76,386	7- Transports, com- munications and storage
6.51 Loan	2	1,20,000	79,230	
6.52 Investment and Trusts	3	6,00,000	1,30,183	
6.59 Other financial institutions	14	21,80,000	4,33,376	
Total	174	12,31,58,177	4,21,12,218	
7.0 Transport by road	4	18,00,000	6,28,272	
7.1 Transport by water	1	1,00,000	14,530	
7.4 Transport and communication (not elsewhere classified)	1	5,00,000	25,000	
Total	6	24,00,000	6,67,802	8- Community and business services 9- Personal and other services
8.2 Religious, charitable and welfare services	2	50,000	6,147	
8.4 Community service (not elsewhere classified)	1	3,00,000	1,32,500	
Total	3	3,50,000	1,38,647	
9.00 Motion picture production, distribution and projection	4	22,00,000	2,67,870	
9.01 Theatres and related services	1	5,00,000	97,400	
9.1 Hotels, restaurants and eating houses	1	2,50,000	30,600	
9.2 Laundry services	1	5,00,000	47,555	
9.9 All other services	1	2,00,000	6,420	
Total	8	36,50,000	4,49,845	

Source :-Registrar of Companies, Kerala

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

Small Scale Industries

12.22 The growth of small scale industries during the First and Second Five Year Plans should be a subject of considerable interest in connection with the growth of population. The industrial picture of Kerala before the introduction of the Five Year Plans was, in respect of small scale industries, hardly encouraging. Any worthwhile measure to develop small scale industries in Kerala took place only towards the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan. This was made possible by the great interest taken by the Central and State Governments consequent on the change of policy laid down in the industrial policy resolution of 1956. Taking both large scale and small scale industries together the largest increase in registered factories has been in respect of processing industries particularly, rice, flour and oil mills. Cashewnuts, bricks and tiles, coir and timber-based industries are some of the other important industries which have shown substantial progress during this period. Fish canning also has

shown considerable development during this period mainly due to the encouragement given as an exportable item. In the case of the light engineering units the State has recorded good progress in recent times. Metal-based industries have not appealed to entrepreneurs till 1957. This position underwent considerable change subsequently due to the encouragement given by the various agencies to metal-based industries. The impact produced by the Small Industries Service Institute and its extension centres in the field of imparting technical knowledge and giving suitable technical advice and industrial intelligence has considerably contributed to the progress of metal-based Industries in recent years. The number of metal-based small scale industries from 1957 to 1962 has gone up from 58 to 135. The Industrial economy of Kerala is one mainly based on small scale and cottage industries types. The following table gives the employment in small scale enterprises in Kerala as in 1961.

Table 12.19

EMPLOYMENT IN SMALL ENTERPRISES, KERALA, 1961

State/District 1	Workers in small enterprises (Lakhs) 2	Workers in household industries as percentage to total workers in small enterprises 3	Workers in small enterprises as percentage to total industrial employ- ment 4
Kerala State	8.47 (100.0)	57.7	83.1
Cannanore District	0.93 (11.0)	44.2	87.1
Kozhikode "	1.02 (12.1)	50.9	85.8
Palghat "	0.79 (9.3)	60.4	91.2
Trichur "	0.89 (10.5)	59.0	86.7
Ernakulam "	0.99 (11.7)	48.8	84.7
Kottayam "	0.51 (6.0)	50.8	85.3
Alleppey "	1.45 (17.1)	71.8	90.6
Quilon "	0.93 (11.0)	60.1	57.0
Trivandrum "	0.96 (11.3)	63.8	93.0

Figures in brackets indicate percentages
Source:—Director, Small Industries Service Institute, Trichur

LOANS SANCTIONED TO SMALL INDUSTRIAL UNITS BY DIFFERENT AGENCIES

12.23 The figures presented in the above table show the importance commanded by the workers in small scale industries in the field of the total industrial employment in the State. These show that about 83 per cent of the total industrial employment in Kerala belong to small enterprises. The antique technics of production employed in many of the small scale industries of Kerala call for progressive mechanisation. But in the case of food processing and timber-based industries the employment in Kerala is much ahead of all other services in India. Likewise, in the case of non-metallic mineral products which include bricks and tiles, Kerala has recorded excellent progress during this period. There has been a progressive increase in the number

of new units which have come up by availing of the facilities for procuring machineries on hire-purchase basis from the National Small Industries Corporation. This is an indicator of the growth of the small industries in the State. Since the inception of the scheme by National Small Industries Corporation in 1956-57 238 machines have been supplied by the Corporation on hire-purchase to small industrial units in Kerala till 1961. These cost Rs. 22.09 lakhs. The amount of loans sanctioned to various small scale industries units by different agencies during the Second Five Year Plan also has recorded an appreciable progress. The following table gives the particulars of loans sanctioned.

Table 12.20

LOANS SANCTIONED TO SMALL INDUSTRIAL UNITS BY DIFFERENT AGENCIES

Agency 1	Loan sanctioned (in lakhs)				
	1956 2	1957 3	1958 4	1959 5	1960 6
1. Under Small Scale Industries Aid Scheme	1.06	3.30	7.78	10.80	2.35
2. Under State Aid to Industries Act	4.61	7.71	5.73	3.43	3.10
3. Kerala Financial Corporation	...	12.69	3.60	4.90	17.17
4. State Bank of India	...	5.05	0.91	0.12	2.27

Source:—Director, Small Industries Service Institute, Trichur

12.24 The following table gives the pattern of consumption of electrical energy by small and large industrial units.

Table 12.21

PATTERN OF CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY BY SMALL AND LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIAL UNITS

Item 1	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61	
	Million Units 2	% of total consumption 3	Million units 4	% of total consumption 5	Million units 6	% of total consumption 7	Million units 8	% of total consumption 9	Million units 10	% of total consumption 11
1. Small and Medium Industries (low tension supply)	28.03	9.4	27.25	7.5	30.30	7.1	34.13	8.0	40.40	8.0
2. Large and Heavy Industries (high tension supply)	193.01	64.5	248.60	68.4	297.42	70.0	269.04	63.5	340.38	67.5

Source:—Director, Small Industries Service Institute, Trichur

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

It would be seen from this table that the consumption of electricity by the small scale industries has been progressively increasing from 1957-58 to 1960-61. There has been similar increase in respect of large and heavy industries also except for a slight fall in 1959-60. This is an index of the industrial progress achieved through electrification in the State. In the case of consumer industries though the State has made good headway in recent times further progress is getting limited by the high price of finished goods. This has affected the export market also. The export potentialities of tilery machines, woodworking machines and rubber goods manufacturing machines deserve special mention. There is also excellent scope to improve the designs of machinery which are now being manufactured. The Small Industries Service Institute would be of immense help to the

small scale and medium industries in supplying them suitable blue prints and drawings either prepared by the Institute or made available to the industrialists by purchase from foreign or indigenous firm specialised in this line. The industries that could benefit by procuring new designs for manufacturing machinery are wood-working, plywood, rubber, bricks and tiles, printing, solvent extraction industries, manufacturing simple machineries for coir spinning, stranding, dehusking etc., and economic plants such as insecticide plants, pharmaceutical plants and small paper plants.

Industrial Estates

12.25 The following table gives the data regarding industrial estates including the year-wise expenditure and the number of estates from 1956-57 to 1960-61.

Table 12.22

ESTABLISHMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ESTATES IN KERALA

Region 1	Year											
	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		1965-66 (Target)	
	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs) 2	No. of estates 3	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs) 4	No. of estates 5	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs) 6	No. of estates 7	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs) 8	No. of estates 9	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs) 10	No. of estates 11	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs) 12	No. of estates 13
Kerala State	25.30	2	29.62	5	8.39	6	7.19	6	7.73	6	125.00	16

Source:—Second Five Year Plan, Kerala—Review of the Progress of Schemes

The target for 1965-66 is much higher than the achievements of all the previous years. There has been a progressive increase in the number of industrial estates established between 1956-57 and 1958-59. The number continues to be the same in 1960-61 also. The industrial estates constitute one of the outstanding items of industrial expansion in the State. As on 1-3-1961 these are located at Pappanamcode in the Trivandrum district, Kollakadavu in the Alleppey

district, Ettumanur in the Kottayam district, Ollur in the Trichur district, Olavakkode in the Palghat district and Palayad in the Cannanore district. Most of these are either in towns or in places adjoining towns. These industrial estates provide accommodation and facilities for the establishment of the various small scale industries like manufacture of cycles, clay models, nuts and bolts, copper sulphate, cycle parts, locks, wooden furniture, machine tools,

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

dye casting, coconut pith models, khadi, steel furniture, footwears, agricultural implements, water closets, type casting, pharmaceuticals, soap, oil, matches, ink, household utensils, motor parts, fabricated tarpaulins, radios, plastic toys, beds, sports goods, packing cases, textile bobbins, brushes, automobile parts, photo frames, electrical motors, electrical goods, steel trunks, stainless steel plates, leather goods etc.

Transport and Communications

12.26 A reference has already been made to the expansion of State Transport from 1950-51 to 1960-61 in para 1.120 of Chapter I supra. The following table gives the development expenditure in transport and communications in the State and the number of workers returned in category VIII in the 1961 Census.

Table 12.23

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE IN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS IN THE STATE

Sector 1	(Rs. in lakhs)					Total First Plan 7
	Year					
	1951-52 2	'52-53 3	'53-54 4	'54-55 5	'55-56 6	
Transport and Communications	25.07	53.59	69.94	88.05	145.07	381.72
1) Roads	18.28	43.70	52.48	62.38	129.71	306.55
2) Road Transport	4.90	8.00	13.99	18.58	2.88	48.35
3) Ports and Harbours	1.89	1.89	3.47	7.09	12.48	26.82
4) Inland Water Transport	...	...	...	...	...	...
5) Tourism	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 12.23 (Concl'd.)

Sector	Year					Total Second Plan	Number of workers returned in category VIII in 1961 Census	Second Plan Target	Third Plan Target
	1956-57	'57-58	'58-59	'59-60	'60-61				
	8	9	10	11	12				
Transport and Communications	100.14	180.02	193.10	166.23	229.70	869.19	152,513	646.94	1,088.00
1) Roads	71.12	128.12	140.88	129.70	182.61	652.43	94,388	477.98*	900.00*
2) Road Transport	26.46	40.28	37.84	22.04	33.62	160.24		66.50	63.00
3) Ports and Harbours	2.56	0.78	1.87	5.00	1.68	11.89		46.66	25.00
4) Inland Water Transport	...	10.59	9.57	6.59	6.33	33.08	47,570	43.00	50.00
5) Tourism	...	0.25	2.94	2.90	5.46	11.55	...	12.80	50.00

* Includes Plan provision for roads and bridges

Sources:- (i) Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Kerala
(ii) Publications of Planning Department, Kerala

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The expenditure on transport has been progressing in all the years from 1951-52 to 1960-61 except in 1956-57 and 1959-60. The expenditure made in the Second Five Year Plan is more than double that of the First Five Year Plan. The target in the Third Five Year Plan is also much higher than that of the Second Five Year Plan. The expenditure under roads has also been progressing in all the years from 1951-52 to 1960-61 except in 1956-57 and 1959-60. Here also the expenditure in the Second Five Year Plan is more than double that of the First Five Year Plan and the target for the Third Five Year Plan is much higher than that of the Second Five Year Plan. The expenditure under ports and harbours is comparatively much smaller than those of the other two items. The road mileage in the State and districts has been given in paragraphs 1.56 and 1.57 of Chapter I supra. The highest road mileage per 100 sq. km. is in the Alleppey district coming to 129.32 km. of road per 100 sq. km. and the lowest in the Kozhikode district with 29.47 km. The highest road mileage per one lakh of population is in the Kottayam district with 198.23 km. and the lowest in the Kozhikode district with 74.95 km. The Kozhikode district is backward in respect of road mileage in both ways.

Development of Cochin Port during the Plan Period

12.27 Many development works were undertaken in the Cochin Port under the Five Year Plans for providing additional facilities for trades and industry. During the First Five Year Plan period a new coal berth was constructed south of Mattancherry wharf at a cost of about three lakhs of rupees and two additional warehouses were constructed near the wharf. A new 60' road was constructed inside the Willingdon Island

during the period. The works on the construction of two oil tanker berths at an estimated cost of about rupees seventeen lakhs and a black oil installation on Willingdon Island at a cost of about nine lakhs of rupees commenced during the period.

12.28 During the Second Plan period works on the Four Berth Scheme consisting of a wharf for berthing the ships, four transit sheds, two warehouses, necessary roads, railway facilities etc. were started. The scheme was estimated to cost 2.25 crores of rupees and about 80% of the work was completed during the Second Plan period. In addition, the work on the oil tanker jetty and Black oil jetty commenced during the First Plan period were completed. An additional coal berth was also constructed at the north end of Willingdon Island during this period.

12.29 The provision of more alongside berths and additional cargo handling appliances has contributed to the increase in trade as may be seen from the following table.

Table 12.24

TOTAL TONNAGE AND VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Year 1	Total tonnage of Import and Export (tons) 2	Total value of trade (Rs. in lakhs) 3
1950-51	1,347,178	8,727.80
1955-56	1,608,687	12,599.07
1960-61	2,008,669	15,397.50

12.30 In general, the activities of the port have increased and it is expected to increase depending upon the setting up of more industries in the area served by the Cochin Port.

STATE INCOME AND PER CAPITA STATE INCOME

State Income and Per Capita State Income 12.36 In paragraph 1.93 of Chapter 1 supra the State income and per capita State income from 1955-56 to 1960-61 at current

prices have been given. The following table gives the total State income and the per capita State income from 1950-51 to 1960-61 at current and constant prices.

Table 12.26

COMPARATIVE MOVEMENT OF STATE INCOME AT CURRENT AND CONSTANT PRICES						
1	1950-51 2	1951-52 3	1952-53 4	1953-54 5	1954-55 6	1955-56 7
Net output (Rs. in Lakhs)						
At current prices	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	33,033.45
At 1960-61 prices	34,285.94	36,038.54	36,094.19	37,795.29	39,315.39	40,481.68
Net output per capita (Rs.)						
At current prices	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	220.30
At 1960-61 prices	255.39	262.58	257.23	263.46	268.05	269.97

Table 12.26 (Concl'd.)

1	1956-57 8	1957-58 9	1958-59 10	1959-60 11	1960-61 12
Net output (Rs. in Lakhs)					
At current prices	35,936.49	37,598.94	40,309.46	44,139.88	47,412.10
At 1960-61 prices	41,225.24	42,354.36	43,707.56	45,464.84	47,412.10
Net output per capita (Rs.)					
At current prices	234.42	239.90	251.56	269.44	283.07
At 1960-61 prices	268.92	270.24	272.76	277.53	283.07

*N A'—Not available

Source:—Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Kerala

12.37 The corresponding national income is given in the following table.

Table 12.27

COMPARATIVE MOVEMENT OF NET NATIONAL OUTPUT AT CURRENT AND CONSTANT PRICES						
1	1950-51 2	1951-52 3	1952-53 4	1953-54 5	1954-55 6	1955-56 7
Net output (Rs. 100 crores)						
At current prices	95.3	N A	98.2	104.8	96.1	99.8
At 1948-49 prices	88.5	N A	94.6	100.3	102.8	104.8
Net output per capita (Rs.)						
At current prices	266.5	N A	265.4	278.1	250.3	255.0
At 1948-49 prices	247.5	N A	255.7	266.2	267.8	267.8

Contd.

STATE INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

Table 12.27 (Concl'd.)

COMPARATIVE MOVEMENT OF NET NATIONAL OUTPUT AT CURRENT AND CONSTANT PRICES

1	1956-57 8	1957-58 9	1958-59 10	1959-60 11	1960-61 (a) 12
Net output (Rs. 100 crores)					
At current prices	113.1	113.9	126.0	129.4	142.0
At 1948-49 prices	110.0	108.9	116.5	118.5	126.9
Net output per capita (Rs.)					
At current prices	283.4	279.6	303.0	304.7	327.3
At 1948-49 prices	275.6	267.4	280.2	279.0	292.2

*N A'—Not available; (a) Provisional

Source:—Statistical abstract of Indian Union, 1962

State Income by Industrial Sectors

12.38 A note on the method of estimation of the State income is given in the Appendix. An estimate of the State income for the primary and secondary sectors viz., agricultural and allied activities including forestry, fisheries and hunting which form

the primary sector and manufacturing and mining including construction which form the secondary sector at constant prices for the period 1950-51 to 1960-61 along with the index of income under each sector is given in the following table.

