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CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME VII

KERALA

PART IV A
REPORT ON HOUSING AND ESTABLISHMENTS
AND
PART IV B
HOUSING AND ESTABLISHMENT TABLES

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2. I am equally grateful to Shri Ashok Mitra, I. C. S., Registrar General and ex-officio Census Commissioner of India for the timely help and guidance I have received at his hands in tiding over the problems connected with the house numbering operations. No less are my thanks due to Shri D. Natarajan, Deputy Registrar General for all the help rendered in this behalf.

3. The number of Census houses in Kerala for 1961 Census came to over 33.80 lakhs. Some of these Census houses had more than one Census household also. The work of numbering these and preparing the houselists in respect of them recording a wealth of details was one of great magnitude. The entire work was done by a handful of staff consisting of a little over 2,000 enumerators, an equal number of assistants to enumerators and a smaller number of supervisors. Their work was arduous to the core. The house numbering and houselisting done by them represent the magnificent achievement of a handful of loyal and selfless workers drawn from the village staff of the Revenue Department, Municipal field staff and the staff of the Forest Department and the special areas. I consider it my pleasant duty to extend my heart-felt gratitude to everyone of them who have made the very first contribution in laying the foundations of the 1961 Census.

4. The work of the above staff was organised with the efficient and hearty co-operation of the District Collectors and the District Census Officers mentioned below.

District	*District Collectors*	*District Census Officers*
Cannanore	Shri K. P. Achuthan Nair, I. A. S.	Shri P. C. Kunjukrishnan Nambiar
Kozhikode	Shri S. Ananthakrishnan, I. A. S. (till 22–5–1960) and Shri R. Gopalaswamy, I. A. S. (from 22–5–1960)	Shri M. Kutty Sankaran Nair
Palghat	Shri P. K. Abdulla, I. A. S.	Shri P. C. Janardhanan
Trichur	Shri P. P. Gopalan Nair, I. A. S.	Shri Zacharia Mathew, I. A. S.
Ernakulam	Shri M. M. Varkey, I. A. S. (till 22–5–1960) and Shri S. Ananthakrishnan, I. A. S. (from 22–5–1960)	Shri K. K. Krishnan
Kottayam	Shri P. Velayudhan Nair, I. A. S.	Shri E. J. Kuriakku
Alleppey	Shri K. Narayanan, I. A. S.	Shri N. Sreedharan Nair
Quilon	Shri K. C. Sankaranarayanan, I. A. S.	Shri R. Raghavan (till 1–3–1960) and Shri P. Padmanabha Iyer (from 1–3–1960)
Trivandrum	Shri A. Sethumadhava Menon, I. A. S.	Shri G. Velu Pillai

The responsibility for the operations in each charge was borne by the charge officers, viz, the Tahsildars in rural areas (other than reserve forests and special areas) and non-municipal towns, the Corporation/ Municipal Commissioners in Municipal areas, the Divisional Forest Officers in reserve forests and the nominees of the officers in charge of the special areas in special areas. I take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to them.

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7. The five photographs included in this report have been done by the department of Public Relations of the Kerala Government free of cost, the conveyance and a few films alone being provided by the Census Department. I am grateful to Shri V. R. Narayanan Nair, former Director of Public Relations, Kerala for the goodwill extended by him in taking these photographs through his photographers.

8. All the charts and the two drawings of 'an extended Naluket (Ettuket)' and 'a modern house in western style' were drawn by Shri K. Krishna Pillai and the various maps by Sarvashri K. Krishna Pillai, V. Chellappan Asari and S. Krishna Pillai, all draftsmen of my office.

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11. The printing of this part of the Census Report involved the laborious process of presenting long and complicated tables in 6 pt. types. The C. M. S. Press, Kottayam under the able guidance of Shri C. John Mathai has executed this work with great patience and efficiency.

Trivandrum,
1—8—1964

M. K. DEVASSY

CONTENTS

		Page
Acknowledgments	.. ..	iii
	PART IV A REPORT	
Chapter I	Introductory	1
Chapter II	Uses, distribution and density of census houses	7
	Classification of census houses by uses	7
	Distribution of census houses by districts	10
	Distribution of census houses by taluks	
	Total census houses	12
	Dwellings	15
	Shop-cum-dwellings	17
	Workshop-cum-dwellings	19
	Hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses	23
	Shops excluding eating houses	24
	Business houses and offices	25
	Factories, workshops and worksheds	26
	Schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes	28
	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	29
	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghars)	30
	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries, etc.	30
	Quartile analysis of census houses by selected types of use	
	Workshop-cum-dwellings	31
	Business houses and offices	32
	Schools and other educational institutions	33
	Places of entertainment and community gathering	34
	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries, etc.	34
	Rural-urban distribution of census houses	35
	Rural-urban distribution of census houses by districts	40
	Rural-urban distribution of census houses by taluks	44
	Density of census houses	46
	Density of census houses by districts	48
	Density of census houses by taluks	49
	Rural-urban density of census houses	53
	Rural-urban density of census houses by districts	54
	Rural-urban density of census houses by taluks	
	Cannanore district	56
	Kozhikode district	57
	Palghat distrtct	58
	Trichur district	59
	Ernakulam district	60

		Page
	Kottayam district	61
	Alleppey district	62
	Quilon district	63
	Trivandrum district	64
	Census houses in towns with a population of 50,000 and above	65
	Houselist population and census houses	66
	Houselist population and census houses in districts	68
	No. of census houses by type of use per 1,000 population in respect of selected items	
	Schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes	69
	Places of entertainment and community gathering	70
	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries, etc.	70
Chapter III	Tenure status of census households	72
	Regional analysis of tenure status	74
	Tenure status in urban areas	75
Chapter IV	Factories and workshops	79
	Location of industries	79
	Cotton spinning and handloom weaving	79
	Cotton textiles other than handloom weaving	80
	Cashew	80
	Coir	80
	Printing and binding	80
	Furniture and timber sawing	80
	Bricks and tiles	80
	Tea	81
	Bidi and cigar	81
	Tyre and rubber goods	81
	Crushing of copra (cocoanut kernels)	81
	Rice and flour mills	81
	Splints and veneers	81
	Cement, glass, rayon, aluminium, fertilisers, D. D. T., rare earths, sugar, paper and concrete pipes	81
	Automobile and general engineering	82
	Ceramics	82
	Mineral oil installations	82
	Fast developing industrial areas	82
	Industrial estates	83
	Distribution of factories and workshops in the State	83
	Number of factories and workshops in the State by persons employed	84
	Distribution of factories and workshops in the rural areas of the State	85
	Number of factories and workshops in the rural areas of the State by persons employed	86

CONTENTS

	Page
Factories and workshops in the rural areas of the State by power used	87
Distribution of factories and workshops in the urban areas of the State	87
Number of factories and workshops in the urban areas of the State by persons employed	88
Factories and workshops in the urban areas of the State by power used	89
Distribution of factories and workshops by districts and taluks	90
Cannanore district	90
Kasaragod taluk	92
Hosdrug taluk	92
Taliparamba taluk	92
Cannanore taluk	93
Tellicherry taluk	93
North Wynad taluk	93
General	94
Kozhikode district	94
Badagara taluk	96
Quilandy taluk	96
Kozhikode taluk	97
Tirur taluk	97
Ernad taluk	97
South Wynad taluk	98
General	98
Palghat district	98
Perintalmanna taluk	100
Ponnani taluk	101
Ottapalam taluk	101
Palghat taluk	101
Alathur taluk	102
Chittur taluk	102
General	102
Trichur district	102
Talappilly taluk	105
Trichur taluk	105
Chowghat taluk	105
Cranganore taluk	106
Mukundapuram taluk	106
General	106
Ernakulam district	106
Parur taluk	109
Alwaye taluk	109
Kunnathunad taluk	109
Kanayannur taluk	110
Cochin taluk	110

CONTENTS

		Page
	Muvattupuzha taluk	110
	Thodupuzha taluk	111
	General	111
	Kottayam district	111
	Devicolam taluk	113
	Udumbanchola taluk	114
	Meenachil taluk	114
	Vaikom taluk	114
	Kottayam taluk	114
	Changanacherry taluk	115
	Kanjirappally taluk	115
	Peermade taluk	115
	General	115
	Alleppey district	116
	Shertalai taluk	118
	Ambalapuzha taluk	118
	Kuttanad taluk	118
	Thiruvalla taluk	119
	Chengannur taluk	119
	Karthigapally taluk	119
	Mavelikkara taluk	120
	General	120
	Quilon district	120
	Pathanamthitta taluk	122
	Kunnathur taluk	123
	Karunagapally taluk	123
	Quilon taluk	123
	Kottarakara taluk	123
	Pathanapuram taluk	124
	General	124
	Trivandrum district	124
	Chirayinkil taluk	126
	Trivandrum taluk	127
	Neyyattinkara taluk	127
	Nedumangad taluk	127
	General	127
Chapter V	Dwellings and materials of the walls and roofs	129
	Tables on wall and roof material	144
	Distribution of households in the State by wall material	144
	Distribution of households in the districts by wall material	145
	Distribution of the households in the taluks in each district by the wall material	146
	Cannanore district	146
	Kozhikode district	147
	Palghat district	147
	Trichur district	148
	Ernakulam district	149

		Page
	Kottayam district	149
	Alleppey district	150
	Quilon district	151
	Trivandrum district	151
	Factors determining wall material	152
	Distribution of households in the State by roof material	153
	Distribution of households in the districts by roof material	154
	Distribution of households in the taluks of each district by roof material	154
	Cannanore district	155
	Kozhikode district	155
	Palghat district	155
	Trichur district	155
	Ernakulam district	156
	Kottayam district	156
	Alleppey district	156
	Quilon district	156
	Trivandrum district	156
	Distribution of households in towns with 50,000 population and above by wall and roof material	156
	Factors determining roof material and pattern	157
Chapter VI	Household population and the average number of rooms in households	158
	Average number of rooms per household in the State	158
	Distribution of households in the districts by average number of rooms	158
	Households by average number of rooms in the taluks of each district	158
	Cannanore district	158
	Kozhikode district	159
	Palghat district	159
	Trichur district	159
	Ernakulam district	159
	Kottayam district	159
	Alleppey district	159
	Quilon district	160
	Trivandrum district	160
	Household population	160
	Mattancherry municipal town	161
	Efforts at improving the housing conditions	161
	Scheme for the grant of house construction advances to government servants	162
	Plantation labour housing scheme	162
	Co-operative housing scheme	162
	Settlement scheme	162
	Poor housing scheme	162
	Low income group housing scheme	162

CONTENTS

		Page
	Housing scheme for employees of local bodies drawing Rs. 100/- or less p. m.	163
	Housing schemes at Elamkulam and Thrikkakara in the Ernakulam district	163
	Subsidised industrial housing scheme	163
	Village housing project scheme	163
	Middle income group housing scheme	163
	The slum clearance scheme	163
	Rental housing scheme	164
Appendix A	Analysis of industries by order of number of men employed with type of power used	165
Appendix B	Special table for slum areas–Mattancherry town (Municipal). Households by number of rooms and number of persons occupied	194

List of Inset Tables

Table I	Percentage distribution of total census houses by type of use other than those covered supra	7
Table II	Proportion of the vacant and other categories of census houses to the total of each State in percentages	9
Table III	Distribution of census houses by percentages of the State total under vacant and each category of use in districts	11
Table IV	Ranks in the distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of uses other than those given supra within each district	12
Table V	Number of taluks in each district falling in different percentage ranges in respect of total census houses in the respective districts	13
Table VI	Number of taluks in each district falling in different percentage ranges in respect of dwellings in the respective districts	15
Table VII	Number of taluks in each district falling in different percentage ranges in respect of workshop-cum-dwellings in the respective districts	17
Table VIII	Number of taluks in each district falling in different percentage ranges in respect of workshop-cum-dwellings in the respective districts	22
Table IX	Number of taluks falling in different percentage ranges in respect of hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses in the respective districts	23
Table X	Number of taluks falling in different percentage ranges in respect of shops excluding eating houses in the respective districts	24

CONTENTS

		Page
Table XI	Number of taluks falling in different percentage ranges in respect of business houses and offices in the respective districts	25
Table XII	Number of taluks falling in different percentage ranges in respect of factories, workshops and worksheds in the respective districts	27
Table XIII	Number of taluks falling in different percentage ranges in respect of schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes in the respective districts	28
Table XIV	Number of taluks falling in different percentage ranges in respect of restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places in the respective districts	29
Table XV	Number of taluks falling in different percentage ranges in respect of places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat ghars) in the respective districts	30
Table XVI	Number of taluks falling in different percentage ranges in respect of public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries, etc., in the respective districts	31
Table XVII	Rural and urban distribution of census houses in the State other than those given above by their uses in percentages	35
Table XVIII	Percentage distribution of the total number of census houses in rural and urban areas of the State by uses	36
Table XIX	Rural-Urban percentage distribution of the census houses in each district by their uses in respect of categories (other than those covered by Subsidiary Table E I–2)	40
Table XX	Percentage of vacant census houses, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings to the total number of census houses in the rural and urban areas of each district	42
Table XXI	Percentage of census houses of categories other than those given in Table XX to the total number of census houses in the rural and urban areas of the districts	43
Table XXII	Percentage of dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings to the total dwellings in the rural and urban areas of each district	44
Table XXIII	Leading and last taluks in each district under rural and urban with percentages to the taluk total under each category of census houses	45
Table XXIV	Comparative table showing the density of some important categories of census houses in different States per 100 sq. miles	47

CONTENTS

			Page
Table	XXV	Density of total census houses, vacant census houses and dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings together per 100 sq. miles by districts	48
Table	XXVI	Density of census houses for every 100 sq. miles in respect of items other than those covered by Table XXV by districts	49
Table	XXVII	Number of taluks in ranges showing the density of census houses of all categories together per 100 sq. miles.	50
Table	XXVIII	Number of taluks in ranges showing the density of vacant census houses per 100 sq. miles	50
Table	XXIX	Number of taluks in ranges showing the density of dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings together per 100 sq. miles	51
Table	XXX	Number of taluks in ranges showing the density of factories, workshops and worksheds per 100 sq. miles	52
Table	XXXI	Number of taluks in ranges showing the density of schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes (total) per 100 sq. miles	52
Table	XXXII	Number of taluks in ranges showing the density of public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries, etc. per 100 sq. miles	53
Table	XXXIII	Rural-Urban density of census houses in the State per every 100 sq. miles in respect of categories other than covered above	53
Table	XXXIV	Rural-urban density per 100 sq. miles in respect of total census houses, vacant census houses and census houses used as dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings by districts	54
Table	XXXV	Rural-urban density per 100 sq. miles in respect of the categories of census houses other than those given in Table XXXIV by districts	55
Table	XXXVI	Ranks in population, census houses and dwellings of towns with a population of 50,000 and above	65
Table	XXXVII	Density of census houses per 100 sq. miles in towns with a population of 50,000 and above	66
Table	XXXVIII	Houselist population in the various states in India per census house	67
Table	XXXIX	Number of persons per census house in different categories as per the houselist population in each district	68
Table	XL	Taluks having the largest and the smallest number of persons as per houselist population per census house in important categories in each district	69
Table	XLI	Tenure status of households in districts	74

CONTENTS

		Page
Table XLII	Minor groups of industries having 1,000 or more industrial establishments	84
Table XLIII	Number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and run without power by size of employment	85
Table XLIV	Number of factories and workshops in the rural areas of the State run by different kinds of fuel and run without power by size of employment	86
Table XLV	Number of factories and workshops in the urban areas of the State run by different kinds of fuel and run without power by size of employment	89
Table XLVI	Number of minor groups having factories and workshops in different ranges in the Cannanore district	90
Table XLVII	Number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and run without power by size of employment in the Cannanore district	90
Table XLVIII	Number of factories and worksohps run by different kinds of fuel and run without power by size of employment in the rural areas of the Cannanore district	91
Table XLIX	Number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and run without power by size of employment in the urban areas of the Cannanore district	92
Table L	Number of minor groups having factories and workshops in different ranges in the Kozhikode district	94
Table LI	Number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and run without power by size of employment in the Kozhikode district	95
Table LII	Number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and run without power in the rural areas of the Kozhikode district by size of employment	95
Table LIII	Number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and run without power in the urban areas of the Kozhikode district by size of employment	96
Table LIV	Number of minor groups having factories and workshops in different ranges in the Palghat district	98
Table LV	Number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and run without power in the Palghat district by size of employment	99
Table LVI	Number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and run without power in the rural areas of the Palghat district by size of employment	100
Table LVII	Number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and run without power in the urban areas of the Palghat district by size of employment	100

		Page
Table LVIII	Number of minor groups having factories and workshops in different ranges in the Trichur district	103
Table LIX	Number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and run without power by size of employment in the Trichur district	103
Table LX	Number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and run without power in the rural areas of the Trichur district by size of employment	104
Table LXI	Number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and run without power in the urban areas of the Trichur district by size of employment	105
Table LXII	Number of minor groups in the Ernakulam district having factories and workshops in different ranges	107
Table LXIII	The number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and run without power by size of employment in the Ernakulam district	107
Table LXIV	Number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and run without power in the rural areas of the Ernakulam district by size of employment	108
Table LXV	Number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and run without power by size of employment in the urban areas of the Ernakulam district	109
Table LXVI	Number of minor groups of industries having factories and workshops in different ranges in the Kottayam district	112
Table LXVII	Number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and run without power by size of employment in the Kottayam district	112
Table LXVIII	Number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and run without power by size of employment in the rural areas of the Kottayam district	113
Table LXIX	Number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and run without power by size of employment in the urban areas of the Kottayam district	113
Table LXX	Number of minor groups of factories and workshops under different ranges in the Alleppey district	116
Table LXXI	Number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and those run without power by size of employment in the Alleppey district	117
Table LXXII	Number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and run without power in the rural areas of the Alleppey district by size of employment	117
Table LXXIII	Number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and run without power in the urban areas of the Alleppey district by size of employment	118

			Page
Table	LXXIV	Number of minor groups having factories and workshops in different ranges in the Quilon district	120
Table	LXXV	Number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and run without power by size of employment in the Quilon district	121
Table	LXXVI	Number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and run without power in the rural areas of the Quilon district by size of employment	122
Table	LXXVII	Number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and run without power in the urban areas of the Quilon district by size of employment	122
Table	LXXVIII	Number of minor groups having factories and workshops in different ranges in the Trivandrum district	124
Table	LXXIX	Number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and those run without power in the Trivandrum district by size of employment	125
Table	LXXX	Number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and those run without power in the rural areas of the Trivandrum district by size of employment	126
Table	LXXXI	Number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and those run without power in the urban areas of the Trivandrum district by size of employment	126

List of Charts, Maps and Illustrations

Charts

Chart	I	Distribution of census houses in Kerala by type of use		*8*
Chart	IA	Distribution of each type of census houses in the State among the districts	Facing page	10
Chart	IB	Distribution of census houses in each district by type of use	,,	11
Chart	I C	Rural-urban distribution of census houses in Kerala by type of use	,,	36
Chart	II	Distribution of census houses in the rural areas of Kerala by type of use		38
Chart	III	Distribution of census houses in the urban areas of Kerala by type of use		39
Chart	IV	Percentage of households owning and holding on rent their dwellings		73
Chart	V	Percentage of households owning and holding on rent dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum- dwellings and dwellings with other uses in the urban areas of the State		76

		Page
Supplementary Chart I	Factories and workshops by power or fuel used	Facing page 84
Supplementary Chart II	Persons employed by power or fuel used	85
Chart VI	Ground-plan of an exetended Naluket (Ettuket)	133
Chart VII	Ground-plan of a modern house on western style	138
Chart VIII	Ground-plan of a middle class house	140
Chart IX	Selctional elevation of a middle class house	141
Chart X	Ground-plan of a poor class house	142
Chart XI	Sectional elevation of a poor class house	142

Maps

1.	Administrative Divisions	Between pp. xviii & 1
2.	Taluks by quartile values of educational institutions, 1960	Facing page 32
3.	Taluks by quartile values of medical institutions, 1960	,, 34
4.	Rural-urban distribution of total census houses by districts, 1960	,, 40
5.	Density of census houses, 1960	,, 46
6.	Population per unit of dwellings and factories, 1960	Between pp. 66 & 67
7.	Population per unit of educational and medical institutions, 1960	,, 66 & 67
8.	Rural-urban distribution of census households in districts by tenure status, 1960	Facing page 74
9.	Taluks by the largest single item of predominant wall material, 1960 (Rural area)	,, 146
10.	Taluks by the largest single item of predominant wall material, 1960 (Urban area)	,, 150
11.	Taluks by the largest single item of predominant roof material, 1960 (Rural area)	Between pp. 154. & 155
12.	Taluks by largest single item of predominant roof material, 1960 (urban area)	,, 154 & 155
13.	Rainfall (Normal monthly and annual rainfall)	Facing page 156
14.	Percentage of households occupying one, two, three and more than three rooms, 1960	,, 158
15.	Proportion of households occupying one room, two rooms, three rooms and more than three rooms in rural areas, 1960	Between pp. 160 & 161
16.	Proportion of households occupying one room, two rooms, three rooms and more than three rooms in urban areas, 1960	,, 160 & 161

CONTENTS

			Page
Illustrations			
1.	House types	Between pp. xviii & 1	
2.	An extended Naluket (Ettuket)	,, xviii & 1	
3.	A modern house in western style	,, xviii & 1	
4.	A middle class house	Facing page	140
5.	A poor class house	,,	140
6.	Hut of an Urali (a hill tribe) on stilts	,,	141
7.	The house of a Kuruman (hill tribe)		143
8.	Tree-house of an Urali (a hill tribe)	Facing page	144
9.	Hut of another hill tribe	,,	145

PART IV B TABLES

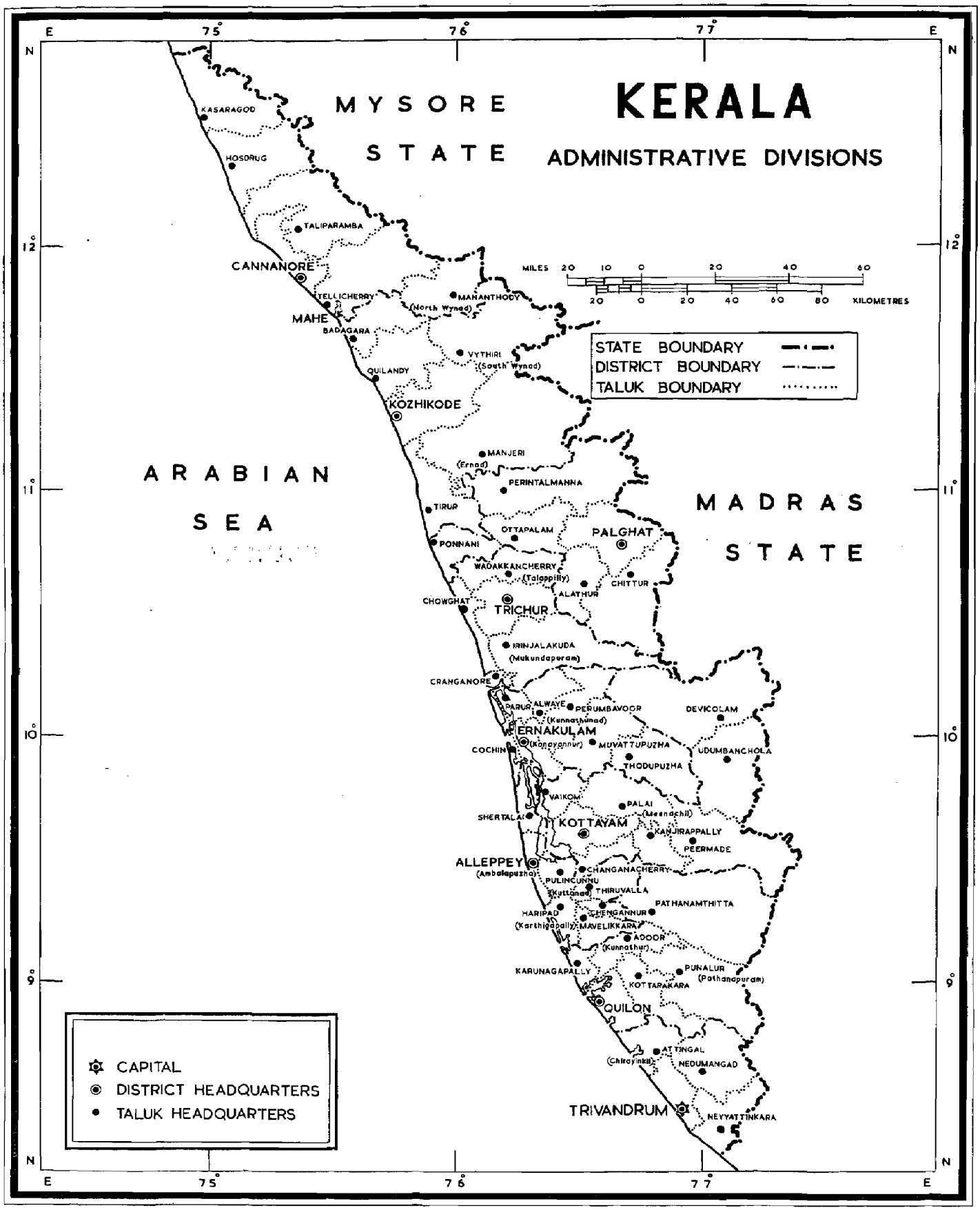
1.	Table E I	Census houses and the uses to which they are put	2
2.	Table E I–1	Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses	10
3.	Table E I–2	Distribution of 1,000 census houses in each type of use among rural and urban areas	14
4.	Table E II	Tenure status of Sample census households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwelling	16
5.	Table E II–1	Distribution of 1,000 census households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by types of census houses in rural areas	26
6.	Table E II–2	Distribution of 1,000 census households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by types of census houses and tenure status in urban areas	27
7.	Table E III	Census houses used as factories and workshops classified by industry, power and no power used and size of employment	29
8.	Table E III–1	Proportion of workshops and factories according to divisions, major groups and selected minor groups to 1,000 workshops and factories	179
9.	Table E III–2	Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment	184
10.	Table E III–3	Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each division, major group and selected minor group by kind of fuel or power used	187
11.	Table E IV	Distribution of sample households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwelling by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof (Based on 20% sample)	221

CONTENTS

			Page
12.	Table E IV–1	Distribution of 1,000 households living in censes houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall material	232
13.	Table E IV–2	Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by roof material	237
14.	Table E V	Sample households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied (Based on 20% sample)	242
15.	Table E V–1	Distribution of 1,000 census households according to number of rooms occupied	252
16.	Table E V–2	Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household	254
Index			257

PART IV A

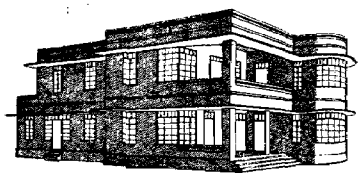
REPORT ON HOUSING AND ESTABLISHMENTS



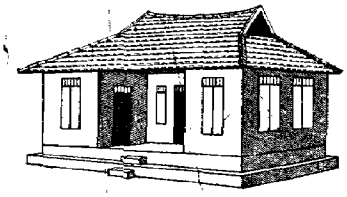
N. B. The name of the taluk wherever differs from its headquarters is shown within brackets.