Table 12.28

STATE INCOME FROM AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES AND MANUFACTURING, MINING AND CONSTRUCTION

(Rs. in lakhs at constant prices)						
Sector 1	1950-51 2	1951-52 3	1952-53 4	1953-54 5	1954-55 6	1955-56 7
1. Agriculture	16,884.40	18,098.74	17,829.74	18,700.89	19,330.27	20,086.80
2. Animal Husbandry	1,279.71	1,337.80	1,395.95	1,453.92	1,511.97	1,570.80
3. Forestry	477.67	474.58	355.73	352.28	429.39	316.40
4. Fisheries	281.46	259.47	256.75	281.97	285.05	282.92
5. Total (1 to 4)	18,923.24	20,170.59	19,838.17	20,789.06	21,556.68	22,256.92
6. Index of income under 5 (Base 1950-51 = 100)	100.00	106.59	104.83	109.86	113.92	117.62
7. Mining and stone quarrying	203.10	219.60	218.70	234.70	241.40	231.40
8. Factory Establishments	2,537.42	2,544.55	2,355.15	2,666.18	2,952.65	2,748.90
9. Small Enterprises	2,562.91	2,639.29	2,800.68	2,751.41	2,714.24	2,886.76
10. Construction	263.64	282.13	303.20	326.95	353.59	383.30
11. Total (7 to 10)	5,567.07	5,685.57	5,677.73	5,979.24	6,261.88	6,250.36
12. Index of income under 11 (Base 1950-51 = 100)	100.00	102.13	101.99	107.40	112.48	112.27

Contd.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Social Services

12.31 A table giving the Plan expenditure on social services and miscellaneous items

during the First and Second Five Year Plans is given below.

Table 12.25

PLAN EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS IN KERALA

Sector 1	(Rs. in lakhs)					First Plan Total 7
	Year					
	1951-52 2	1952-53 3	1953-54 4	1954-55 5	1955-56 6	
Social Services	44.04	59.30	47.99	48.23	89.16	288.72
1. Education	0.86	6.03	4.33	4.61	6.95	22.78
2. Medical	25.22	23.52	20.27	16.66	12.11	97.78
3. Public Health	9.79	18.98	10.77	12.18	47.89	99.61
4. Housing	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Labour and Labour Welfare	..	...	...	...	...	...
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	8.17	10.77	12.62	14.78	22.21	68.55
7. Social Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 12.25 (Concl'd.)

Sector 1	Year					Second Plan Total 13	Second Plan Target 14	Third Plan Target 15
	1956-57 8	1957-58 9	1958-59 10	1959-60 11	1960-61 12			
Social Services	190.13	441.73	646.54	632.82	844.27	2,755.49	2,384.18	3,796.44
1. Education	44.13	164.20	280.42	263.18	401.87	1,153.80	1,036.42	1,846.62
2. Medical	31.74	56.54	102.22	80.50	89.74	360.74	428.36	482.40
3. Public Health	78.75	151.19	131.51	150.09	158.06	669.60	419.38*	867.60
4. Housing	7.02	21.01	35.87	37.19	56.30	157.39	206.53	280.00
5. Labour and Labour Welfare	...	7.66	20.04	30.06	36.10	93.86	42.44	80.00
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	27.68	39.25	71.66	67.11	96.98	302.68	220.56	195.00
7. Social Welfare	0.81	1.88	4.82	4.69	5.22	17.42	30.49	44.82
Miscellaneous	16.97	33.94	45.88	33.85	50.90	181.54	102.49	182.40

* Financial Target not fixed for urban water supply and drainage
Sources:- (i) Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Kerala
(ii) Publications of Planning Department, Kerala

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Education and Public Health

12.32 The expenditure on education during the First Five Year Plan was only Rs. 22.78 lakhs but it rose considerably during the Second Five Year Plan to Rs. 1,153.80 lakhs. The target is even higher during the Third Plan. Similarly in the case of medical services the expenditure during the First Five Year Plan was only Rs. 97.78 lakhs but it rose more than three fold in the Second Five Year Plan. The Third Plan target is still higher. In the case of expenditure on public health services also the position is almost the same as in the case of medical services. An account of the physical progress made in the field of education and public health has been given in paragraphs 1.113 to 1.116 of Chapter 1 supra and incidentally elsewhere also.

Housing, Labour and Labour Welfare and Welfare of Backward Communities

12.33 In the case of housing there was no expenditure in the First Five Year Plan, but during the Second Plan the expenditure came to Rs. 157.39 lakhs, a figure much below the target. The Third Plan has also made a provision higher than the achievement in the Second. The financial and physical achievements under this item have been given in paragraph 1.119 of Chapter 1. As in the case of housing no provision has been made for labour and labour welfare in the First Five Year Plan. But in the Second Plan Rs.93.86 lakhs has been spent against a smaller provision in the Plan coming to Rs. 42.44 lakhs. The target in the Third Five Year Plan is less than the Second Plan expenditure under this item. The expenditure in the Second Five Year Plan for the welfare of backward classes is much higher than that under the First Plan and comes to the tune of Rs. 302.68 lakhs. Third Plan target is much smaller. There is no expenditure under social welfare and miscellaneous services in the First Plan. The Second Plan, however, has made an expenditure of Rs. 17.42 lakhs and Rs.181.54 lakhs respectively under these heads.

12.34 During the Second Plan period 15 model welfare centres were started for

giving training to Scheduled Tribes in different crafts such as carpentry, rattan works, mat weaving etc. 12 minor welfare centres were also maintained for them besides starting 12 co-operative societies and 2 mobile medical units. 568 tribal families were given grants for the purchase of cattle, seeds, seedlings, agricultural implements etc. and 840 houses constructed for tribal families. On the education side about 33,168 tribal students were given scholarships and/or granted stipends. Four pilot schemes were started for the welfare of tribals. 100 houses were constructed, 500 acres of land acquired and a small dam constructed for irrigating the area covered by the above colony at Chingeri. For settling the tribes in the Cannanore district about 450 acres of land were transferred from the Forest department and 70 houses constructed and school and hospital facilities provided. At Achancoil in the Quilon district 100 acres of forest land were acquired for settling the tribal families, 40 houses built and other amenities provided for them. Tribal families were settled in 200 acres of land in Mannamkandam in the Kottayam district.

12.35 In the case of Scheduled Castes, 175 welfare schools were started, 2,915 boarding grants awarded, 1 lakh students were granted scholarships or stipends, 43 hospitals were maintained, 10 co-operative societies were organised, 15 industrial training centres started and 65 wells sunk. About 250 acres of land were acquired for the purpose of construction of houses. Cosmopolitan hostels for students were constructed at Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Cannanore. The Gandhipuram Colony consisting of 50 Scheduled Caste families was also established in the Cannanore district. 127 families were given grants for the purchase of agricultural implements. About 32,000 scholarships were given to the other educationally backward classes under the Centrally sponsored programmes for the welfare of backward classes. A residential upper primary school was started at Agali.

STATE INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

Table 12.28 (Concl'd.)

STATE INCOME FROM AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES AND MANUFACTURING, MINING AND CONSTRUCTION

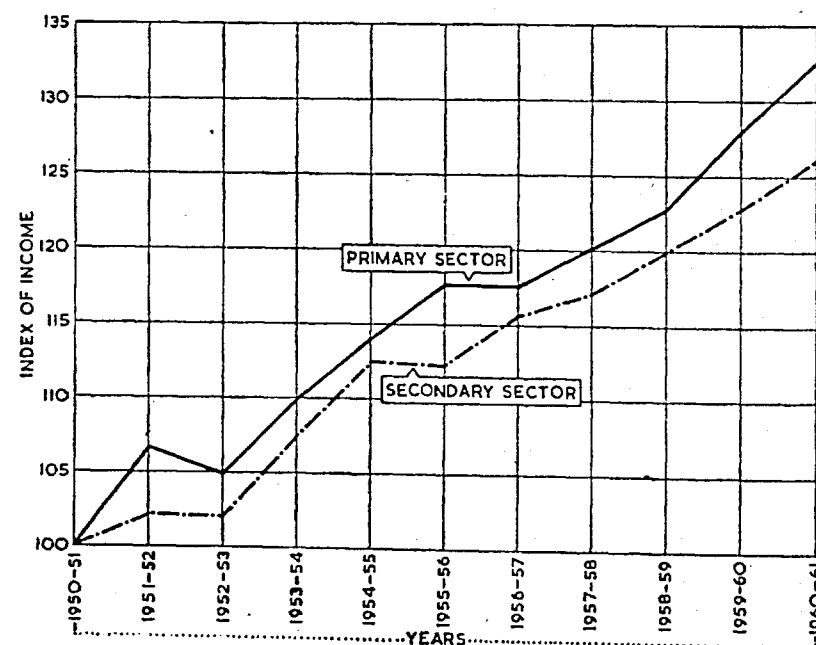
(Rs. in lakhs at constant prices)

Sector 1	1956-57 8	1957-58 9	1958-59 10	1959-60 11	1960-61 12
1. Agriculture	20,115.26	20,393.39	20,735.45	21,872.15	21,995.68
2. Animal Husbandry	1,607.39	1,646.99	1,696.77	1,737.91	1,772.73
3. Forestry	261.28	264.23	375.12	346.24	753.82
4. Fisheries	265.46	445.64	430.65	271.29	580.73
5. Total (1 to 4)	22,249.39	22,750.25	23,237.99	24,227.59	25,102.96
6. Index of income under 5 (Base 1950-51 = 100)	117.58	120.22	122.80	128.03	132.66
7. Mining and stone quarrying	275.80	297.40	284.70	283.60	267.40
8. Factory Establishments	2,789.89	2,663.82	2,869.87	2,752.32	2,949.98
9. Small Enterprises	2,955.76	3,107.23	3,123.85	3,265.32	3,297.31
10. Construction	413.71	451.10	398.10	536.06	507.96
11. Total (7 to 10)	6,435.16	6,519.55	6,676.52	6,837.30	7,022.65
12. Index of income under 11 (Base 1950-51 = 100)	115.59	117.11	119.93	122.82	126.15

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Kerala

12.39 A graph giving the progress of State income under the above is also given below.

MOVEMENT OF STATE INCOME FROM PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SECTORS



PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS IN KERALA

The index given above will show the progressive rise of the State income in the primary sector in every year from 1950-51 except in 1952-53 which denotes a slight fall from the previous year and the year 1956-57 which denotes almost the same level as in the previous year. There has been an increase in the State income under the primary sector by 33 per cent from 1950-51 to 1960-61. In the secondary sector there is, no doubt, an increase from 1950-51 to 1960-61 to the tune of 26 per cent. But the yearly progress has not

always been one of rising trend. The year 1952-53 denotes a slight fall from its previous year. Though there is a rise in 1954-55, the figure almost remains the same for the succeeding year. From the year 1956-57 onwards, there is a rising trend upto 1960-61.

Progress of Output

12.40 It can now be attempted to give the progress of output in the State. The following table gives the production of major crops during the period 1952-53 to 1960-61.

Table 12.29

PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS IN KERALA, 1952-53 TO 1960-61

		Year										(Base 1952-53 = 100)
Name of crop	Unit	1952-53		1953-54		1954-55		1955-56		1956-57		
		Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Food Crops												
Rice	Tons	710,874	100.00	738,468	103.88	805,482	113.31	869,868	122.37	873,153	122.83	
Jowar	"	488	100.00	665	136.27	595	121.93	320	168.03	866	177.46	
Ragi	"	5,460	100.00	6,094	111.61	6,043	110.68	6,115	112.00	6,700	122.71	
Other Cereals	"	2,671	100.00	2,817	105.47	2,899	108.54	2,653	99.51	2,798	104.75	
Pulses	"	13,422	100.00	16,545	123.27	17,238	128.43	17,279	128.74	18,362	136.81	
Sugar-cane (Gur)	"	29,000	100.00	33,000	113.79	36,000	124.14	33,447	115.33	35,250	121.55	
Pepper	"	22,271	100.00	23,311	104.67	25,955	116.54	27,236	122.29	26,860	120.34	
Chillies	"	N A	..	N A	..	N A	..	N A	..	1,986	..	
Ginger	"	10,015	100.00	9,497	94.83	10,409	103.93	10,936	109.20	10,700	106.84	
Turmeric	"	4,976	100.00	4,794	96.34	5,043	101.35	5,021	100.90	4,129	82.98	
Cardamom	"	1,212	100.00	1,184	97.69	1,203	99.67	1,239	102.23	1,242	102.48	
Areca-nut	M. Nuts	4,448	100.00	5,207	117.06	5,761	129.97	6,460	145.23	6,617	148.76	
Banana	Tons	205,448	100.00	265,190	129.08	285,508	138.97	311,790	151.76	62,692	30.51	
Plantain	"	N A	..	N A	..	N A	..	N A	..	228,460	..	
Cashewnut	"	53,889	100.00	59,734	110.85	50,509	93.73	57,860	107.37	57,747	107.16	
Tapioca	100 Tons	14,905	100.00	17,975	120.60	15,685	105.23	15,690	105.27	14,260	95.67	
Non-Food Crops												
Groundnut	Tons	13,718	100.00	15,693	121.69	18,576	135.41	14,240	103.81	15,650	114.08	
Sesamum	"	5,384	100.00	6,619	122.94	6,779	125.91	6,358	118.09	6,348	117.90	
Cocoanuts	M. Nuts	2,978	100.00	3,042	102.15	3,076	103.29	3,099	104.06	3,182	106.85	
Cotton	Bales	7,019	100.00	8,089	115.24	9,726	138.57	9,560	136.20	10,000	142.47	
Tobacco	Tons	N A	..	N A	..	N A	..	689	..	689	..	
Tea	"	29,744	100.00	29,762	100.06	29,635	99.63	29,917	100.58	34,175	114.90	
Coffee	"	5,030	100.00	5,585	111.03	5,384	106.98	6,155	122.37	6,610	131.41	
Rubber	"	18,958	100.00	20,177	106.43	20,874	110.11	20,841	109.93	21,319	112.45	
Lemon grass oil	Bottles	N A	..	N A	..	N A	..	1,636,700	..	1,636,700	..	

Contd.

PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS IN KERALA

Table 12.29 (Concl'd.)

PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS IN KERALA, 1952-53 TO 1960-61

		Year								(Base 1952-53 = 100)
		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		
Name of Crop	Unit	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Food Crops										
Rice	Tons	910,632	129.10	939,510	132.16	1,021,593	143.71	1,050,721	147.81	
Jowar	"	730	149.59	654	134.02	630	129.10	630	129.10	
Ragi	"	7,107	130.16	7,225	132.33	7,710	141.21	7,800	144.32	
Other Cereals	"	2,895	103.39	2,830	105.95	2,885	108.01	2,850	107.08	
Pulses	"	17,509	130.45	17,363	129.51	17,235	128.41	17,270	128.67	
Sugar-cane (Gur)	"	34,840	120.14	35,021	120.76	35,709	123.38	37,490	129.26	
Pepper	"	26,020	116.83	25,030	112.39	24,000	111.71	26,600	119.44	
Chillies	"	2,235	..	2,198	..	2,226	..	2,190	..	
Ginger	"	9,198	91.84	7,662	76.51	9,820	98.05	11,086	110.69	
Turmeric	"	5,391	108.34	3,785	76.07	4,037	82.13	4,115	82.70	
Cardamom	"	1,242	102.48	1,316	108.58	1,260	103.95	1,263	104.21	
Areca-nut	M. Nuts	6,754	151.84	6,795	152.77	7,293	162.05	7,737	173.94	
Banana	Tons	66,392	32.32	63,803	31.06	64,427	31.36	64,072	31.19	
Plantain	"	226,476	..	224,161	..	260,191	..	258,615	..	
Cashewnut	"	68,010	126.20	71,368	132.44	80,388	149.17	83,237	154.57	
Tapioca	100 Tons	14,871	99.77	15,273	102.47	16,166	110.47	16,565	111.14	
Non-Food Crops										
Groundnut	Tons	10,950	89.04	15,647	114.06	12,700	92.58	13,580	98.99	
Sesamum	"	6,419	119.22	5,720	106.24	4,291	79.70	2,545	47.27	
Cocoanuts	M. Nuts	3,199	107.42	3,248	109.07	3,365	113.00	3,220	108.13	
Cotton	Bales	9,630	137.20	7,860	111.93	8,250	117.54	10,610	151.16	
Tobacco	Tons	689	..	700	..	850	..	990	..	
Tea	"	34,175	114.90	39,737	133.60	39,737	133.60	39,737	133.60	
Coffee	"	7,101	141.17	6,961	138.39	7,292	144.97	7,292	144.97	
Rubber	"	21,495	113.39	22,158	116.88	22,158	116.88	22,682	119.64	
Lemon grass oil	Bottles	1,718,503	..	2,162,240	..	2,709,210	..	2,742,588	..	