KERALA

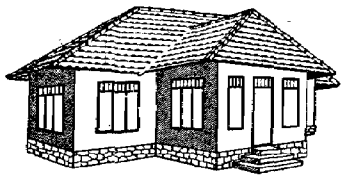
HOUSE TYPES



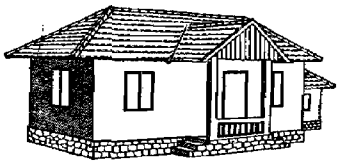
MODERN HIGH CLASS HOUSE



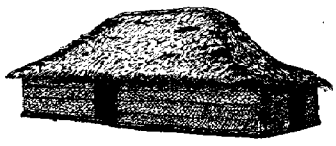
MIDDLE CLASS HOUSE
WITH VERANDAH IN FRONT



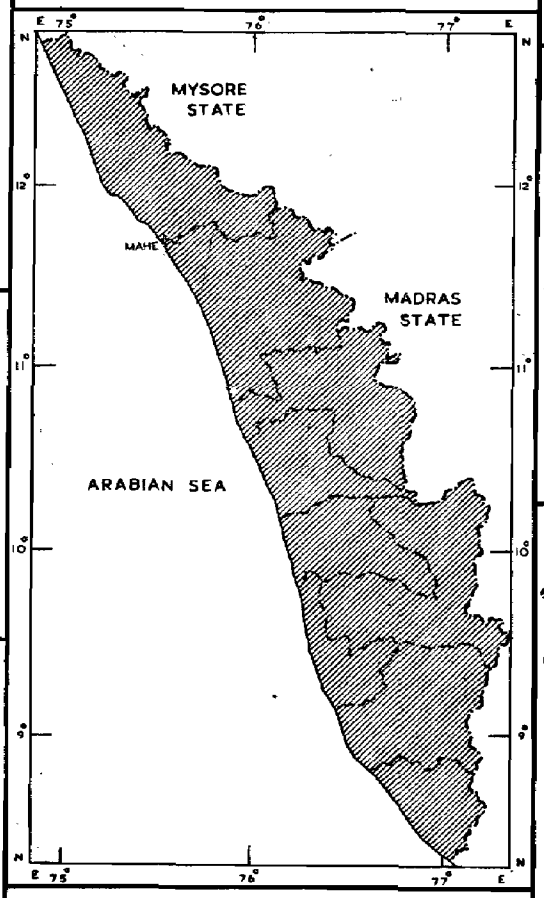
MIDDLE CLASS HOUSE
WITH PORTICO IN FRONT

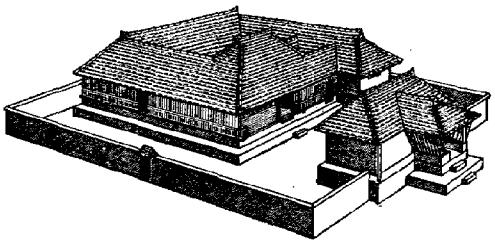


BUILT UNDER THE GOVERNMENT
HOUSE CONSTRUCTION SCHEME

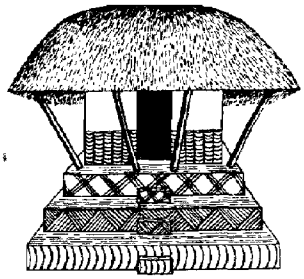


HUT OF CADJAN LEAVES





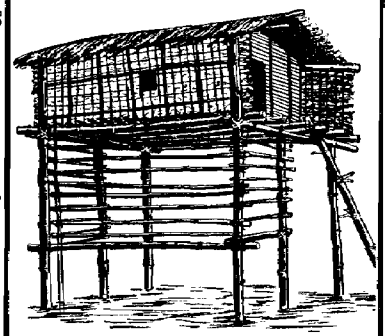
THE TRADITIONAL NALUKET



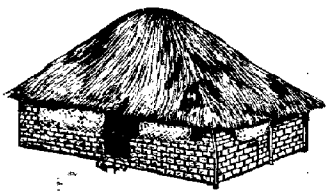
HUT OF A HILL TRIBE



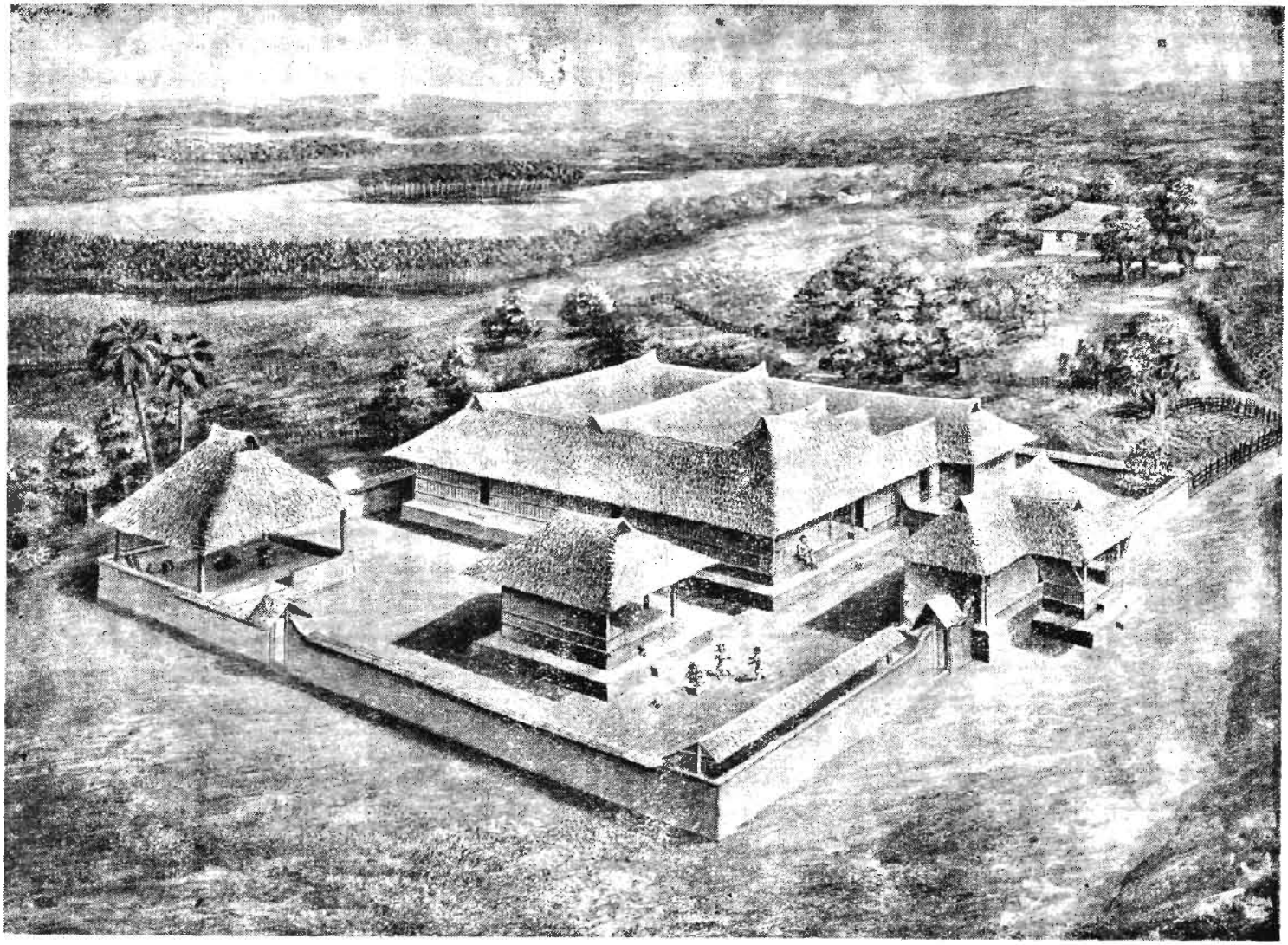
TREE HOUSE IN FOREST AREAS



HUT ON STILTS IN FOREST AREAS



HUT WITH HAY ROOFING



pl. 1 AN ANCIENT EXTENDED NALUKET (ETTUKET) page 130



pl. 2 A MODERN HOUSE IN WESTERN STYLE page 137

REPORT ON HOUSING AND ESTABLISHMENTS

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

Except for the sporadic references to the pattern of houses in historical volumes, accounts left by travellers, gazetteers, reports of enquiries etc., no exhaustive account of the number, pattern and building materials of the houses in India has so far been published. The need for an exhaustive survey of the housing conditions with reference to the above details is a long felt one. In the context of planning for better housing in India both the National Building Organisation and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the Government of India had rightly stressed the need for such a survey along with the 1961 Census. The history of census would show that a list of houses is the basis on which a census count is organised. While this has been so throughout the decennial censuses in India, there was neither uniformity nor exhaustiveness in respect of the contents prescribed for the houselists prepared in each census. The report of the census of 1901 of Travancore shows that the contents of the 'house register', which was the nomenclature for houselist at that time, were limited to the house number, its name, if any, the name of the principal occupant and the total number of its inmates. The report of the census of 1911, Travancore, mentions that the houselist contained the building numbers in serial order as also the name of the principal occupant of each house. According to the census report of 1941 of Travancore, the houselist contained the name of the owner or resident, the ordinary use to which each building was put, particulars of the population residing in each (whether male or female, adult or child etc.), the structure of the roof and wall and the number of rooms. The houselist of Cochin State in 1941 consisted of details in regard to construction and accommodation in addition to the number of occupants classified by sex, adults and children. In the census of 1951 of Travancore-Cochin the houselist showed in respect of each building its number, the purpose for which it was used and the number of inmates classified by sex, adults and children. The details of the contents of the houselists of the remaining censuses of Travancore or Cochin in the past are not given in the census reports. In regard to the Malabar area, the census reports of the Madras State do not show anything more than that the houses were numbered and the lists showing the names of the heads of the households were maintained along with key lists and rough charts showing the number of buildings in each local area. From the recorded contents of the houselists as revealed by the reports mentioned above, it would be seen that there was no continuity in respect of the data collected from census to census. Even in respect of details collected, no proper use of the data is seen made in the reports. There is no portion in any census report giving details in respect of the houses except the number of occupied houses. Whatever data that was collected in the previous censuses did not survive the census for which it was collected and hence failed to be of any lasting use to the country, the only purpose served being to enable the conduct of the particular census count. In the 1961 Census an attempt has been made both to ensure uniformity in respect of the contents of the houselist throughout India as also to collect, tabulate and publish as many details as possible about the housing

conditions in the country. This part of the census report is, therefore, intended to consolidate the different items of information collected through the houselist. Perhaps, no other country has made such an attempt at taking a comprehensive housing census as India has done in the 1961 Census for the first time in the census history of this country. The effort has been highly commended by the ECAFE.

2. Besides the building number and the sub-number of each census house and census household, the houselist prescribed for the 1961 Census contained columns for recording a wealth of details like the purpose for which the census house is used and the material of the walls and roof in the case of all census houses, the name of the establishment or the proprietor, the name of the products or repair or servicing undertaken, the average number of persons employed daily during the week and the kind of fuel or power, if machinery is used, in respect of census houses used as workshop or factory, and the name of the head of the household, the number of rooms, the tenure status and the number of persons (sex-wise) residing in the census household in the case of all residential houses. There is hardly anything left out to be gathered in connection with a house. The form and contents of the houselist were tried out in the draft houselist used for two pre-testing operations which preceded the finalisation of the houselist and the census schedules. In the light of the experience gained in the pre-testing operations the form of the houselist was examined in the conference of the Superintendents of Census Operations held in September 1959 where it was decided to substantially adopt the draft houselist, the modifications being few.

3. Three concepts are of supreme importance for a proper appreciation of the house numbering and houselisting operations. These relate to the definitions of the terms 'building', 'census house' and 'census household'. The term 'building' for purposes of the house numbering and houselisting operations was defined as "the entire structure on the ground". Distinguishable structures where high, large or long buildings along a street or on land have been partitioned or portions of which have been sold having distinct, separate, main exits on the road belonging to separate owners or occupiers, or where a series of different houses are joined together by common walls on either side to make the whole look like one building but parts of which have been built at different times and belong to separate owners were also recorded as separate buildings and given separate numbers although they are not separate from each other. Each building was given a separate number. Where, however, there were more than one enclosed structure within an enclosed or open compound belonging to the same person forming part of one building like the main house, servants' quarters, garage etc., only one building number was given. A 'census house' was defined as "a structure or part of a structure, inhabited or vacant, with a separate main entrance", whether a dwelling, a shop, a shop-cum-dwelling, workshop-cum-dwelling, a place of business, workshop or school etc. In the case of buildings having a number of flats or blocks which have separate entrances of their own and are independent of each other with a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, such flats or blocks were considered separate census houses. Where, within an enclosed or open compound, there are separate buildings, each such building was also considered a separate census house. A 'census household' was defined as a group of people living together under the same roof and messing together unless exigencies of work prevented them from doing so. There may be one or more than one household in the same census house.

4. The territorial unit for house numbering operations was 'kara', 'muri' or 'desom' in rural tracts other than reserve

forests, ' ward ' in towns, and ' forest range ' in reserve forest areas. The order of numbering the buildings within the respective territorial units was from north-west to south-east. The census houses within the same building were numbered in the serial order of the census houses in that building and the census households within the same census house were numbered in the serial order of the census households in the same census house. The numbers of all buildings commenced with letter ' C ' to distinguish the census number from other numbers on the buildings. This was followed by the serial number of the territorial unit and then the number of the building, each separated by a hyphen. Where there were more than one census house in a building each such census house was given a serial number in Arabic numerals within brackets after the building number, and where there were more than one census household in a census house, the households were denoted by alphabets within brackets after the number of the census house. Where the same building contained more than one census house and more than one census household in a census house, both the number of the census house in Arabic numerals and the number of the census household in alphabets were given within the same brackets after the number of the building. Where there is only one census house and one census household in a building, the building number alone was given. As soon as the number was given to a house the houselist was also prepared for it.

5. Kerala was one of the few States in India which started and completed the house numbering operations earlier than the rest. The census count was scheduled to start on 10th February 1961. The house numbering and houselisting operations had to be completed sufficiently early before this date in order to enable the allotment of the houses for enumeration. The continuous rains in Kerala from June to December with but a short interval in September–October made it impossible to conduct these operations during the period from June to December. These had, therefore, to be started and completed before June. Hence the house numbering and houselisting operations were started on 1st March 1960. All except 15 charges out of 106 had completed the operations before 15th May 1960 and the rest, except one, before the end of May. The one charge which remained also completed early in June 1960. The agency employed for the house numbering and houselisting operations in Kerala consisted of the Village Officers and Village Assistants in rural areas (except reserve forests) and non-municipal towns, the municipal field staff in municipal areas, and the Range Officers, Foresters and a few Forest Guards in reserve forests. In the special areas except the Port of Cochin the Officers in charge made their own arrangements and the houselists were returned to them for reasons of security.

6. The enormity of details collected in the houselisting operations required thorough training for the houselisting staff. The District Census Officers and Charge Officers were trained by the Superintendent of Census Operations and the supervisors and enumerators by the Charge Officers in two rounds with a practical round in between. The houselists filled up in the practical training were scrutinised by the District Census Officers and the Superintendent of Census Operations who sent their reviews to the Charge Officers for transmission to the supervisors and the enumerators in the final round of the training class. A consolidated review pointing out the defects noticed in the practical training throughout the State and the mode of rectifying them was also issued by the Superintendent of Census Operations. Before starting the house numbering operations the entire State had to be subdivided into the territorial units referred to above. This was done by allotting location codes. While the location

code allotted in most of the States consisted of only four elements, in Kerala five elements were included in the code in view of the large size of the villages which have been split into karas, muris or desoms. The location code allotted consisted of District/Taluk/Village/Kara, Desom or Muri and/House number in rural areas except reserve forests, District/Taluk/Town/Ward and/House number in urban areas, District/Taluk/Forest Division/Forest Range and /House number in reserve forests, and District / Taluk / Special Area / Ward and / House number in special areas. These were noted at the top of the houselist. All houses were numbered afresh in Kerala unlike most other states where houses which were not previously numbered were alone numbered.

7. The house numbering operations were formally inaugurated at 10 a. m. on 1st March 1960 simultaneously in all parts of the State. The inauguration in all the districts was done by the District Collectors except in the Kozhikode district where the Chairman of the Calicut Municipality inaugurated the operations. A message was issued by the Chief Minister, Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai in connection with the inauguration of the house numbering operations as follows:—

" The Census of 1961 is the 10th decennial census of India and the second one since independence. The universal recognition accorded to population census in national as well as international spheres is but too well known. From the national standpoint, the population census is a statistical operation of great value being the primary source of basic national population data for administration and for many aspects of economic and social planning besides providing a reference point for current statistics and a statistical frame for sampling surveys and studies. In the context of the Five Year Plans already executed and pending execution and preparation, the basic data provided by the census on various matters is bound to be of vital importance. I am happy to learn that the house numbering and houselisting operations in Kerala are being started on 1st March 1960 in all parts of the State simultaneously. In view of the necessity of completing the house numbering operations before the rains, Kerala incidentally happens to be the first State in India to start the operations. This phase of the operations is of great importance in that the numbering of houses and the preparation of a proper list of such houses is the basis on which the final population count can be done. To make this operation a success, both the officers who are engaged in it and the public have to play an important role. I take this opportunity to appeal to the public to extend their hearty co-operation to the enumeration staff by furnishing correct and exhaustive information on the items referred to them by the enumerators and also by facilitating the numbering of the houses by them and to the officers engaged in the operations in various capacities to discharge their work with great zeal and care. I wish the operations every success."

8. During the course of the house numbering operations the Superintendent of Census Operations conducted a state-wide tour in the course of which the houselists of all the charges were scrutinised, all the District Census Officers and Charge Officers were interviewed and wherever possible the supervisors and enumerators were also directly addressed. The houselists were scanned in the conferences of these officers and defects pointed out. The concerned enumerator was also made to read out the relevant instruction with a view to clear all doubts. This proved highly useful and saved the house numbering operations from possible defects which would otherwise have vitiated the houselists. These efforts were concluded by a thorough scrutiny of the final houselists in the office of the Superintendent of Census Operations by employing

special staff and rectification of the defects noticed as a result of the scrutiny. It could be said without fear of contradiction that these safeguards have succeeded in ensuring a fair degree of perfection to the houselists.

9. By and large, the house numbering operations proceeded free from major difficulties. In the month of March 1960 in which the operations were started the village staff throughout the State were busy with the collection of revenues. They made a request to the Superintendent of Census Operations that the house numbering and houselisting operations may be postponed by a month for this reason. While this request was not allowed, they were permitted to go slow during this month provided they completed the entire work within the scheduled time. The Jamabandy also happened to fall during the period covered by the house numbering and houselisting operations. The District Collectors, however, favourably responded to my request to postpone the Jamabandy till the completion of the house numbering operations.

10. Among the typical errors which were noticed in the houselists during the initial stages of the operations, mention may be made of the following :—

(a) The location code contained several items of which the appropriate item alone needed to be retained in respect of the particular area covered by the house numbering. Some of the enumerators failed to score off the inapplicable items.

(b) As already indicated supra, where there were more than one census house in a building they were to be shown in Arabic numerals after the building number. A few enumerators used alphabets instead of Arabic numerals. This error was of a serious type in that alphabets were meant to denote census households and not census houses.

(c) Column 4 of the houselist was meant to describe the purpose for which a census house was used. Some of the enumerators who failed to grasp the concept of workshop or factory properly often treated census houses which did not belong to this category as a workshop or factory. Although there was an instruction that places of public worship or congregations should be noted as ' vacant ' in this column, most of the enumerators went wrong in complying with this instruction and used to write ' church,' ' mosque ' etc.

(d) Omissions to fill up columns 5 to 8 of the houselist where particulars about the products, fuel or power and number of workers of factories and workshops had to be entered were not rare.

(e) Column 11 of the houselist which was meant purely to enter the sub-number of a household was often filled up by entering the number of non-residential houses.

11. These errors were pointed out during the inspection of the field work by the Superintendent of Census Operations, the District Census Officers and the Charge Officers and the final houselists when received were found to be mostly free from such errors. When the house numbering operations were completed, the officers in charge of the operations in each taluk, municipal town and forest division were required to mark in a map of the concerned village or ward of a town or forest range, the numbers of the houses in the direction in which the houses were located. Where the map is too small to indicate every house by number, numbers were allotted in groups like 1 to 10, 10 to 20 etc. These maps considerably facilitated the demarcation of blocks and circles for the census count.

12. The tabulation of the houselists commenced on 1st November 1960 and was completed on 3rd August 1961. The tabulation section was attached to the central office of the Superintendent of Census Operations and subsequently placed under the Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations (Tabulation), Trivandrum. The tables prepared from the houselists consist of :—

TABLES FROM HOUSELISTS

E I Census houses and the uses to which they are put

E II Tenure status of sample census households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwelling (based on 20% sample)

E III Census houses used as factories and workshops classified by industry, power and no power used and size of employment

E IV Distribution of sample households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwelling by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof (based on 20% sample)

E V Sample households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied (based on 20% sample)

A series of subsidiary tables totalling eleven are also given in this report besides the above tables.

CHAPTER II

USES, DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY OF CENSUS HOUSES

Classification of Census Houses by Uses

13. The total number of census houses in Kerala at the time of houselisting stood at 3,380,469 of which as many as 287,973 coming to 8.5 per cent were vacant. Out of the remaining 91.5 per cent, 2,754,183 are used as dwellings either exclusively or in combination with shops or workshops. These constitute 81.5 per cent of the total number of census houses comprising 81.1 per cent used exclusively as dwellings, 0.3 per cent as shop-cum-dwellings and 0.1 per cent as workshop-cum-dwellings. The term 'dwelling' for this purpose does not include places of temporary halts like hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes, inspection houses, hospitals, doctors' clinics etc., and any census house combined with dwelling. A dwelling when combined with a shop is treated as a shop-cum-dwelling and when combined with a workshop is taken as a workshop-cum-dwelling. The rest of the census houses are put to a variety of uses capable of classification under nine categories. The percentage of census houses falling under each of these categories out of the total is given below :—

TABLE I

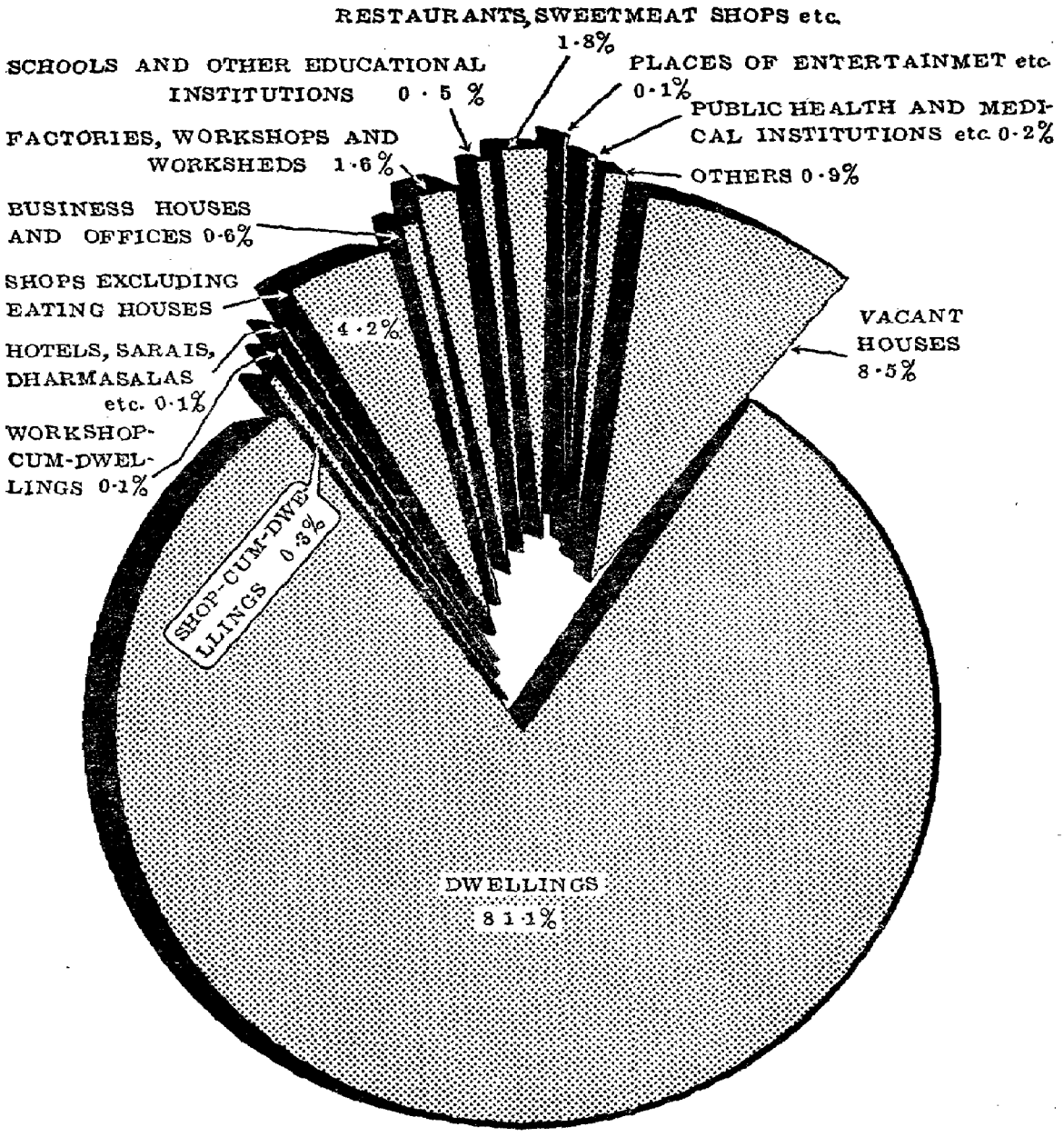
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL CENSUS HOUSES BY TYPE OF USE OTHER THAN THOSE COVERED SUPRA

Serial Number.	Categories of census houses by type of use	Percentage of the total census houses
1	Hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses	0.1
2	Shops excluding eating houses	4.2
3	Business houses and offices	0.6
4	Factories, workshops and worksheds	1.6
5	Schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes	0.5
6	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	1.8
7	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghars)	0.1
8	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc.	0.2
9	Others	0.9

Table E I gives the number of census houses in these categories up to the level of taluks and towns with a population of 50,000 and above. The subjoined chart shows the distribution of census houses in the State by their uses :—

CHART I

DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES IN KERALA BY TYPE OF USE



PROPORTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY USES TO THE TOTAL

14. A comparative table giving the proportion of census houses by uses to the total in each state is given below :—

TABLE II

PROPORTION OF THE VACANT AND OTHER CATEGORIES OF CENSUS HOUSES TO THE TOTAL OF EACH STATE IN PERCENTAGES

Serial number	Name of the State	Vacant census houses	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings	Hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories registered under the Factories Act and worksheds and workshops not registered under the Factories Act	Schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghars)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc.	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Andhra Pradesh	5.9	78.7	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.1	9.9
2	Assam	2.0	90.8	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	0 2	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.0
3	Bihar	3.0	76.5	1.3	2.0	0.1	1.5	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.1	12.7
4	Gujarat	11.0	70.4	0.4	0 4	0.2	3.2	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	11.7
5	Jammu & Kashmir	10.5	47.2	0.3	1.1	0.1	2.5	0.4	2.1	0.5	0 2	1.5	0.1	33.5
6	Kerala	8.5	81.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	4.2	0.6	1.6	0.5	1.8	0 1	0.2	0.9
7	Madhya Pradesh	4.9	66.8	0.7	3.6	0.2	1.1	0 1	0.9	0.3	N	1.2	0.1	20.1
8	Madras	6.8	84.1	0.7	1.4	0.2	2.0	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	2.4
9	Maharashtra	7.2	65.2	0.7	1.5	0.1	1.8	0 5	1.4	0.5	0 2	1.8	0.2	18.9
10	Mysore *	8.1	72.5	0.4	0.9	0.2	2.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	13.2
11	Orissa	3.5	82.6	0.5	5.8	0.3	1.1	0.3	0 3	0.6	N	0 3	0.1	4.6
12	Punjab	7.7	65.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	3.7	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	19.8
13	Rajasthan	11.3	72.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	3.4	0 2	0.5	0 3	0.1	0 1	0 1	11.0
14	Uttar Pradesh	3.3	63.5	0.4	0 3	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.9	0.2	N	0.4	0.1	28.6
15	West Bengal *	2.8	78.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	1.9	0.4	1.3	0 4	0.1	0 1	0.2	13.1
Union Territories and other areas														
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands *	6.6	81.4	3.2	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.7	N	0.6	0.5	4.2
2	Delhi	3.2	76.3	1.7	0.3	0.3	8.0	0.9	1.4	0 3	0.3	0 2	0.2	6.9
3	Himachal Pradesh *	12.9	48.8	0.7	3.9	0.3	0.7	0.3	4.0	0.3	0 1	1.3	0.1	26.6
4	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	12.8	67.7	0.1	0	0.3	5.4	0.5	N	0.7	0.1	0 1	0.2	12.1
5	Manipur *	2.0	71.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	2.5	0.3	6.7	1.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	12.9
6	Nagaland *	2.5	94.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	N	0.4	0	0.1	0.1	1.3
7	North East Frontier Agency *	5.0	72.6	3.4	0	1.7	1.5	2.6	0.4	1.3	0	0.4	2.3	8.8
8	Pondicherry	4.7	81.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	3.9	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	5.1
9	Tripura *	1.7	91.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	2.0	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.5	0 1	0.3	1.0
10	SIKKIM *	2.1	87.5	2.0	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	N	N	0.1	6.0

'0' denotes absence of figure. 'N' denotes negligible figure which is less than 0.1. * The figures are provisional.

DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY DISTRICTS

The ranks held by Kerala in respect of certain items according to the proportion in the various states including Union Territories under each item given in the foregoing table are as follows :—

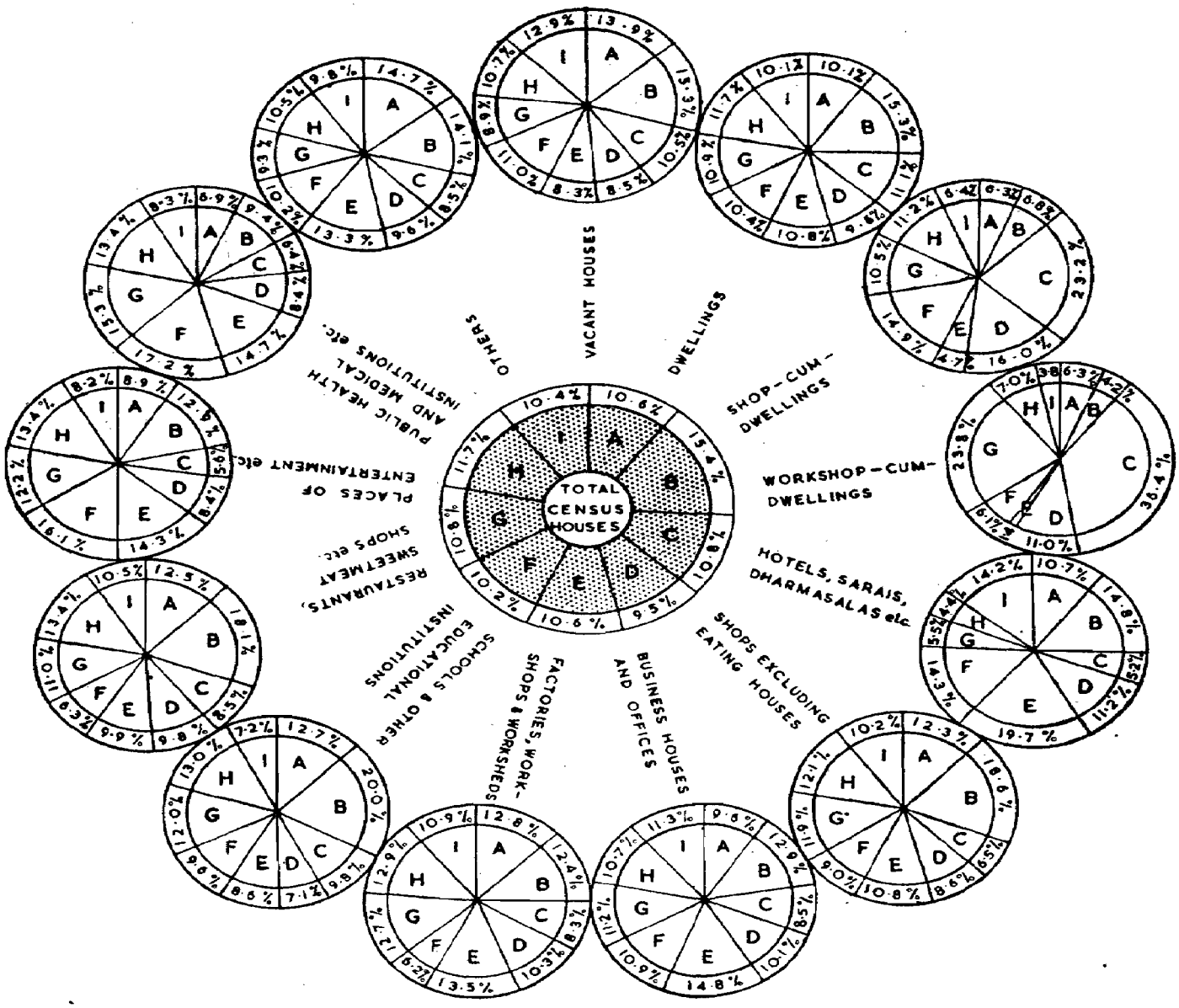
Serial number	Category of census houses	Rank
1	Vacant census houses	6
2	Dwellings	9
3	Shop-cum-dwellings	11
4	Workshop-cum-dwellings	15
5	Hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses	7
6	Shops excluding eating houses	3
7	Business houses and offices	4
8	Factories registered under the Factories Act and worksheds and workshops not registered under the Factories Act	4
9	Schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes	6 (bracketed with 7 other states)
10	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	1
11	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghars)	12 (bracketed with 9 other states)
12	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc.	4 (bracketed with 5 other states)

Distribution of Census Houses by Districts

15. Taking the percentage of total census houses and census houses in each category of use held by the various districts out of the State total under such categories, Kozhikode district leads in respect of total census houses with 15.4 per cent, vacant houses with 15.3 per cent, occupied houses with 15.4 per cent, dwellings with 15.3 per cent, shops excluding eating houses with 18.6 per cent, schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes with 20.0 per cent and restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 18.1 per cent, while Palghat district leads in regard to shop-cum-dwellings with 23.2 per cent and workshop-cum-dwellings with 36.4 per cent. The district of Ernakulam stands first in the case of business houses and offices with 14.8 per cent, factories, workshops and worksheds with 13.5 per cent and hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses with 19.7 per cent. Kottayam district commands the largest number of public health and medical institutions,hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. coming to 17.2 per cent. This district also leads in respect of places of entertainment and community gathering with 16.1 per cent. Cannanore district stands first in regard to census houses put to other uses, the percentage being 14.7. The districts with the smallest percentage of census houses out of the State total in each category are Palghat in respect of shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices, places of entertainment and community gathering, public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. and census houses put to other uses, Trichur in the case of total census houses, occupied census houses, dwellings and schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes, Ernakulam in regard to vacant houses, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-

CHART I A

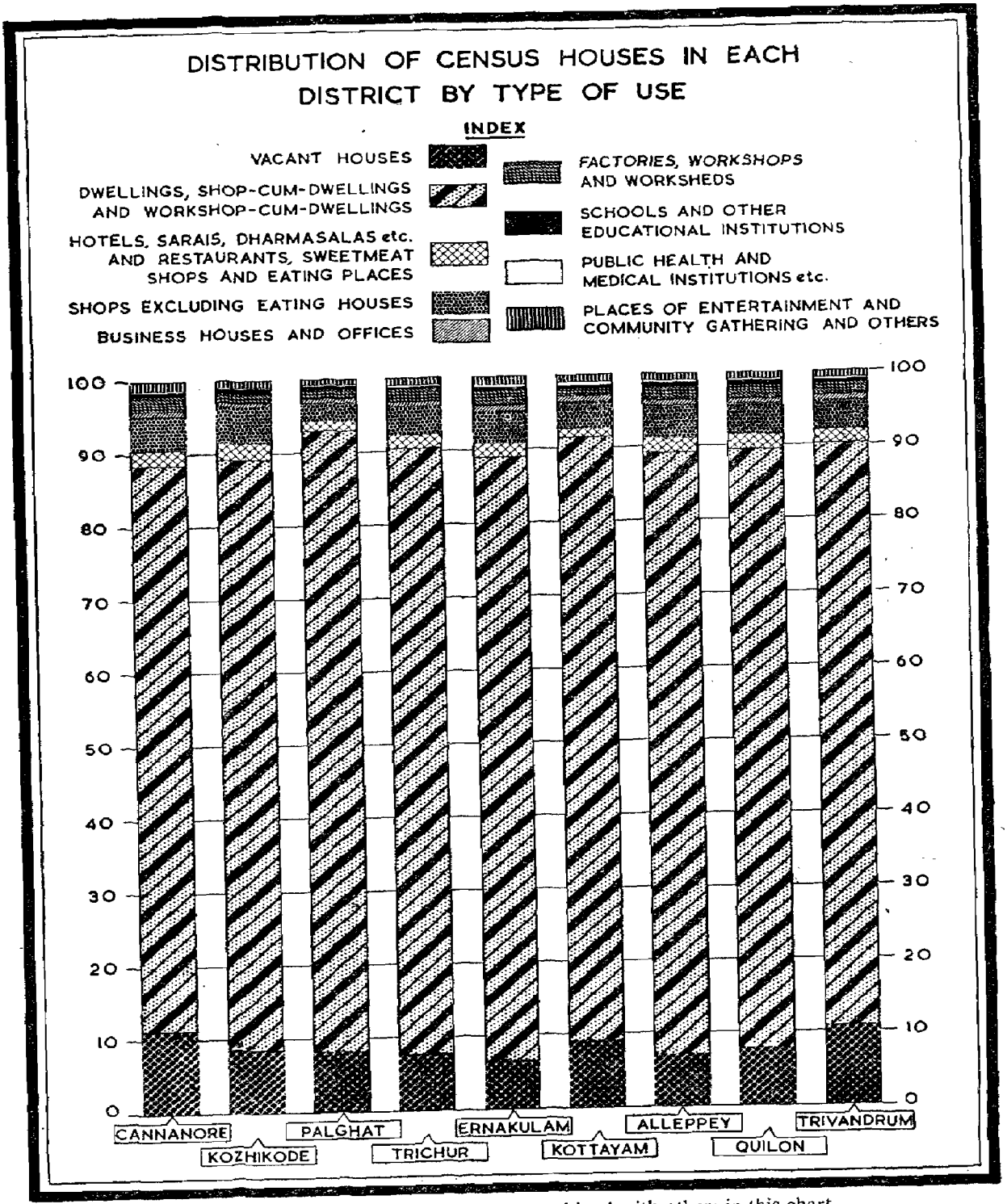
DISTRIBUTION OF EACH TYPE OF CENSUS HOUSES IN THE STATE AMONG THE DISTRICTS



INDEX

A ..CANNANORE B...KOZHIKODE C...PALGHAT D...TRICHUR E.... ERNAKULAM
F...KOTTAYAM G...ALLEPPEY H...QUILON I...TRIVANDRUM

CHART I B



N. B. A few classifications of Census houses have been combined with others in this chart.

cum-dwellings, Kottayam in respect of factories, workshops and worksheds, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places and Quilon in the case of hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses. The subjoined table shows the comparative position of the districtwise distribution of census houses by percentages of the State total under each category :—

TABLE III

DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PERCENTAGES OF THE STATE TOTAL UNDER VACANT AND EACH CATEGORY OF USE IN DISTRICTS

Serial number	Category of census houses	Percentage in each district								
		Cannanore District	Kozhikode District	Palghat District	Trichur District	Ernakulam District	Kottayam District	Alleppey District	Quilon District	Trivandrum District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Total census houses	10.6	15.4	10.8	9.5	10.6	10.2	10.8	11.7	10.4
2	Vacant census houses	13.9	15.3	10.5	8.5	8.3	11.0	8.9	10.7	12.9
3	Occupied census houses	10.3	15.4	10.8	9.6	10.8	10.2	11.0	11.8	10.1
4	Dwellings	10.1	15.3	11.1	9.6	10.8	10.4	10.9	11.7	10.1
5	Shop-cum-dwellings	6.3	6.8	23.2	16.0	4.7	14.9	10.5	11.2	6.4
6	Workshop-cum-dwellings	6.3	4.2	36.4	11.0	1.4	6.1	23.8	7.0	3.8
7	Hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses	10.7	14.8	5.2	11.2	19.7	14.3	5.5	4.4	14.2
8	Shops excluding eating houses	12.3	18.6	6.5	8.6	10.8	9.0	11.9	12.1	10.2
9	Business houses and offices	9.6	12.9	8.5	10.1	14.8	10.9	11.2	10.7	11.3
10	Factories, workshops and worksheds	12.8	12.4	8.3	10.3	13.5	6.2	12.7	12.9	10.9
11	Schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes	12.7	20.0	9.8	7.1	8.6	9.6	12.0	13.0	7.2
12	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	12.5	18.1	8.5	9.8	9.9	6.3	11.0	13.4	10.5
13	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghars)	8.9	12.9	5.6	8.4	14.3	16.1	12.2	13.4	8.2
14	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc.	6.9	9.4	6.4	8.4	14.7	17.2	15.3	13.4	8.3
15	Others	14.7	14.1	8.5	9.6	13.3	10.2	9.3	10.5	9.8

16. The distribution of 1,000 census houses in the State and within each district by vacant and different types of uses is given in the subsidiary table E I–1. This table would show that taking the occupied census houses by their uses in each district, the highest number falls in the category of dwellings in all the districts, the number per thousand varying from 769 to 836. Next come shops excluding eating houses. The

number per thousand in this category varies from 25 to 51. In all the districts except Ernakulam the third rank among the categories of census houses goes to restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places, the number per thousand ranging from 11 to 22. In the case of Ernakulam district this category comes in the fourth rank, while the third rank is taken by factories, workshops and worksheds. The category falling in the fourth rank is factories, workshops and worksheds in all the districts except Ernakulam and Alleppey, the number per thousand ranging from 10 to 20. In the case of Alleppey district the third rank is held by factories, workshops and worksheds as well as restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places. The number of vacant houses per thousand total census houses in the various districts indicates that Cannanore district has the highest number with 112 per thousand and Ernakulam district the lowest with 66 per thousand. The subjoined table gives the ranks held by the different categories of census houses, other than those mentioned above in the respective districts. The ranks are in continuation of those given above :—

TABLE IV

RANKS IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES BY VACANT AND DIFFERENT TYPES OF USES OTHER THAN THOSE GIVEN SUPRA WITHIN EACH DISTRICT

		Types of uses and ranks of districts							
Serial number	District	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings	Hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses	Business houses and offices	Schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes	Places of entertainment and community gathering	Public health and medical institutions etc.	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Cannanore	8	9	9	6	7	9	9	5
2	Kozhikode	8	9	8	7	6	9	8	5
3	Pa'ghat	5	7	9	6	7	9	8	5
4	Trichur	7	9	10	6	8	10	9	5
5	Ernakulam	9	11	10	6	7	10	8	5
6	Kottayam	7	8	8	6	7	8	7	5
7	Alleppey	7	7	9	5	6	8	7	4
8	Quilon	8	10	11	6	7	10	9	5
9	Trivandrum	8	10	9	6	7	9	8	5

Distribution of Census Houses by Taluks

Total Census Houses

17. Taking the distribution of the total census houses of each district among the taluks, all the taluks of the Palghat district and the majority of the taluks of the districts of Ernakulam, Alleppey and Quilon take in 11 to 20 per cent of the census houses of the respective districts. In the case of Cannanore and Kozhikode districts the percentage range of 11 to 20 commands a larger number of taluks than any other range though not the majority. In the Kottayam district 50 per cent of the taluks have only up to 10 per cent, while in the case of the Trivandrum district two taluks take in 21 to 30 per cent. In the Trichur district all the taluks except one are

equally divided between the ranges of 10 to 20 and 21 to 30 per cent. A table showing the number of taluks falling in different percentage ranges of total census houses out of the district totals is given below:—

TABLE V

NUMBER OF TALUKS IN EACH DISTRICT FALLING IN DIFFERENT PERCENTAGE RANGES IN RESPECT OF TOTAL CENSUS HOUSES IN THE RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS

Serial number	*Percentage ranges	Number of taluks in each district								
		Cannanore District	Kozhikode District	Palghat District	Trichur District	Ernakulam District	Kottayam District	Alleppey District	Quilon District	Trivandrum District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Up to 10	1	1	...	1	1	4	1	...	...
2	11 to 20	3	3	6	2	6	3	6	5	1
3	21 to 30	2	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	2
4	31 and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

*The percentages are rounded to the nearest integer in tables V to XVI.

18. The average number of census houses per taluk in the Cannanore district indicates that three out of six taluks are above the average and the rest below the average. Tellicherry taluk leads with 26.1 per cent, while North Wynad taluk comes last with 5.8 per cent. The order of the percentage of census houses in the various taluks out of the district total synchronises with the ranks in the order of the talukwise houselist population within the district though the number of census houses is not in exact proportion to the population. The extremely low percentage of census houses in the North Wynad taluk is well accounted for by its sparse population coming to but 83,442 against 460,666 of the Tellicherry taluk at the time of houselisting. The difficult terrain and high altitude of the North Wynad taluk are, no doubt, responsible for the backwardness of this taluk in respect of both its population and the number of census houses.

19. Out of the six taluks in the Kozhikode district, the number of census houses in three exceeds the average, while the remaining fall below the average. Kozhikode taluk stands foremost with 23.9 per cent, while South Wynad taluk comes last with 7.7 per cent. Here also the order of the distribution of census houses among the taluks is in agreement with the order of the houselist population of the respective taluks. The South Wynad taluk is in the same position as the North Wynad taluk of the Cannanore district both in respect of its backwardness in the order of population as also in its terrain and altitude. The houselist population of the South Wynad taluk is 172,476 against 623,035 of the Kozhikode taluk which occupies the first rank in the district.

20. In the Palghat district three taluks are above the average, while the other three are below the average. The ranks of the taluks in the order of the distribution of census houses indicate a slight departure from the order of population of these taluks. While according to the houselist population Ponnani taluk ranks third, in the distribution of census houses it ranks only fourth. Similarly, while the rank of the Palghat

taluk as per the houselist population is fourth, the rank in the distribution of census houses is third. Alathur and Chittur taluks also show similar variations. It has, however, to be observed that the difference in the percentages of distribution of census houses among the various taluks except in the case of Alathur and Perinthalmanna is so little that the order of ranks does not indicate any substantial variation. The wide gap in the distribution of census houses between Perinthalmanna taluk which stands first with 18.9 per cent and the Alathur taluk which comes last with 12.7 per cent is seen maintained in their houselist population also.

21. Three out of five taluks in the Trichur district have more than the average number of census houses per taluk, while two have only less than the average. Mukundapuram taluk leads with 28.1 per cent, while Cranganore taluk comes last with 5.7 per cent. The rank held by each taluk in the distribution of census houses synchronises with the rank held by it in the houselist population. There is a sharp difference between the percentages of census houses out of the district total in the Mukundapuram taluk which holds the first rank and the Cranganore taluk holding the last rank. This difference is fully justified by the population of the two taluks.

22. All the taluks in the Ernakulam district except three are below the average. The Kanayannur taluk leads with 20.4 per cent, while the Thodupuzha taluk ranks last with 10.4 per cent. The order of the taluks in the distribution of census houses in the district agrees with the ranks in the population of these taluks except in the case of Cochin and Muvattupuzha taluks which rank as second and third in respect of population and as third and second in the case of distribution of census houses. But the difference in the percentage distribution of census houses out of the district total between these two taluks is so small as 0.1 that the variation in ranks does not merit notice. The gap between the Kanayannur taluk which leads in the distribution of census houses and the Thodupuzha taluk which comes last is, no doubt, wide. This is explained by the difference in the houselist population of the two taluks. While the houselist population of Kanayannur taluk is 373,594, that of the Thodupuza taluk is only 183,630. The uneven hilly regions of the Thodupuzha taluk account for its limited population and the consequent smaller number of census houses.

23. In the Kottayam district, only two taluks out of eight are above the average. Kottayam taluk stands foremost with 23.0 per cent, while Devicolam and Kanjirappally taluks rank last with 8.4 per cent each. The ranks in the order of census houses synchronise with those of the houselist population in the case of three taluks, while in respect of the remaining five there is slight difference. Thus, while in respect of of the number of census houses the taluks of Udumbanchola and Kanjirappally bracketed with Devicolam come fifth and seventh respectively, the rank held by Kanjirappally in respect of houselist population is higher than that of Udumbanchola. But the difference in the percentage distribution of census houses out of the district total between these taluks is not substantial.

24. Five taluks in the Alleppey district stand above the average while two fall below. The largest number of census houses fall in the Shertalai taluk coming to 18.1 per cent of the district total and the smallest in the Kuttanad taluk coming to 7.6 per cent. The ranks held by the various taluks in the distribution of census houses are the same as in the case of population except in the case of Ambalapuzha and Mavelikkara taluks. The rank in respect of census houses is four against the population rank of five in the case of Ambalapuzha, while in the case of Mavelikkara the ranks are five and four respectively. But, the percentage in the distribution of census

houses in the case of Ambalapuzha taluk is 15.5 and of Mavelikkara taluk 15.4. The variation is so insignificant that the difference in the ranks has only to be ignored. There is, indeed, considerable difference between the percentages of census houses out of the district total in the Shertalai taluk and the Kuttanad taluk. The extensive lakes and paddy fields of the Kuttanad taluk leading to its being the least populated taluk in the district account for this difference.

25. The taluks in the Quilon district are equally divided between above and below the average. Quilon taluk comes first with 26.5 per cent, while Kunnathur comes last with 12.6 per cent. The ranks in the distribution of census houses among the taluks are identical with those of the population of the taluks except in the case of Pathanamthitta and Kottarakara. But the difference between the percentages of the total census houses in the district held by these two taluks is only 0.3. The difference in the density of population between the coastal area and the midlands explains the difference in the percentage of census houses between the Quilon taluk and the Kunnathur taluk.

26. In the Trivandrum district, two taluks are above the average and two taluks below. The Trivandrum taluk leads with 31.4 per cent while the Nedumangad taluk comes last with 20.4 per cent. The ranks held by the taluks in respect of the census houses are the same as those in population. There are no sharp differences to be explained except a comparatively higher percentage in the case of Trivandrum taluk which is mainly due to the Trivandrum City and other urban areas.

Dwellings

27. The distribution of census houses used exclusively as dwellings among the taluks of each district shows that in the districts of Cannanore, Ernakulam, Alleppey and Quilon, the majority of the taluks, and in the Palghat district all the taluks have 11 to 20 per cent, in the Kozhikode district 50 per cent of the taluks have 21 to 30 per cent, in the Trichur district the majority of the taluks have 21 to 30 per cent, in the Kottayam district 50 per cent of the taluks have up to 10 per cent and in the Trivandrum district all the taluks have 21 to 30 per cent of the total number under this item in the respective districts. The following table gives the number of taluks in each district falling in the different percentage ranges of distribution of the dwellings in the respective districts :—

TABLE VI

NUMBER OF TALUKS IN EACH DISTRICT FALLING IN DIFFERENT PERCENTAGE RANGES IN RESPECT OF DWELLINGS IN THE RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS

Serial number	Percentage ranges	Number of taluks in each district								
		Cannanore District	Kozhikode District	Palghat District	Trichur District	Ernakulam District	Kottayam District	Alleppey District	Quilon District	Trivandrum District
1	Up to 10	1	1	...	1	1	4	1	...	...
2	11 to 20	4	2	6	1	6	3	6	5	...
3	21 to 30	1	3	...	3	...	1	...	1	4

DISTRIBUTION OF DWELLINGS IN EACH DISTRICT BY TALUKS

28. The distribution of census houses used as dwellings in the Cannanore district indicates the same ranks for the various taluks as in the distribution of the total census houses. The number of taluks falling above and below the average also synchronises with that of the total census houses. In the Kozhikode district also the taluks hold the same ranks in the distribution of this item as in the case of the total census houses except in the Tirur and Ernad taluks. But the difference in the percentages of dwellings held out of the district total by Tirur and Ernad taluks is only 0.2. Here also the number of taluks falling above or below the average in the district is the same as in the case of the total census houses. The ranks held by the taluks of the Palghat, Trichur and Ernakulam districts as well as the position of the taluks in relation to the average number in a taluk in the respective districts are identical with those of the total census houses in these districts. In the case of the Kottayam and Alleppey districts the order of the ranks of the taluks in respect of the distribution of dwellings slightly differs from that of total census houses. In the case of Kottayam district the ranks held by the taluks of Meenachil, Vaikom, Kottayam and Changanacherry in the distribution of dwellings among the various taluks of the respective districts are identical with the ranks held in the distribution of total census houses. But in the case of Devicolam, Udumbanchola, Kanjirappally and Peermade taluks there is a slight variation between the ranks in respect of the distribution of total census houses and the ranks in the distribution of dwellings. However, the difference between the Kanjirappally taluk which holds the lowest percentage of dwellings and the Peermade taluk which holds the highest percentage out of these four taluks is only 0.9. This is too small to render the differences in the ranks in the distribution of dwellings of any material significance. In respect of Alleppey district the distribution of dwellings in the district among the taluks is more in line with the ranks held by them in the case of houselist population. The only difference in the ranks on the basis of population is in the case of Karthigapally and Mavelikkara taluks. While in the case of population Mavelikkara holds the fourth rank, in the distribution of dwellings it holds the third rank. In the case of Karthigapally taluk the population rank is third, while the rank in the distribution of dwellings is fourth. But the difference between the Karthigapally and Mavelikkara taluks in respect of the percentages of the dwellings of the district held by them is only 0.4. As such the variation in the ranks is of little consequence. Taking all the taluks of the Alleppey district, Shertalai taluk leads with 17.7 per cent, while Kuttanad taluk comes last with 8.1 per cent. Five taluks are above the average, while the remaining two are below the average. Although the order of the ranks held by the different taluks of the Quilon district in respect of the distribution of dwellings slightly varies from the order in the case of total census houses, the ranks held in respect of dwellings fully synchronise with the population ranks of the various taluks in the district. Three taluks are above and the remaining taluks below the average. Quilon taluk leads the district with 25.4 per cent, while Kunnathur comes last with 12.8 per cent. In the case of the Trivandrum district the ranks held by the taluks in the case of dwellings as well as the number of taluks above and below the average agree with those in respect of the total census houses.

29. An analysis of the distribution of the census houses in each taluk among the various categories of uses given in the subsidiary Table E I–1 indicates that in all the taluks dwellings command the first rank, the highest number of dwellings per thousand census houses being 896 in the Alathur taluk and the lowest 707 in the Cannanore taluk.

DISTRIBUTION OF SHOP-CUM-DWELLINGS BY TALUKS

Shop-cum-dwellings

30. A table showing the distribution of shop-cum-dwellings among the various taluks of each district according to percentage ranges is given below:—

TABLE VII

NUMBER OF TALUKS IN EACH DISTRICT FALLING IN DIFFERENT PERCENTAGE RANGES IN RESPECT OF SHOP-CUM-DWELLINGS IN THE RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS

Serial number	Percentage ranges	Number of taluks in each district								
		Cannanore District	Kozhikode District	Palghat District	* Trichur District	Ernakulam District	Kottayam District	Alleppey District	Quilon District	Trivandrum District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Up to 10	1	3	2	1	3	4	3	1	1
2	11 to 20	3	2	...	...	2	3	1	4	1
3	21 to 30	2	...	4	...	1	1	3	1	1
4	31 to 40	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
5	41 to 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6	51 and above	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* One taluk in the Trichur district has no shop-cum-dwellings

The majority of the taluks of the Palghat, Trichur, Kottayam and Quilon districts fall in the percentage groups of 21–30, 31–40, up to 10, and 11–20 respectively. While the percentage range of 'up to 10' commands a larger number of taluks than other ranges in the taluks of the Kottayam and Ernakulam districts, the percentage range of 11 to 20 has a larger number of taluks than other ranges in the Cannanore district. The rest of the districts do not admit of any classification.

31. Three out of six taluks in the Cannanore district have more than the taluk average in the district under this item while the rest have only less than the average. The Kasaragod taluk leads with 27.7 per cent. The last is the Cannanore taluk with only 3.0 per cent. The second in rank is the North Wynad taluk with 23.9 per cent. Out of the 72 villages in the rural areas of the Kasaragod taluk shop-cum-dwellings are distributed among 29 villages, the maximum in a village being 20. In the rest of the villages there are no shop-cum-dwellings. In the North Wynad taluk which comes second in this respect the shop-cum-dwellings are distributed among a handful of villages. One of these villages viz. Vemom, takes in 81 shop-cum-dwellings, another 35 and yet another 21. The rest of the shop-cum-dwellings are distributed in small numbers among the remaining few villages. Having regard to the altitude and terrain of North Wynad taluk it should be extremely difficult for a person who wants to run a small business to find a building for his residence and another for his business. Perhaps, this special feature accounts for such a large number of shop-cum-dwellings in the North Wynad taluk which has the smallest population and the smallest number of census houses in the district.

32. In the Kozhikode district, the South Wynad taluk leads in this respect with 68.0 per cent of the shop-cum-dwellings in the

district, while the taluks of Badagara and Quilandy come last with but 1.5 per cent each. Having similar geographical features and altitude as of the North Wynad taluk, the reason for the high percentage of shop-cum-dwellings in the South Wynad taluk should be the same as mentioned in the case of the North Wynad taluk. Out of 484 shop-cum-dwellings in this taluk as many as 105 are in the Kottapadi village, the remaining being distributed in 14 villages. Four villages have no shop-cum-dwellings at all. All the taluks except South Wynad are below the average.

33. In the Palghat district, the Palghat taluk stands foremost with 26.2 per cent. Ottapalam taluk comes second with 22.8 per cent. The last is the Ponnani taluk with 1.0 per cent. In the rural areas of the Palghat taluk, out of 52 villages only 43 have shop-cum-dwellings. Of the total number of 485 shop-cum-dwellings in the rural areas of the Palghat taluk, 79 are concentrated in the Pudusseri village itself. The Palghat municipal town which is the only urban area in this taluk has 154 shop-cum-dwellings out of the total 639 in the taluk. Four taluks out of the six are above the average, while the rest are below.

34. In the Trichur district, the Trichur taluk has the highest percentage of shop-cum-dwellings. The Cranganore taluk has no shop-cum-dwellings, while the Chowghat taluk has only 1.1 per cent. Out of the 72 villages in the rural areas of the Trichur taluk only 56 have shop-cum-dwellings, the maximum concentration in one village being 44. Three taluks are above the average while one is below. The Trichur municipal town which constitutes the only urban area of the Trichur taluk takes in 100 shop-cum-dwellings out of the total 628 in the taluk.

35. In the Ernakulam district Muvattupuzha taluk leads with 39.1 per cent, while Parur taluk comes last with 4.0 per cent. Two taluks are above the average, while the rest are below. Out of the 25 villages in the rural areas of the Muvattupuzha taluk 16 villages have shop-cum-dwellings, the maximum concentration being 56 in the Kothamangalam village. Muvattupuzha municipal town which is the only urban area with shop-cum-dwellings in the taluk has only 19 shop-cum-dwellings out of the total 194 in the taluk.

36. In the Kottayam district the Kanjirapally taluk has the highest percentage of shop-cum-dwellings, while the Peermade has the lowest, the percentages being 23.3 and 6.9 respectively. Three taluks alone are above the average, while the remaining five are below the average. In the rural areas of the Kanjirapally taluk, out of the six villages all except one have shop-cum-dwellings. The maximum concentration is 163 shop-cum-dwellings in the Erumeli village. The urban portion of the taluk which takes in two towns has 88 shop-cum-dwellings out of 366 in the taluk. Of these 88 shop-cum-dwellings, 53 are in Kanjirapally town. The Kottayam municipal town which leads the urban areas of the district has 55 shop-cum-dwellings.

37. Four out of the seven taluks of the Alleppey district are above the average in respect of this item, while the rest are below. The Chengannur taluk stands first with 25.4 per cent, while the Shertalai taluk comes last with 1.1 per cent. In the rural areas of the Chengannur taluk, out of the 14 villages, 13 have shop-cum-dwellings, the maximum concentration in one village being only 30. The urban portion of the taluk consisting of the Chengannur town takes in 42 shop-cum-dwellings out of the total 280 in the taluk.