'NA'—Not available
Source— Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Kerala

Table 12.30

PRODUCTION OF CEREALS (IN TONS) PER 1,000 RURAL POPULATION AND PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION IN KERALA AND EACH DISTRICT, 1961

State/District 1	Rural 2	Total 3
Kerala State	74.02	62.83
Cannanore District	68.35	56.83
Kozhikode "	54.08	45.14
Palghat "	190.13	171.74
Trichur "	86.34	76.57
Ernakulam "	72.16	56.83
Kottayam "	40.24	36.40
Alleppey "	78.95	65.41
Quilon "	38.11	35.28
Trivandrum "	43.50	32.32

12.41 Of the items mentioned under food crops paddy is the most important item being the staple food of the State. Pepper comes next in importance being a dollar-earning item. Among the non-food crops cocoanuts, tea, rubber and coffee are the more important ones. A table giving the production of cereals per 1,000 rural population and per 1,000 total population in the State and districts for 1961 is given below.

EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS

Exploitation of Minerals

relating to mineral production in the State.

12.42 The following table gives the data

Table 12.31

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN KERALA

Name of Mineral Industry 1	(Base 1950-51 = 100)					
	1950-51		1951-52		1952-53	
	Actual (tons) 2	Index 3	Actual (tons) 4	Index 5	Actual (tons) 6	Index 7
Ilmenite	200,462.00	100.00	226,897.25	113.19	216,477.75	107.99
Rutile	43.00	100.00	91.10	211.86	93.65	217.79
China-clay	1,828.00	100.00	1,279.00	69.97	2,399.80	131.28

Table 12.31 (Concl'd.)

Name of Mineral Industry 1	1953-54		1954-55		1955-56		1956-57	
	Actual (tons) 8	Index 9	Actual (tons) 10	Index 11	Actual (tons) 12	Index 13	Actual (tons) 14	Index 15
	243,055.00	121.25	249,889.75	124.66	253,422.00	126.42	136,709.13	68.20
Ilmenite	243,055.00	121.25	249,889.75	124.66	253,422.00	126.42	136,709.13	68.20
Rutile	104.40	242.79	184.37	428.77	179.20	416.74	190.93	444.02
China-clay	1,390.00	76.04	2,170.00	118.71	2,027.00	110.89	3,128.00	171.12

Table 12.31 (Concl'd.)

Name of Mineral Industry 1	1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61	
	Actual (tons) 16	Index 17	Actual (tons) 18	Index 19	Actual (tons) 20	Index 21	Actual (tons) 22	Index 23
	276,732.86	138.05	282,795.74	141.07	283,085.35	141.22	201,527.58	100.53
Ilmenite	276,732.86	138.05	282,795.74	141.07	283,085.35	141.22	201,527.58	100.53
Rutile	528.05	1,228.02	316.70	736.51	700.60	1,629.30	965.00	2,244.19
China-clay	4,865.00	266.14	5,560.00	304.16	...	...	10,397.13	568.77

Source:- Department of Geology, Kerala

Achievements in the Primary Sector during the First and Second Five Year Plans

12.43 A comparative study of the live-stock position as in 1951 and 1961 has been given in paragraphs 1.99 to 1.102 of Chapter 1. Before concluding this portion relating to agriculture it would be useful to give a brief account of the achievements in the primary sector during the First and Second Five Year Plans. The expenditure involved in the First Plan mostly was on

minor irrigation projects and additional food production. The Second Plan was a much more planned attempt at development. The financial outlay envisaged in the Second Plan for agriculture including minor irrigation alone was Rs. 5.12 crores out of the total Plan outlay of 87 crores. Separate provision was made to the tune of 5.48 crores for N.E.S. and Community Development Projects. The outlay on agriculture included agricultural production, minor irrigation

and soil conservation. The general agricultural development sought to be achieved was through measures like improved seeds, distribution of fertilisers and development of local manure and resource, improvement of irrigation facilities, plant protection, distribution of agricultural implements, land development research etc. 19 seed farms were established, 108,970 tons of fertilisers were distributed, 5.75 lakhs tons of compost were produced and 336.10 lakhs numbers of sprayings for cocoanut palms were done by the end of the Plan period against a target of 24 seed farms, 60,500 tons of fertilisers, 6 lakhs tons of compost and 106 lakhs numbers of sprayings a year for cocoanut palms. Demonstration plots to popularise Japanese method of paddy cultivation were opened in many places. 93 lakhs of cuttings of green manure plants were distributed. In the Third Plan also the line of development was more or less the same as that of the Second Plan. Agricultural production was proposed to be increased through improvement of irrigation facilities, supply of improved seeds and fertilisers and development of local manure and resources, soil conservation and land development measures, plant protection, use of improved agricultural implements and adoption of scientific agricultural practices. The outlay on agriculture in the Third Plan was 20.92 crores of which 14 crores was for agricultural production, 5.72 crores for minor irrigation and 1.20 crores for soil conservation. The provision for agricultural production envisaged the commencement of production of food grains, cocoanuts, areca-nuts, cashew-nuts, sugar-cane, sesamum, groundnut, ginger and cotton. An agricultural college and a research institute were established besides setting up research stations for pepper, ginger, cardamom, lemon grass, pulses, oil seeds etc. Medium and minor irrigation works to benefit an area of 134,247 acres were completed during the Second Plan. Under soil conservation 11,500 acres were completed as against a target of 20,000 acres. As against 3.49 lakhs tons of food grain

production envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan the achievement came to a little less than 50 per cent of the target. An account of the Major Irrigation Projects under the first two Plans has already been given in paragraph 1.98 of Chapter 1.

Living Conditions of Working Force

12.44 A peep into the living conditions of the working force will be useful in this connection.

Wages

12.45 The fixation of the minimum wages could be said to be the most important landmark in the field of wages of the workers. Minimum wages have been fixed for the following in Kerala.

- (1) Rice, flour or dhal mills
- (2) Tobacco (including bidi making) manufactory
- (3) Plantations
- (4) Oil mills
- (5) Local authority
- (6) Road construction or building operations
- (7) Stone breaking or stone crushing
- (8) Tanneries and leather manufactory
- (9) Public motor transport
- (10) Coir manufactory
- (11) Printing presses
- (12) Toddy tapping
- (13) Cashew industry
- (14) Timber industry
- (15) Agriculture

Housing

12.46 Most of the major planting concerns have provided housing accommodation to their resident labour force. In order to help the small planters to discharge their obligation in this regard loans under Plantation Labour Housing Scheme have been sanctioned on easy terms and the same have been availed of by most of the planters. Under the Plantations Labour Act it is obligatory on the part of the planters to provide housing accommodation at the rate of 8 per cent per annum of the resident labour. Some of the large factories also have provided residential accommodation for a limited number of their staff members. Under the housing scheme quarters for

factory labourers have been constructed by the Government and let out to the workers of Travancore Rayons Ltd., Rayonpuram and Asok Textiles Ltd., Alwaye.

Education

12.47 As most of the factories are situated in localities where Government recognised schools already exist there was no need for separate schools for the children of industrial workers except in plantation areas. Still some of the factories conduct their own schools. Educational facilities for workers' children are provided in plantations. Schools for primary education exist in quite a large number of estates. Free noon meal is also given by some of the managements of the plantations to the children attending the schools.

Medical Aid

12.48 The principle of giving free medical aid to workers has been accepted by the employers. In all the factories first aid arrangements are provided, while in some there are dispensaries with part-time medical officers and in some of the larger industrial concerns hospitals or dispensaries under qualified medical men engaged on full-time basis are provided. In the plantations free medical aid is given to the workers and their families. Dispensaries are provided in most of the estates under qualified medical men. Group hospitals with a few beds are also provided in some of the estates. These are under fully qualified doctors. Under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme free medical aid is given to the workers employed in factories covered by the scheme.

Provident Fund

12.49 The Employees' Provident fund Act is applicable to certain categories of industries in the State. Under this Act

provident fund is provided on a contributory basis for the workers.

Refreshment

12.50 368 factories and establishments including plantations provide rest and tiffin rooms while 378 provide creches with free milk and light refreshments. Most of the major industrial establishments including plantations have canteens in them serving tea, coffee and snacks and some full meal. A few factories are giving free mid-day meal to the workers and some give a free tea or milk.

12.51 Transport facilities are provided by some of the factories. Co-operative societies function in quite a large number of industrial estates.

12.52 As a special measure for rubber plantation workers, two trade schools for imparting vocational training to rubber plantation workers and their children have been started giving training in tailoring and embroidery, handloom weaving, smithy and carpentry.

12.53 Scholarships to 11 students studying in high schools and colleges are granted from the Coffee Board Welfare Trust. Five co-operative societies were sponsored to be started with the aid of the Tea Board for providing welfare measures for tea plantation workers. One training centre has to be started by each of these societies for imparting training in tailoring and embroidery, smithy, handloom weaving etc.

12.54 The data regarding railways, roads and transport and post offices are given in Chapter 1 supra.

Technical Institutions

12.55 A table giving the technical institutions in the State for 1950-51 to 1960-61 along with the target for 1965-66 is given below.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS IN KERALA

Table 12.32

TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS IN KERALA

Technical Institution 1	1950-51 2	1955-56 3	1960-61 4	1965-66 (Target) 5
1. Engineering Colleges or Institutes				
(i) Number of Engineering Colleges	1	1	4	6
(ii) Admission capacity	100	100	570	1,160
2. Polytechnics				
(i) Number	4	4	12	13
(ii) Admission capacity	434	434	1,418	2,068
3. Women's Polytechnic				
(i) Number	...	...	...	3
(ii) Admission capacity	...	...	...	180

Source:—Department of Technical Education, Kerala

The above table shows a substantial increase in the number in 1960-61 compared to the previous years. An account of the progress in health services in the State

from 1950-51 to 1960-61 has been given in paragraphs 1.115 to 1.117 of Chapter 1. A table relating to allopathic institutions for the State and districts is given below.

Table 12.33

NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT ALLOPATHIC HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN KERALA AND DISTRICTS

State/District 1		(Base 1950-51 = 100)					
		1950-51		1955-56		1960-61	
		Actual 2	Index 3	Actual 4	Index 5	Actual 6	Index 7
Kerala State							
Hospitals and Dispensaries	No.	133	100.00	209	157.14	243	182.71
	Beds	4,415	100.00	8,695	196.94	11,083	251.03
Public Health Units and Secondary Health Centres	No.	...	...	54	...	99	...
	Beds	...	...	724	...	1,273	...
Cannanore District							
Hospitals and dispensaries	No.	9	100.00	7	77.78	20	222.22
	Beds	295	100.00	329	111.53	790	267.80
Public Health Units and Secondary Health Centres	No.	...	...	6	...	10	...
	Beds	...	...	36	...	76	...
Kozhikode District							
Hospitals and Dispensaries	No.	13	100.00	13	100.00	22	169.23
	Beds	545	100.00	1,053	193.21	1,363	250.09
Public Health Units and Secondary Health Centres	No.	...	...	...	...	8	...
	Beds	...	...	...	...	94	...

Contd.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN KERALA

Table 12.33 (Concl.)

NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT ALLOPATHIC HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN KERALA AND DISTRICTS

(Base 1950-51 = 100)

State/District 1		1950-51		1955-56		1960-61	
		Actual 2	Index 3	Actual 4	Index 5	Actual 6	Index 7
Palghat District							
Hospitals and Dispensaries	No.	14	100.00	18	128.57	25	178.57
	Beds	386	100.00	358	92.75	676	175.13
Public Health Units and Secondary Health Centres	No.	...	...	6	...	8	...
	Beds	...	...	57	...	59	...
Trichur District							
Hospitals and Dispensaries	No.	13	100.00	21	161.54	28	215.38
	Beds	617	100.00	1,422	230.47	1,753	284.12
Public Health Units and Secondary Health Centres	No.	...	...	6	...	12	...
	Beds	...	...	77	...	128	...
Ernakulam District							
Hospitals and Dispensaries	No.	13	100.00	39	300.00	36	276.92
	Beds	786	100.00	1,159	147.46	1,366	173.79
Public Health Units and Secondary Health Centres	No.	...	...	9	...	13	...
	Beds	...	...	163	...	279	...
Kottayam District							
Hospitals and Dispensaries	No.	14	100.00	28	200.00	30	214.29
	Beds	381	100.00	488	128.08	628	164.83
Public Health Units and Secondary Health Centres	No.	...	...	3	...	6	...
	Beds	...	...	55	...	165	...
Alleppey District							
Hospitals and Dispensaries	No.	7	100.00	27	385.71	20	285.71
	Beds	312	100.00	1,452	465.38	758	242.95
Public Health Units and Secondary Health Centres	No.	...	...	8	...	15	...
	Beds	...	...	66	...	161	...
Quilon District							
Hospitals and Dispensaries	No.	12	100.00	20	166.67	27	225.00
	Beds	333	100.00	338	101.50	836	251.05
Public Health Units and Secondary Health Centres	No.	...	...	5	...	11	...
	Beds	...	...	55	...	55	...
Trivandrum District							
Hospitals and Dispensaries	No.	38	100.00	36	94.74	35	92.11
	Beds	760	100.00	2,096	275.79	2,913	383.29
Public Health Units and Secondary Health Centres	No.	...	...	11	...	16	...
	Beds	...	...	215	...	256	...

Source :- Health Services Department, Kerala

Progress of Medical Education and Training Programme

12.56 The following table gives the

progress in medical education and training programmes in the State.

The above table reveals that there is practically no item for which the price has not gone up from 1955 to 1961. The food crops on the whole have registered an increase of 34.73 per cent during the period. Of these the highest increase has been in the case of rice which registers 29.73 per cent and the lowest in the case of molasses with 3.21 per cent. All the non-food crops together have registered an increase of 43.42 per cent of which oil seeds have registered the highest per cent of 59.12. The overall increase taking all crops together comes to 31.11 per cent.

Consumer Price Index

12.61 In table 1.21 of Chapter I the consumer price index numbers for the years 1957 to 1961 have been given for selected centres.

Consumption and Monthly Per Capita Expenditure

12.62 The following table gives the monthly per capita consumer expenditure by items of consumption and by broad monthly per capita expenditure classes for the State in 1960-61.