38. In the Quilon taluk which leads the Quilon district with 28.6 per cent, out of the total number of 18 villages in the rural areas all except 4 have shop-cum-dwellings, the maximum concentration in one village being 50. There are shop-cum-dwellings in all the three towns which constitute the urban area of the taluk. The maximum concentration is in the Quilon municipal town which has 119 shop-cum-dwellings.

Three out of six taluks are above the average, while three are below. The Kunnathur taluk comes last with 8.8 per cent.

39. The Trivandrum taluk leads the Trivandrum district with 45.4 per cent, while Nedumangad taluk comes last with 9.6 per cent. Of all the taluks, two are above the average while the remaining are below. Out of the 19 villages in the rural areas of the Trivandrum taluk, 14 have shop-cum-dwellings, the maximum concentration in a village being 33. The urban portion of the Trivandrum taluk takes in 114 out of the total of 309 shop-cum-dwellings in the taluk. These are distributed among all the towns of the taluk except one, the maximum concentration being 67 in the Trivandrum Corporation.

40. Taking the distribution of the census houses in the various taluks of each district among the different categories of uses, in the Cannanore district the number of shop-cum-dwellings per thousand census houses varies from less than one in the Cannanore taluk to 8 in the North Wynad taluk, in the Kozhikode district from less than one in four taluks to 12 in the South Wynad taluk, in the Palghat district from less than one in the Ponnani taluk to 10 in the Palghat taluk, in the Trichur district from one in the Chowghat taluk to 8 in the Talappilly taluk, in the Ernakulam district from less than one in two taluks to 3 each in Muvattupuzha and Alwaye taluks, in the Kottayam district from 3 in three taluks to 12 in the Kanjirapally taluk, in the Alleppey district from less than one in two taluks to 7 in the Chengannur taluk, in the Quilon district from 2 in three taluks to 4 in the Pathanamthitta and Pathanapuram taluks and in the Trivandrum district from one in two taluks to 3 each in the remaining taluks.

Workshop–cum–dwellings.

41. In the Cannanore district the Tellicherry taluk stands first with 51.0 per cent in respect of the percentage of workshop-cum-dwellings out of the district total under this item, while the Taliparamba taluk comes last with 1.3 per cent. Two out of six taluks are above the average while the remaining four are below the average. In the Tellicherry taluk out of the 48 villages in the rural areas only 18 have workshop-cum-dwellings, the maximum concentration in a village being 30. Almost all the workshops accommodated with dwellings are weaving establishments. Tellicherry which is the only town in the taluk has 6 workshop-cum-dwellings out of the taluk total of 122. Manufacture of bidi, leather works and manufacture of copper vessels constitute the important items here. Hosdrug taluk which comes second in respect of this item in the Cannanore district has 31 villages in the rural areas of which only four have workshop-cum-dewllings. The maximum concentration is only 9 in a village. Manufacture of knives forms the most important item of work in the workshop-cum-dwellings in the rural portion of this taluk. Kanhangad is the only town of this taluk with workshop-cum-dwellings. It has 46 workshop-cum-dwellings out of the total 62 in the taluk, the number in the rural areas being only 16.

42. The South Wynad taluk leads the Kozhikode district with 51.3 per cent, while the Quilandy taluk comes last with 2.5 per cent. The Kozhikode taluk comes second with 26.6 per cent. Out of the total number of 20 villages in the South Wynad taluk only 10 have workshop-cum-dwellings, the maximum concentration being 44 in the village of Kalpatta. The largest number of workshops accommodated along with dwellings are engaged in tailoring. The production of Ayurvedic medicines, 'aval', knives, ornaments, earthenwares and slippers follow in the respective order of ranks. In the Kozhikode taluk, 13 out of the 59 villages in the rural areas have workshop-cum-dwellings. The maximum concentration in one village is only 9. Tailoring and manufacture of earthen vessels constitute the main items of work in the work-

shop-cum-dwellings. Of the nine towns in the urban area of the taluk only the Calicut municipal town has workshop-cum-dwellings, their number being only 9. Out of the six taluks two alone are above the average, while all the rest are below.

43. In the Palghat district, Chittur taluk leads with 33.1 per cent of the workshop-cum-dwellings of the district. Three out of six taluks are above the average, while three are below. In the rural portion of the Chittur taluk, out of the 38 villiages, the workshop-cum-dwellings are concentrated in 10 villages, the maximum number in a village being 20 in the village of Kizhakkethara. The largest number of workshops coming along with the dwellings are engaged in the production of 'pappads', while production of bidi, repair of copper vessels, hand-pounding of rice, production of bread and slippers etc. rank in the respective order. In the urban portion of the taluk which consists of two towns only the Chittur-Thathamangalam municipal town has workshop-cum-dwellings. This town takes in 415 workshop-cum-dwellings out of the total of 456 in the taluk. Handloom weaving, cora grass mat-making, manufacture of ornaments, pot-making, tailoring, hand-pounding of rice etc. are the important items of work in the workshops run along with dwellings.

44. Trichur taluk leads the Trichur district with 37.5 per cent, while the Mukundapuram taluk stands second. The Cranganore taluk has no workshop-cum-dwellings. Out of the five taluks three are above the average, while one stands below and one has none. In the rural portion of the Trichur taluk, out of the 72 villages only 26 have workshop-cum-dwellings, the maximum concentration being in the Viyyur village with 18 workshop-cum-dwellings. Manufacture of measures and containers of bamboo, grinding of imitation stones, hand-pounding of rice, tailoring, printing, manufacture of iron implements, ornaments etc. form the main categories of work in which these workshops are engaged. The Trichur municipal town which constitutes the only urban area of the Trichur taluk has 36 workshop-cum-dwellings out of the total of 156 in the taluk. Manufacture of 'pappads' takes the first rank among the items of work run in the workshop-cum-dwellings, while grinding and polishing of imitation stones, bakeries and tailoring follow in the respective order of ranks. Hand-pounding of rice, oil-pressing, manufacture of ice products, weaving, making of photo frames, soap, copper vessels and iron implements, battery charging and car and cycle repairs etc. are the less important items.

45. In the Ernakulam district, the Muvattupuzha taluk leads with 32.7 per cent, while Kunnathunad taluk has none. The Kanayannur taluk comes second with 23.6 per cent. Two out of seven taluks are above the average, while the rest are below. In the rural areas of the Muvattupuzha taluk only 6 villages out of 25 have workshop-cum-dwellings. The maximum number of workshop-cum-dwellings in a village is only 4. The Muvattupuzha municipal town has only 5 workshop-cum-dwellings.

46. The Kottayam taluk leads the Kottayam district with 30.0 per cent, while the Peermade taluk comes last with 3.0 per cent. Out of the 8 taluks, 3 are above the average, while the remaining are below the average. In the rural portion of the Kottayam taluk out of 20 villages 12 have workshop-cum-dwellings, the maximum concentration being in the Ettumanur village with 15. The manufacture of earthenwares forms the most important item in which the workshop-cum-dwellings are engaged. Of the two towns in the urban area of the Kottayam taluk viz. Kottayam and Ettumanur, each has four workshop-cum-dwellings. While handloom weaving forms the main item of work in the workshop-cum-dwellings of the Meenachil taluk, the manufacture of articles from rubber and manufacture of copra, gold ornaments, agricultural

implements, bread, leather goods, medicines and tin vessels form the items of work in the workshop-cum-dwellings of the Kanjirappally taluk. Three out of 8 taluks are above the average.

47. In the Alleppey district the Karthigapally taluk leads with 90.4 per cent, while the Ambalapuzha taluk and the Thiruvella taluk come last with 0.1 per cent each. One taluk alone is above the average, while all the others are below. Out of the 17 villages in the rural areas of the Karthigapally taluk, 12 have workshop-cum-dwellings. The village of Karthigapally has the maximum concentration of 648 workshop-cum-dwellings. These workshop-cum-dwellings are engaged in the production of coir, agricultural implements and oil-pressing. In the urban area of the district the number of workshop-cum-dwellings is shared equally by the Kayamkulam municipal town and Haripad non-municipal town.

48. The Karunagapally taluk leads the Quilon district with 32.8 per cent and the Kunnathur taluk comes last with 2.3 per cent. Three taluks are above the average and the rest below. Out of the 11 villages in the Karunagapally taluk only 7 have workshop-cum-dwellings. The maximum concentration is in the Krishnapuram village with 36 workshop-cum-dwellings. The manufacture of screw-pine mats takes the first place among the workshops accommodated along with the dwellings while coir, copra, iron implements, spinning, oil-pressing and weaving come in the respective order. In the Kottarakara taluk, which comes second, the manufacture of earthenwares comes first, while the manufacture of mats and coir, and oil-pressing etc. follow.

49. In the Trivandrum district, Trivandrum taluk stands first with 51.0 per cent while the Chirayinkil taluk comes second and Nedumangad taluk comes last with 2.1 per cent. Out of the 19 villages in the rural portion of the Trivandrum taluk, 6 have workshop-cum-dwellings, the village of Pallipuram having the maximum concentration with 23. Coir making takes the first rank, while the manufacture of agricultural implements, bidi, ornaments and the repair of bicycles, watches etc. follow in the respective order. Out of 42 workshop-cum-dwellings situated in the urban portion of the Trivandrum taluk, the Trivandrum city has as many as 36. Manufacture of gold ornaments, bread and 'pappads', tailoring, weaving, printing, bookbinding etc. form the main items of work in the workshop-cum-dwellings. In the Chirayinkil taluk, out of 28 villages in the rural areas 6 have workshop-cum-dwellings. Kadakkavoor village has the maximum concentration. Weaving, coir making, tailoring, manufacture of copra, wooden articles, mats, ornaments and bidi are among the items of work in the workshop-cum-dwellings here. Of the two towns in the urban area of the taluk the maximum concentration is in the Attingal municipal town with 15 out of 24 in the urban portion. Oil-pressing, weaving and manufacture of agricultural implements constitute the main items of work in these.

50. The subjoined table gives the number of taluks in each district in the different ranges of percentages of workshop-cum-dwellings :—

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKSHOP-CUM-DWELLINGS BY TALUKS

TABLE VIII

NUMBER OF TALUKS IN EACH DISTRICT FALLING IN DIFFERENT PERCENTAGE RANGES IN RESPECT OF WORKSHOP-CUM-DWELLINGS IN THE RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS

Serial number	Percentage ranges	Number of taluks in each district								
		Cannanore District	Kozhikode District	Palghat District	* Trichur District	* Ernakulam District	Kottayam District	Alleppey District	Quilon District	Trivandrum District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Up to 10	3	4	2	1	1	5	6	3	2
2	11 to 20	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	1	...
3	21 to 30	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...
4	31 to 40	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	2	...
5	41 to 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6	51 and above	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1

* One taluk in the Trichur district and one in the Ernakulam district have no workshop-cum-dwellings

While the majority or all the taluks of the districts of Kozhikode, Kottayam and Alleppey take in up to 10 per cent of the total number of workshop-cum-dwellings in the respective districts, in the case of the districts of Cannanore, Quilon and Trivandrum this percentage group commands a larger number of taluks than any other group, though not the majority.

51. The maximum number of workshop-cum-dwellings per every thousand census houses is two in the taluks of the Kozhikode, Trichur, Kottayam and Quilon districts and one in the taluks of Cannanore and Trivandrum districts. In the Ernakulam district all taluks except one have only less than one. The remaining taluk has none. In the Palghat district the number varies from less than one in the Ponnani taluk to 7 in the Alathur and Chittur taluks and in the Alleppey district from less than one in five taluks to 14 in the Karthigapally taluk. In one taluk there are two.

52. The distribution of shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings in the leading taluks of the state has been examined in the foregoing portions with a view to find out the pattern of distribution and assess whether any special feature accounts for the concentration of shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings in certain areas and the absence of the same in others. While it is possible to attribute the concentration of shop-cum-dwellings in the North Wynad and South Wynad taluks almost exclusively to the difficult terrain and altitude of these taluks and the consequent difficulty in finding separate accommodation for dwellings and shops, more reasons than one account for the concentration of shop-cum-dwellings in other areas like the difficulty to find separate buildings, greater convenience to run the shops or workshops along with dwellings, nature of the industry itself for which household pattern is indispensable like manufacture of 'pappads' etc. It has also to be observed that the shops run along with the households are not limited to any particular category in respect of the commodities dealt with. They take in all imaginable varieties. But, in the case of workshop-cum-dwellings certain items dominate. An analysis of the workshop-cum-dwellings in the leading taluks of each district in respect of this item has revealed that the first rank among workshop-cum-

dwellings goes to the manufacture of agricultural implements. This is but natural inasmuch as blacksmiths invariably have their smithies by their houses. The manufacture of ornaments, tailoring, running of bakeries, weaving, pot-making and mat-making follow in the respective order of ranks above several less important ones.

Hotels, Sarais, Dharmasalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses

53. The distribution of the census houses under this category among the taluks of each district shows that the percentage range of 'up to 10' commands a larger number of taluks than other percentage groups, though not the majority, in the case of all districts except Cannanore, Trichur, Ernakulam and Kottayam. A table showing the number of taluks in each district falling in the different percentage ranges of distribution of hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses is given below:—

TABLE IX

NUMBER OF TALUKS FALLING IN DIFFERENT PERCENTAGE RANGES IN RESPECT OF HOTELS, SARAIS, DHARMASALAS, TOURIST HOMES AND INSPECTION HOUSES IN THE RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS

Serial number	Percentage ranges	Number of taluks in each district								
		Cannanore District	Kozhikode District	Palghat District	Trichur District	Ernakulam District	Kottayam District	*Alleppey District	Quilon District	Trivandrum District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Up to 10	2	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	2
2	11 to 20	2	2	1	2	3	4	2	2	1
3	21 to 30	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
4	31 to 40	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
5	41 to 50	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
6	51 and above	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1

* One taluk has no houses in this category

54. In the Cannanore district, all the taluks except Cannanore and Tellicherry are below the average in the distribution of this item, while in the Kozhikode district all the taluks except Kozhikode and Tirur are below the average. In the Palghat district all the taluks except Ottapalam, Palghat and Chittur are below the average. All except the taluks of Trichur and Mukundapuram are below the average in the Trichur district, while in the Ernakulam district all the taluks except Alwaye, Kanayannur and Cochin are below the average. In the Kottayam district the taluks of Kottayam, Meenachil, Changanacherry and Kanjirapally are above the average, while the rest are below. In the Alleppey district all except Ambalapuzha taluk are below the average, while Ambalapuzha taluk is far above the average. Similarly, in the Quilon district all except Quilon taluk are below the average, while Quilon taluk is far above the average. In the Trivandrum district all except the Trivandrum taluk are likewise below the average, while Trivandrum taluk has more than 75 per cent of this item in the district.

55. The number of census houses under

this item out of every thousand census houses in the various taluks varies from less than one to three.

Shops Excluding Eating Houses

56. In the taluk-wise distribution of shops excluding eating houses the majority of the taluks of the districts of Kozhikode, Palghat, Ernakulam and Alleppey come in the range of 11 to 20 per cent of the total number under this category in the respective districts, while in the Trichur district the majority of taluks are in the range of 21 to 30 per cent. While in the Cannanore and Quilon districts three out of six taluks each are in the percentage range of 11 to 20, in the Trivandrum district two out of four are in the percentage range of 21 to 30. A table showing the taluk-wise distribution of census houses used as shops excluding eating houses in different ranges of percentages out of the total under this item in the various districts is given below :—

TABLE X

NUMBER OF TALUKS FALLING IN DIFFERENT PERCENTAGE RANGES IN RESPECT OF SHOPS EXCLUDING EATING HOUSES IN THE RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS

Serial number	Percentage ranges	Number of taluks in each district								
		Cannore District	Kozhikode District	Palghat District	Trichur District	Ernakulam District	Kottayam District	Alleppey District	Quilon District	Trivandrum District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Up to 10	1	1	...	1	1	4	2	2	...
2	11 to 20	3	4	4	1	5	3	5	3	1
3	21 to 30	2	...	2	3	1	1	...	...	2
4	31 to 40	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

57. In the distribution of the census houses among the various categories out of the total in each taluk the number per thousand under this item in the taluks of the Cannanore district varies from 26 in the North Wynad taluk to 62 in the Cannanore taluk, from 17 in the South Wynad taluk to 56 in the taluks of Kozikode and Badagara in the Kozikode district, from 18 in the Perinthalmanna taluk to 41 in the Ponnani taluk in the Palghat District, from 26 in the Talappilly taluk to 52 in the Cranganore taluk in the Trichur district, from 37 in the Kunnathunad taluk to 47 in the Cochin and Parur taluks in the Ernakulam district, from 16 in the Devicolam taluk to 48 in the Changanacherry taluk in the Kottayam district, from 36 each in Kuttanad and Mavelikkara taluks to 57 in the Ambalapuzha taluk in the Alleppey district, from 28 in the Pathanapuram taluk to 56 in the Quilon taluk in the Quilon district and from 34 in the Nedumangad taluk to 49 in the Trivandrum taluk in the Trivandrum district.

58. Taking the distribution of census houses used as shops excluding eating houses in each district among the taluks of that district, all except the taluks of Cannanore and Tellicherry in the Cannanore district fall below the taluk average in the district. Tellicherry taluk leads with 29.5 per cent, while North Wynad taluk comes last with 3.1 per cent. In the Kozhikode district the taluks of Kozhikode, Tirur, Quilandy and Badagara are above the average. The Kozhikode taluk leads with 31.2 per cent, while South Wynad taluk comes

last with 2.6 per cent. In the Palghat district the taluks of Ponnani and Palghat are above the average. Ponnani taluk leads with 26.7 per cent, while Alathur taluk comes last with 11.3 per cent. Trichur taluk leads the Trichur district with 29.5 per cent. This and the taluks of Chowghat and Mukundapuram are above the average, while Cranganore taluk comes last with 7.7 per cent. Kanayannur taluk stands foremost in the Ernakulam district with 21.1 per cent, while the Thodupuzha taluk comes last with 9.4 per cent. Kanayannur, Cochin and Muvattupuzha taluks are above and the rest below the average. In the Kottayam district, the Kottayam taluk leads with 27.3 per cent, while Devicolam taluk comes last with 3.5 per cent. The taluks of Kottayam, Changanacherry, Vaikom and Meenachil are above the average and the rest below. In the Alleppey district Shertalai taluk leads with 19.5 per cent. The taluks of Shertalai, Ambalapuzha, Thiruvalla and Karthigapally are above the average. Kuttanad taluk comes last with 6.0 per cent. The Quilon taluk leads the Quilon district with 34.2 per cent. The taluks of Quilon and Kottarakara stand above the average, while the rest are below. Pathanapuram taluk comes last with 8.3 per cent. The Trivandrum taluk leads with 37.3 per cent in the Trivandrum district. This and the Neyyattinkara taluk are above the average. The Nedumangad taluk comes last with 16.6 per cent.

Business Houses and Offices

59. In three districts out of the nine, the majority of taluks take in 11 to 20 per cent of the business houses and offices of the respective districts, while in another three districts the same percentage range commands a larger number of taluks than any other percentage group taken alone. A table showing the number of taluks falling in the different ranges of percentages in the distribution of census houses under this category among the taluks in the respective districts is given below :—

TABLE XI

NUMBER OF TALUKS FALLING IN DIFFERENT PERCENTAGE RANGES IN RESPECT OF BUSINESS HOUSES AND OFFICES IN THE RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS

Serial number	Percentage ranges	Number of taluks in each district								
		Cannanore District	Kozhikode District	Palghat District	Trichur District	Ernakulam District	Kottayam District	Alleppey District	Quilon District	Trivandrum District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Up to 10	2	2	...	1	2	4	2	1	...
2	11 to 20	2	3	5	2	3	3	4	4	1
3	21 to 30	1	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	2
4	31 to 40	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
5	41 to 50	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

60. The Cannanore taluk leads the Cannanore district in this item with 35.3 per cent, while the North Wynad taluk comes last with 3.5 per cent. Two taluks are above the average in this district, while the rest are below. In the Kozhikode district the Kozhikode taluk leads with 42.0 per cent, while the South Wynad taluk comes last with 6.5 per cent. Only one taluk is above the average in this district.

In the Palghat district, the Palghat taluk stands foremost with 23.3 per cent, while Alathur taluk comes last with 13.3 per cent. One taluk alone is above the average in this district, while all the others are below. Trichur taluk leads the Trichur district with 37.7 per cent, while Cranganore taluk comes last with 6.8 per cent. Two taluks are above the average and the rest are below. In the Ernakulam district the Cochin taluk stands first with 27.2 per cent, while the Kunnathunad taluk comes last with 6.7 per cent. Two taluks are above the average and the rest are below. Kottayam taluk stands first in the Kottayam district with 29.3 per cent, while the Uumbanchola taluk comes last with 5.4 per cent. Three taluks are above and the rest come below the average. The Ambalapuzha taluk leads the Alleppey district with 26.0 per cent, while the Kuttanad taluk comes last with 6.6 per cent. Only two taluks are above the average and the rest below. The Quilon taluk stands first in the Quilon district with 36.4 per cent, while the Kunnathur taluk comes last with 10.4 per cent. All except one taluk are below the average in the district. The Trivandrum taluk leads the Trivandrum district with 45.7 per cent, while Nedumangad taluk comes last with 12.3 per cent.

61. In the distribution of the total census houses in each taluk among the various categories of uses, the number of business houses and offices per thousand census houses in all the taluks with few exceptions comes below the ranges between 3 and 9. The taluks above 9 are Kanayannur with 11, Cochin with 15, Ambalapuzha with 11 and Trivandrum with 10.

Factories, Workshops and Worksheds

62. A factory for purposes of the house-list means one registered under the Indian Factories Act. A workshop or worksheds is a place where anything is produced, processed, repaired or serviced but has not been registered as a factory.

63. In the districts of Cannanore and Ernakulam, the majority of the taluks' take in up to 10 per cent of the factories, workshops and worksheds of the respective districts. In the Kozhikode district two taluks each fall in the percentage ranges 'up to 10' and 11 to 20. The Palghat district has three taluks out of six in the percentage range of 11 to 20. In the Kottayam district, 4 out of 8 taluks fall in the percentage range 'up to 10', while the Alleppey district has three taluks each in the percentage ranges 'up to 10' and 21 to 30 and the Quilon district has two taluks each in the percentage ranges of 'up to 10' and 11 to 20. In the Trivandrum district 2 out of 4 taluks fall in the percentage range of 11 to 20. In respect of Trichur district, the largest number fall in the percentage range of 21 to 30. The following table gives the taluks in each district according to the distribution of the factories, workshops and worksheds under different ranges of percentage:—

DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKSHEDS BY TALUKS

TABLE XII

NUMBER OF TALUKS FALLING IN DIFFERENT PERCENTAGE RANGES IN RESPECT OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKSHEDS IN THE RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS

Serial number	Percentage ranges	Number of taluks in each district								
		Cannanore District	Kozhikode District	Palghat District	Trichur District	Ernakulam District	Kottayam District	Alleppey District	Quilon District	Trivandrum District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Up to 10	4	2	1	1	4	4	3	2	...
2	11 to 20	...	2	3	1	1	3	1	2	2
3	21 to 30	...	1	2	2	2	...	3	1	...
4	31 to 40	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
5	41 to 50	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

64. In the Cannanore district, 2 taluks are above the average and the rest below. The Cannanore taluk leads with 43.7 per cent, while the North Wynad taluk comes last with 4.0 per cent. In the Kozhikode district two out of 6 taluks are above the average, all the rest being below. The Kozhikode taluk stands foremost with 37.6 per cent and the South Wynad taluk comes last with 2. 9 per cent. Three out of 6 taluks in the Palghat district are above the average, while the rest are below. The Palghat taluk stands foremost with 24.6 per cent, while Perintalmanna taluk comes last with 9.1 per cent. In the Trichur district, three taluks are above the average. The Trichur taluk leads with 33.5 per cent, while the Cranganore taluk comes last with 9.4 per cent. In the Ernakulam district, all except three taluks are below the average. The Kanayannur taluk leads with 27.5 per cent and the Thodupuzha taluk comes last with 5.8 per cent. Four taluks out of the eight are above the average in the Kottayam district. The Kottayam taluk stands first with 31.3 per cent, while the Devicolam taluk comes last with 3.5 per cent. Three out of the 7 taluks of the Alleppey district are above the average. Shertalai taluk stands first with 24.2 per cent and the Kuttanad taluk comes last with 4.4 per cent. In the Quilon district only two taluks are above the average, while the rest are below. The Quilon taluk stands foremost with 35.4 per cent, while Pathanamthitta taluk comes last with 8.0 per cent. Two taluks of the Trivandrum district are above the average. The Trivandrum taluk commands the largest percentage with 42.3 and the Neyyattinkara taluk the smallest percentage with 12.1.

65. If the distribution of thousand census houses in each taluk is taken into account, the number per taluk varies in the Cannanore district from 8 in the taluks of Hosdrug and Taliparamba to 41 in the Cannanore taluk, in the Kozhikode district from 5 in the South Wynad taluk to 21 in the Kozhikode taluk,in the Palghat district from 6 in the Perintalmanna taluk to 17 in the Ponnani and Palghat taluks, in the Trichur district from 10 in the Talappilly taluk to 29 in the Cranganore taluk, in the Ernakulam district from 11 in the Kunnathunad and Thodupuzha taluks to 31 in the Cochin taluk, in the Kottayam district from 4 in the Devicolam and Udumbanchola taluks to 14 in the Changanacherry taluk, in the Alleppey dis-

trict from 9 in the Thiruvalla taluk to 29 in the Ambalapuzha taluk, in the Quilon district from 9 in the Pathanamthitta taluk to 29 in the Karunagapally taluk and in the Trivandrum district from 8 in the Neyyattinkara taluk to 25 in the Chirayinkil taluk.

Schools and other Educational Institutions including Training, Coaching and Shop Classes

66. The distribution of schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes among the taluks of the respective districts shows that in the case of three districts the majority of the taluks come in the group having 11 to 20 per cent of the census houses under this category. The position in the Cannanore district does not admit of a ready classification. In the case of the Kozhikode district the percentage range of 11 to 20 commands a larger number of taluks than any other group. In respect of the remaining four districts, while the taluks of the Palghat district are equally divided among the ranges of 'up to 10' per cent, 11 to 20 per cent and 21 to 30 per cent and the majority of the taluks of the Trichur district are in the group of 21 to 30 per cent, the percentage groups of 'up to 10' in the case of the Kottayam district and 21 to 30 in the case of the Trivandrum district take in a larger number of taluks in the respective districts than any other percentage group. The subjoined table gives the number of taluks in each district falling under different percentage ranges in the distribution of the census houses under this category among the taluks of the respective districts:—

TABLE XIII

NUMBER OF TALUKS FALLING IN DIFFERENT PERCENTAGE RANGES IN RESPECT OF SCHOOLS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS INCLUDING TRAINING, COACHING AND SHOP CLASSES IN THE RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS

Serial number	Percentage ranges	Number of taluks in each district								
		Cannanore District	Kozhikode District	Palghat District	Trichur District	Ernakulam District	Kottayam District	Alleppey District	Quilon District	Trivandrum District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Up to 10	1	1	2	1	...	4	1	1	...
2	11 to 20	3	3	2	1	6	3	6	4	1
3	21 to 30	2	2	2	3	1	1	...	1	2
4	31 to 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

67. The taluks of the Cannanore district are divided equally between below and above the average in the percentage distribution of schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes. The Tellicherry taluk comes first with 30.2 per cent, while the North Wynad taluk comes last with 4.8 per cent. Three out of 6 taluks in the Kozhikode district stand above the average, and the rest below. The Ernad taluk has the largest percentage coming to 24.9, while the South Wynad taluk has the smallest coming to 5.5 per cent. In the Palghat district also the taluks are equally divided above and below the average. The Perintalmanna taluk leads with 24.2 per cent, while the Alathur taluk comes last with 9.9 per cent. Three out of the five taluks of the Trichur district are above the average. Chowghat taluk comes first with 28.2 per cent and the Cranganore taluk comes last with 5.6 per cent. All except two taluks out of the seven in the Ernakulam district are below

the average. The Kanayannur taluk leads with 20.6 per cent, while the Parur taluk comes last with 10.5 per cent. In the Kottayam district three taluks out of the eight are above the average. Kottayam taluk leads with 25.8 per cent while the Udumbanchola taluk comes last with 5.0 per cent. Four taluks out of the seven in the Alleppey district are above the average and only 3 below. The Thiruvalla taluk stands foremost with 20.0 per cent, while the Kuttanad taluk comes last with 7.4 per cent. The taluks in the Quilon district are equally divided between above and below the average. The Quilon taluk leads with 23.5 per cent, while the Pathanapuram taluk comes last with 9.7 per cent. Three out of the four taluks in the Trivandrum district are below the average and one above. Trivandrum taluk comes first with 34.7 per cent and the Nedumangad taluk comes last with 17.1 per cent.

68. The number of census houses used as schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes out of every thousand census houses in each taluk varies from 2 to 7 in the State. Cannanore district has five each in all the taluks except one which has six, the Kozhikode district six each in four taluks, seven in one taluk and four in one, the Palghat district six each in two taluks, five in one taluk and three each in the remaining taluks, the Trichur district three each in four taluks and five in one taluk, the Ernakulam district four each in five taluks and three each in two taluks, the Kottayam district five each in three taluks, four each in three taluks and two or three in the remaining two taluks, the Alleppey district seven in one, six each in two, five each in two and three and four respectively in the remaining two taluks, the Quilon district six each in three taluks, five in one and four in the remaining two and the Trivandrum district three each in all the taluks.