Table 12.37

MONTHLY PER CAPITA CONSUMER EXPENDITURE BY ITEMS OF CONSUMPTION AND BY BROAD MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASSES, 1960-61

Item 1	Per capita expenditure classes (Rs.)					All Classes 7
	0-15 2	15-24 3	24-34 4	34-55 5	55+ 6	
Cereals	4.37	6.58	8.52	8.46	11.30	5.94
Cereals and cereals substitute	4.96	7.40	9.42	9.17	12.07	6.64
Pulses	0.13	0.22	0.42	0.76	0.69	0.25
Milk and milk products	0.17	0.47	0.96	3.29	4.77	0.67
Other food items	2.88	5.41	6.82	11.06	19.99	5.02
All food items	8.14	13.50	17.62	24.28	37.52	12.58
Clothing	0.25	0.91	1.65	2.93	5.80	0.92
Fuel and light	0.91	1.26	1.55	2.11	2.80	1.21
Other non-food items	1.50	3.34	7.96	11.18	31.71	4.14
All non-food items	2.66	5.51	11.16	16.22	40.31	6.27
Total consumer expenditure	10.80	19.01	28.78	40.50	77.83	18.85

Source :- National Sample Survey, 16th Round, 1960-61—State and Central Samples pooled

SECTION 3

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

12.63 The population of Kerala has grown by 541.26 per cent between 1836 and 1961. During the last decade the population has increased by 24.76 per cent against the all-India increase of 21.51 per cent. Among the States in India, Kerala has the highest density of population with 1,127 persons per sq. mile as against 903 persons in 1951 and 176 persons in 1836. The density of population in Kerala is also

higher than that of most of the advanced countries like U.S.A., France, United Kingdom, Japan and Canada. In the low-lying areas of Kerala the density is even as high as 2,946 persons per sq. mile. In 1836 the proximity of population in Kerala was 142.68 yards, while in 1961 it has been reduced to 56.34 yards. The pressure of population on land has increased so much that while in 1836 the per capita area of

land was 3.64 acres in 1961 it is only 0.57 acres. The per capita cultivable area today is only 0.35 acres while the per capita cultivated area is even much below that coming as low as 0.28 acres. The sex ratio (number of females per 1,000 males) in Kerala has risen from 1,004 in 1901 to 1,022 in 1961. There has been an increase in the urban population during the last decade by 60.52 per cent. The percentage of urban population to the total population in 1901 was only 7.11. This has risen to 11.74 in 1951 and 15.11 in 1961. In India Kerala has the highest proportion of villages with a population of 10,000 and above. This shows that the average village in Kerala has a population far above the average village in other parts of India. Among the States in India Kerala has the highest percentage of literacy coming to 46.85 per cent in 1961 as against 40.63 per cent in 1951. If the Union territories are also taken into account Kerala enjoys only the second rank, the first place being taken by Delhi. Hindus constitute the largest percentage of her population. These are followed by Christians. Muslims take the third rank. The rest of the religions constitute only 0.04 per cent of the total population.

12.64 An index of economic development often used is the level of per capita income, the State income being the total value of the goods and services produced within the State during any specified reference period. The per capita State income in Kerala is Rs. 283.07 at constant prices obtaining in 1960-61 as against Rs. 255.39 in 1950-51. During the last decade, therefore, while the population has increased by 24.76 per cent the per capita State income has increased only by 10.8 per cent. As against the increase of 10.8 per cent in the per capita State income during the last decade the increase in the per capita national income has been 18.1 per cent at constant prices. The State income in the primary sector has increased by 32.66 per cent and in the secondary sector by 26.15 per cent during the last decade.

12.65 The estimated annual requirement of rice for Kerala comes to 2.4 million tons as in 1961 against which Kerala is producing only 1.05 million tons. In short, Kerala is producing only less than 50 per cent of her rice requirements. It has indeed to be mentioned that during the last decade Kerala has made rapid strides of progress in increasing her food production. It is in spite of this increase that the shortage mentioned above has been arrived at.

12.66 Some valuable data are available from village surveys conducted by the Census Department in connection with the 1961 Census regarding the family budget position. The number of households of which family budget surveys have been conducted so far comes to 3,153 in different centres of the State. The survey reveals that only 51.25 per cent of the households have surplus family budgets while 36.86 per cent have left only deficit family budgets and 11.89 per cent balanced family budgets. It is only 60.15 per cent of the households that have three meals a day while 14.35 per cent have only two meals a day and 0.06 per cent even one meal a day. 25.44 per cent of households have more than three meals a day. The per capita annual expenditure comes to Rs. 229.26. The per capita annual income as per this survey comes to only Rs. 242.68. This is slightly less than the per capita State income of Rs. 283.07. The percentage of indebted households comes to 45.35 and the average indebtedness per household in debt comes to Rs. 503.11.

12.67 The relationship between population growth and investment of private capital has already been adverted to in Section 1 supra of this Chapter. The data available on this aspect are limited so far as Kerala is concerned. However, from the limited data available during the period from 1951 it is seen that at the end of the First Five Year Plan the private investment in industrial undertakings stood at Rs. 89,12,506 while at the end of the Second Five Year Plan it stood at Rs. 1,20,24,319. The indication is an increase in the investment of private capital.

PROGRESS OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMME IN KERALA

Table 12.34

PROGRESS OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMME IN KERALA
(Base 1950-51=100)

Item 1	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61		1965-66 (Target)	
	Actual 2	Index 3	Actual 4	Index 5	Actual 6	Index 7	Actual 8	Index 9
A. Medical Education								
Medical College (numbers)	...	...	1	...	2	...	4*	...
B. Training Programme								
Nurses	37	100.00	60	162.16	146	394.59	275	743.24
Nurse-Midwives & Midwives	55	100.00	85	154.55	150	272.73	240	436.36
Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...
Pharmacists	25	100.00	50	200.00	100	400.00	...	...

* Including one in private sector

Source:-Health Services Department, Kerala

Progress in the Control of Communicable Diseases

12.57 The following table gives the data regarding the control of communicable

diseases and the growth of Maternity and Child Health Centres and Family Planning Clinics, 1950-51 to 1960-61.

Table 12.35

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND GROWTH OF MATERNITY AND CHILD HEALTH CENTRES AND FAMILY PLANNING CLINICS
(Base 1950-51 = 100)

Item 1	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61	
	Actual 2	Index 3	Actual 4	Index 5	Actual 6	Index 7
A. Malaria						
(i) Units	1	100.00	2	200.00	14½	1,450.00
(ii) Population covered	...	...	...	...	Spraying completed in the State	
P. Filaria						
(i) Units	1	100.00	1	100.00	8½	850.00
(ii) Population covered	...	...	...	...	22 lakhs population covered by survey 685,000 in mass Hetrazan therapy	
C. Tuberculosis						
(i) B. C. G. Teams	1	100.00	4	400.00	5	500.00
(ii) T. B. Clinics	1	100.00	4	400.00	8	800.00
(iii) Beds	32	100.00	76	237.50	118	368.75
D. Leprosy						
Subsidiary Centres	4	100.00	4	100.00	5	125.00
E. Venereal Diseases						
V. D. Clinics	...	...	...	...	5	...
F. Maternity and Child Health Centres	209	100.00	271	129.67	558	266.99
G. Family Planning Clinic Centres	...	...	11	...	81	...

INDEX OF WHOLESALE PRICES

12.58 Some supplementary details may also be had from the paragraph on components of population growth in Chapter 2. The above table reveals the strides of progress made during the last decade in this regard.

Index of Wholesale Prices

12.59 The following table gives the index of wholesale prices of certain commodities, 1955-61.

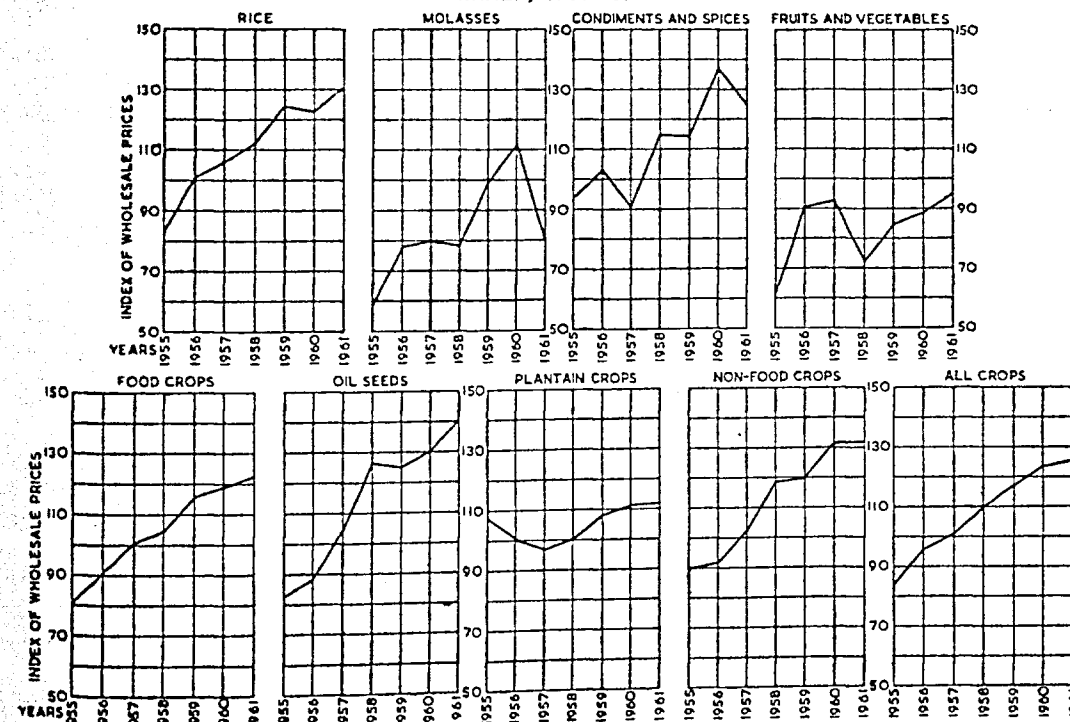
Table 12.36
INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1955-61
(Base 1952-53 = 100)

Commodity 1	Year							Percentage increase in 1961 over 1956 9
	1955 2	1956 3	1957 4	1958 5	1959 6	1960 7	1961 8	
Rice	82.9	100.9	106.2	112.0	124.4	122.4	130.9	29.73
Molasses	58.7	78.0	79.8	78.1	98.9	111.6	80.5	3.21
Condiments and spices	93.6	103.0	90.4	114.8	114.5	137.1	124.9	21.26
Fruits and vegetables	61.1	90.3	92.6	72.2	84.8	88.6	94.9	5.09
Food crops	80.7	90.7	100.4	104.6	115.3	118.7	122.2	34.73
Oil seeds	82.4	88.3	104.4	126.3	124.9	130.1	140.5	59.12
Plantain crops	107.3	100.3	96.9	100.2	108.1	111.3	111.8	11.47
Non-food crops	89.9	91.9	102.2	118.4	119.8	131.6	131.8	43.42
All crops	83.9	95.8	101.1	109.6	116.9	123.4	125.6	31.11

Source:- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Kerala

12.60 A graph on the above is also given below.

MOVEMENT OF INDEX OF WHOLESALE PRICES
KERALA, 1955-61



of Kerala consists of 5,630,333 workers and 11,273,382 non-workers, the latter coming to 66.69 per cent of the total population. 20.03 per cent of the total population are full-time students, 16.85 per cent engaged in household duties, 27.96 per cent dependants, infants and disabled, 0.53 per cent retired persons, rentiers or persons of independent means, 0.25 per cent beggars, vagrants etc., 0.05 per cent inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions and 1.02 per cent employment seekers. These categories exhaust the non-working population of

Kerala. The total number of employment seekers consisting of those who seek employment for the first time and those who have lost their employment and are seeking employment comes to 172,541. The number of employment seekers in the working age-group of 15-59 comes to 165,481 representing 1.90 per cent of the population in the working age-group. The following table gives the employment seekers of all ages and also in the working age-group with the percentages to the total population and the working age population in the various States of India.

Table 12.38

EMPLOYMENT SEEKERS

State 1	Employment seekers		Total population 4	Population in age-group 15-59 5	Percentage of employment seekers to total population 6	Percentage of employment seekers in the age-group 15-59 to the population in that age-group 7
	Total 2	In age-group 15-59 3				
Andhra Pradesh	57,696	56,451	35,983,447	19,508,498	0.16	0.29
Assam	42,401	35,860	11,872,772	6,033,875	0.36	0.59
Bihar	73,814	68,242	46,455,610	24,181,379	0.16	0.28
Gujarat	67,023	61,910	20,633,350	10,760,635	0.32	0.58
Jammu & Kashmir	8,174	7,004	3,560,976	1,926,939	0.23	0.36
Kerala	172,541	165,481	16,903,715	8,707,911	1.02	1.90
Madhya Pradesh	25,385	23,635	32,372,408	17,477,851	0.08	0.14
Madras	143,752	136,698	33,686,953	19,130,899	0.43	0.71
Maharashtra	178,694	168,700	39,553,718	21,375,691	0.45	0.79
Mysore	46,185	44,130	23,586,772	12,285,711	0.20	0.36
Orissa	21,045	19,555	17,548,846	9,685,248	0.12	0.20
Punjab	62,703	59,078	20,306,812	10,121,857	0.31	0.58
Rajasthan	16,697	15,903	20,155,602	10,511,725	0.08	0.15
Uttar Pradesh	87,923	82,330	73,746,401	39,227,696	0.12	0.21
West Bengal	376,783	354,907	34,926,279	18,876,905	1.08	1.88

12.74 It would be found from the above table that in the working age-group population Kerala has the highest percentage of employment seekers. Even in absolute numbers, although Kerala is a small State, the total number of employment seekers as well as of those in the working age-group

in Kerala stand third in India, the other States being West Bengal and Maharashtra. The Union territories have been excluded in the above comparison for obvious reasons. The number of employment seekers mentioned above is not the sole index of unemployment in the State. Out of the total

number of dependants, infants and disabled coming to 4,726,036 as many as 353,623 fall in the working age-group implying thereby that this number does not include infants and aged population. The only category that has to be excluded from this number to arrive at the number of employable dependants is the disabled. Their percentage is bound to be small. From the report of the Survey of the physically handicapped in Kerala conducted by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics in 1959 the percentage of the physically handicapped is seen to be 0.5. Applying this percentage to the population in the working age-group of 15-59 the number of physically handicapped (disabled) persons in 1961 will work out to 43,540. Excluding these the number of employable dependants will come to 310,083. An equally serious problem is that of under-employment. One of the important categories among non-workers consists of persons engaged in household duties whose number in the working age-group comes to 2,533,117. These constitute 29.09 per cent of the total population in the working age-group. The Unemployment Survey conducted by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Kerala, in 1962 has gone into the question of the percentage of persons who are engaged in household duties who will be available for work on a part-time basis. It is found that 10 per cent of the number would be available for work. Applying this percentage the number of persons engaged in household duties who will be available for part-time work will come to 253,312. Among the workers themselves there are a number of under-employed persons. Though the Census count had not covered this question the Unemployment Survey has done it and arrived at 18.89 lakhs of under-employed persons. But having regard to the difference in the concepts of working force adopted in the Census and in the Unemployment Survey both in respect of the reference period and workers employed in seasonal work explained in the following paragraph this figure will go up by 2.85 lakhs. The under-employed workers

will thus come to 21.74 lakhs. On the above basis the unemployment problem in Kerala consists of finding

- full-time employment to 1.65 lakhs of employment seekers and 3.10 lakhs of employable dependants
- enough work to supplement the existing work or other full-time employment to 21.74 lakhs of under-employed persons and
- part-time employment to 2.53 lakhs of females attending to household duties who are available for employment—all in the working age-group.

A Clarification

12.75 According to the Unemployment Survey conducted by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics referred to above the number of unemployed persons available for employment comes to 7.60 lakhs adjusted to the 1961 Census figures. This is in the age-group of 15-54. As against this, the Census figure in the age-group of 15-59 comes to 4.75 lakhs consisting of 1.65 lakhs of employment seekers and 3.10 lakhs of employable dependants. 25 thousand cashew workers thrown out of employment during the reference period but were engaged in seasonal work before, though are recorded as workers in Census, are treated as unemployed in the Unemployment Survey. There are some conceptual differences between the working force according to the Census and the Unemployment Survey. The reference period for purposes of the working force in the Census was 15 days preceding the date of enumeration in the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce. In respect of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry etc., a person was considered to be a worker if he had some regular work for more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. But in the case of Unemployment Survey the reference period was one week and any person who had worked for at least one hour on any of the 7 days preceding the date of enumeration was classified as employed. It would be

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

in industrial undertakings with the increase in population during the Plan periods.

12.68 As already indicated supra the working population comes only to 33.31 per cent of the total population of Kerala. This is much below the proportion of working force in India which comes to 42.98 per cent. The percentage of workers in the working age-group of 15-59 in Kerala is only 58.49. Between 1901 and 1961 the working force has increased by 97.80 per cent against the all-India percentage increase of 69.14. Compared to 1901 there has been a fall in the proportion of working force to total population both in 1951 and in 1961. Thus the proportion of working force in 1901 which stood at 44.50 per cent came down to 32.27 per cent in 1951 and slightly rose to 33.31 per cent in 1961. That in spite of the increase in the working force between 1901 to 1961 to the tune of 97.80 per cent there has been the fall in the proportion of working population to the total population from 44.50 per cent in 1901 to 33.31 per cent in 1961 can only be accounted for by the fact that the increase of the working force has been absorbed by the growth in the total population. The total working force in 1951 stood at 4,372,948 while that of 1961 comes to 5,630,333. The additional number of workers in 1961, therefore, comes to 1,257,385. The Plan expenditure during the First and Second Five Year Plans comes to Rs. 12,218.62 lakhs. It is this expenditure that has been able to create employment opportunities for the above mentioned 1,257,385 persons. The percentage of male workers out of total male population has risen from 46.7 in 1951 to 47.2 in 1961 and the percentage of female workers out of the total female population has risen from 18.3 in 1951 to 19.7 in 1961. The total number of employment seekers comes to 172,541 in the State as a whole as per the 1961 Census. This figure is slightly higher than the live register figures of the Employment Exchanges which come to 151,469. The above mentioned employment seekers represent 1.02 per cent of Kerala's popula-

tion. 17.7 per cent of those with educational qualification 'matriculation and above' of the rural areas and 10.5 per cent of the matriculates and 5.9 per cent of the degree-holders of the urban areas are employment seekers aged 15 years and over. Among the technical degree or diploma-holders in the urban areas 5.8 per cent are employment seekers aged 15 and above. As already indicated in the Chapter of Working Population supra there is a very high proportion of population who are neither workers nor employment seekers. Out of 47.9 per cent of non-workers in the rural areas as many as 30.2 per cent are not employment seekers. A very high proportion of these are females.

12.69 There is a decrease in the number of Census households per occupied residential house from 1.08 in 1951 to 1.04 in 1961. This is an index of an improvement in the housing conditions of the people during the last decade. There has been an all-round increase in the number of Government medical institutions, the number of beds and the number of doctors and nurses during the last decade. The Government medical institutions (allopathic) have increased from 1 to 4, the beds in Government medical institutions from 33 to 75, doctors from 1 to 4 and nurses from 4 to 6 per lakh of population from 1951 to 1961. According to the census of houses taken in connection with the 1961 Census in Kerala the unit of population served by one public health or medical institution or hospital or health centre or doctor's clinic or dispensary etc., comes to 2,299.9. Among the States in India Kerala is only second to West Bengal in this respect. In all other States the unit of population served by one institution under this category is larger. This indicates the comparatively better position in respect of public health and medical institutions in Kerala.

12.70 The number of schools has increased by 9.93 per cent during the last decade. But the number of schools per lakh of population has come down from 65 in 1951 to 57 in 1961. This is because of the increase in population between 1951 and

SOME POPULATION PROBLEMS—FOOD

1961. In the case of teachers, however, there has been a substantial increase between 1951 and 1961 coming to 63.57 per cent so much so that even in spite of the increase in

population the number of teachers per lakh of population is 653 in 1961 as against 498 in 1951.

SECTION 4

SOME POPULATION PROBLEMS

12.71 The increase in the population of Kerala in the various decades culminating in a population of 16,903,715 in 1961 naturally gives rise to a number of problems which call for urgent action.

(i) Food

12.72 The first and foremost of these is the food problem. Although considerable attention has been bestowed on food production in the State and several irrigation projects have been completed and some are under way, the paddy produced in Kerala is sufficient only to meet less than 50 per cent of the requirements. The stepping up of the food production is, therefore, an obvious necessity. On the question whether wiping out of food deficit or development of cash crops should get the first priority and in the event of a possible extension of cultivable area which crop should get prior right, the Techno-Economic Survey Report of Kerala has adopted the view that since topographical and climatic conditions put Kerala at a relative advantage with regard to plantation and other cash crops, food production may be increased but not at the cost of other high value yielding crops. The report, therefore, suggests that as far as area of the different crops is concerned it should not be substituted in favour of food crops and in case of possible extensions of cultivable area the plantation and cash crops should get the prior right. This view of the Techno-Economic Survey which relegates the food production in the State to a secondary position is likely to place Kerala in a perpetual deficit in respect of food and reduce her to a State of dependence on other States of India. One is

led to doubt the soundness of the proposition that even with an increasing population resulting in the highest density among the States in India, Kerala should be left to the mercies of other States in respect of her food supplies. The increasing population in Kerala seems to call for more rapid and effective steps to enhance her food production and make her self-sufficient in respect of food supplies as early as possible. The agriculturists of Kerala have succeeded in making cultivation as high yielding as possible with the use of chemical manures and the adoption of improved methods of cultivation. While this feature is highly relieving it has got its own limitations as it is possible that the optimum might be reached in not too distant future and the law of diminishing returns might begin to assert itself. The only possible solution is to bring sufficient area under food crops as early as possible. The irrigation projects already completed and those under way have, therefore, to be supplemented by more schemes which will convert still further areas into paddy fields. Apart from increasing facilities for irrigation and improving the methods of cultivation the question of popularising hill paddy cultivation could also be profitably examined. This mode of cultivation which could be undertaken in fertile hilly areas incapable of irrigation with the help of special type of seeds like 'modan' is in vogue in certain parts of Kerala with success.

(ii) Unemployment

12.73 As already observed in the foregoing portions of this report the working force in Kerala comes only to 33.31 per cent of the total population as against 42.98 per cent for all-India. The population

found from the above that the Census counted persons employed in seasonal work for the major part of the working season as workers even though they had no work during the reference period, while such persons were not recorded as workers in the Unemployment Survey. Secondly, since the reference period in the Census was 15 days as against 7 days in the Unemployment Survey the incidence of unemployment is bound to be less in the Census count for the simple reason that a person could have more easily found work at least once in 15 days than in 7 days. Thus many casual workers are liable to be counted as employed in the Census and unemployed in the Unemployment Survey. The number of workers in the cashew industry affected by lay offs will approximate to a few thousands—say about 25 thousand. These workers would have been treated as unemployed in the Unemployment Survey while the Census has them as employed. As to the extent of difference in the number of unemployed due to the difference in the reference period, it is not possible to precisely assess. At the same time a rough idea can be formed from the reports of the National Sample Survey No. 52 dealing with employment and unemployment. In the 9th round of the survey which had the reference based on usual status of the person (without limit of time) the percentage of unemployed to the total population came to 0.29 for rural areas. But in the 11th and 12th rounds of the survey which had the period of reference as one day the unemployed came to 2.35 per cent in rural areas. In the urban areas the corresponding figures were 1.99 per cent and 2.48 per cent. These figures are for all-India. The number of workers in Kerala in the Census count whose industrial affiliations have not been specified comes to 7.75 lakhs most of whom are found to be general labourers without any fixed place of work indicating thereby that they are casual labourers. It is not improbable that about 2.60 lakhs of persons among them had no work during the reference week of the Unemployment Survey but had work

during the reference fortnight of the Census concept of working force. This will wipe off the difference between the unemployment figures in the Census and the Unemployment Survey. It has also to be pointed out that according to the 14th round of the National Sample Survey in Kerala conducted between July 1958 and June 1959 the unemployed population came to 5.73 lakhs.

Employment Opportunities

(a) Industrial Expansion

12.76 With a view to finding employment for the above a programme of rapid expansion of industries, agriculture, plantations, animal husbandry, forests, fisheries, power, transport, extraction of minerals and other available fields is necessary. In the field of industries there has been little progress during the First and Second Five Year Plans. Unlike the First and Second Five Year Plans, an ambitious plan for industrial development was drawn up for the State under the Third Plan taking into account the availability of raw materials and other facilities and the need for harnessing the joint efforts of the public and private sectors. An outlay of Rs. 12.54 crores was provided for the Third Plan for industrial development under the State sector alone.

12.77 Well in advance of the Third Five Year Plan the Techno-Economic Survey of the State was completed, and the report published in 1962. An investment of Rs. 145.25 crores under the industrial development programme (development in other economic fields apart) has been suggested in this report (to be accomplished during 1960-70) in order to bring the economic development in the State on a par with other developed States in India. Of the various items of large and medium scale industries suggested in this report, the position in respect of the major industrial units is as follows.

12.78 Out of the three sugar factories proposed with an employment potential of 3,000 persons, two have already started production. The number of new textile spinning mills recommended comes to 12

with an employment capacity of 3,600 persons. Of these, two have already gone into production, two will start production shortly and the remaining spinning mills except two are under various stages of implementation. Of the two automobile tyre factories with an employment capacity of 1,500 persons one has been commissioned and the site for the other has been acquired and handed over to the project authorities. Two rayon pulp factories with an employment potential of 3,000 persons have been suggested, of which one has gone into production. Although the Techno-Economic Survey has recommended only two bamboo bagasse paper factories capable of employing 1,500 and 1,000 workers each, three have been licensed. These are under various stages of implementation. In the case of starch and glucose manufacture a company has been registered with a production capacity of 18,000 tons of starch and 7,200 tons of dextrose per annum. The land required for the project has already been allotted and further steps for the implementation of the scheme are being taken by the licensee. The work relating to the establishment of an Ossein and Gelatin Plant with a production capacity of 1,200 tons of gelatin, 2,700 tons of ossein and 84,000 tons of dicalcium phosphate per year and an investment of Rs. 60 lakhs, a china-clay washing plant with a production capacity of 1,250 tons per annum, a tin container factory with an authorised capital of Rs. one crore and ten lakhs, a unit for the manufacture of 7,500 tons of synthetic abrasive aluminium oxide grains per year with an issued and paid up capital of Rs. 50 lakhs, a zinc smelter plant with a production capacity of 20,000 tons of zinc a year and 130 tons of sulphuric acid per day and an investment of Rs. 5 crores, a particle board factory and a steel re-rolling mill is progressing rapidly. Against the manufacture of an electrical instruments unit with an employment capacity of 1,000 workers a beginning has already been made for the manufacture of electronic appliances. One of the large units recommended by the

survey is a precision instruments factory with an employment capacity of 8,000 workers. The site has been acquired for the same and the work is expected to commence shortly. Against the recommendation for an aluminium conductors factory with an employment capacity of 500 persons, the present plant is doubling its capacity and work on this is nearing completion. Similarly, the factory for electricity meters recommended by the survey with an employment capacity of 800 persons has been commissioned though with a smaller employment capacity for the present. A transformer factory for the manufacture of heavy electrical transformers with an employment potential of 735 persons is nearing completion. The schemes under the Third Plan for large and medium industries some of which were included in the report of the Techno-Economic Survey also include the expansion of the existing Government owned, Government managed and Government sponsored industrial concerns, viz., the enhancement of production of soaps in the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut from 360 to 700 tons per annum, manufacture of synthetic detergents upto 200 tons per year, expansion and modernisation of the Government Oil Factory, Calicut including hydrogenation of fish-oil, deep mining and expansion, production of china-clay in the Government Ceramic Concerns, Kundara from 3,500 tons to 8,000 tons per annum, production of stoneware pipes, modernisation and expansion of the Travancore Rubber Works by enhancing production to 500 tons of rubber goods and 12 lakhs cycle tyres and tubes per annum, expansion of the existing production capacity of the Government Cycle Rim Factory, Trivandrum to 1,000 rims per shift, the expansion of the Trivandrum Spinning Mill by another 12,000 spindles and the expansion of the Electrical and Allied Industries, Kundara by providing structural steel fabrication and galvanising unit, foundry section, plastic moulding section etc., in the factory. The expansion of the Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore

Limited with the object of employing 2,000 workers more is in its third stage. The work of the caustic soda plant of the Travancore-Cochin Chemicals Limited, which can additionally employ 750 workers is in full progress. The Central Government have recognized the imperative need for allotting more Central sector industries to Kerala. As a result, the Precision Instrument Project, the Koratty Press, the Second Ship Building Yard, the Cochin Refineries and the Hindustan Machine Tools, Kalamassery have been allotted to this State, besides the expansion of the F.A.C.T. Ltd. These projects are in various stages of implementation.

12.79 The items among the major industrial units recommended by the Techno-Economic Survey the construction of which has not yet been started are the Urea Formaldehyde Plant with an employment potential of 500 persons, a corrugated paper factory with an employment capacity of 3,000 persons, pharmaceutical phyto chemical industry, two high tension insulators factories with an employment capacity of 1,000, the expansion of the Travancore Titanium Products Limited to provide additional employment to 940 workers, the factory for alloys special steel with an employment capacity of 2,000 persons, a boats and crafts factory with an employment capacity of 500 persons and an electrical appliances factory capable of employment of 600 persons. While a few like pharmaceutical phyto chemical industries, industrial alcohol and dry ice have been dropped, some are under examination, reporting and other preliminary stages. It can be hoped that by 1971 most of these would be commissioned.

12.80 The establishment of the State Industrial Development Corporation, the Small Scale Industries Development Corporation and the industrial estates and development areas have, no doubt, contributed to the industrial expansion of the State during the Third Five year Plan.

12.81 The above position, though encouraging to the extent it goes, is not

altogether rosy. The Techno-Economic Survey itself has estimated the total employment capacity of the medium and large scale industries proposed by the survey at about 60,000 workers only. Having regard to the large extent of unemployment indicated supra this does not present a complete solution to the problem. One of the reasons for the slow growth of industries, except in the Third Five Year Plan, is that the industrial sector was practically neglected in the allocation of investment among the various economic sectors. Only 3.7 per cent in the First and 7.8 per cent in the Second Five Year Plans were allotted to the industrial sector. Even in the Third Plan this sector was allotted only about 10 per cent of the total outlay. It has, therefore, become necessary at least at this stage to make up for the shortcomings of the past and raise the level of industrial employment in the State to a satisfactory degree. From the picture of employment seekers alone in the different States of India presented supra it could be seen that Kerala leads the States in India in respect of the unemployment problem. The percentage of unemployed persons in the working age-group population of Kerala is as much as 14 times that of Madhya Pradesh, 9.5 times that of Orissa, 9 times that of Uttar Pradesh, 7 times that of Andhra Pradesh and Bihar, 5 times that of Mysore, 3 times that of Madras and 2 times that of Maharashtra. The contrast in the percentage of employment seekers in the working age-group between Kerala and the rest of the States in India with the rare exception of West Bengal which closely follows Kerala indicates that the employment level in Kerala has to be raised by a much higher scale of Central assistance compared to the rest of the States in India. No doubt, most of the industries recommended by the Techno-Economic Survey have either been started or are under way. Yet, only a small proportion of the unemployed population of Kerala is likely to be absorbed in them. It seems highly desirable that the possibilities of setting up

more medium and large scale industries in the State are further explored by another Techno-Economic Survey without any loss of time.

12.82 Besides the expansion of some of the existing industries in the State several new industries can be thought of which can go a long way in solving the unemployment problem of the State. Several petrochemical industries involving the manufacture of a wide range of products like plastics, synthetic fibres, synthetic rubbers, detergents, agricultural chemicals etc. form one of the industrial groups having a fair chance of success in the State. By 1968 sufficient quantity of naphtha will be available from the Oil Refinery at Cochin. Petro-chemical industries based on naphtha can be established by this time.¹

12.83 More of metallurgical and electrochemical industries can be established in the State in addition to aluminium smelting or zinc smelting which have already been established.

12.84 Another industry which can be started is the manufacture of ferro-alloys and alloy-steel besides wire and strips from alloy-steels for various industrial uses. A scheme for the manufacture of any of the ferro-alloys like ferro-titanium and alloy-steels will be ideally suited to the State.

12.85 Manufacture of silicon carbide and calcium carbide can well be thought of as a new industrial venture, which could be explored.

12.86 The manufacture of P. V. C. Resins, containing approximately 60% chlorine and constituting the cheapest thermo-plastic and one of the best consumers of by-product chlorine, on a commercial scale is another industry which could be taken up in Kerala.

12.87 Chemical industries for the manufacture of soda-ash have yet to be established here.

12.88 With the development of trans-

port and communications the promotion of allied industries like automobiles and vehicles, motor-cycles, road building machinery, locomotives and rolling stocks and a variety of service-based industries could be thought of.