Restaurants, Sweetmeat Shops and Eating Places

69. While the majority of the taluks in the districts of Ernakulam and Alleppey take in 11 to 20 per cent and of the Trichur and Trivandrum districts take in 21 to 30 per cent of the census houses in the respective districts under this category, in the districts of Kottayam and Kozhikode the percentage ranges of 'up to 10' and 21 to 30 respectively command a larger number of taluks than any other percentage group. In the Cannanore district, the percentage ranges of 'up to 10' and 11 to 20 have more than the other percentage ranges. In the case of Palghat and Quilon districts the percentage range of 11 to 20 has a larger number of taluks than any other group. The following table gives the number of taluks in the respective districts under different percentage ranges:—

TABLE XIV

NUMBER OF TALUKS FALLING IN DIFFERENT PERCENTAGE RANGES IN RESPECT OF RESTAURANTS, SWEETMEAT SHOPS AND EATING PLACES IN THE RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS

Serial number	Percentage ranges	Number of taluks in each district								
		Cannanore District	Kozhikode District	Palghat District	Trichur District	Ernakulam District	Kottayam District	Alleppey District	Quilon District	Trivandrum District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Up to 10	2	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	...
2	11 to 20	2	2	3	1	6	3	4	3	...
3	21 to 30	1	3	2	3	...	1	1	1	3
4	31 to 40	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

DISTRIBUTION OF PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT ETC. BY TALUKS

70. The number of census houses under this category out of every thousand census houses in each taluk varies from 12 to 27 in the Cannanore district, 13 to 28 in the Kozhikode district, 6 to 27 in the Palghat district, 15 to 27 in the Trichur district, 12 to 21 in the Ernakulam district, 6 to 15 in the Kottayam district, 14 to 24 in the Alleppey district, 13 to 30 in the Quilon district and 12 to 23 in the Trivandrum district.

Places of Entertainment and Community Gathering (Panchayat Ghars)

71. The distribution of census houses under this category in the various districts among the taluks of the respective districts shows that in the districts of Kozhikode, Ernakulam and Kottayam the majority of the taluks take in 'up to 10' per cent and in the case of the Quilon district 11 to 20 per cent of the census houses of the respective districts under this category.

TABLE XV

NUMBER OF TALUKS FALLING IN DIFFERENT PERCENTAGE RANGES IN RESPECT OF PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT AND COMMUNITY GATHERING (PANCHAYAT GHARS) IN THE RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS

Serial number	Percentage ranges	Number of taluks in each district								
		Cannanore District	Kozhikode District	Palghat District	Trichur District	Ernakulam District	Kottayam District	Alleppey District	Quilon District	Trivandrum District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Up to 10	4	5	1	1	4	5	3	1	...
2	11 to 20	...	...	3	2	...	2	2	4	2
3	21 to 30	...	...	2	1	3	1	2	...	1
4	31 to 40	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
5	41 to 50	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6	51 and above	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The above table gives the number of taluks in the respective districts in the various groups in respect of this item.

Public Health and Medical Institutions, Hospitals, Health Centres, Doctors' Clinics, Dispensaries etc.

72. The districts of Kozhikode, Palghat and Alleppey have the majority of taluks falling in the range of 11 to 20 per cent of the census houses used as public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. in the respective districts. While the Cannanore district has two taluks each in the ranges 'up to 10' per cent and 11 to 20 per cent and one taluk each in the ranges of 21 to 30 per cent and 31 to 40 per cent and the Trichur district has the majority of the taluks in the range of 21 to 30 per cent, the Ernakulam district has three taluks each in the ranges of 'up to 10' per cent and 11 to 20 per cent and one taluk in the range of 21 to 30 per cent and the Kottayam district has a larger number of taluks in the range of 'up to 10' per cent than in other percentage ranges. The Quilon district has similarly a larger number of taluks in the range of 11 to 20 per cent than any other range and the Trivandrum district the majority of the taluks in the range of 21 to 30 per cent. The subjoined table gives the number of taluks in the respective districts falling in different percentage ranges in the distribution of this item :—

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH & MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS ETC. BY TALUKS

TABLE XVI

NUMBER OF TALUKS FALLING IN DIFFERENT PERCENTAGE RANGES IN RESPECT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS, HOSPITALS, HEALTH CENTRES, DOCTORS' CLINICS, DISPENSARIES ETC. IN THE RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS

Serial number	Percentage ranges	Number of taluks in each district								
		Cannanore District	Kozhikode District	Palghat District	Trichur District	Ernakulam District	Kottayam District	Alleppey District	Quilon District	Trivandrum District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Up to 10	2	1	...	1	3	4	2	2	...
2	11 to 20	2	4	5	1	3	3	5	3	...
3	21 to 30	1	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	3
4	31 to 40	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1

73. In the districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode, Quilon and Trivandrum, two taluks each are above the average, while the rest are below. In the remaining districts except Alleppey, three taluks each are above the average and the rest below, while in the Alleppey district 4 taluks are above the average. The taluks of Tellicherry, Kozhikode, Palghat and Trichur lead the districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat and Trichur with 32.1, 36.0, 22.8 and 26.9 per cent respectively. The North Wynad, Badagara, Alathur and Cranganore taluks come last in these districts. In the Ernakulam district, Kanayannur taluk leads with 23.5 per cent, while Kunnathunad taluk comes last. In the Kottayam district, Kottayam taluk stands foremost with 25.3 per cent, while the Devicolam taluk comes last. Shertalai taluk leads with 19.4 per cent in the Alleppey district, while Chengannur taluk comes last. The Quilon taluk stands first in the Quilon district with 36.2 per cent and the Kottarakara taluk comes last. The Trivandrum taluk leads the Trivandrum district with 31.5 per cent, while the Neyyattinkara taluk comes last.

74. Out of every thousand census houses in the various taluks the number of census houses used as public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. varies from 1 to 4.

Quartile Analysis of Census Houses by Selected Types of Use

75. With a view to assess the relative position of the different taluks in the State in respect of the number of workshop-cum-dwellings, business houses and offices, schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes, places of entertainment and community gathering, and public health and medical institutions, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. an attempt has been made to give quartile values to these items and allocate the taluks which come above or below each quartile. The quartiles are calculated on the number of census houses in each category out of every ten thousand census houses.

Workshop-cum-dwellings

76. The quartile values and the taluks representing them in respect of workshop-cum-dwellings in the State are given below :—

QUARTILE ANALYSIS OF CENSUS HOUSES BY SELECTED TYPES OF USE

Quartiles	Value per ten thousand census houses	Taluk representing the quartile value
1 Lower quartile	1.1	Kuttanad
2 Median	3.4	North Wynad
3 Upper quartile	13.0	Tellicherry

77. The names of taluks which fall below the lower quartile, between the lower quartile and the median, between the median and the upper quartile and above the upper quartile are given below in the descending order along with their values:—

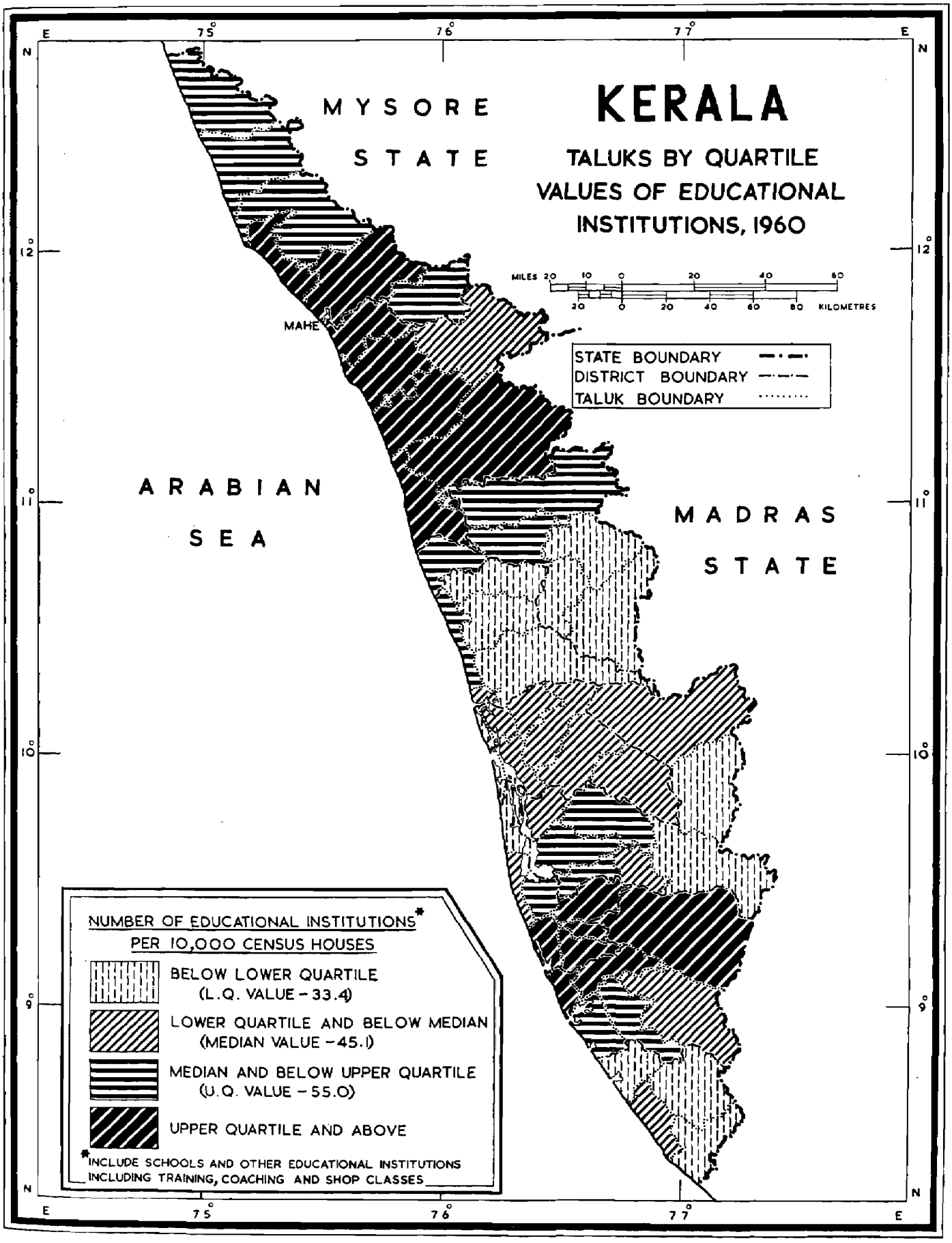
Below the lower quartile	Between the lower quartile and the median	Between the median and the upper quartile	Above the upper quartile
Chowghat (0.8)	Cannanore (3.3)	Kottarakara (12.4)	Karthigapally (138.8)
Neyyattinkara (0.7)	Udumbanchola (3.0)	Hosdrug (12.1)	Chittur (75.5)
Ernad (0.7)	Muvattupuzha (3.0)	Kottayam (8.7)	Alathur (67.6)
Shertalai (0.5)	Devicolam (2.8)	Meenachil (8.3)	Palghat (45.2)
Parur (0.5)	Peermade (2.3)	Chirayinkil (7.9)	Ottapalam (33.5)
Ponnani (0.5)	Thodupuzha (2.1)	Trivandrum (6.7)	South Wynad (20.1)
Quilandy (0.5)	Pathanamthitta (2.0)	Changanacherry (5.5)	Trichur (17.9)
Taliparamba (0.5)	Kanayannur (1.8)	Quilon (5.2)	Talappilly (16. 5)
Nedumangad (0.4)	Alwaye (1.7)	Pathanapuram (4.2)	Mukundapuram (16.4)
Thiruvalla (0.2)	Badagara (1.6)	Mavelikkara (4.1)	Kanjirappally (15.8)
Ambalapuzha (0.2)	Kunnathur (1.2)	Vaikom (4.1)	Karunagapally (15.5)
Kunnathunad (0)	Cochin (1.2)	Kasaragod (3.6)	Perintalmanna (14.7)
Cranganore (0)	Tirur (1.2)	Kozhikode (3.4)	Chengannur (13.9)

Business Houses and Offices

78. The quartile values and the taluks representing them in respect of business houses and offices in the State are given below:—

Quartiles	Value per ten thousand census houses	Taluk representing the quartile value
1 Lower quartile	46.9	Kunnathunad
2 Median	55.9	Thiruvalla
3 Upper quartile	72.7	Kanjirappally

79. The names of taluks which fall below the lower quartile, between the lower quartile and the median, between the median and the upper quartile and above the upper quartile are given hereunder in the descending order along with their values:—


KERALA
TALUKS BY QUARTILE VALUES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, 1960
MYSORE STATE
MADRAS STATE
ARABIAN SEA
MAHE
MILES 20 10 0 20 40 60
20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TALUK BOUNDARY
NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS*
PER 10,000 CENSUS HOUSES
BELOW LOWER QUARTILE (L.Q. VALUE - 33.4)
LOWER QUARTILE AND BELOW MEDIAN (MEDIAN VALUE - 45.1)
MEDIAN AND BELOW UPPER QUARTILE (U.Q. VALUE - 55.0)
UPPER QUARTILE AND ABOVE
*INCLUDE SCHOOLS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS INCLUDING TRAINING, COACHING AND SHOP CLASSES
75° E
76° E
77° E
12° N
11° N
10° N
9° N

QUARTILE ANALYSIS OF CENSUS HOUSES BY SELECTED TYPES OF USE

Below the lower quartile	Between the lower quartile and the median	Between the median and the upper quartile	Above the upper quartile
Taliparamba (45.6)	Mukundapuram (55.0)	Shertalai (70.1)	Cochin (145.2)
South Wynad (44.5)	Mavelikkara (54.8)	Palghat (66.5)	Ambalapuzha (108.6)
Kasaragod (43.7)	Ottapalam (53.0)	Changanacherry (65.3)	Kanayannur (108.1)
Karthigapally (43.4)	Alathur (52.4)	Chirayinkil (63.8)	Trivandrum (99.8)
Nedumangad (41.3)	Pathanamthitta (52.2)	Muvattupuzha (63.3)	Cannanore (96.0)
Ponnani (40.2)	Karunagapally (51.4)	Meenachil (62.0)	Kozhikode (93.0)
Ernad (38.3)	Chowghat (51.3)	Talappilly (59.4)	Trichur (92.7)
Quilandy (38.3)	Devicolam (50.4)	Chengannur (59.0)	Parur (89.4)
Hosdrug (38.0)	Chittur (50.2)	Thodupuzha (57.4)	Kottayam (85.0)
Perintalmanna (37.6)	Kottarakara (49.6)	Tellicherry (57.1)	Cranganore (80.4)
Tirur (37.2)	Pathanapuram (49.0)	Neyyattinkara (56.2)	Quilon (79.9)
Udumbanchola (36.6)	Badagara (48.7)	Kuttanad (56.1)	Vaikom (78.4)
North Wynad (34.9)	Kunnathur (47.8)	Peermade (56.0)	Alwaye (78.1)

Schools and other Educational Institutions

80. The following are the quartile values and the taluks representing them in respect of the schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes:—

Quartiles	Value per ten thousand census houses	Taluk representing the quartile value
1 Lower quartile	33.4	Parur
2 Median	45.1	Quilon
3 Upper quartile	55.0	Cannanore

The following are the taluks and their values which fall below the lower quartile, between the lower quartile and the median, between the median and the upper quartile and above the upper quartile in the descending order :—

Below the lower quartile	Between the lower quartile and the median	Between the median and the upper quartile	Above the upper quartile
Peermade (33.2)	Thodupuzha (44.5)	Ottapalam (54.2)	Ernad (72.8)
Chirayinkil (33.0)	Vaikom (43.4)	Taliparamba (53.6)	Chengannur (67.2)
Alathur (32.5)	South Wynad (42.2)	Perintalmanna (53.0)	Tellicherry (62.9)
Trichur (31.7)	Kanjirappally (41.1)	Hosdrug (51.9)	Thiruvalla (61.8)
Shertalai (31.4)	Muvattupuzha (40.9)	Kottarakara (51.3)	Badagara (59.5)
Palghat (30.8)	Ambalapuzha (40.8)	Chowghat (50.7)	Pathanamthitta (58.8)
Neyyattinkara (30.5)	Devicolam (40.4)	Kuttanad (49.8)	Tirur (58.1)
Cochin (30.4)	Pathanapuram (39.0)	Meenachil (49.1)	Kunnathur (57.5)
Mukundapuram (28.7)	Kunnathunad (38.9)	Ponnani (48.5)	Kozhikode (56.4)
Talappilly (28.5)	Kanayannur (37.6)	Changanacherry (48.1)	Karunagapally (56.2)
Nedumangad (26.6)	Alwaye (35.7)	Kottayam (47.6)	Quilandy (55.9)
Chittur (25.8)	Trivandrum (35.0)	Kasaragod (46.1)	Karthigapally (55.3)
Udumbanchola (21.9)	Cranganore (33.6)	North Wynad (45.5)	Mavelikkara (55.2)

QUARTILE ANALYSIS OF CENSUS HOUSES BY SELECTED TYPES OF USE

Places of Entertainment and Community Gathering

81. The quartile values of the taluks representing them in respect of places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghars) are subjoined:—

Quartiles	Value per ten thousand census houses	Taluk representing the quartile value
1 Lower quartile	3.3	Ponnani
2 Median	5.4	Chowghat
3 Upper quartile	10.0	Ambalapuzha

82. The names of taluks which fall below the lower quartile, between the lower quartile and the median, between the median and the upper quartile and above the upper quartile are given below in the descending order along with their values:—

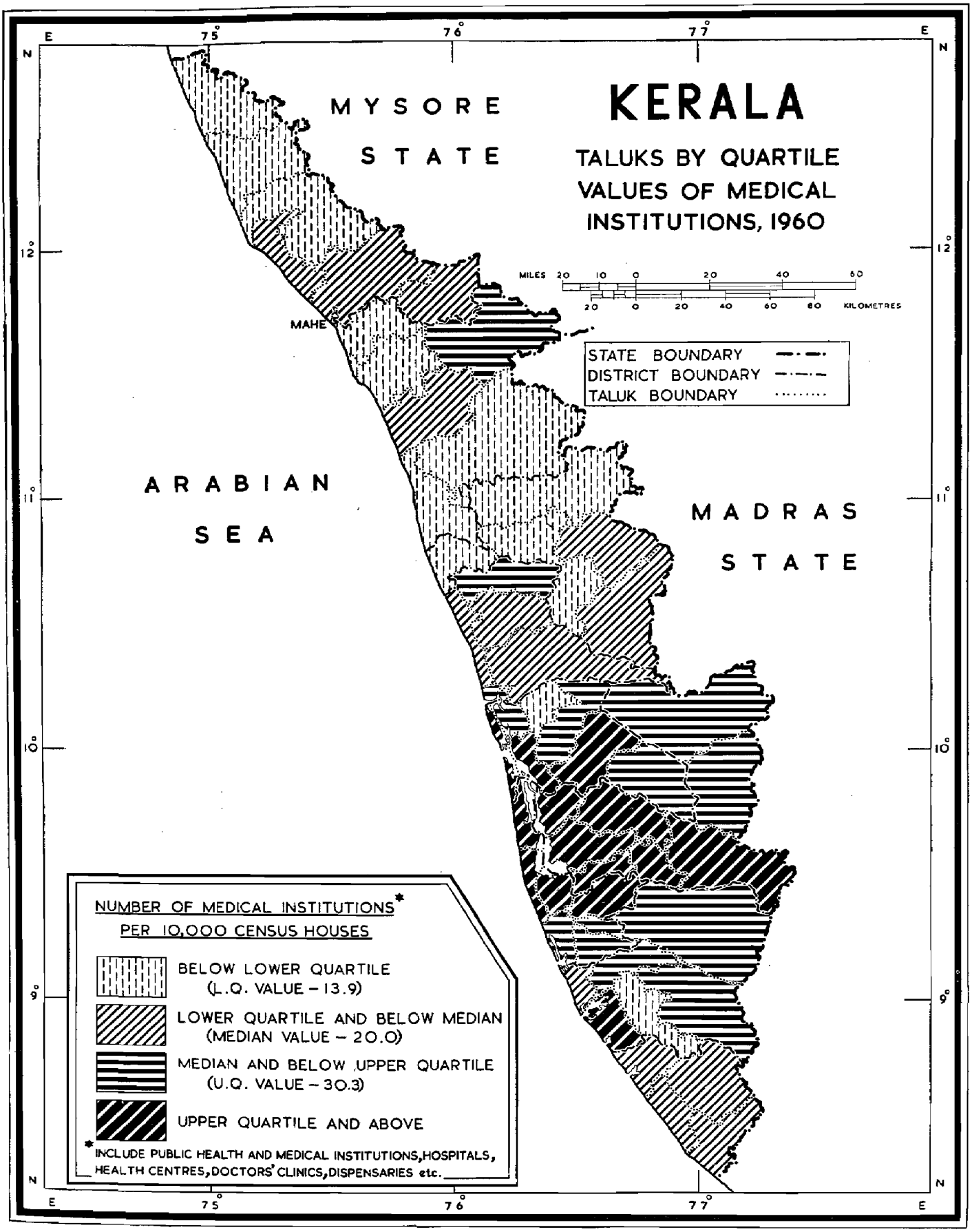
Below the lower quartile	Between the lower quartile and the median	Between the median and the upper quartile	Above the upper quartile
South Wynad (3.2)	Mavelikkara (5.0)	Kanayannur (9.3)	Chengannur (17.9)
Ottapalam (3.1)	Alathur (5.0)	Vaikom (8.8)	Kozhikode (14.9)
Kuttanad (2.9)	Kottarakara (4.9)	Cranganore (8.3)	Cochin (14.7)
North Wynad (2.9)	Neyyattinkara (4.7)	Thodupuzha (8.0)	Pathanamthitta (14.4)
Taliparamba (2.9)	Chirayinkil (4.6)	Thiruvalla (7.7)	Cannanore (12.5)
Quilandy (2.8)	Karthigapally (4.6)	Pathanapuram (7.6)	Kottayam (12.4)
Tirur (2.5)	Chittur (4.6)	Parur (7.4)	Devicolam (12.4)
Kasaragod (2.5)	Palghat (4.2)	Trivandrum (7.3)	Muvattupuzha (11.8)
Ernad (2.2)	Karunagapally (4.1)	Trichur (7.2)	Changanacherry (11.7)
Udumbanchola (2.1)	Mukundapuram (4.0)	Tellicherry (6.6)	Peermade (11.6)
Hosdrug (1.6)	Nedumangad (3.8)	Talappilly (6.5)	Meenachil (11.5)
Alwaye (1.4)	Kunnathurad (3.6)	Quilon (5.7)	Kunnathur (10.7)
Perintalmanna (1.3)	Badagara (3.4)	Shertalai (5.7)	Kanjirappally (10.6)

Public Health and Medical Institutions, Hospitals, Health Centres, Doctors' Clinics, Dispensaries etc.

83. The quartile values of the taluks representing them in respect of public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. are subjoined :—

Quartiles	Value per ten thousand census houses	Taluk representing the quartile value
1 Lower quartile	13.9	Neyyattinkara
2 Median	20.0	Kunnathur
3 Upper quartile	30.3	Muvattupuzha

84. The names of taluks which fall below the lower quartile, between the lower quartile and the median, between the median and the upper quartile and above the upper quartile are given below in the descending order along with their values:—


KERALA
TALUKS BY QUARTILE VALUES OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS, 1960
MYSORE STATE
MADRAS STATE
ARABIAN SEA
MAHE
MILES 20 10 0 20 40 60
20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TALUK BOUNDARY
NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS* PER 10,000 CENSUS HOUSES
BELOW LOWER QUARTILE (L.Q. VALUE – 13.9)
LOWER QUARTILE AND BELOW MEDIAN (MEDIAN VALUE – 20.0)
MEDIAN AND BELOW UPPER QUARTILE (U.Q. VALUE – 30.3)
UPPER QUARTILE AND ABOVE
* INCLUDE PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS, HOSPITALS, HEALTH CENTRES, DOCTORS' CLINICS, DISPENSARIES etc.
N
E
75°
76°
77°
12°
11°
10°
9°

RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES IN THE STATE

Below the lower quartile	Between the lower quartile and the median	Between the median and the upper quartile	Above the upper quartile
Kottarakara (12.5)	Kozhikode (19.6)	Cranganore (29.7)	Changanacherry (39.8)
Tirur (12.3)	Chirayinkil (19.5)	Pathanamthitta (29.6)	Kottayam (39.3)
Alathur (11. 9)	Karunagapally (18. 9)	Thodupuzha (29.5)	Meenachil (37.4)
Perintalmanna (11.3)	Cannanore (18.7)	Devicolam (29.0)	Peermade (37.0)
Ottapalam (11.0)	Trichur (18.5)	Karthigapally (28.8)	Ambalapuzha (36.4)
Quilandy (11.0)	North Wynad (18.4)	Udumbanchola (26.6)	Kanjirappally (36.0)
Hosdrug (10.5)	Nedumangad (17. 9)	Pathanapuram (25.8)	Kuttanad (34.7)
Kasaragod (10.4)	Trivandrum (17.0)	Parur (25.0)	Kanayannur (34.0)
Ponnani (9.6)	Tellicherry (16.9)	Talappilly (24.5)	Quilon (33.4)
Ernad (8.0)	Palghat (16.3)	Kunnathunad (22.9)	Thiruvalla (33.3)
Badagara (7. 9)	Chowghat (15.9)	Mavelikkara (22.7)	Vaikom (32.9)
Taliparamba (7. 1)	Chittur (14. 7)	Chengannur (20. 3)	Cochin (32.8)
Alwaye (6. 6)	Mukundapuram (14.6)	South Wynad (20.1)	Shertalai (32.0)

Rural-Urban Distribution of Census Houses

85. Out of 3,380,469 census houses in Kerala 2,873,082 are situated in rural areas and 507,387 in urban areas. These work out to 85.0 per cent in the rural areas and 15.0 per cent in the urban areas. In the category of vacant census houses 83.5 per cent are in the rural areas and 16.5 per cent in urban areas. 86.6 per cent of the dwellings fall in the rural areas and 13.4 per cent in the urban areas, while 86.0 per cent of the shop-cum-dwellings and 75.0 per cent of workshop-cum-dwellings are in the rural areas against 14.0 per cent and 25.0 per cent respectively in the urban areas. The percentages of census houses under the remaining categories in the rural and urban areas out of the total in each item in the State are given below :—

TABLE XVII

RURAL AND URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES IN THE STATE OTHER THAN THOSE GIVEN ABOVE BY THEIR USES IN PERCENTAGES

Rural Urban	Hotels, sarais, dharma-salas etc.	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educa-tional institu-tions etc.	Restaur-ants,sweet-meat shops and eating places	Places of entertain-ment and community gathering	Public health & medical institu-tions etc.	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rural	44.4	73.4	60.1	66.7	84.4	85.9	68.5	74.6	64.7
Urban	55.6	26.6	39.9	33.3	15.6	14.1	31.5	25.4	35.3

DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS BY USES

It would be seen from the above that except in the case of hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses the rural areas have a higher percentage under each category of census houses. This higher percentage in respect of the vast majority of items is well accounted for by the larger extent of rural areas in the State coming to 14,571.1 sq. miles and the much smaller urban area of but 431.5 sq. miles working out to a proportion of 97.1 per cent rural and 2.9 per cent urban. The larger percentage of hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses in the urban areas is justified by the larger floating population in the urban areas.

86. Taking the census houses in the rural areas alone by their uses, 8.4 per cent of the total number of census houses in the rural areas are vacant, 82.6 per cent constitute dwellings, 0.3 per cent shop-cum-dwellings and 0.1 per cent workshop-cum-dwellings. 9.4 per cent of the total number of census houses in the urban areas are vacant, 72.3 per cent constitute dwellings, 0.3 per cent shop-cum-dwellings and 0.2 per cent workshop-cum-dwellings. The percentages falling under the remaining categories of census houses out of the total in the rural and urban areas respectively are given below:—

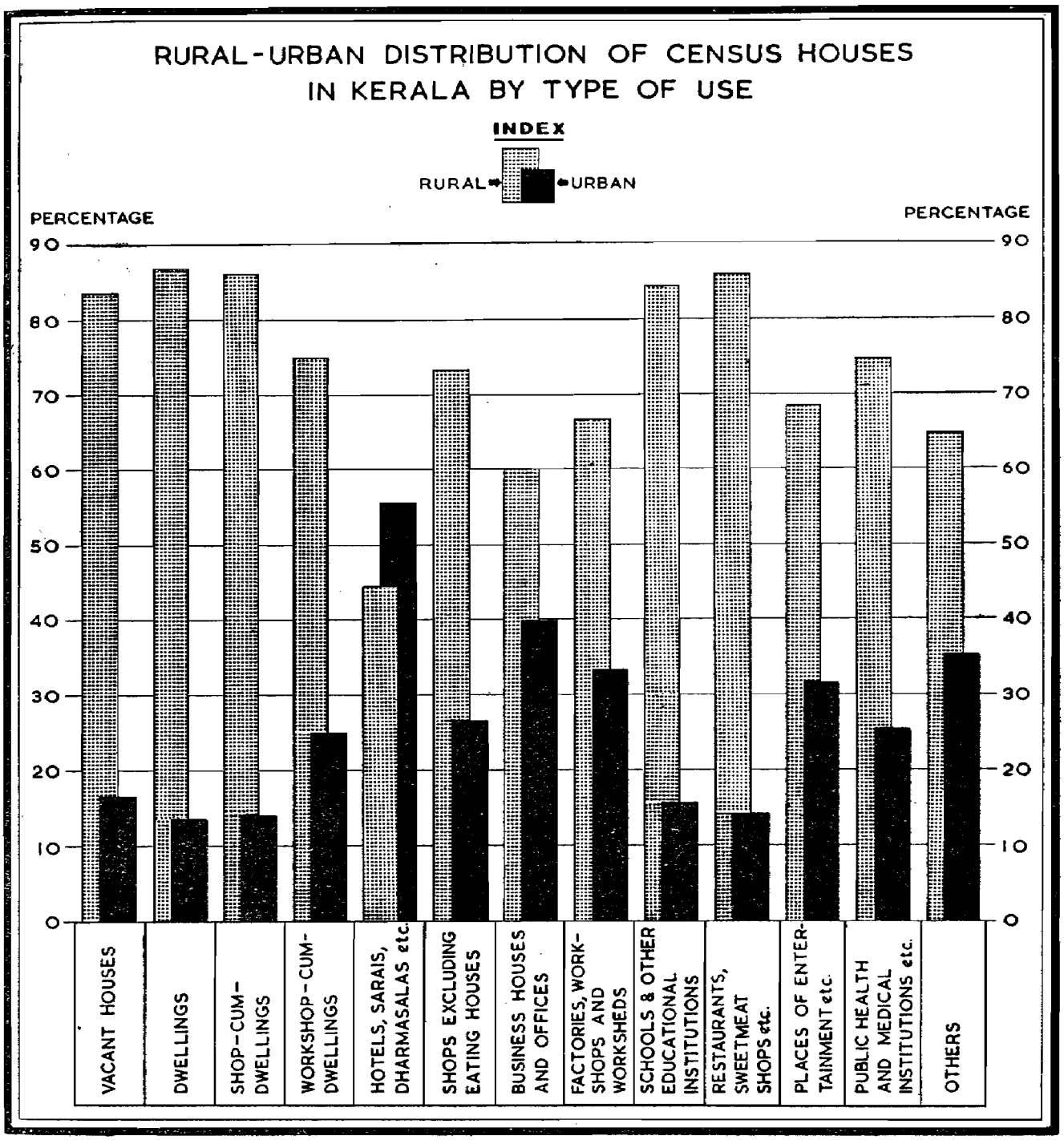
TABLE XVIII

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF THE STATE BY USES

Rural Urban	Hotels, sarais, dharma-salas etc.	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educa-tional institu-tions etc.	Restaur-ants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	Places of entertain-ment etc.	Public health & medical institu-tions etc.	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rural	0.1	3.6	0.4	1.3	0.4	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.7
Urban	0.3	7.4	1.7	3.6	0.5	1.7	0.1	0.3	2.2

While the ranks held by the above percentages in the case of dwellings, vacant census houses and shops excluding eating houses out of the total number of census houses are identical in the rural and urban areas, those in respect of other categories vary between the rural and the urban. Out of the total number of census houses used as dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings together in the rural and urban areas taken separately the percentage of dwellings in the rural areas comes to 99.5 against 99.3 in urban areas, of shop-cum-dwellings to 0.4 in both rural and urban areas and of workshop-cum-dwellings to 0.1 in rural areas against 0.3 in urban areas. This indicates that of the total dwellings in the rural and urban areas the rural areas have a slightly larger percentage of census houses used exclusively as dwellings and a smaller percentage of workshop-cum-dwellings compared to the urban areas, the percentage of shop-cum-dwellings being equal. It would appear somewhat enigmatic that the urban areas have a slightly higher percentage of vacant census houses

CHART I C


RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES
IN KERALA BY TYPE OF USE
INDEX
RURAL
URBAN
PERCENTAGE
PERCENTAGE
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
VACANT HOUSES
DWELLINGS
SHOP-CUM-DWELLINGS
WORKSHOP-CUM-DWELLINGS
HOTELS, SARAIS, DHARMASALAS etc.
SHOPS EXCLUDING EATING HOUSES
BUSINESS HOUSES AND OFFICES
FACTORIES, WORK-SHOPS AND WORKSHEDS
SCHOOLS & OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
RESTAURANTS, SWEETMEAT SHOPS etc.
PLACES OF ENTER-TAINMENT etc.
PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS etc.
OTHERS

out of the total census houses in the urban areas compared to the percentage in the rural areas. Although this is inconsistent with a higher density of population in the urban areas it is explained by the fact that the urban areas have a higher percentage of hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses, shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices, and factories, workshops and worksheds out of the total census houses in the urban areas compared to the rural areas. It is hence possible that at least a percentage of the houses which are vacant are not those used for dwelling purposes. Similarly, a smaller percentage of census houses used as dwellings out of the total in the urban areas compared to the rural areas also calls for clarification. This is evidently due to the larger number of hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses, shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices, and factories, workshops and worksheds in the urban areas compared to the rural areas which go to enhance the total number of census houses in the urban areas and correspondingly reduce the percentage of dwellings though the number of dwellings in the respective urban areas may not be small. This is confirmed by a higher density of total number of census houses and dwellings in the urban areas compared to rural areas to which a detailed reference has been made elsewhere in this chapter.

87. Two charts showing the percentage of the various categories of census houses out of the total census houses in the rural and urban areas of the State are given below:—

(For charts see next page)

CHART II

DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES IN THE RURAL AREAS OF KERALA BY TYPE OF USE

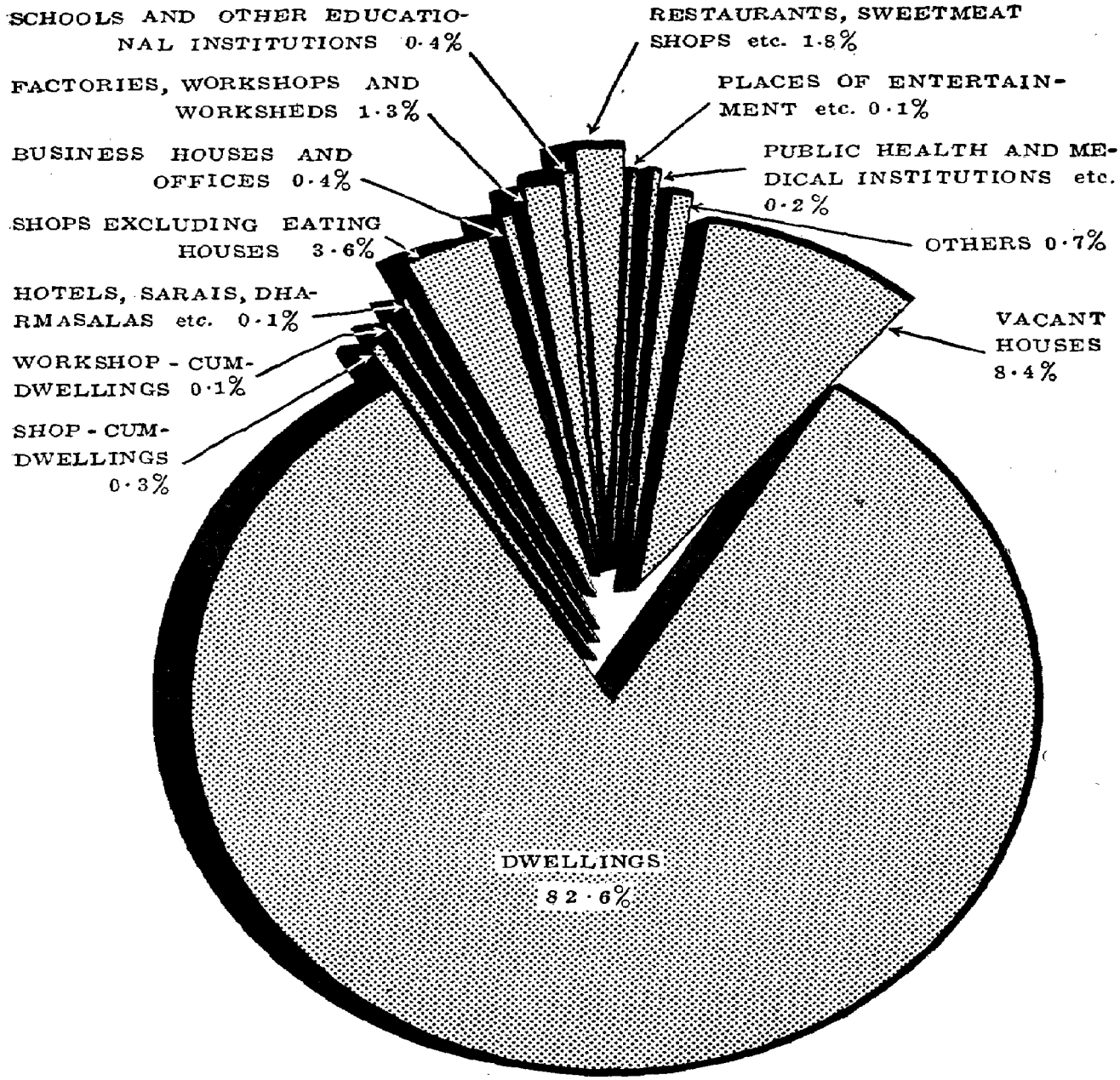
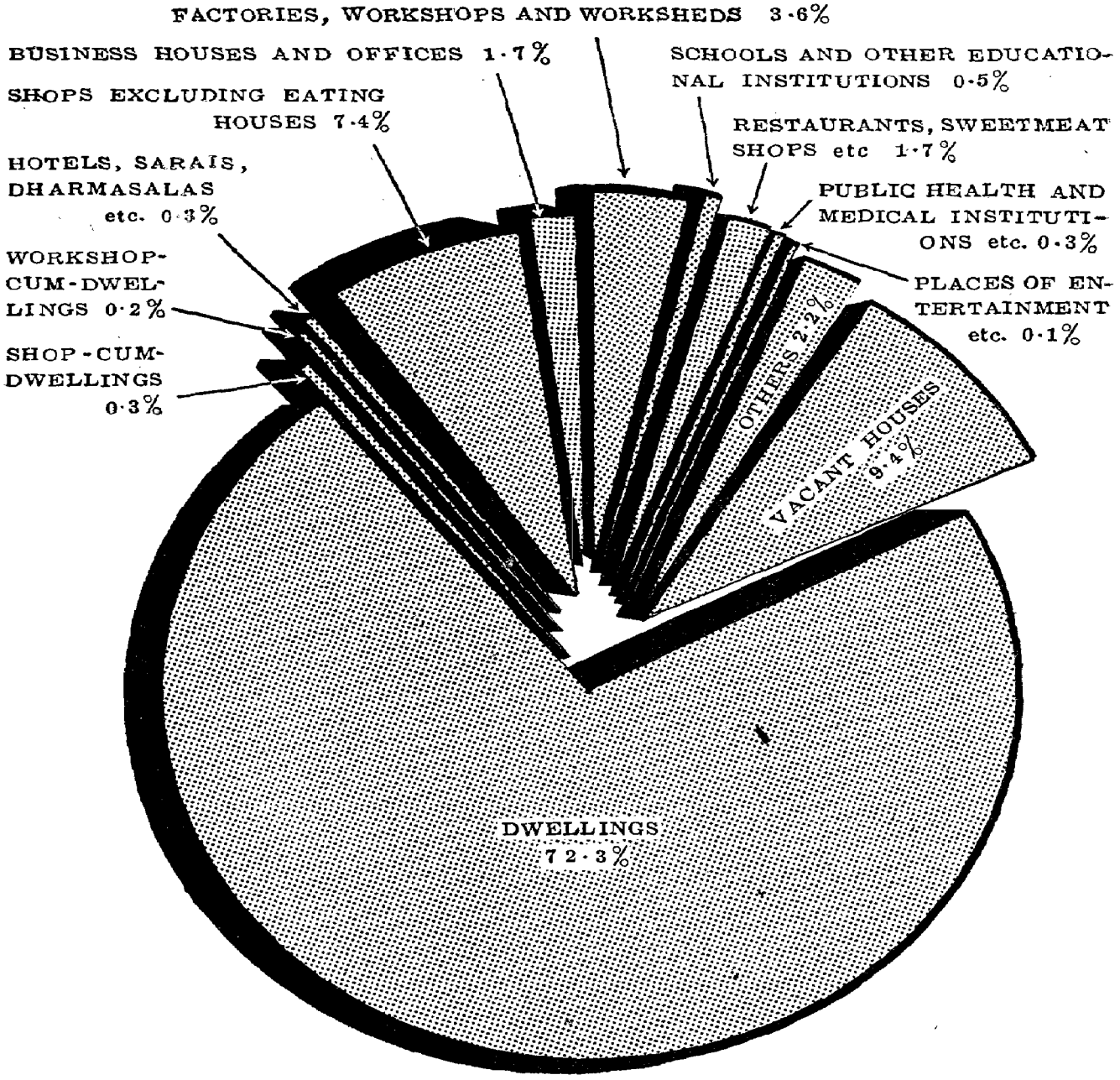


CHART III

DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES IN THE URBAN AREAS OF KERALA BY TYPE OF USE



RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY DISTRICTS

88. The rural-urban distribution of vacant census houses, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings out of every thousand census houses under each of these items is given in subsidiary table E I-2 of the appendix.

Rural-Urban Distribution of Census Houses by Districts

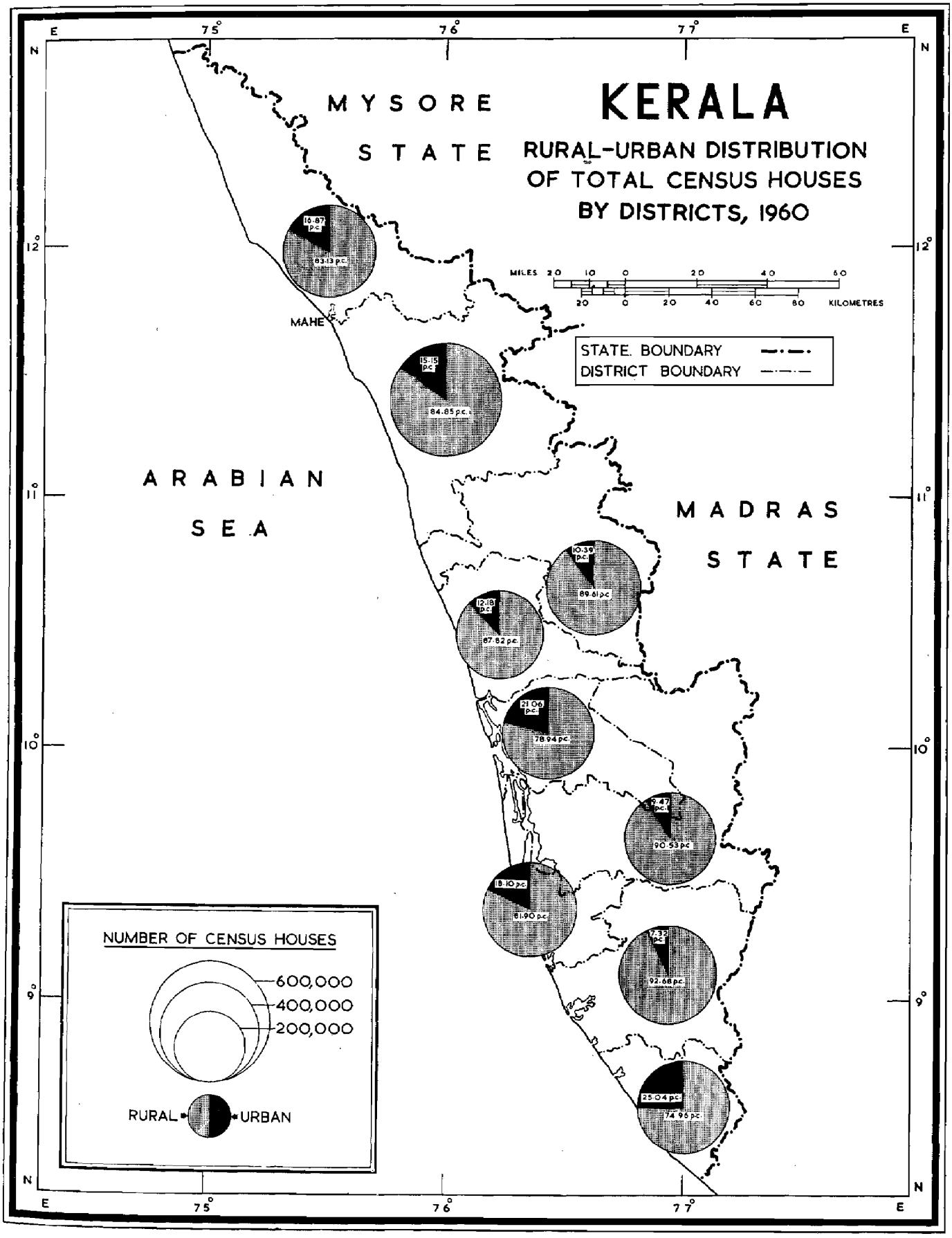
89. Subsidiary table E I-2 indicates that the proportion of vacant houses, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings in the rural areas to every thousand census houses under the respective categories in each district is higher than in the urban areas. This is consistent with the pattern of the rural-urban distribution of census houses in the State as a whole. Taking the rural-urban distribution of census houses in each district under each item of use, the districts which lead the rural areas are Kottayam in respect of vacant census houses with 92.1 per cent, Quilon in the case of census houses used exclusively as dwellings with 93.5 per cent, Cannanore in respect of shop-cum-dwellings with 94.5 per cent and Alleppey in the case of workshop-cum-dwellings with 98.0 per cent. The Trivandrum district comes last in the rural areas with 76.4 per cent in the case of vacant census houses, 76.1 per cent in respect of census houses used exclusively as dwellings, 77.5 per cent in the case of shop-cum-dwellings and 55.2 per cent in respect of workshop-cum-dwellings. Coming to the percentage of census houses in the urban areas of each district, the Trivandrum district leads with 23.6 in the case of vacant census houses, 23.9 in respect of census houses used exclusively as dwellings, 22.5 in the case of shop-cum-dwellings and 44.8 in the case of workshop-cum-dwellings. The districts which come last in the urban areas are Kottayam in the case of vacant census houses with 7.9 per cent, Quilon in respect of census houses used exclusively as dwellings with 6.5 per cent, Cannanore in the case of shop-cum-dwellings with 5.5 per cent and Alleppey in the case of workshop-cum-dwellings with 2.0 per cent. The rural-urban percentages in the various districts in respect of the remaining categories of census houses are given in the subjoined table :—

TABLE XIX

RURAL-URBAN PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CENSUS HOUSES IN EACH DISTRICT BY THEIR USES IN RESPECT OF CATEGORIES (OTHER THAN THOSE COVERED BY SUBSIDIARY TABLE E I-2)

District	Rural / Urban	Total No. of census houses	Hotels, sarais, dharmasalas etc.	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools & other educational institutions etc.	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering	Public health and medical institutions etc.	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cannanore	Rural	83.1	64.4	69.9	58.2	58.6	84.8	81.5	50.5	62.7	60.4
	Urban	16.9	35.6	30.1	41.8	41.4	15.2	18.5	49.5	37.3	39.6
Kozhikode	Rural	84.8	53.4	73.5	58.9	62.5	87.5	84.6	33.6	71.5	50.5
	Urban	15.2	46.6	26.5	41.1	37.5	12.5	15.4	66.4	28.5	49.5
Palghat	Rural	89.6	37.3	74.3	67.9	71.7	89.5	91.9	59.1	75.4	71.9
	Urban	10.4	62.7	25.7	32.1	28.3	10.5	8.1	40.9	24.6	28.1

(continued)


KERALA
RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL CENSUS HOUSES BY DISTRICTS, 1960
MYSORE STATE
MADRAS STATE
ARABIAN SEA
MAHE
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
MILES 20 10 0 20 40 60
20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
16.87 p.c
83.13 p.c
15.15 p.c
84.85 p.c
10.39 p.c
89.61 p.c
12.18 p.c
87.82 p.c
21.06 p.c
78.94 p.c
9.47 p.c
90.53 p.c
18.10 p.c
81.90 p.c
7.32 p.c
92.68 p.c
25.04 p.c
74.96 p.c
NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSES
600,000
400,000
200,000
RURAL
URBAN
75°
76°
77°
E
N
12°
11°
10°
9°

RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY DISTRICTS

TABLE XIX (*contd.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Trichur	Rural	87.8	48.1	77.5	67.4	72.8	81.4	89.5	72.5	75.0	73.6
	Urban	12.2	51.9	22.5	32.6	27.2	18.6	10.5	27.5	25.0	26.4
Ernakulam	Rural	78.9	36.6	66.6	48.3	58.0	77.3	81.0	65.9	70.0	56.7
	Urban	21.1	63.4	33.4	51.7	42.0	22.7	19.0	34.1	30.0	43.3
Kottayam	Rural	90.5	57.5	79.4	66.0	64.0	87.2	87.5	81.6	81.5	80.2
	Urban	9.5	42.5	20.6	34.0	36.0	12.8	12.5	18.4	18.5	19.8
Alleppey	Rural	81.9	19.0	70.8	52.3	69.5	78.4	82.4	77.2	70.9	61.2
	Urban	18.1	81.0	29.2	47.7	30.5	21.6	17.6	22.8	29.1	38.8
Quilon	Rural	92.7	53.9	86.4	80.4	85.1	93.5	93.7	94.4	87.8	82.8
	Urban	7.3	46.1	13.6	19.6	14.9	6.5	6.3	5.6	12.2	17.2
Trivandrum	Rural	75.0	23.7	63.4	49.2	59.0	69.7	82.3	69.2	66.8	55.2
	Urban	25.0	76.3	36.6	50.8	41.0	30.3	17.7	30.8	33.2	44.8

90. The above table shows that according to the proportion of census houses in the rural and urban areas of each district, the leading districts in the rural areas are Quilon in the case of census houses of all categories taken together, shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices, factories, workshops and worksheds, schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places, places of entertainment and community gathering, public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics and dispensaries, and census houses not falling in specific categories, and Cannanore in the case of hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses. The districts which come last in the rural areas are Trivandrum in the case of census houses of all categories taken together, shops excluding eating houses, schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes, Alleppey in respect of hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses, Ernakulam in the case of business houses and offices, factories, workshops and worksheds, and restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places, Kozhikode in the case of places of entertainment and community gathering, and census houses not falling in specific categories, and Cannanore in respect of public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics and dispensaries. In the case of urban areas the leading districts are Trivandrum in respect of census houses of all categories taken together, shops excluding eating houses, schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes, Alleppey in respect of hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses, Ernakulam in the case of business houses and offices, factories, workshops and worksheds, and restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places, Kozhikode in the case of places of entertainment and community gathering and census houses not falling in specific categories, and Cannanore in respect of public health and medical institutions. The districts which come last in the urban areas are Cannanore in the case of hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses and Quilon in the case of the remaining categories.

91. An analysis of the proportion of the census houses which are vacant or used as dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings to the total number of census houses in the rural and urban areas respectively of each district is given in the subjoined table:—

PROPORTION OF TYPES OF CENSUS HOUSES TO RURAL AND URBAN TOTALS

TABLE XX

PERCENTAGE OF VACANT CENSUS HOUSES, DWELLINGS, SHOP-CUM-DWELLINGS AND WORKSHOP-CUM-DWELLINGS TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSES IN THE RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF EACH DISTRICT

Name of the district	Rural/Urban	Vacant census houses	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cannanore	Rural	10.8	79.2	0.2	0.1
	Urban	12.9	65.6	0.1	0.1
Kozhikode	Rural	8.4	82.2	0.2	N
	Urban	8.8	71.3	0.1	0.1
Palghat	Rural	7.9	85.1	0.7	0.2
	Urban	11.5	71.0	0.8	1.5
Trichur	Rural	7.4	83.4	0.5	0.1
	Urban	9.4	71.8	0.8	0.3
Ernakulam	Rural	6.5	84.3	0.2	N
	Urban	7.1	74.4	0.1	N
Kottayam	Rural	9.3	83.0	0.4	0.1
	Urban	7.6	72.0	0.8	0.1
Alleppey	Rural	6.8	83.3	0.3	0.3
	Urban	8.2	74.3	0.3	N
Quilon	Rural	7.7	82.0	0.3	0.1
	Urban	9.5	71.7	0.5	0.2
Trivandrum	Rural	10.8	80.5	0.2	N
	Urban	10.0	75.6	0.2	0.1

'N' denotes negligible figure which is less than 0.1.

According to the proportion of each category of census houses to the total in the rural and urban areas of the various districts revealed by the above table the leading districts in the rural areas are Cannanore and Trivandrum in respect of vacant census houses, Palghat in respect of dwellings and shop-cum-dwellings and Alleppey in the case of workshop-cum-dwellings. The districts which come last in the rural areas are Ernakulam in the case of vacant census houses, Cannanore in respect of dwellings, Cannanore, Kozhikode, Ernakulam and Trivandrum in the case of shop-cum-dwellings, and Kozhikode, Ernakulam and Trivandrum in the case of workshop-cum-dwellings. In the case of urban areas the leading districts are Cannanore in respect of vacant census houses, Trivandrum in the case of dwellings, Palghat, Trichur and Kottayam in respect of shop-cum-dwellings and Palghat in the case of workshop-cum-dwellings, while the districts which come last are Ernakulam in respect of vacant census houses, Cannanore in the case of dwellings, Cannanore, Kozhikode and Ernakulam in respect of shop-cum-dwellings and Ernakulam and Alleppey in the case of workshop-cum-dwellings.

92. A table giving the proportion of census houses of categories other than those dealt with above to the total number of census houses in the rural and urban areas of the various districts is given below:—

PROPORTION OF TYPES OF CENSUS HOUSES TO RURAL AND URBAN TOTALS

TABLE XXI

PERCENTAGE OF CENSUS HOUSES OF CATEGORIES OTHER THAN THOSE GIVEN IN TABLE XX TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSES IN THE RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF THE DISTRICTS

District	Rural Urban	Hotels, sarais, dharma salas, etc.	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions etc.	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering	Public health and medical institutions etc.	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cannanore	Rural	0.1	4.1	0.4	1.4	0.6	2.1	N	0.1	0.9
	Urban	0.2	8.6	1.4	4.8	0.5	2.3	0.2	0.3	3.0
Kozhikode	Rural	0.1	4.4	0.4	0.9	0.6	2.2	N	0.1	0.5
	Urban	0.2	8.9	1.4	3.2	0.5	2.2	0.3	0.2	2.8
Palghat	Rural	N	2.1	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.5	N	0.1	0.6
	Urban	0.2	6.2	1.5	3.4	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.3	2.0
Trichur	Rural	0.1	3.3	0.5	1.4	0.3	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.8
	Urban	0.4	7.0	1.8	3.9	0.5	1.6	0.1	0.4	2.0
Ernakulam	Rural	0.1	3.6	0.5	1.5	0.4	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.8
	Urban	0.4	6.7	2.2	4.1	0.4	1.6	0.2	0.4	2.4
Kottayam	Rural	0.1	3.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.8
	Urban	0.5	8.0	2.4	3.7	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.7	1.9
Alleppey	Rural	N	4.0	0.4	1.6	0.5	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.6
	Urban	0.2	7.4	1.7	3.2	0.6	1.8	0.1	0.5	1.7
Quilon	Rural	N	4.1	0.5	1.6	0.5	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.8
	Urban	0.2	8.1	1.5	3.6	0.4	1.8	0.1	0.4	2.0
Trivandrum	Rural	N	3.5	0.4	1.3	0.3	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.7
	Urban	0.3	6.0	1.4	2.8	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.2	1.6

'N' denotes negligible figure which is less than 0.1.

Except in the case of shops excluding eating houses, factories, workshops and worksheds, and restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places, the percentages in the above table are too small to merit separate discussion. In respect of the proportion of the census houses falling in the items mentioned above to the total in the rural and urban areas of the districts as revealed by the foregoing table the districts which lead the rural areas are Kozhikode in the case of shops excluding eating houses, and restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places and Alleppey and Quilon in respect of factories, workshops and worksheds. The districts coming last in the rural areas are Palghat in the case of shops excluding eating houses and Kottayam in respect of factories, workshops and worksheds, and restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places. The districts leading the urban areas are Kozhikode in respect of shops excluding eating houses, and Cannanore in the case of factories, workshops and worksheds, and restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places. Trivandrum comes last in respect of the first two items and the Palghat district in the case of the last item.

RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY TALUKS

93. The following table throws some light on the percentage of dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings out of the total dwellings in the rural and urban areas of the various districts:—

TABLE XXII

PERCENTAGE OF DWELLINGS, SHOP-CUM-DWELLINGS AND WORKSHOP-CUM-DWELLINGS TO THE TOTAL DWELLINGS IN THE RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF EACH DISTRICT

District	Rural Urban	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings
1	2	3	4	5
Cannanore	Rural	99.7	0.2	0.1
	Urban	99.7	0.1	0.2
Kozhikode	Rural	99.8	0.2	N
	Urban	99.8	0.1	0.1
Palghat	Rural	98.9	0.8	0.3
	Urban	96.9	1.1	2.0
Trichur	Rural	99.3	0.6	0.1
	Urban	98.6	1.0	0.4
Ernakulam	Rural	99.8	0.2	N
	Urban	99.9	0.1	N
Kottayam	Rural	99.4	0.5	0.1
	Urban	98.7	1.1	0.2
Alleppey	Rural	99.3	0.4	0.3
	Urban	99.6	0.4	N
Quilon	Rural	99.6	0.3	0.1
	Urban	99.0	0.7	0.3
Trivandrum	Rural	99.7	0.3	N
	Urban	99.7	0.2	0.1

'N' denotes negligible figure which is less than 0.1.