12.89 The coir industry which is one of the largest single industry in Kerala requires considerable modernisation by way of introduction of power-operated machines and equipments appropriate to the current times. Diversification of coir products is one of the ways of improving the coir industry. With the introduction of rubberised fibre units which are being established in Kerala with imported machinery a healthy atmosphere for mechanisation of the coir industry will be created in the State. It can well be hoped that the mechanisation that will follow in its wake will lead to a new phase in the progress of the coir industry.

12.90 The cocoanut kernel when ground into colloidal form and dried in a fluidized bed drier serves an excellent base for various food products such as ice-cream, candies, baked goods etc. This gives sufficient scope for a new industry based on cocoanut. Several essential liquors can be produced from cocoanut water also if it is possible to centrally collect it.

12.91 An industry for the processing of cashew shell liquid, which it is easy to establish, can manufacture several kinds of paints, varnishes, lacquer, synthetic resins, binders and allied products.

12.92 Kerala has immense possibilities of developing several food processing industries in view of the production of large quantities of bananas, pineapples, jack-fruits, mangoes, oranges, citrus fruits etc. The establishment of sufficient number of factories, though not of very large scale, will go a long way in promoting this industry.

12.93 One of the industries which have not been properly organised and mechanised

(1) The suggestions in paragraphs 12.82 to 12.99 are based on the article "Small Industries in Economic Development of Kerala" by R. Poornam—Seminar on Economic Development of Kerala, 1965 (Pages 21-33).

is the extraction of oil from lemon grass and similar kinds of grass and roots. The organisation of this industry on a mechanised scale deserves attention.

12.94 An industry based on titanium dioxide to promote an integrated plant for the manufacture of ferro-titanium and alloy-steel has been recommended as one of the possible basic industries that could be developed in the State in view of the availability of large quantities of ilmenite sand and cheap hydro-electric power.

12.95 A good paper industry has, no doubt, been established in Kerala. But, diversification in paper manufacture for items like art paper, newsprint paper, wrapping paper, cellophane and blotting paper, tissue paper etc. will lead to the expansion of paper industry in the State to a considerable degree. A large number of small scale industries for paper conversion into cartona, paper bags, cardboard, corrugated cardboard etc. will also flow from this.

12.96 The availability of materials like quartz sand and chemicals in the State opens up the possibilities of starting more medium or large scale glass factories dealing with the manufacture of glass sheets, tubes, toughened glasses and block glasses. It will also promote a large number of small industries manufacturing scientific glass apparatus, glass bottles and tumblers, optical glass manufacture etc.

12.97 Kerala can establish a fully synthetic fibre manufacturing industry in textiles. The synthetic fibre manufacturing plant based on petro-chemical complex will promote textile industry.

12.98 The manufacture of scientific instruments as well as industrial instruments will be highly labour-intensive. Having regard to the vast scope for the use of these instruments in the coming years, the possibility of establishing such an industry on a large scale deserves exploration.

12.99 The strategic position of Kerala opens up the possibilities of developing quite a large number of industries for defence purposes. It can be hoped that the

Central Government will examine the possibilities of establishing such industries in the State having regard to both her strategic situation as well as the high degree of unemployment prevailing here. Kerala has become the rocket experiment station already. The space technology is bound to assume greater importance in future. Two vital technologies in the field are combustive engines development and electronics for instrumentation and control. An early establishment of defence research and development centres for these industries will aid promotion of missile manufacture industries for Navy and Air Force.

12.100 The existing household industries in the order of importance are coir spinning, mat making, manufacture of fans and umbrellas from palm leaves, coir matting and rope making, handloom weaving, making of baskets and broomsticks, foundry industry including blacksmithy, goldsmithy, earthenware pottery, production of jaggery from cocoanut and palmyra juice, making of 'papadams' and 'apalams', manufacture of bidi, cotton spinning by charka and thakli etc. The coir spinning and handloom industry have been partly reorganised on a co-operative basis in many places during the Third Five Year Plan period. It has already been explained supra that the extent of under-employment in Kerala is much more than unemployment. Necessarily, therefore, more and more cottage industries capable of being pursued by the several lakhs of under-employed people of Kerala wasting their spare time at home have to be found. Among the items of small scale industries suggested by the Techno-Economic Survey are the manufacture of agricultural implements, hand tools, table cutlery and kitchenware, drawing instruments, garment fittings and decoration, mechanical toys, school instruments and containers, clocks and time-pieces, sheet metal work, builder's hardware, locks, upholstery fittings, suit-case fittings, lampware, stationery items, needles and rings, miscellaneous utility items and electrical engineering. Quite a large number of items required

for ship building can form the subject matter of small scale industries in the State. It is important to develop the system of manufacturing in cottages engineering goods capable of being assembled in factories.

12.101 The above list of the Techno-Economic Survey can be effectively supplemented by the various cottage industries suggested in the reports of the "Survey of the Industrial Possibilities for the Rural Industries Project" in the Kozhikode and Alleppey districts of Kerala.

12.102 The trend of these reports is that in view of the under-employment in Kerala, the agricultural workers should be converted into agro-industrial workers by the establishment of more cottage industries in the State. The Rural Industries Project affords an effective solution to the problem of unemployment in rural areas by the opening up of more cottage industries. Manufacture of desiccated cocoanuts, hand-made bricks, washing soap, foot-wears, steel trunk and bell-metal products, rubberised cocoanut fibre, cardboard, bamboo rod, cocoanut shell powder, rubber toys, vermicelli, calcium carbide, stonewares, sanitarywares, umbrella parts, nylon fishing nets, hardware and automobile spare parts and building materials like doors and windows, match dipping, canning, fish-meal making, leather tanning and industries based on sawdust like the extraction of ethyl alcohol and yeast and the manufacture of fibre boards, containers, fancy articles, etc. by mixing sawdust with resin, industries based on waste wood chips like laminated woodwork, solvent extraction from cocoanut oilcake and service industries like diesel engine repairs and services, wood seasoning plant, plant for treating bamboo poles and cadjan leaves and boat-making are some of the small scale industries suggested under the Rural Industries Project for Kozhikode, while making of activated charcoal from cocoanut shell, coir rope, sun-dried bananas, fried chips, needles formed out of mechanisation of decoiled cocoanut cake, tapioca flour, egg powder, cocoanut pith

articles, scented areca-nuts, sodium silicate, moulding sand, quick lime, articles of pottery, tin-can, pilfer-proof caps, bailing hoops etc., spinning on charka, khadi weaving, village pottery and hand-made paper, hand-pounding of rice, village oil industries, bee keeping, handloom weaving, making of coolinery essences, chloroform etc., are some of the small scale and cottage industries suggested by the project report for the Alleppey district. These lists are typical and will apply to most of the parts of the State. Some of these industries already exist in the State but are capable of expansion.

12.103 Before concluding this portion relating to the small scale industries it is necessary to emphasise the imperative need for the speedy electrification of every village in Kerala. No doubt, the electrification programme of the State is making considerable headway. Yet, it cannot be forgotten that the availability of power is the starting point for any industrial development on a state-wide scale. The problem of unemployment is more acute in rural areas. This calls for greater effort at rural electrification. Similarly the establishment of industrial estates has gone a long way in promoting industrialisation in various parts of the State. Want of proper equipment and facilities deter quite a large number of gifted craftsmen from taking to the establishment of suitable industries in which their talents could be effectively utilised. The establishment of more and more of industrial estates will harness this available man power.

(b) Agriculture

12.104 The agricultural sector in Kerala is distinguished by the predominance of plantation crops and a highly enlightened peasantry who are interested in the improved techniques of cultivation. A programme for the enhanced production of field crops as well as plantation crops is bound to employ quite a large number of people. The bringing of more areas under paddy, cocoanut, areca-nut and cashew and plantations like rubber and tea, conversion of single crop

paddy lands into double and treble crop ones and application of chemical manures for better yield are the main channels for enhancing agricultural production. It is estimated that the agricultural production in the State can be doubled in respect of paddy. Out of 1,151 lakhs of coconut trees in the State about 170 lakhs are over 50 years of age. These require re-plantation. There is scope for planting about a lakh of trees in the immediate future by bringing in more areas under coconut plantations. The irrigation of coconut trees will also lead to better yield. About 7,000 acres of areca-nut plantations also require re-plantation. If the re-plantation of these is taken up on a phased programme, it will absorb a good number of workers.

12.105 The development of plantations, particularly of rubber, is an important field with vast possibilities of employment opportunities. Government have already established a plantation corporation for Kerala which has undertaken the plantation of rubber in the public sector. It is estimated that by the end of the Third Five Year Plan the corporation would have planted an area of 13,300 acres and made a further area of 1,700 acres ready for planting rubber in 1966. It can reasonably be expected that this corporation will be the fore-runner of a gigantic effort at enhancing rubber production in Kerala. It is also estimated that there is ample scope for re-planting the existing areas under rubber. About 60,000 acres are estimated to have trees more than 30 years old which require re-planting.

12.106 The cultivation of cashew is another field which would provide employment both directly and indirectly. The direct employment opportunities are less important than the indirect ones in that by the increase in the area under cashew cultivation quite a large number of factories which are now closed in certain seasons for want of nuts can work without interruption. This will also lead to the establishment of more cashew processing factories. It is estimated that 78,000 acres of cultivable

waste could be utilised for the purpose of cashew cultivation of which 61,000 acres are in the Cannanore district itself.

(c) Fisheries

12.107 There is considerable scope for increasing the catches from the sea to the tune of 10 to 13 times of the present size of exploitation. The efforts of the Department of Fisheries so far have been mainly directed towards on-shore and in-shore fishing. The exploitation of fish off-shore has yet to be tried on a large scale. The Indo-Norwegian Project has made a successful attempt in this direction and the catches made by them from 1956-57 to 1960-61 vary from a value of Rs.31,435 to Rs. 49,567 per voyage. Both Indo-Norwegian Project and the Government of India off-shore fishing stations have expanded their activities to other regions. A further expansion of these activities will lead to more employment possibilities. The scheme for the mechanisation of fishing crafts has not been fully implemented so far. The fuller implementation of the scheme is also sure to employ more of fishermen in this field and also improve the catches. More of ice-plants, freezing and canning factories and fish-meal plants can also be established. The formation of a corporation in the public sector for off-shore fishing will greatly contribute to the expansion of off-shore fishing industry.

(d) Forests

12.108 Plantations of teak, softwood and fuel trees, rehabilitation of degraded forests, introduction of improved logging methods etc. can create more employment opportunities in the forests.

(e) Transport

12.109 The rapid development of economy implies that the transport system has to meet the growing movement of goods and services. Over and above the passenger traffic from railways there is passenger load on nationalised road transport and privately owned buses and trucks. The opening of more roads suited for bus services and the introduction of bus services in existing roads and more of

nationalisation of bus services can lead to rapid expansion of the transport facilities and the absorption of more of unemployed population. The State Transport Department owns only 26.5 per cent of the total number of buses in the State. A progressive nationalisation of private buses is likely to create better security of employment and perhaps also enhance the scope for employment in the transport sector.

(f) Power

12.110 Kerala has vast potentialities for the development of power. It has been estimated that only 8 per cent of the power resources have been so far exploited and with the completion of the projects now under execution, not more than 25 per cent of the power available would be exploited. Even at the end of the Third Five Year Plan there will be a deficit in the power supply compared to the demand. The demand is bound to increase with the development of industries during the 4th Plan period. To meet this demand the execution of the schemes already included in the Plan will have to be expedited and new schemes taken up. It is, therefore, necessary that apart from the schemes already included in the Plans a programme of further development of power is drawn up as quickly as possible. The execution of these schemes will lead to an absorption of more population in employment.

(g) Education

12.111 Kerala had the reputation of being the first State in India in point of literacy. In the 1961 Census, however, Kerala has been pushed down to the second rank by the Union territory of Delhi. Yet, among the States in India Kerala leads. It should be a matter of great concern for Kerala that the high place she enjoys in respect of literacy is preserved jealously. This calls for more and more facilities for education having regard to the growth of Kerala's population. The number of students in the school going age-group (5-14) in 1951 stood at 3,287,598. In 1961 this number has increased by 42.30 per cent. The increase in the number of schools has no doubt been

high coming to the tune of 9.92 per cent, but this increase is not sufficient to meet the full needs of the population of school going age. Further, in several of the existing schools the shift system is being adopted with a view to admit as large a number of pupils as possible. This would necessarily tell upon the efficiency in teaching. Both these lead to the inevitable necessity of increasing the number of schools in the State by substantial proportion. Indirectly, this will help providing employment for a sizable number as teachers.

(h) Colonisation

12.112 Kerala has the highest density of population among the States in India without taking the Union territories into account. The average density of population in India is only 358 per sq. mile (138 per sq. km.) while the corresponding figure for Kerala is 1,127 per sq. mile (435 per sq. km.). The per capita land in Kerala is only 0.57 acres and the per capita cultivable area is even much less coming to 0.35 acres. While the density of population in Kerala is 435 persons per sq. km. the States and Union territories of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and NEFA have only a density of population below 100 per sq. km. It is true that there will be a large portion of land in some of these States and Union territories which are not fit for cultivation or even habitation. Yet there is bound to be some areas which are capable of colonisation and development. It is up to the Central Government to consider whether suitable colonisation schemes could be started in some of these States and Union territories to absorb people from Kerala thereby relieving the congestion as well as solving the acute unemployment problem in the State. As suggested by the Techno-Economic Survey a regular machinery should be created to look into the long term needs of migration.

iii. Predominance of the Younger Age-groups

12.113 Kerala has a highly broad based

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age-group. This indicates the predominance of the population in the younger age-groups. As against the population of 5,214,853 in the age-group of 0-14 in 1951 the corresponding number in 1961 is 7,205,369. The feature gives rise in its turn to the important problem of setting apart a sizable proportion of the State expenditure towards education and health of infants. The expenditure for the year 1960-61 on education, medical and public health services comes to 35.14 per cent, 6.39 per cent and 3.28 per cent respectively of the total expenditure of the State. Such a heavy expenditure on education deprives the State of her capacity to invest on developmental projects with the result that the problems of unemployment and comparatively poor State income remain substantially unsolved. 9.67 per cent of the State expenditure on medical and public

health activities cannot be claimed to be sufficient to maintain a desirable standard of public health services. As against the targets set by the Bhore Committee Report of 1946 of 0.50 doctors, 3.33 nurses and 5.67 beds per 1,000 population in British India in 1971 we have reached in Kerala only 0.04 doctors, 0.06 nurses and 0.75 beds per 1,000 population in 1961. For reasons stated in the previous paragraph about education it is not possible to allow the literacy standard of the State to come down which implies that the expenditure on education cannot be kept down. Similarly, the expenditure on medical and public health services will also call for more and more share of the State expenditure. In view of the limited financial resources of the State these increasing demands are bound to present serious difficulties in the absence of substantial financial assistance from the Centre.

SECTION 5

A POPULATION PROJECTION

12.114 Using the component method of population projection it is estimated that the population of Kerala in 1971 will be 207.34 lakhs (Males 101.49 lakhs and females 105.85 lakhs) if the mortality and fertility remain the same as that in 1961 and 209.81 lakhs (Males 102.35 lakhs and females 107.46 lakhs) if mortality declines at the same rate as in the previous decade

and fertility remains the same as that in 1961. In this connection it is to be pointed out that these estimates are subject to the following limitations.

(1) The estimated mortality and fertility patterns used for this projection may not reflect the actual 1961 mortality and fertility levels of the population of Kerala.

Note: (i) The mortality level (expectation of life at age 10) of the population in 1951-61 period was obtained from the Life Tables prepared by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Kerala. Survival rates corresponding to these levels were then obtained from the U. N. Model Life Tables. The Life Tables prepared by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics are given in the Appendix.

(ii) Age specific fertility rates used in the projection were based on the Fertility Survey conducted by the Census Department during January 1962. The Fertility rates obtained from the survey have been adjusted using the computed crude birth rate of 38.9 (births per 1,000 population) given by the Census Actuary ('State growth rates and their components' by S. P. Jain-All India Seminar on population 12-14 March 1964). The rates for the quinquennial age-groups are obtained by graphical interpolation

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(2) In the computation of these estimates the effects of migration have been ignored because of the non-availability of reliable data of migrants by age-groups. However, it has been observed from previous experience that the State is losing some population (though not very significant in number) as a net effect of immigration and emigration. Hence the projected population figures are likely to be over-estimates to this extent.