While the Palghat, Trichur, Kottayam and Quilon districts have a higher percentage of shop-cum-dwellings in the urban areas, the rest of the districts except Alleppey have a smaller percentage under this item. In the Alleppey district the percentages in both rural and urban areas are, however, equal. In respect of workshop-cum-dwellings, all the districts except Alleppey and Ernakulam have a higher percentage in the urban areas than in the rural areas. Table E I gives the rural-urban break-up of the total number of census houses under the various categories in the State, districts and taluks and towns with a population of fifty thousand and above.

Rural-Urban Distribution of Census Houses by Taluks

94. The analysis of the rural-urban distribution of census houses in the taluks is confined to vacant houses, census houses used as dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings, these items being identical with those taken for purposes of subsidiary table E I-2. The names of the leading and last taluks in each district with the respective percentages in the respective categories out of the total number of census houses are given in the following table:—

TABLE XXIII

LEADING AND LAST TALUKS IN EACH DISTRICT UNDER RURAL AND URBAN WITH PERCENTAGES TO THE TALUK TOTAL UNDER EACH CATEGORY OF CENSUS HOUSES

Serial No. of the district	Name of the district	Item	Vacant census houses		Census houses used as: Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings	
			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Cannanore	1*	Tali-paramba	Canna-nore	Tali-paramba	Canna-nore	Telli-cherry	Canna-nore	Kasaragod	Tali-paramba
			93.7	40.6	96.7	35.4	97.6	55.0	100.0	100.0
		2*	Canna-nore	Tali-paramba	Canna-nore	Tali-paramba	Canna-nore	Telli-cherry	Tali-paramba	Kasara-god
			59.4	6.3	64.6	3.3	45.0	2.4	0	0
2	Kozhikode	1*	Ernad	Kozhi-kode	Ernad	Kozhi-kode	Bada-gara	Tirur	Ernad	Tirur
			97.7	37.5	97.7	37.0	100.0	53.5	100.0	92.3
		2*	Kozhi-kode	Ernad	Kozhi-kode	Ernad	Tirur	Bada-gara	Tirur	Ernad
			62.5	2.3	63.0	2.3	46.5	0	7.7	0
3	Palghat	1*	Ponnani	Palghat	Ponnani	Palghat	Ponnani	Palghat	Ponnani	Chittur
			86.3	30.0	94.1	24.1	100.0	24.1	100.0	91.0
		2*	Palghat	Ponnani	Palghat	Ponnani	Palghat	Ponnani	Chittur	Ponnani
			70.0	13.7	75.9	5.9	75.9	0	9.0	0
4	Trichur	1*	Mukunda-puram	Trichur	Mukunda-puram	Trichur	Chow-ghat	Mukun-dapuram	Chowghat	Mukunda-puram
			88.8	21.1	92.4	14.7	84.2	21.3	100.0	36.5
		2*	Trichur	Mukunda-puram	Trichur	Mukunda-puram	Mukun-dapuram	Chow-ghat	Mukunda-puram	Chowghat
			78.9	11.2	85.3	7.6	78.7	15.8	63.5	0
5	Ernakulam	1*	Kunna-thunad	Cochin	Kunna-thunad	Cochin	Parur & Kunna-thunad	Cochin	Parur	Kanayan-nur
			90.5	46.2	93.3	42.0	100.0	34.5	100.0	53.8
		2*	Cochin	Kunna-thunad	Cochin	Kunnathu-nad	Cochin	Parur & Kunna-thunad	Kanayannur	Parur
			53.8	9.5	58.0	6.7	65.5	0	46.2	0
6	Kottayam	1*	Meena-chil	Changana-cherry	Meena-chil	Changana-cherry	Meena-chil	Kotta-yam	Vaikom	Changa-nacherry
			96.2	21.6	95.7	16.3	88.6	29.3	100.0	60.9
		2*	Changa-nacherry	Meenachil	Changa-nacherry	Meenachil	Kotta-yam	Meena-chil	Changana-cherry	Vaikom
			78.4	3.8	83.7	4.3	70.7	11.4	39.1	0

(*continued*)

DENSITY OF CENSUS HOUSES

TABLE XXIII (*contd.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7	Alleppey	1*	Thiruvalla	Ambala-puzha	Thiruvalla	Ambala-puzha	Shertalai & Am-balapuzha	Karthi-gapally	Shertalai, Ambalapuzha & Thiruvalla	Maveli-kkara
			93.0	56.1	92.5	49.2	100.0	27.3	100.0	17.4
		2*	Ambala-puzha	Thiruvalla	Ambala-puzha	Thiruvalla	Karthi-gapally	Shertalai & Am-balapuzha	Mavelikkara	Shertalai, Ambala-puzha & Thiruvalla
			43.9	7.0	50.8	7.5	72.7	0	82.6	0
8	Quilon	1*	Quilon	Quilon	Quilon	Quilon	Quilon	Quilon	Quilon	Quilon
			69.1	30.9	74.6	25.4	54.6	45.4	7.4	92.6
9	Trivandrum	1*	Chirayin-kil	Trivan-drum	Chirayin-kil	Trivan-drum	Neyyat-tinkara	Trivan-drum	Chirayinkil	Neyyat-tinkara
			90.0	59.0	92.4	61.9	87.3	36.9	69.4	66.7
		2*	Trivan-drum	Chirayin-kil	Trivan-drum	Chirayinkil	Trivan-drum	Neyyat-tinkara	Neyyat-tinkara	Chirayin-kil
			41.0	10.0	38.1	7.6	63.1	12.7	33.3	30.6

1* Leading taluk with percentage out of the total under each category
2* Last taluk with percentage out of the total under each category
Note :—In the Quilon district all taluks except Quilon are entirely rural.

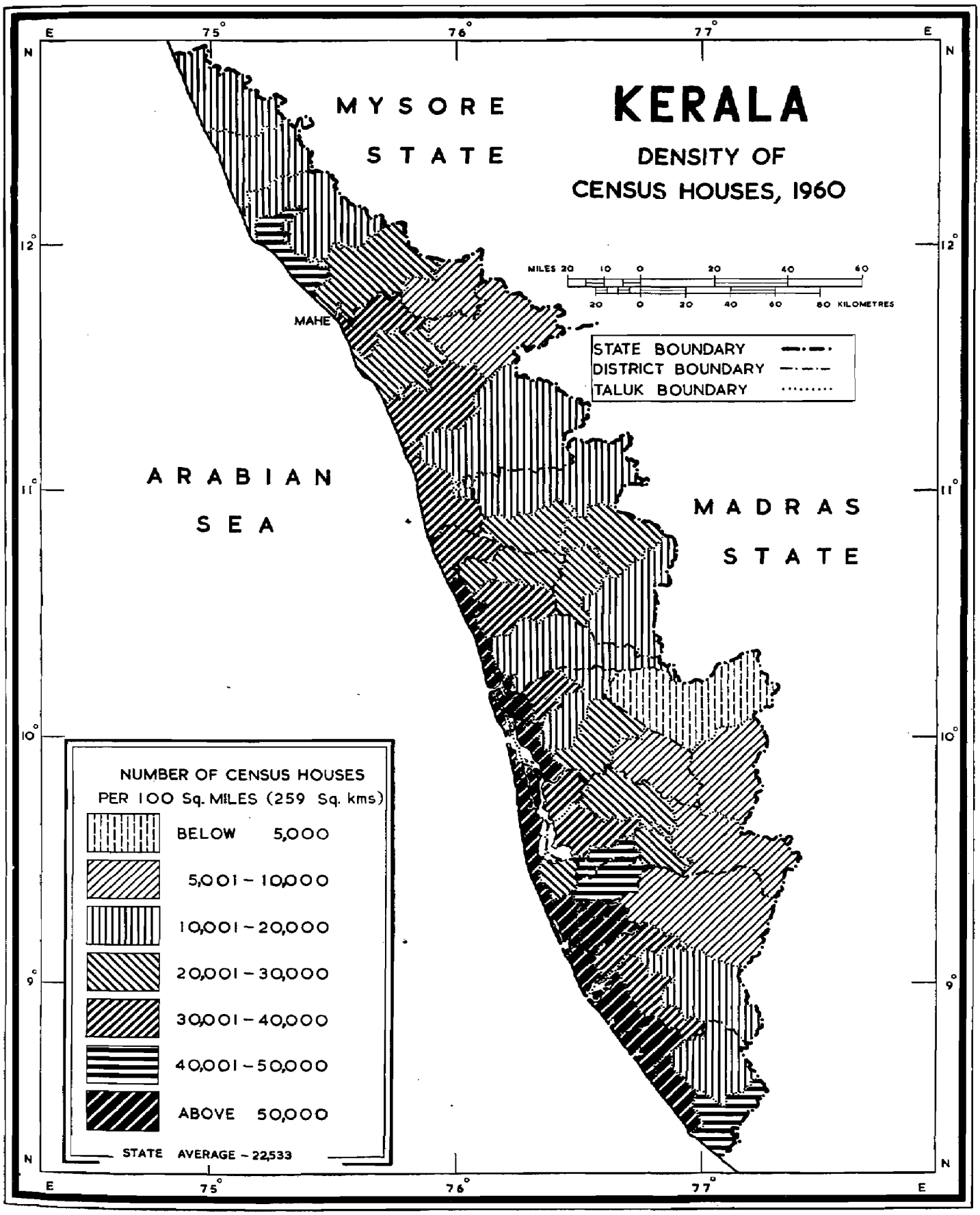
Taluks which are entirely rural have been omitted in the computation of ranks in the above table. The rural-urban distribution out of every thousand census houses under each of the above categories is given in subsidiary table E I-2.

Density of Census Houses

95. Kerala has 22,533 census houses for every 100 sq. miles. The density of vacant census houses is 1,919, of dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings together 18,359, hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses 17, shops excluding eating houses 944, business houses and offices 142, factories, workshops and worksheds 364, schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes 103, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places 412, places of entertainment and community gathering 15, public health and medical institutions, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. 48 and census houses not coming under any specific category 210 per 100 sq. miles. The ranks held by Kerala in India in respect of the density of some important categories of census houses per 100 sq. miles are given below :—

	Category of census houses	Rank held by Kerala in India excluding Union Territories	Rank held by Kerala in India including Union Territories
1	Dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings taken together	2	5
2	Factories, workshops and worksheds	2	4
3	Schools and other educational institutions etc.	2	5
4	Public health and medical institutions etc.	2	5

96. A comparative table giving the density of census houses under four important categories in the different states of India is given below :—


KERALA
DENSITY OF
CENSUS HOUSES, 1960
MYSORE
STATE
MADRAS
STATE
ARABIAN
SEA
MAHE
MILES 20 10 0 20 40 60
20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TALUK BOUNDARY
NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSES
PER 100 Sq. MILES (259 Sq. kms)
BELOW 5,000
5,001 – 10,000
10,001 – 20,000
20,001 – 30,000
30,001 – 40,000
40,001 – 50,000
ABOVE 50,000
STATE AVERAGE – 22,533
75°
76°
77°
E
N
12°
11°
10°
9°

DENSITY OF CENSUS HOUSES IN STATES, UNION TERRITORIES & OTHER AREAS

TABLE XXIV

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING THE DENSITY OF SOME IMPORTANT CATEGORIES OF CENSUS HOUSES IN DIFFERENT STATES PER 100 SQ. MILES

Sl. No.	Name of the state	Total No. of dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings together per 100 sq. miles	Factories, workshops and work-sheds per 100 sq. miles	Schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes per 100 sq. miles	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. per 100 sq. miles
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,621	53	30	6
2	Assam	4,653	12	44	9
3	Bihar †	10,421	97	65	16
4	Gujarat	5,452	82	36	11
5	Jammu & Kashmir *	742	32	7	2
6	Kerala	18,359	364	103	48
7	Madhya Pradesh	3,774	47	16	4
8	Madras	13,404	162	58	13
9	Maharashtra	6,340	128	43	14
10	Mysore †	5,625	64	35	7
11	Orissa	5,473	19	36	6
12	Punjab	7,408	122	32	14
13	Rajasthan	2,864	20	12	3
14	Uttar Pradesh	11,158	155	41	14
15	West Bengal * †	25,628	400	124	60
Union Territories and other areas					
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	365	2	3	2
2	Delhi	67,936	1,247	245	216
3	Himachal Pradesh †	2,396	179	15	5
4	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands **	36,013	28	362	112
5	Manipur †	1,644	154	24	3
6	Nagaland †	1,259	N	5	1
7	North East Frontier Agency	...	...	...	...
8	Pondicherry	38,533	548	242	59
9	Tripura	4,443	37	34	16
10	SIKKIM †	1,110	3	6	1

† The figures are provisional.

* Density of these states is worked out on the basis of the area figures supplied by the Director of Map Publications. The density of the remaining states is worked out on the area according to State Survey Departments.

** In the case of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands the area is only 11 sq. miles though the density is calculated per 100 sq. miles.

Note :—The density of Sikkim is worked out on the area supplied by the Sikkim Durbar.

Density of Census Houses by Districts

97. Alleppey district leads in respect of the density of census houses of all categories put together, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings taken together, factories, workshops and worksheds, schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes and public health and medical institutions, hospitals, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. while Trivandrum district leads in respect of vacant census houses. Kottayam district comes last in the case of census houses of all categories put together, vacant census houses, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings taken together, factories, workshops and worksheds, and schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes and the Cannanore district in respect of public health and medical institutions etc. A table giving the density of census houses per every 100 sq. miles in each district in respect of census houses of all categories put together, vacant census houses and dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings is given below:—

TABLE XXV

DENSITY OF TOTAL CENSUS HOUSES, VACANT CENSUS HOUSES AND DWELLINGS, SHOP-CUM-DWELLINGS AND WORKSHOP-CUM-DWELLINGS TOGETHER PER 100 SQ. MILES BY DISTRICTS

Name of the district	Total No. of census houses	Vacant census houses	Dwellings of all categories
1	2	3	4
Cannanore	16,353	1,828	12,623
Kozhikode	20,241	1,715	16,346
Palghat	18,434	1,532	15,605
Trichur	28,249	2,154	23,353
Ernakulam	27,780	1,843	22,887
Kottayam	14,117	1,285	11,650
Alleppey	51,756	3,630	42,579
Quilon	21,587	1,691	17,625
Trivandrum	41,468	4,396	32,970

Another table giving the density of the remaining categories of census houses per every 100 sq. miles is also subjoined:—

DENSITY OF CENSUS HOUSES BY TALUKS

TABLE XXVI

DENSITY OF CENSUS HOUSES FOR EVERY 100 SQ. MILES IN RESPECT OF ITEMS OTHER THAN THOSE COVERED BY TABLE XXV BY DISTRICTS

District	Hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghars)	Public health & medical institutions etc.	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cannanore	13	791	94	320	89	352	9	22	212
Kozhikode	15	1,027	107	264	120	436	11	26	174
Palghat	7	462	92	229	76	266	6	23	136
Trichur	26	1,071	189	493	96	531	17	53	266
Ernakulam	40	1,183	245	571	103	476	25	82	325
Kottayam	15	522	94	137	60	158	15	50	131
Alleppey	20	2,384	336	980	262	957	39	155	414
Quilon	6	941	125	384	110	453	17	53	182
Trivandrum	44	1,717	284	703	131	766	22	70	365

Density of Census Houses by Taluks

98. Taking the talukwise density of census houses of all categories together per 100 sq. miles the Cannanore taluk stands first in the Cannanore district with 45,707 and the North Wynad taluk comes last in that district with 7,161. In the Kozhikode district Tirur taluk stands foremost with 38,729 and South Wynad taluk comes last with 7,557. Ponnani taluk leads the Palghat district with 37,313, while Perintalmanna taluk comes last in that district with 11,091. In the Trichur district Cranganore comes out first with 64,397 and Mukundapuram taluk comes last with 17,739. Cochin taluk leads the Ernakulam district with 108,840 and Thodupuzha taluk comes last with 9,465. Changanacherry taluk leads the Kottayam district with 41,461, while Devicolam comes last with 4,229. In the Alleppey district Ambalapuzha taluk stands first with 82,351 and Kuttanad taluk comes last with 27,256. Karunagapally stands first in the Quilon district with 71,965 and Pathanamthitta last with 8,733. Trivandrum taluk leads the Trivandrum district with 91,540 and Nedumangad comes last with 19,963. The subjoined table shows the taluks in the various districts arranged in the order of density ranges of total census houses per 100 sq. miles :—

DENSITY OF CENSUS HOUSES BY TALUKS

TABLE XXVII

NUMBER OF TALUKS IN RANGES SHOWING THE DENSITY OF CENSUS HOUSES OF ALL CATEGORIES TOGETHER PER 100 SQ. MILES

Serial number	Density ranges of census houses	Number of taluks in each district								
		Cannanore District	Kozhikode District	Palghat District	Trichur District	Ernakulam District	Kottayam District	Alleppey District	Quilon District	Trivandrum District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1 — 5,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
2	5,001 — 10,000	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	...
3	10,001 — 20,000	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1
4	20,001 — 30,000	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	...	...
5	30,001 — 40,000	...	3	1	1	1	2	...	2	...
6	40,001 — 50,000	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
7	Above 50,000	...	...	...	2	3	...	5	2	2

99. The taluks of Cannanore, Badagara, Ponnani, Cranganore, Cochin, Changanacherry, Ambalapuzha, Quilon and Trivandrum lead in respect of the density of vacant census houses in the districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum respectively, while the taluks of North Wynad, South Wynad, Alathur, Mukundapuram, Thodupuzha, Devicolam, Kuttanad, Pathanamthitta and Nedumangad come last in these districts respectively. Their densities are too small to be given. The following table gives the taluks in the various districts arranged in the order of ranges of density of vacant census houses per 100 sq. miles :—

TABLE XXVIII

NUMBER OF TALUKS IN RANGES SHOWING THE DENSITY OF VACANT CENSUS HOUSES PER 100 SQ. MILES

Serial number	Density ranges of vacant census houses	Number of taluks in each district								
		Cannanore District	Kozhikode District	Palghat District	Trichur District	Ernakulam District	Kottayam District	Alleppey District	Quilon District	Trivandrum District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1—1,000	1	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...
2	1,001—2,000	3	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...
3	2,001—3,000	1	2	3	2	...	4	...	2	1
4	3,001—4,000	...	2	...	...	2	1	3	...	...
5	4,001—5,000	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1
6	Above 5,000	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2

DENSITY OF CENSUS HOUSES BY TALUKS

100. In regard to dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings taken together the taluks which lead the districts are Cannanore in the Cannanore district with 32,352, Tirur in the Kozhikode district with 31,680, Ponnani in the Palghat district with 30,567, Cranganore in the Trichur district with 51,316, Cochin in the Ernakulam district with 85,809, Changanacherry in the Kottayam district with 34,286, Ambalapuzha in the Alleppey district with 64,184, Karunagapally in the Quilon district with 58,346 and Trivandrum in the Trivandrum district with 72,047 per 100 sq. miles. The taluks with the lowest density of dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings are North Wynad with 5,470 in the Cannanore district, South Wynad with 6,478 in the Kozhikode district, Perintalmanna with 9,587 in the Palghat district, Mukundapuram with 14,852 in the Trichur district, Thodupuzha with 7,804 in the Ernakulam district, Devicolam with 3,713 in the Kottayam district, Kuttanad with 23,754 in the Alleppey district, Pathanamthitta with 7,361 in the Quilon district and Nedumangad with 15,898 in the Trivandrum district per 100 sq. miles. The following table gives the taluks in ranges of density of dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings per 100 sq. miles:—

TABLE XXIX

NUMBER OF TALUKS IN RANGES SHOWING THE DENSITY OF DWELLINGS, SHOP-CUM-DWELLINGS AND WORKSHOP-CUM-DWELLINGS TOGETHER PER 100 SQ. MILES

Serial number	Density ranges of dwellings of all categories	Number of taluks in each district								
		Cannanore District	Kozhikode District	Palghat District	Trichur District	Ernakulam District	Kottayam District	Alleppey District	Quilon District	Trivandrum District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1 — 10,000	2	1	1	...	1	3	...	2	...
2	10,001 — 20,000	3	1	3	1	2	2	...	...	1
3	20,001 — 30,000	...	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	...
4	30,001 — 40,000	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	1
5	40,001 — 50,000	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	1
6	Above 50,000	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	1

101. Cannanore taluk has the highest density of factories, workshops and worksheds in the Cannanore district. The density works up to 1,863 per 100 sq. miles in this taluk, while in the North Wynad taluk which comes last the density comes only to 97. Kozhikode taluk stands first in the Kozhikode district with 673 and South Wynad taluk comes last in that district with but 37. In the Palghat district Ponnani taluk leads with 644 while Perintalmanna taluk comes last with 66. Cranganore taluk comes first in the Trichur district with 1,862 and Mukundapuram taluk comes last with 230. Cochin taluk leads the Ernakulam district in this respect with 3,404 while Thodupuzha taluk comes last with only 109. Changanacherry taluk stands foremost in the Kottayam district with 562 and Devicolam taluk comes last in that district with only 17. In the Alleppey district Ambalapuzha taluk stands first with 2,394 while

Kuttanad taluk comes last with 295. Karunagapally taluk leads the Quilon district with 2,108 and Pathanamthitta taluk comes last in the district with 74. In the Trivandrum district, Trivandrum taluk stands first with 2,089 and Nedumangad stands last with 217. The following table gives the number of taluks in different ranges of density of factories, workshops and worksheds per 100 sq. miles :—

TABLE XXX

NUMBER OF TALUKS IN RANGES SHOWING THE DENSITY OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKSHEDS PER 100 SQ. MILES

Serial number	Density ranges of factories, workshops and worksheds	Number of taluks in each district								
		Cannanore District	Kozhikode District	Palghat District	Trichur District	Ernakulam District	Kottayam District	Alleppey District	Quilon District	Trivandrum District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1 — 100	3	1	1	...	...	3	...	1	...
2	101 — 200	1	2	1	...	2	2	...	1	...
3	201 — 500	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	2
4	501 — 750	...	2	1	...	1	2	2	1	...
5	751 — 1,000	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
6	Above 1,000	1	...	...	2	3	...	3	2	2

102. In respect of schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes the taluks of Cannanore, Tirur, Ponnani, Chowghat, Cochin, Changanacherry, Karthigapally, Karunagapally and Trivandrum lead the districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum respectively, while the taluks of North Wynad, South Wynad, Chittur, Mukundapuram, Thodupuzha, Devicolam, Kuttanad, Pathanapuram and Nedumangad take the last place in these districts respectively. The densities being too small are not separately given here. The subjoined table gives the number of taluks in different ranges of density of schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes per 100 sq. miles :—

TABLE XXXI

NUMBER OF TALUKS IN RANGES SHOWING THE DENSITY OF SCHOOLS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS INCLUDING TRAINING, COACHING AND SHOP CLASSES (TOTAL) PER 100 SQ. MILES

Serial number	Density ranges of schools and other educational institutions etc.	Number of taluks in each district								
		Cannanore District	Kozhikode District	Palghat District	Trichur District	Ernakulam District	Kottayam District	Alleppey District	Quilon District	Trivandrum District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1 — 100	4	2	4	2	3	4	...	2	1
2	101 — 200	1	3	2	1	2	4	2	2	2
3	201 — 300	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...
4	301 — 400	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	1
5	401 — 500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

DENSITY OF CENSUS HOUSES BY TALUKS

103. In the case of public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. the density is highest in the taluks of Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Cranganore, Cochin, Changanacherry, Ambalapuzha, Quilon and Trivandrum in the districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum respectively, while the taluks of Taliparamba, Ernad, Perintalmanna, Mukundapuram, Thodupuzha, Devicolam, Kuttanad, Pathanamthitta and Nedumangad stand last in the above districts respectively. The densities of these taluks are too small to be given.

104. The following table gives the number of taluks in the respective districts in the order of the ranges of density of public health and medical institutions, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. per 100 sq. miles :—

TABLE XXXII

NUMBER OF TALUKS IN RANGES SHOWING THE DENSITY OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS, HOSPITALS, HEALTH CENTRES, DOCTORS' CLINICS, DISPENSARIES ETC. PER 100 SQ. MILES

Serial number	Density ranges of public health and medical institutions etc.	Number of taluks in each district								
		Cannanore District	Kozhikode District	Palghat District	Trichur District	Ernakulam District	Kottayam District	Alleppey District	Quilon District	Trivandrum District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1 — 50	5	5	6	1	2	3	...	3	1
2	51 — 100	1	1	...	3	2	2	1	1	1
3	101 — 200	...	...	...	1	2	3	5	1	2
4	201 — 300	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
5	301 — 400	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

Rural-Urban Density of Census Houses

105. The density in the rural areas of Kerala per every 100 sq. miles works out to 19,718 in the case of census houses of all categories taken together, 1,650 in respect of vacant houses and 16,367 in the case of dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings. The density in the urban areas of the State in respect of these items works out to 117,587, 11,017 and 85,596 per 100 sq. miles respectively. The rural-urban density in respect of the remaining categories of census houses per every 100 sq. miles is given below :—

TABLE XXXIII

RURAL–URBAN DENSITY OF CENSUS HOUSES IN THE STATE PER EVERY 100 SQ. MILES IN RESPECT OF CATEGORIES OTHER THAN COVERED ABOVE

Rural Urban	Hotels, sarais, etc.	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions etc.	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops etc.	Places of entertainment etc.	Public health & medical institutions etc.	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rural	8	714	88	250	89	364	11	37	140
Urban	336	8,717	1,968	4,207	556	2,021	165	422	2,582

Rural-Urban Density of Census Houses by Districts

106. The subjoined table gives the rural-urban density of census houses per every 100 sq. miles in respect of each district under the categories of total census houses, vacant census houses, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings:—

TABLE XXXIV

RURAL-URBAN DENSITY PER 100 SQ. MILES IN RESPECT OF TOTAL CENSUS HOUSES, VACANT CENSUS HOUSES AND CENSUS HOUSES USED AS DWELLINGS, SHOP-CUM-DWELLINGS AND WORKSHOP-CUM-DWELLINGS BY DISTRICTS

District	Rural Urban	Total number of census houses	Census houses vacant at the time of house-listing	Total dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings
1	2	3	4	5
Cannanore	Rural	14,075	1,525	11,191
	Urban	80,608	10,368	53,005
Kozhikode	Rural	17,591	1,479	14,499
	Urban	129,802	11,476	92,680
Palghat	Rural	16,830	1,337	14,469
	Urban	103,590	11,858	75,862
Trichur	Rural	25,534	1,884	21,458
	Urban	120,787	11,370	87,957
Ernakulam	Rural	22,880	1,491	19,329
	Urban	140,986	9,981	105,111
Kottayam	Rural	12,976	1,201	10,839
	Urban	88,046	6,724	64,184
Alleppey	Rural	45,840	3,097	38,486
	Urban	124,437	10,188	92,844
Quilon	Rural	20,172	1,554	16,619
	Urban	192,472	18,233	139,334
Trivandrum	Rural	33,796	3,651	27,276
	Urban	129,434	12,936	98,253

Taking the rural areas of the districts, the Alleppey district leads in respect of census houses of all categories put together, while the Kottayam district comes last in this respect. In the case of urban areas, Quilon district leads and Cannanore district comes last. In respect of vacant houses in the rural areas Trivandrum district stands first, while Kottayam district comes last. In the urban areas the density of vacant census houses is highest in the Quilon district and lowest in the Kottayam district. While the Alleppey district leads the rural areas in respect of the density of dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings taken together, the Kottayam district comes last in respect of this item. In the urban areas Quilon district leads, while Cannanore district comes last.