(3) The assumption of constant fertility may not be correct especially because the family planning programme is being carried out in an intensive manner throughout the country and people are becoming more and more conscious of family planning. But no data regarding the reduction in fertility rates due to family planning activities are readily available.

(4) It is not always correct to assume that the expectation of life remains static without any change from the previous decade or it is increasing at the same rate as in the previous decade. Actually the expectation of life may be increasing at a lesser rate or it may be remaining more or less static after attaining certain stage at a different rate. In the absence of reliable data nothing can be said about this definitely.

(5) In the absence of sex specific fertility rates it has been assumed that the sex ratio at birth is 105 males to 100 females.

12.115 These limitations should be borne in mind when the size and composition of the projected population of the State in 1971 are considered.

12.116 The following tables show the estimated population of Kerala in 1971 by sex in quinquennial age-groups under the two different assumptions regarding mortality.

Table 12-39

PROJECTED POPULATION OF KERALA IN 1971 UNDER ASSUMPTION I

- (a) Fertility rates are the same as that in 1961
- (b) Mortality remains the same as that in 1961
- (c) Effects of migration are negligible

Age-group	Population (in '00s)		
	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4
0-4	15,846	16,013	31,859
5-9	13,035	13,435	26,470
10-14	12,170	12,080	24,250
15-19	10,894	10,798	21,692
20-24	9,228	9,577	18,805
25-29	7,780	8,384	16,164
30-34	6,656	7,265	13,921
35-39	5,681	6,223	11,904
40-44	4,857	5,288	10,145
45-49	4,146	4,371	8,517
50-54	3,377	3,515	6,892
55-59	2,666	2,828	5,494
60-64	2,024	2,244	4,268
65-69	1,436	1,665	3,101
70-74	911	1,112	2,023
75-79	487	659	1,146
80-84	233	300	533
85+	64	88	152
Total	101,491	105,845	207,336

A POPULATION PROJECTION

Table 12.40
PROJECTED POPULATION OF KERALA IN 1971 UNDER ASSUMPTION II

- (a) Fertility rates are the same as that in 1961
(b) Mortality declines during 1961-71 at the same rate as in the previous decade 1951-61
(c) Effects of migration are negligible

Age-group	Population (in '00s)		
	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4
0-4	16,204	16,649	32,853
5-9	13,152	13,654	26,806
10-14	12,202	12,143	24,345
15-19	10,920	10,855	21,775
20-24	9,257	9,645	18,902
25-29	7,811	8,457	16,268
30-34	6,686	7,333	14,019
35-39	5,711	6,286	11,997
40-44	4,888	5,343	10,231
45-49	4,177	4,420	8,597
50-54	3,408	3,560	6,968
55-59	2,694	2,872	5,566
60-64	2,049	2,288	4,337
65-69	1,457	1,707	3,164
70-74	928	1,150	2,078
75-79	499	689	1,188
80-84	241	319	560
85+	66	94	160
Total	102,350	107,464	209,814

12.117 In this connection it will be worthwhile to make an attempt to compare the figures of estimated population of Kerala in 1971 referred to above and the provisional estimates of the Expert Committee on population projections set up by the Planning Commission. The Expert Committee has arrived provisionally at 217 lakh persons (109 lakh males and 108 lakh females) in Kerala for 1971. There is a difference of 0.8 million between our second estimate and that of the Expert Committee. This is only nominal and may be due to the assumptions of the fall in the mortality rates and the differences in the fertility rates used for the two projections. The first set of projections attempted in this report assumes constant mortality and fertility whereas the second set assumes that

the male expectation of life increases by 0.628 year and female expectation of life increases by 0.766 year annually. We have used the age specific fertility rates and assumed constant fertility in both of our projections. In the projection of the Expert Committee it is the general fertility rate and not the age specific fertility rate that is used. The committee has assumed a moderate fall of 5 per cent in the general fertility rate during the period 1966-70. Regarding mortality, it has assumed a gain of 0.8 year in the expectation of life of the population annually. The figures obtained from our projection under assumption I help to give an idea of the effect of change of mortality on the population. The provisional projected population of Kerala in 1971 in quinquennial age-groups arrived at by the Expert Committee is reproduced below with the assumptions used.

Table 12.41

PROVISIONAL PROJECTED POPULATION OF KERALA IN 1971 BY THE EXPERT COMMITTEE ON POPULATION PROJECTIONS SET UP BY THE PLANNING COMMISSION

Age-group	Population (in '00s)		
	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4
0-4	17,350	16,231	33,621
5-9	15,223	14,266	29,489
10-14	12,841	12,312	25,153
15-19	11,122	10,886	22,008
20-24	9,489	9,721	19,210
25-29	8,105	8,573	16,678
30-34	6,985	7,423	14,408
35-39	5,981	6,308	12,289
40-44	5,135	5,321	10,456
45-49	4,404	4,391	8,795
50-54	3,612	3,535	7,147
55-59	2,883	2,847	5,730
60-64	2,218	2,266	4,484
65-69	1,605	1,700	3,305
70 & over	1,987	2,252	4,239
All ages	108,980	108,032	217,012

A POPULATION PROJECTION

Assumptions used in the Projection by the Expert Committee

12.118 The following are the assumptions used by the Expert Committee on population projections regarding fertility, mortality and migration.

I Fertility

1. The present levels of general fertility rate in each State are taken to correspond to the estimated birth-rates for 1951-60 given in the publication 'Life Tables 1951-60' issued by the Registrar General. For this purpose, the ratio of women aged 15-44 to total population may be taken from 1961 Census smoothed age distribution.

2. General fertility rate for each State may be taken to decline by 5% during 1966-70, 10% during 1971-75 and 20% during 1976-80, which were also the assumed rates of decline for all-India under 'Preferred Projections'.

II Mortality

1. The value of State expectations of life for 1951-60 centred at 1956 are taken as given in the publication 'Life Tables 1951-60'.

2. The differential rates of future improvement in expectation of life per year for the three groups of States classified according to their level of expectation of

life during 1951-60 have been taken as follows.

Group	1956-70	1971-80
I	0.8	0.65
II	0.9	0.75
III	1.0	0.85

Groups I, II and III respectively cover (i) Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and West Bengal (ii) Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Gujarat, Madras and Uttar Pradesh and (iii) Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Assam. Higher rates of increase have been assumed for those States which have, at present, relatively lower expectations of life at birth, since the differentials in mortality as shown by the Indian States are likely to be wiped out in future.

III Migration

Generally speaking, the effect of migration on State growth rates has so far been very small except in abnormal circumstances. In view of the difficulty of any reasonable guess about the future magnitude of migration, it was agreed that this factor may be ignored in making the projection, leaving it to the margin in the rate of natural increase assumed to take care of it to the extent it can.

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The maps between pages 10-11 (Physiography), 12-13, 18-19, 82-83, 94-95, 96-97, 100-101, 102-103, 110-111 and 112-113.

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The maps between pages 36-37, 70-71, 98-99, 152-153, 190-191, 258-259, 276-277, 312-313, 338-339, 374-375 (Rural literacy in taluks, 1961), 376-377 (Urban literacy in taluks, 1961), 432-433 and 498-499.

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Map at page 153 and the maps between pages 10-11 (Natural divisions, 1961), 32-33, 84-85, 162-163, 288-289, 370-371, 374-375 (Rural literacy in districts, 1961), 376-377 (Urban literacy in districts, 1961) and 664-665.

Shri S. Govindan Asari

Maps at pages 156, 218, 219, 227 and 228 and the maps between pages 14-15 and 398-399.

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GLOSSARY OF LOCAL TERMS

Adakodien	<i>Holostemma rheedii</i>	Jathikkai	<i>Myristica laurifolia</i>
Adatoda	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i>	Javamthi	<i>Vicoa auriculata</i>
Adisesha	The serpent Ananta on which God Vishnu relaxes in the ocean of milk, according to Hindu mythology	Kadukkai	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>
		Kaitha	<i>Pandanus odoratissimus</i>
		Kalasan	Odina wodier
Agathi	<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i>	Kalmulah	The male bamboo
Alli	<i>Nymphaea rubra</i>	Kalpayin	<i>Dipterocarpus turbinatus</i>
Alpam	<i>Brangantia walltchii</i>	Kammatti	<i>Excoecaria camettia</i>
Amsom	A revenue village in Malabar area	Kandankathri	<i>Solanum jacquini</i>
		Kanjiram	<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i>
Anjili	<i>Artocarpus hirsuta</i>	Karanjili	<i>Dipterocarpus bourdilloni</i>
Appalam	A kind of crisp thin cake made of flour of blackgram	Kara	Subdivision of a revenue village
		Kari land	A class of land in Kerala dominated by peaty soil
Arali	<i>Nerium odorum</i>		
Arambu	<i>Oxytenanthera bourdilloni</i>	Karinghota	<i>Samadera indica</i>
Arasu	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Kari oomtha	<i>Datura fastuosa</i>
Arayanjili	<i>Antiaris toxicaria</i>	Karunochi	<i>Gendarusso vulgaris</i>
Aval	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i>	Karuntumba	<i>Anisomeles malabarica</i>
Azhi	Bar	Karusalankanni	<i>Eclipta erecta</i>
Badankotta	Almond	Karuvelam	<i>Acacia arabica</i>
Belamodagam	<i>Scolvola konigii</i>	Karuveppila	<i>Murraya Koenigii</i>
Bilva	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Kasturimanjal	<i>Carcuma aromatica</i>
Chama	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	Kattamanakku	<i>Jatropha curcas</i>
Champaka	<i>Michelia champaca</i>	Kattu-Atthi	<i>Bauhinia tomentosa</i>
Cheeni	<i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i>	Kattucheru	<i>Holigarna arnottiana</i>
Chembaravalli	<i>Vitis indica</i>	Kattujeerakamulla	<i>Jasminum angustifolium</i>
Chemparuthi	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Kattulavengam	<i>Cinnamomum zeylanicam</i>
Chera	<i>Holigarna ferruginea</i>	Kattumallika	<i>Jasminum angustifolium</i>
Chirutekku	<i>Clerodendron serratum</i>	Kattupuvan	<i>Nephelium longana</i>
Chittaratta	<i>Alpina galanga</i>	Kazhanchi	<i>Guilandina bonduc</i>
Chiyakka	<i>Mimosa abstergens</i>	Kilanelli	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i>
Choratti	<i>Gomphia angustifolia</i>	Kodagapala	<i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i>
Chuvanna mondarai	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Koduveli	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>
Cumbam	Pillar	Kolamavu	<i>Machilus macrantha</i>
Desom	Subdivision of a revenue village in the Malabar area	Kole lands	Lands dewatered for cultivation in the Trichur district
		Kuppameni	<i>Acalypha indica</i>
Devadaram	<i>Erythroxylon monogynum</i>	Kurka	<i>Coleus parviflorous</i>
Eentha	<i>Cycas circinalis</i>	Kuvamanjal	<i>Carcuma angustifolia</i>
Eeral	Reed	Makkathayam	A system of inheritance whereby the children of the deceased inherit the properties
Elantha	<i>Zizyphus jujuba</i>		
Elumichai	<i>Citrus medica</i>	Malakanjiram	<i>Anogessus latifolia</i>
Erukkalai	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	Malakonnai	<i>Acorocarpus fraxinifolius</i>
Firka	A group of revenue villages within a taluk in Malabar area	Malampunna	<i>Calophyllum tomentosum</i>
		Malavuram	<i>Pterospermum rubiginosum</i>
Inja	<i>Mimosa inja</i>	Mandarai	<i>Bauhinia acuminata</i>
Irul	<i>Kodaxylia dolabriformis</i>	Manimaruthu	<i>Lagerstroemia flos-reginae</i>
Ittica callu	Brick-stone		

GLOSSARY OF LOCAL TERMS

Manjakadampu	<i>Adina cordifolia</i>	Pevetti	<i>Physalis sonnifera</i>
Maruthu	<i>Terminalia paniculata</i>	Pichi	<i>Jasminum grandiflorum</i>
Maravotti	<i>Hydnocarpus wightiana</i>	Pooja	Worship
Marumakkathayam	Matriarchal system of inheritance	Poovan	Ceylon oak
		Poovarasu	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>
Mathulam	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Porasu	<i>Butea frondosa</i>
Mavilangum	<i>Crataeva religiosa</i>	Pozhi	Outlet of a river into the sea
Mettonhi	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>	Proverthi	A revenue village
Modakattan	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	Puthenkalli	<i>Poeciloneuron indicum</i>
Modirakanni	<i>Hugonia mystax</i>	Samastira vadi	<i>Varringtonia acutangula</i>
Mukkampala	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Samudrachedi	<i>Argyreia speciosa</i>
Mulah	<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i>	Sankupushpam	<i>Clitorea ternatea</i>
Mulla	Subdivision of a revenue village	Saralkonni	<i>Cassia fistula</i>
		Senkottai	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i>
Mullumurunga	<i>Erythrina indica</i>	Shenchandanam	<i>Gluta travancoria</i>
Mulluvenga	<i>Bridelia retusa</i>	Shermanam	Same as <i>desom</i>
Muri	Subdivision of a revenue village in the erstwhile Travancore and Cochin areas	Shevatai	<i>Ipomoea turpethum</i>
		Shurali	<i>Hardwickia binata</i>
		Shuri-call	Itch stone
		Sirukangori	<i>Tragina cannabina</i>
Murunga	<i>Erythrina indica</i>	Seema Agathi	<i>Cassia alata</i>
Myla	<i>Vitex altissima</i>	Sirukanjori	<i>Tragina cannabina</i>
Nagamalli	<i>Rhinacanthus communis</i>	Tanikai	<i>Terminalia belerica</i>
Nallamulagu	<i>Piper nigrum</i>	Tettankotta	<i>Strychnos potatorum</i>
Nandavatta	<i>Tabernaemontana coronaria</i>	Thambagam	<i>Hopea parviflora</i>
Nangu	Iron wood	Thembavu	<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>
Nannari	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>	Thetti	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>
Narumpanel	Uvarianarum	Thottavadi	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>
Narunindi	Same as Nannari	Thooduvala	<i>Solanum tribobatum</i>
Naval	<i>Eugenia jambolana</i>	Tulasi	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>
Nayuri	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Vaga	<i>Albizia procera</i>
Nearvalam	<i>Croton tiglium</i>	Vaidyan	Physician
Nedumchetti	<i>Memocylon amplexicaule</i>	Vallari	<i>Hydrocotyle asiatica</i>
Nedunnar	<i>Polyalthia fragrans</i>	Vayanboo	<i>Acorus calamus</i>
Nelli	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Vellatulasi	<i>Ocimum bacilicum</i>
Nerunji	<i>Tribulus lanuginosus</i>	Velliparuthi	<i>Doemia extensa</i>
Nirmathalam	Same as Mavilangum	Vellai-oomatha	<i>Datura alba</i>
Nirumulli	<i>Asteracantha lonjifolia</i>	Vellakasavu	<i>Hemicyclia venusta</i>
Odallam	<i>Cerebera odollam</i>	Vellari	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>
Orelatamara	<i>Ionidium suffruticosum</i>	Vellila	<i>Mussaenda frondosa</i>
Pakuthy	A revenue village in former Travancore	Vellimadantai	Same as Vellila
		Velutha Mundarai	Same as Mandarai
Palasa	<i>Butea frondosa</i>	Vembu	<i>Melia azadirachta</i>
Palagapayyani	<i>Oroxylon indicum</i>	Venga	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>
Parijatham	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i>	Venkotta	<i>Lophopetalum wightianum</i>
Pathiri	<i>Stereospermum chelonoides</i>	Venthek	<i>Lagerstraemia lanceolata</i>
Pambarakumbil	<i>Trewia nudiflora</i>	Vettila kasturi	<i>Abelmoschus moschatus</i>
Pavazhamalli	Same as Parijatham	Veppu	<i>Melia azadirachta</i>
Peppodal	<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i>	Vilamicham	<i>Andropogon muricatum</i>
Perumarundoo	<i>Aristolochia indica</i>	Vettimaram	<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i>
Peruntutti	<i>Abutilon indicum</i>		

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 10 Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak (Reg.)
 11 Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj (Reg.)
 12 All India Educational Supply Co., Shri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar (Rest.)
 13 Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market (Rest.)
 14 University Book House, 15, U.B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar (Rest.)
 15 Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran (Rest.)
 16 Summer Brothers, P.O. Birla Lines (Rest.)
 17 Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16 Netaji Subhash Marg .. (Reg.)
 18 B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkhawalan (Chowri Bazar) .. (Rest.)
 19 Rajkamal Prakashan P. Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar (Reg.)
 20 Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers & Booksellers, Nai Sarak (Rest.)
 21 Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market (Reg.)
 22 Tech. & Commercial Book Coy., 75, Gokhle Market .. (Rest.)
 23 Saini Law Publishing Co., 1415, Chabiganj, Kashmere Gate .. (Rest.)
 24 G. M. Ahuja, Booksellers & Stationers, 309, Nehru Bazar .. (Rest.)
 25 Sat Narain & Sons, 3141 Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate .. (Reg.)
 26 Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar .. (Reg.)
 27 Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak (Rest.)
 28 Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P. B. 1165, Nai Sarak (Rest.)
 29 K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura (Rest.)
 30 Adarsh Publishing Service, 5 A/10 Ansari Road (Rest.)

DHANBAD—
 1 Ismag Co-operative Stores Ltd., P. O. Indian School of Mines .. (Reg.)
 2 New Sketch Press, Post Box 26 (Rest.)

DHARWAR—
 1 The Agricultural College Consumers Co-op. Society (Rest.)
 2 Rameshtraya Book Depot, Subhas Road (Rest.)
 3 Karnatakaya Sahitya Mandira of Publishers and Booksellers (Rest.)

ERNAKULAM—
 1 Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road (Rest.)
 2 South India Traders C/o Constitutional Journal (Reg.)

FEROZEPUR—English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road (Reg.)

GAUHATI—Mokshada Pustakalaya (Reg.)

GAYA—Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg (Reg.)

GHAZIABAD—Jayana Book Agency (Rest.)

GORAKHPUR—Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakhes Road .. (Reg.)

GUDUR—The General Manager, The N. D. C. Publishing & Ptg. Society Ltd (Rest.)

GUNTUR—Book Lovers Private Ltd. Kadriguda Chowrasta .. (Reg.)

GWALIOR—
 1 Supdt. Printing & Stationery, M. B. (Reg.)
 2 Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Laskhar (Reg.)
 3 M. C. Dastari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Laskhar (Rest.)

HUBLI—Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road (Reg.)

HYDERABAD—
 1 Director, Govt. Press (Reg.)
 2 The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul (Rest.)
 3 Book Lovers Private Ltd. (Rest.)
 4 Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar (Rest.)

IMPHAL—Tikendra & Sons Bookseller (Rest.)

INDORE—
 1 Wadhawa & Co., 56, M. G. Road (Reg.)
 2 Swarup Brother's Khajuri Bazar (Rest.)
 3 Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilya Pura (Rest.)
 4 Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace (Rest.)
 5 Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Booksellers, 10, Khajuri Bazar (Rest.)

JABALPUR—
 1 Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj (Reg.)
 2 National Book House, 135 Jai Prakash Narain Marg .. (R.)

JAIPUR—
 1 Government Printing and Stationery Department, Rajasthan .. (Reg.)
 2 Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema (Reg.)
 3 Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar (Reg.)
 4 Vani Mandir, Sawai Mansingh Highway (Reg.)
 5 Kalyan Mal & Sons, Tripolia Bazar (Rest.)
 6 Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta (Reg.)
 7 Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta (Rest.)
 8 Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P. B. No. 23 .. (Rest.)

JAMNAGAR—Swedeshi Vastu Bhandar (Reg.)

JAMSHEDPUR—
 1 Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P. B. 78 (Reg.)
 2 Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih (Reg.)
 3 Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, Bistapur Market .. (Rest.)

JAWALAPUR—Sahyog Book Depot (Rest.)

JHUNJHUNU—
 1 Shashi Kumar Sarat Chand (Rest.)
 2 Kapram Prakashan Prasaran, 1/90 Namdha Niwas Azad Marg .. (R.)

JODHPUR—
 1 Dwarka Das Pathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents .. (Reg.)
 2 Kitab-Ghar, Sojati Gate (Reg.)
 3 Choppra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar (Reg.)

JULLUNDUR—
 1 Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate (Rest.)
 2 Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala (Reg.)
 3 University Publishers, Railway Road (Rest.)

KANPUR—
 1 Advani & Co., P. Box. 100, The Mall (Reg.)
 2 Sahitya Niketan, Shradhanand Park (Reg.)
 3 The Universal Book Stall, The Mall (Reg.)
 4 Raj Corporation, Raj House, P. B. 200, Chowk (Reg.)

KARUR—Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26, Srinivasapuram (Rest.)

KODARMA—The Bhagwati Press, P. O. Jhumri Tilaiya, Dt. Hazaribagh (Reg.)

KOLHAPUR—Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road .. (Rest.)

KOTA—Kota Book Depot (Rest.)

KUMTA—S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (N. Kanara) .. (Reg.)

LUCKNOW—
 1 Soochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot) (Reg.)
 2 Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd., Hazratganj (Reg.)
 3 British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj (Reg.)
 4 Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P. B. 154 (Reg.)
 5 Universal Publishers (P.) L. d., Hazratganj (Reg.)

Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road (Reg.)

7 Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B Sadar Bazar .. (Rest.)
 8 Aquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road (Rest.)
 9 Law Book Mart, Amin-Ud-Daula Park (Rest.)

LUDHIANA—
 1 Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar (Reg.)
 2 Mohindra Brothers, Katcheri Road (Rest.)
 3 Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar (Rest.)
 4 The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street (Rest.)

MADRAS—
 1 Supdt., Govt. Press, Mount Road (Reg.)
 2 Account Test Institute, P. O. 760 Egmore (Reg.)
 3 C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane (Reg.)
 4 K. Krishnamurthy, Post Box 384 (Reg.)
 5 Presidency Book Supplies, 8, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane .. (Reg.)
 6 P. Vardachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street (Reg.)
 7 Palani Parchuram, 3, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane (Reg.)
 8 NCBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road (Rest.)
 9 V. Sadanand, The Personal Bookshop, 10, Congress Building, 111, Mount Road (Rest.)

MADURAI—
 1 Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street (Reg.)
 2 Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street (Reg.)

MANDYA SUGAR TOWN—K. N. Narimhe Gowda & Sons .. (Rest.)

MANGALORE—U. R. Shenoy Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128 .. (Reg.)

MANJESHWAR—Mukenda Krishna Nayak (Rest.)

MATHURA—Rath & Co., Tilohi Building, Bengali Ghat .. (Rest.)

MEERUT—
 1 Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar (Reg.)
 2 Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchery Road (Reg.)
 3 Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank (Reg.)
 4 Bharat Educational Stores, Chhippi Tank (Rest.)
 5 Universal Book Depot, Booksellers & News Agents (Rest.)

MONGHYR—Anusandhan, Minerva Press Building (Rest.)

MUSSOORIE—
 1 Cambridge Book Depot, The Mal (Rest.)
 2 Hind Traders (Rest.)

MUZAFFARNAGAR—
 1 Mittal & Co., 85-C, New Mandi (Rest.)
 2 B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura (Rest.)

MUZAFFARPUR—
 1 Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate (Reg.)
 2 Legal Corner, Tikmanio House, Amgola Road (Rest.)
 3 Tirhut Book Depot (Rest.)

MYSORE—
 1 H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle (Reg.)
 2 Peoples Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace (Reg.)
 3 Geeta Book House, Booksellers & Publishers Krishnamurthipuram (Rest.)
 4 News Paper House, Lansdowne Building (Rest.)
 5 Indian Mercantile Corporation, Toy Palace, Ramvilas (Rest.)

NADIAD—R. S. Desay, Station Road (Rest.)

NAGPUR—
 1 Supdt., Govt. Press & Book Depot (Reg.)
 2 Western Book Depot, Residency Road (Rest.)
 3 The Asstt. Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House (Rest.)

NAINITAL—Coural Book Depot, Bara Bazar (Rest.)

NANDED—
 1 Book Centre, College Law General Books, Station Road .. (Rest.)
 2 Hindustan General Stores, Paper & Stationery Merchants P. B. No. 51 (Rest.)
 3 Sanjoy Book Agency, Vazirabad (Rest.)

NEW DELHI—
 1 Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus (Reg.)
 2 Bhawani & Sons, 8 F, Connaught Place (Reg.)

3 Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus (Reg.)
 4 Empire Book Depot, 278, Aliganj (Reg.)
 5 English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus P. O. B. 328 .. (Reg.)
 6 Faqir Chand & Sons, 15-A Khan Market (Reg.)
 7 Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place (Reg.)
 8 Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House (Reg.)
 9 Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place .. (Reg.)
 10 Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place (Reg.)
 11 Suneja Book Centre, 21/90, Connaught Circus (Reg.)
 12 United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus (Reg.)

13 Jayana Book Depot, Chhaparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh (Reg.)
 14 Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar .. (Reg.)
 15 Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road (Reg.)
 16 The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road (Reg.)
 17 New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty. & Novelles, P. B. 96, Connaught Place (Reg.)
 18 Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji (Reg.)
 19 Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath (Rest.)
 20 Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath (Rest.)
 21 People Publishing House (P.) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road (Reg.)
 22 R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh (Rest.)
 23 Sharma Bros, 17, New Market, Moti Nagar (Reg.)
 24 Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar (Rest.)
 25 Sarvodaya Service, 66A-1, Rohtak Road, P. B. 2521 (Rest.)
 26 H. Chandson, P. B. No. 3034 (Rest.)
 27 The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road (Rest.)
 28 Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave (Rest.)
 29 Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura (Rest.)
 30 Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market Lody Colony (Rest.)

PANJIM—
 1 Singhals Book House P. O. B. 70 Near the Church (Rest.)
 2 Sagoon Gaydev Dhood, Bookeslrs, 5-7 Rua, 3 Idc Jameria .. (Rest.)

PATHANKOT—The Krishna Book Depot, Main Bazar (Rest.)

PATIALA—
 1 Supdt., Bhopendra State Press (Reg.)
 2 Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar (Reg.)

PATNA—
 1 Supdt., Govt. Printing (Bihar) (Reg.)
 2 J. N. P. Agarwal & Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli Raghunath Bhawan .. (Reg.)
 3 Luxmi Trading Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli (Reg.)
 4 Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore (Rest.)
 5 Bengal Law House, Chowhatta (Rest.)

PITHORAGARH—Maniram Punetha & Sons (Rest.)

PONDICHERY—M/s. Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplex .. (R.)

POONA—
 1 Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana (Reg.)
 2 Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road (Reg.)
 3 International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana (Reg.)
 4 Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk (Reg.)
 5 Utility Book Depot, 1339, Shivaji Nagar (Rest.)

PUDUKOTTAI—Shri P. N. Swaminathan Sivam & Co., East Main Road (Rest.)

RAJKOT—Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah, Booksellers and Sub-Agents (Reg.)

RANCHI—
 1 Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar (Reg.)
 2 Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar (Rest.)

REWA—Supdt., Govt. State Emporium V. P. (Rest.)

ROURKELA—The Rourkela Review (Rest.)

SAHARANPUR—Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road .. (Rest.)

SECUNDERABAD—Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street .. (Reg.)

SILCHAR—Shri Nishitto Sen Nazirpatti (Rest.)

SIMLA—
 1 Supdt., Himachal Pradesh Govt. (Reg.)
 2 Minerva Book Shop, The Mall (Reg.)
 3 The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall (Reg.)

SINNAR—Shri N. N. Jakhadi, Agent, Times of India Sinnar (Nasik) (Rest.)

SHILLONG—

- 1 The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Govt. B. D.
- 2 Chapla Bookstall, P. B. No. 1 (Rest.)

SONEPAT—United Book Agency (Reg.)

SRINAGAR—The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road .. (Reg.)

SURAT—Shri Gujjanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road (Reg.)

TIRUCHIRAPALLI—

- 1 Kalpana Publishers, Wosiur (Reg.)
- 2 S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chander Bose Road .. (Reg.)
- 3 Palaniappa Bros. (Rest.)

TRIVANDRUM—

- 1 International Book Depot, Main Road (Reg.)
- 2 Reddear Press & Book Depot, P. B. No. 4 (Rest.)

TUTICORIN—Shri K. Thiagarajan, 10-C, French Chapal Road (Rest.)

UDAIPUR—

- 1 Jagdish & Co., Inside Surajapole (Rest.)
- 2 Book Centre, Maharana, Bhopal Consumers, Co-op. Society Ltd. (Rest.)

UJJAIN—Manak Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate (Rest.)

VARANASI—

- 1 Students Friends & Co., Lanka (Rest.)
- 2 Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Road, P. B. 8 (Reg.)
- 3 Glob Book Centre (Rest.)
- 4 Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka (Reg.)
- 5 B. H. U. Book Depot (Rest.)

VELLORE—A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers (Reg.)

VIJAYAWADA—The Book & Review Centre, Eluru Road, Government (Rest.)

VISAKHAPATNAM—

- 1 Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building (Reg.)
- 2 Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road (Reg.)
- 3 The Secy. Andhra University, General Co-op. Stores Ltd. (Rest.)

VIZIANAGARAM—Sarda & Co. (Rest.)

WARDHA—Swarajeya Bhandar, Bhorji Market (Reg.)

For Local Sale

- 1 Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp. India Co-fee House, New Delhi
- 2 Govt. of India Book Depot, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta
- 3 High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London, W. C. 2.

Railway Bookstall holders

- 1 S/S. A. H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Eigin Road, Allahabad
- 2 Gahlot Bros., K. E. M. Road, Bikaner
- 3 Higginbothams & Co. Ltd., Mount Road, Madras
- 4 M. Gulab Singh & Sons Private Ltd., Mathura Road, New Delhi

Foreign

- 1 S/S. Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathmandu (Nepal)
- 2 S/S. Aktie Bologat, C. E. Fritzes Kungl. Hovbokhandel, Fredsgatan-2 Box 1656, Stockholm-16 (Sweden)
- 3 Reise-und Verkehrsverlag Stuttgart, Post 730, Gutenbergstr. 21, Stuttgart No. 11245, Stuttgart del. (Germany West)

4 Shri Iswar Subramanyam 452, Reversite Driv Apt. 5, New York, 27 NWY

5 The Proprietor, Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansons, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan).

On S. and R. Basis

- 1 The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad
- 2 The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Kapileswar Road, Belgaum
- 3 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar
- 4 The Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur
- 5 The O. I/C., Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur
- 6 The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Mines & Fuel, Nagpur
- 7 The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat)
- 8 The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona
- 9 Govt. Printing & Stationery, Rajkot
- 10 The O. I/C. Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi
- 11 The Director, S. I. S. I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna, Surat
- 12 The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 27, Erabourne Road, Calcutta-1
- 13 The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 50 Feet Road, Ernakulam
- 14 The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-83, Hyderguda, Hyderabad
- 15 Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong
- 16 Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi
- 17 Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City
- 18 Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Jamal Road, Patna-1
- 19 Registrar of Companies, Raj. & Ajmer; Shri Kamta Prasad House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur
- 20 The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6 Linghi Chetty Street P. B. 1530, Madras
- 21 The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott. Bldg. P. B. 334, Kanpur
- 22 The Registrar of Companies, Everest 100, Marine Drive, Bombay
- 23 The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore
- 24 The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior
- 25 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad
- 26 Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack
- 27 The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Gujarat Samachar Building, Ahmedabad
- 28 Publication Division, Sale Depot, North Block, New Delhi
- 29 The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi
- 30 The O. I/C., University Employment Bureau, Lucknow
- 31 O. I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Malda
- 32 O. I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Habra, Tabaluria, 24-Parganas
- 33 O. I/C., S. I. S. I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar, P. O. Burnipur
- 34 O. I/C., S. I. S. I., Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46
- 35 O. I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre (Footwear), Calcutta
- 36 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad
- 37 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A. P.)
- 38 Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua
- 39 Dy. Director Incharge, S. I. S. I., C/o Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panjim
- 40 The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur
- 41 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Mornia
- 42 The O. I/C., State Information Centre, Hyderabad
- 43 The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry
- 44 The Asstt. Director of Publicity and Information, Vidhana Saubha (P. B. 271) Bangalore