107. The density in respect of the remaining categories of census houses in the rural and urban areas of the districts is given in the following table:—

RURAL-URBAN DENSITY OF CENSUS HOUSES

TABLE XXXV

RURAL-URBAN DENSITY PER 100 SQ. MILES IN RESPECT OF THE CATEGORIES OF CENSUS HOUSES OTHER THAN THOSE GIVEN IN TABLE XXXIV BY DISTRICTS

District	Rural / Urban	Hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghars)	Public health and medical institutions etc.	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cannanore	Rural	8	572	56	195	78	297	5	15	133
	Urban	132	6,963	1,143	3,872	395	1,900	133	245	2,452
Kozhikode	Rural	8	773	65	169	107	378	4	19	90
	Urban	297	11,527	1,865	4,194	633	2,848	320	318	3,644
Palghat	Rural	3	350	63	167	70	249	4	18	100
	Urban	230	6,429	1,596	3,503	432	1,161	142	306	2,071
Trichur	Rural	13	854	131	370	80	489	12	41	202
	Urban	469	8,466	2,160	4,701	627	1,951	160	466	2,460
Ernakulam	Rural	15	822	123	345	83	403	17	60	192
	Urban	607	9,521	3,050	5,781	564	2,181	206	593	3,391
Kottayam	Rural	9	421	63	89	53	140	12	42	107
	Urban	424	7,067	2,102	3,247	504	1,295	180	614	1,705
Alleppey	Rural	4	1,825	190	737	222	853	33	119	274
	Urban	216	9,255	2,126	3,974	752	2,233	118	598	2,133
Quilon	Rural	3	820	101	330	103	427	16	47	152
	Urban	353	15,533	2,993	6,980	873	3,480	113	787	3,793
Trivandrum	Rural	11	1,183	152	451	100	686	16	51	219
	Urban	418	7,836	1,801	3,591	496	1,693	84	291	2,035

In the rural areas of the districts, the Ernakulam district leads in respect of hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses, while the Alleppey district leads in respect of the remaining categories. Among the districts which come last are Palghat and Quilon in respect of hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses, Palghat in respect of shops excluding eating houses, Palghat and Kozhikode in respect of places of entertainment and community gathering, Cannanore in respect of business houses and offices, and public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc., Kottayam in respect of factories, workshops and worksheds, schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places, and Kozhikode in respect of census houses not falling

in specific categories. In the urban areas of the various districts Ernakulam leads in respect of hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses, and business houses and offices, Quilon in respect of shops excluding eating houses, factories, workshops and worksheds, schools and other educational institutions, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places, public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics and dispensaries and census houses not falling in specific categories and Kozhikode in respect of places of public entertainment and community gathering. The districts which come last in these categories are Cannanore in respect of hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses, business houses and offices, schools and other educational institutions etc. and public health and medical institutions etc., Palghat in respect of shops excluding eating houses and restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places, Kottayam in the case of factories, workshops and worksheds and census houses not falling in specific categories, and Trivandrum in respect of places of entertainment and community gathering.

Rural-Urban Density of Census Houses by Taluks

Cannanore District

108. Among all the taluks having both rural and urban areas in the Cannanore district the leading taluk in the rural areas is Cannanore in respect of the total census houses with a density of 34,506, vacant census houses with 4,281, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings taken together with 25,750, shops excluding eating houses with 1,748, business houses and offices with 201, factories, workshops and worksheds with 934, schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes with 219, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 981, places of entertainment and community gathering with 16, public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics and dispensaries etc. with 33 and census houses not falling in specific categories with 326 per 100 sq. miles. Tellicherry taluk leads the rural areas in respect of hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses with 18 per 100 sq. miles. The taluks which come last in the rural areas among those having both rural and urban areas are Hosdrug in respect of total census houses with 11,510, vacant census houses with 1,096, hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses with 2, shops excluding eating houses with 403, and factories, workshops and worksheds with 59, Taliparamba in respect of dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings taken together with 9,256 and public health and medical institutions etc. with 6, Kasaragod in respect of business houses and offices with 29, schools and other educational institutions with 56, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 152, places of entertainment and community gathering with none and census houses not coming in any specific category with 40 per 100 sq. miles. If the taluks which are entirely rural are also taken into account, North Wynad comes last in the district among the rural areas in respect of total census houses with 7,161, vacant census houses with 925, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings together with 4,570, shops excluding eating houses with 185, business houses and offices with 25, schools and other educational institutions etc. with 33 and restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 85. In the urban areas of the district Tellicherry taluk leads in respect of total census houses with 283,267, vacant census houses with 34,400, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings together with 166,034, hotels, sarais, dharmasalas etc. with 867, shops excluding eating houses with 37,833, business houses and offices with 4,900, schools and other educational institutions with 1,967, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 6,267, public

health and medical institutions etc. with 1,133 and census houses not falling in any specific category with 13,433. Cannanore taluk leads in respect of factories, workshops and worksheds with 5,855 and places of entertainment and community gathering with 235. Hosdrug taluk comes last in respect of total census houses with 43,796, vacant census houses with 5,473, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings with 32,486, hotels, sarais, dharmasalas etc. with 13, shops excluding eating houses with 2,226, business houses and offices with 350, factories, workshops and worksheds with 752, schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes with 204, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 1,128, places of entertainment and community gathering with 13, public health and medical institutions etc. with 58 and census houses not falling in specific categories with 1,093.

Kozhikode District

109. Among the taluks having both rural and urban areas in the Kozhikode district Tirur leads the rural areas in respect of total census houses with 35,903, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings with 29,755, hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses with 22, factories, workshops and worksheds with 429, schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes with 212, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 902 and public health and medical institutions with 37, Badagara leads in respect of vacant census houses with 2,952, shops excluding eating houses with 1,738, business houses and offices with 112 and census houses not falling in specific categories with 194 and Kozhikode in respect of places of entertainment and community gathering with 8 per 100 sq. miles. Ernad taluk comes last in the rural areas in respect of total census houses with 11,908, vacant census houses with 961, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings with 10,031, shops excluding eating houses with 356, factories, workshops and worksheds with 105, business houses and offices with 42, schools and other educational institutions with 87, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 263, places of entertainment and community gathering with 3, public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics and dispensaries with 9 and census houses not falling in other categories with 45 per 100 sq. miles. Badagara taluk comes last in respect of hotels, sarais, dharmasalas and tourist homes etc. with 1 per 100 sq. miles. If taluks which are entirely rural are also taken into account South Wynad taluk comes last in respect of total census houses with 7,557, vacant census houses with 684, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings together with 6,478, shops excluding eating houses with 128, business houses and offices with 34, factories, workshops and worksheds with 37, schools and other educational institutions etc. with 32, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 99, places of entertainment and community gathering with 2 and census houses not falling in specific categories with 44 per 100 sq. miles. Kozhikode taluk leads the urban areas in respect of total census houses with 168,197, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings together with 122,143, hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses with 500, shops excluding eating houses with 15,388, business houses and offices with 2,721, factories, workshops and worksheds with 5,711, schools and other educational institutions etc. with 789 and places of entertainment and community gathering with 531, Badagara taluk leads the urban areas in respect of vacant census houses with 20,476 and restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 3,841, and Quilandy taluk in respect of public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics and

dispensaries etc. with 462 and census houses not falling in other categories with 9,885 per 100 sq. miles. Ernad taluk comes last in the urban areas in respect of total census houses with 51,784, vacant census houses with 3,824, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings with 40,078, shops excluding eating houses with 3,039, business houses and offices with 784, factories, workshops and worksheds with 1,588, schools and other educational institutions with 314, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 961, public health and medical institutions with 196 and census houses not falling in any specific category with 824 and Tirur taluk in respect of places of entertainment and community gathering with 97 and hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses with 65 per 100 sq. miles.

Palghat District

110. In the Palghat district, among taluks having both rural and urban areas, Ponnani taluk leads the rural areas in respect of total census houses with 34,979, vacant census houses with 2,555, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings with 29,142, shops excluding eating houses with 1,275, business houses and offices with 101, factories, workshops and worksheds with 558, schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes with 172, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 940, public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. with 29 and census houses not falling in specific categories with 199 and Ponnani and Chittur taluks in respect of places of entertainment and community gathering with 5 each per 100 sq. miles. All taluks with rural and urban areas have 3 per 100 sq. miles except Ottapalam which has 2 per 100 sq. miles in the case of hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses. Chittur taluk comes last in the rural areas in respect of total census houses with 11,914, vacant census houses with 1,440, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings with 9,866, shops excluding eating houses with 219, business houses and offices with 47, factories, workshops and worksheds with 128, schools and other educational institutions with 30, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 67, public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics and dispensaries etc. with 15 and census houses not falling in specific categories with 94 per 100 sq. miles and Ottapalam in respect of places of entertainment and community gathering with 2 per 100 sq. miles. If taluks which are entirely rural are also taken into account, Perintalmanna taluk comes last in respect of total census houses with 11,091, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings with 9,587, shops excluding eating houses with 200, business houses and offices with 42, factories, workshops and worksheds with 66, places of entertainment and community gathering with 1, public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. with 13 and census houses not falling in specific categories with 45 and Alathur in respect of vacant census houses with 525 per 100 sq. miles. In the urban areas Ponnani taluk leads in respect of total census houses with 215,047, vacant census houses with 31,000, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings with 139,144, shops excluding eating houses with 19,286, business houses and offices with 3,857, factories, workshops and worksheds with 7,190, schools and other educational institutions with 857, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 4,238, places of entertainment and community gathering with 571, public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. with 571 and census houses not falling in specific categories with 8,143 and Palghat taluk in respect of hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses with 369 per 100 sq. miles. Otta-

palam taluk comes last in the urban areas in respect of total census houses with 59,290, vacant census houses with 6,978, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings together with 43,822, factories, workshops and worksheds with 1,694 and public health and medical institutions etc. with 153 and Chittur taluk in respect of hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses with 110, shops excluding eating houses with 2,983, business houses and offices with 831, schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes with 186, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 585, places of entertainment and community gathering with 68 and census houses not falling in specific categories with 712 per 100 sq. miles.

Trichur District

111. In the Trichur district, among the taluks having both rural and urban areas, Chowghat leads the rural areas in the case of census houses of all categories put together with 58,313, vacant houses with 3,923, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings together with 48,161, shops excluding eating houses with 2,427, business houses and offices with 252, factories, workshops and worksheds with 1,100, schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes with 288, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 1,567, places of entertainment and community gathering with 29, public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. with 79 and census houses not falling in any specified category with 469 per 100 sq. miles. In the case of hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses Trichur taluk leads the rural areas with 28 per 100 sq. miles. If Cranganore taluk having no urban area at all is taken into account, it leads the rural areas in the case of census houses of all categories put together with 64,397, vacant houses with 4,794, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings with 51,316, hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses with 32, shops excluding eating houses with 3,337, business houses and offices with 518, factories, workshops and worksheds with 1,862, places of entertainment and community gathering with 53, public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. with 191 and census houses not included in specific categories with 543 per 100 sq. miles. Mukundapuram taluk comes last in the rural areas in the case of census houses of all categories put together with 16,428, vacant houses with 1,216, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings together with 13,926, hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses with 5, business houses and offices with 69, schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes with 45, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 313, places of entertainment and community gathering with 5, public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics and dispensaries etc. with 22 and census houses not falling in specific categories with 104 per 100 sq. miles. Talappilly taluk comes last in the rural areas in respect of shops excluding eating houses with 487 and factories, workshops and worksheds with 169 per 100 sq. miles. Trichur taluk leads the urban areas in respect of census houses of all categories put together with 305,244, vacant houses with 27,918, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings together with 215,572, hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses with 1,592, shops excluding eating houses with 26,061, business houses and offices with 6,571, factories, workshops and worksheds with 13,163, schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes with 1,755, places of entertainment and community gathering with 531, public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres,

doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. with 1,061 and census houses not falling in specific categories with 7,755 per every 100 sq. miles. In respect of restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places Chowghat taluk leads the urban areas with 3,536 per 100 sq. miles. Talappilly taluk comes last in the case of census houses of all categories taken together with 73,964, vacant census houses with 7,638, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings with 56,791, hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses with 116, shops excluding eating houses with 3,514, business houses and offices with 1,116, factories, workshops and worksheds with 1,855, schools and other educational institutions etc. with 333, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 1,167, places of entertainment and community gathering with 65 and census houses not falling in specific categories with 978 per 100 sq. miles. In the case of public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. Mukundapuram taluk comes last among the urban areas with 284 per 100 sq. miles.

Ernakulam District

112. In the Ernakulam district, among taluks having both rural and urban areas, Cochin taluk leads the rural areas in respect of census houses of all categories put together with 76,282, vacant houses with 5,030, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings together with 62,670, hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses with 44, shops excluding eating houses with 2,694, business houses and offices with 613, factories, workshops and worksheds with 1,947, schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes with 220, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 1,433, places of entertainment and community gathering with 83, public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. with 266 and census houses not falling in specific categories with 1,282 per 100 sq. miles. Kunnathunad taluk comes last in the rural areas in the case of total census houses with 16,140, vacant census houses with 871, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings together with 14,010, hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses with 3, shops excluding eating houses with 550, business houses and offices with 50, factories, workshops and worksheds with 156, schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes with 61, places of entertainment and community gathering with 3, public health and medical institutions etc. with 33 and census houses not falling in specific categories with 73 per 100 sq. miles. In the case of restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places Muvattupuzha taluk comes last with 291 per 100 sq. miles. If Thodupuzha taluk which has no urban area is also taken into account it comes last in respect of census houses of all categories put together with 9,465, vacant houses with 869, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings with 7,804, shops excluding eating houses with 365, factories, workshops and worksheds with 109, schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes with 42, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 112, public health and medical institutions etc. with 28 and census houses not falling in specific categories with 65 per 100 sq. miles. In the urban areas of the district Cochin taluk leads in respect of census houses of all categories taken together with 234,420, vacant houses with 16,643, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings together with 175,062, business houses and offices with 5,313, factories, workshops and worksheds with 9,027, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 3,411, places of entertainment and community gathering with 455 and census houses not coming under specific categories with 7,732 per every 100 sq. miles. Alwaye taluk leads the urban areas

in respect of hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses with 1,214, shops excluding eating houses with 16,143 and public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. with 1,000 per every 100 sq. miles. In the case of schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes Parur taluk leads the urban areas with 788 per 100 sq. miles. Muvattupuzha taluk comes last among urban areas in respect of census houses of all categories taken together with 55,556, vacant houses with 4,093, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings together with 41,140, hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses with 231, shops excluding eating houses with 5,056, business houses and offices with 1,130, factories, workshops and worksheds with 1,722, schools and other educational institutions with 370, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 694, places of entertainment and community gathering with 93, public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. with 231 and census houses not falling in specific categories with 796 per 100 sq. miles.

Kottayam District

113. Among taluks having both rural and urban areas, Changanacherry taluk leads the rural areas of the Kottayam district in respect of census houses of all categories taken together with 35,354, vacant houses with 2,559, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings together with 30,198, hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses with 32, shops excluding eating houses with 1,301, schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes with 163 and public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. with 134 per 100 sq. miles, Vaikom taluk in respect of business houses and offices with 167, factories, workshops and worksheds with 312, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 453 and census houses not falling in specific categories with 175 and Kottayam taluk in respect of places of entertainment and community gathering with 39 per 100 sq. miles. Kanjirappally taluk comes last in the rural areas in respect of census houses of all categories taken together with 20,113, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings together with 16,579, shops excluding eating houses with 701, schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes with 81, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 164, places of entertainment and community gathering with 18 and public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. with 58, Vaikom taluk in respect of vacant census houses with 1,978 and hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses with 3 per 100 sq. miles. Meenachil taluk comes last in the case of business houses and offices with 104, factories, workshops and worksheds with 144 and census houses not coming under any specific category with 129 per 100 sq. miles. If taluks which are entirely rural are also taken into account, Devicolam taluk which has no urban area comes last in respect of census houses of all categories put together with 4,229, vacant census houses with 279, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings together with 3,713, shops excluding eating houses with 66, business houses and offices with 21, factories, workshops and worksheds with 17, schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes with 17, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 26, public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. with 12 and census houses not falling in any specific category with 67 per every 100 sq. miles. Udumbanchola taluk which is also exclusively rural comes last in the rural areas in respect of hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes

and inspection houses with 1 and places of entertainment and community gathering with 2 per 100 sq. miles. Among the urban areas of the district Changanacherry taluk leads in the case of total census houses with 156,549, vacant census houses with 13,255, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings together with 111,354, shops excluding eating houses with 15,000, factories, workshops and worksheds with 6,529, schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes with 882, places of entertainment and community gathering with 412 and census houses not falling under specific categories with 3,353 per 100 sq. miles. Kottayam taluk leads the urban areas in respect of hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses with 946, business houses and offices with 4,355, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 2,215 and public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. with 1,204 per 100 sq. miles. Kanjirappally taluk comes last in urban areas in respect of total census houses with 33,791, vacant houses with 2,741, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings together with 26,812, hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses with 108, shops excluding eating houses with 1,978, business houses and offices with 374, factories, workshops and worksheds with 475, schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes with 151, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 360, places of entertainment and community gathering with 65, public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. with 252 and census houses not falling in other categories with 475 per every 100 sq. miles.

Alleppey District

114. Among the taluks having both rural and urban areas in the Alleppey district Karthigapally taluk leads the rural areas in respect of census houses of all categories taken together with 57,719, vacant houses with 4,147, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings with 47,528, factories, workshops and worksheds with 1,524, schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes with 314 and restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 1,342 per 100 sq. miles. Ambalapuzha taluk leads in respect of hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses with 16 and census houses not falling in specific categories with 493 per 100 sq. miles. Shertalai taluk stands first in the rural areas in respect of shops excluding eating houses with 2,404, business houses and offices with 301 and public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. with 151 per 100 sq. miles. Chengannur taluk leads in respect of places of entertainment and community gathering with 86 per every 100 sq. miles. Thiruvalla taluk comes last in the rural areas in respect of total census houses with 43,240, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings together with 36,717, factories, workshops and worksheds with 291, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 551 and census houses not falling in any specified category with 207 per 100 sq. miles. Mavelikkara taluk comes last in respect of vacant houses with 2,966, shops excluding eating houses with 1,537, places of entertainment and community gathering with 23 and public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. with 81 per 100 sq. miles. Shertalai taluk comes last in respect of hotels, sarais, dharmasalas etc. with none, schools and other educational institutions with 154 and Karthigapally taluk in respect of business houses and offices with 109 per 100 sq. miles. If taluks which are entirely rural are also taken into account, Kuttanad taluk which has no urban area comes last in respect of total census houses with 27,256, vacant census houses

with 1,227, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings together with 23,754, shops excluding eating houses with 992, schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes with 134, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 386 and places of entertainment and community gathering with 8 per 100 sq. miles. In the urban areas of the district Ambalapuzha taluk leads in respect of total census houses with 161,846, vacant houses with 14,536, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings together with 120,192, hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses with 343, shops excluding eating houses with 11,790, business houses and offices with 2,707, factories, workshops and worksheds with 5,420, public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. with 724 and census houses not falling in any specific category with 2,796 per 100 sq. miles. Chengannur taluk leads the urban areas in respect of schools and other educational institutions etc. with 1,279 and places of entertainment and community gathering with 209, while Karthigapally taluk leads in respect of restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 2,675 per 100 sq. miles. Thiruvalla taluk comes last in the urban areas in respect of census houses of all categories taken together with 89,607, vacant census houses with 5,214, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings with 67,733 and census houses not falling in specific categories with 1,161 per 100 sq. miles, while Chengannur taluk comes last in respect of factories, workshops and worksheds with 1,605, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 1,419 and public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. with 395 per 100 sq. miles. The taluks which come last are Karthigapally in respect of hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses with 71, business houses and offices with 1,349 and places of entertainment and community gathering with 24, Shertalai in respect of schools and other educational institutions etc. with 429 and Mavelikkara in respect of shops excluding eating houses with 6,484 per 100 sq. miles.

Quilon District

115. In the Quilon district it is only the Quilon taluk that has got urban area. The Karunagapally taluk leads the rural areas of all taluks in respect of total census houses with 71,965, vacant census houses with 5,039, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings with 58,346, hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses with 9, shops excluding eating houses with 2,818, business houses and offices with 370, factories, workshops and worksheds with 2,108, schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes with 404, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 2,168 and census houses not falling in any specific category with 537 per every 100 sq. miles. Kunnathur taluk leads in respect of places of entertainment and community gathering with 35 per 100 sq. miles. Quilon taluk leads the rural areas in respect of public health and medical institutions etc. with 175 per 100 sq. miles. Pathanamthitta taluk comes last in respect of total census houses with 8,733, vacant houses with 647, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings with 7,361, hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses with 2 (bracketed with Pathanapuram taluk), business houses and offices with 46, factories, workshops and worksheds with 74, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 109, public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. with 26 and census houses not falling in any specific category with 6 per 100 sq. miles. Pathanapuram taluk comes last in respect of shops excluding eating houses with 300, schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes with 41 and places of

entertainment and community gathering with 8 per 100 sq. miles.

Trivandrum District

116. In the Trivandrum district, the Trivandrum taluk leads the rural areas among taluks having both rural and urban areas in respect of total census houses with 57,169, vacant census houses with 6,195, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings with 46,244, hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses with 28, shops excluding eating houses with 1,811, business houses and offices with 275, schools and other educational institutions etc. with 176, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 906, places of entertainment and community gathering with 52 and census houses not falling in any specific category with 454 per 100 sq. miles. Chirayinkil taluk leads the rural areas in respect of factories, workshops and worksheds with 1,102 and public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. with 82 per 100 sq. miles. If Nedumangad taluk which has no urban area at all is also taken into account it comes last in the rural areas in respect of total census houses taken together with 19,963, vacant census houses with 2,411, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings together with 15,898, shops excluding eating houses with 671, business houses and offices with 82, factories, workshops and worksheds with 217, schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes with 53, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 451, places of entertainment and community gathering with 8, public health and medical institutions etc. with 36 and census houses not coming in any specific category with 130 per 100 sq. miles. Among the taluks having both rural and urban areas Neyyattinkara taluk comes last in the rural areas in respect of total census houses with 37,859, vacant houses with 3,522, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings with 31,207, shops excluding eating houses with 1,430, business houses and offices with 164, factories, workshops and worksheds with 242, schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes with 115, places of entertainment and community gathering with 17, public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. with 49 and census houses not falling in any specific category with 210 per 100 sq. miles. Chirayinkil taluk comes last in respect of hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses with 4 and restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 881 per 100 sq. miles. In the urban areas of the district Trivandrum taluk leads in respect of total census houses with 141,932, vacant houses with 13,049, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings together with 109,880, hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses with 554 and shops excluding eating houses with 8,439 per 100 sq. miles. Chirayinkil taluk leads in respect of business houses and offices with 2,141, factories, workshops and worksheds with 5,451, schools and other educational institutions with 592, places of entertainment and community gathering with 99, public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. with 549 and census houses not falling in other categories with 3,746 per 100 sq. miles. Neyyattinkara taluk leads the urban areas in respect of restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places etc. with 2,193 per 100 sq. miles. Chirayinkil taluk comes last in the urban areas in respect of vacant houses with 12,549 and dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings together with 66,352 per 100 sq. miles, while Neyyattinkara taluk comes last in respect of census houses of all categories taken together with 95,689, hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses with 34, shops excluding eating houses with 6,134, business houses and offices with 1,395, factories, workshops and work-

sheds with 1,815, schools and other educational institutions with 294, places of entertainment and community gathering with 59, public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. with 202 and census houses not falling in specific categories with 1,151 per 100 sq. miles. Trivandrum taluk comes last in respect of restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places with 1,509 per 100 sq. miles.

Census Houses in Towns with a population of 50,000 and above

117. The ranks of the towns with a population of 50,000 and above in respect of houselist population, total census houses and dwellings of all categories together are given below :—

TABLE XXXVI

RANKS IN POPULATION, CENSUS HOUSES AND DWELLINGS OF TOWNS WITH A POPULATION OF 50,000 AND ABOVE

Name of the town	Rank in population	Rank in total census houses	Rank in dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings together
1	2	3	4
Calicut Municipality	2	2	2
Palghat ,,	7	6	6
Trichur ,,	8	8	8
Ernakulam ,,	4	4	4
Mattancherry ,,	6	7	7
Kottayam ,,	9	9	9
Alleppey ,,	3	3	3
Quilon ,,	5	5	5
Trivandrum Corporation	1	1	1

Except in the case of Mattancherry and Palghat municipal towns the ranks in respect of total census houses as well as dwellings of all categories taken together are in consonance with the population ranks. But in the case of Mattancherry and Palghat municipalities, the Palghat municipality has a higher rank in respect of total census houses and dwellings of all categories than the population rank. Taking the number of households, however, there is not much difference between the Mattancherry municipal town and the Palghat municipal town except to the extent of 155 as per the houselist. This is hardly significant. The difference can, therefore, be explained by the fact that in Mattancherry there are more households in a census house than in Palghat.

118. A table giving the density of census houses per 100 sq. miles in towns having a population of 50,000 and above is given hereunder :—

DENSITY OF CENSUS HOUSES BY MAJOR TOWNS

TABLE XXXVII

DENSITY OF CENSUS HOUSES PER 100 SQ. MILES IN TOWNS WITH A POPULATION OF 50,000 AND ABOVE

Town	Total census houses	Dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions etc.	Public health and medical institutions etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Calicut Municipality	280,964	195,584	11,726	1,311	778
Palghat ,,	169,572	124,080	6,397	701	565
Trichur ,,	305,869	216,012	13,190	1,758	1,063
Ernakulam ,,	205,726	152,243	11,195	735	1,029
Mattancherry ,,	636,208	466,208	25,465	1,822	2,379
Kottayam ,,	180,633	127,250	8,317	1,017	1,500
Alleppey ,,	162,204	120,460	5,432	670	725
Quilon ,,	294,216	206,625	11,458	1,474	1,173
Trivandrum Corporation	271,065	204,276	8,592	1,134	611

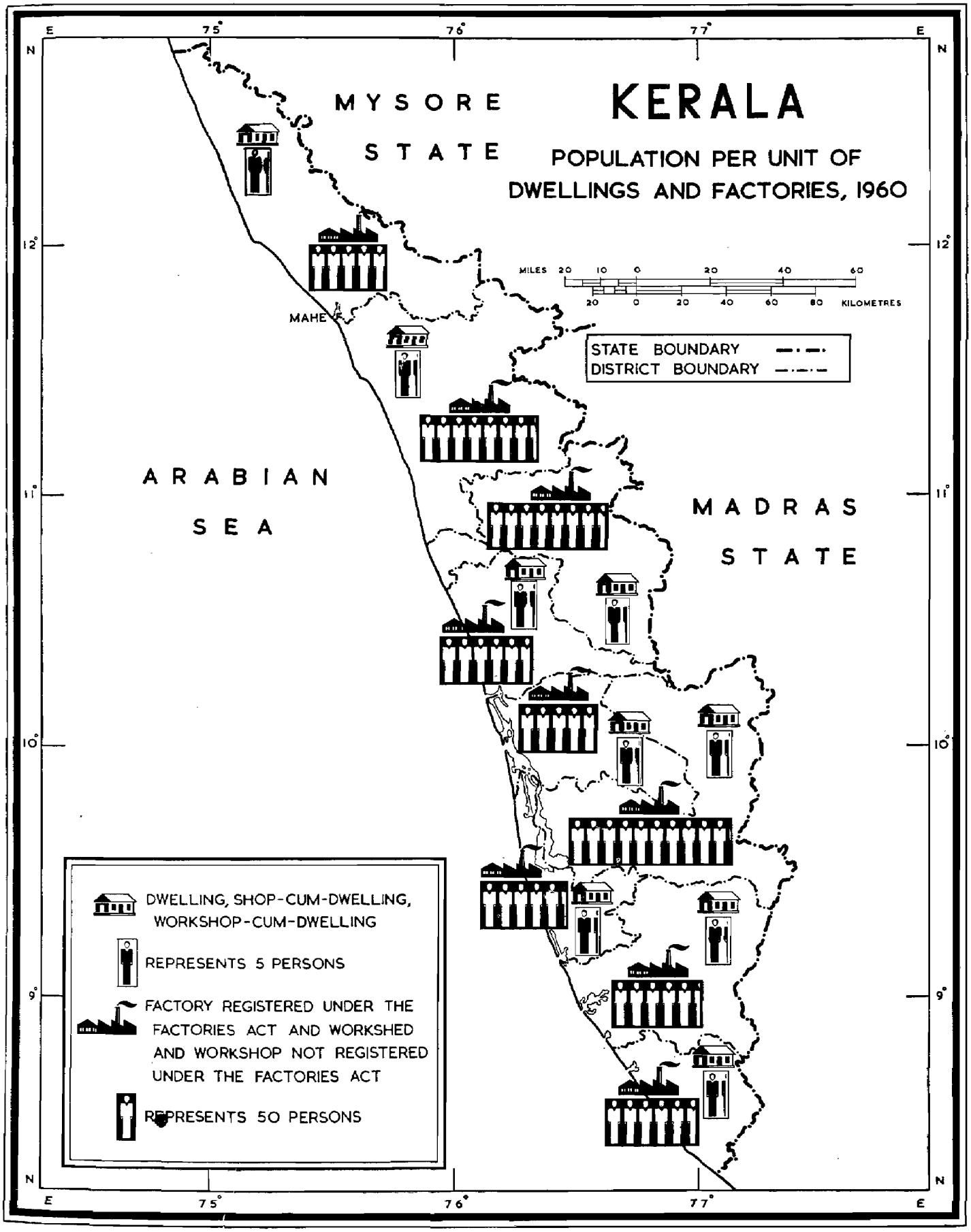
119. The above table shows that in respect of total census houses, dwellings of all categories together, factories, workshops and worksheds and schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes, Mattancherry municipal town has the highest density while Alleppey municipal town has the lowest. In the case of public health and medical institutions while Mattancherry has the highest density, Palghat municipal town has the lowest.

Houselist Population and Census Houses

120. On the basis of the houselist population it is seen that there is a census house in Kerala for every 4.9 persons, a vacant house for every 57.3 persons, a dwelling including shop-cum-dwelling and workshop-cum-dwelling for every 6.0 persons, a school or other educational institution including training, coaching or shop class for every 1,071.6 persons and a public health or medical institution, hospital, health centre, doctor's clinic or dispensary for every 2,299.9 persons. The unit of population per census house of the remaining categories is given below: —

Categories of census houses	No. of persons
Hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses	6,338.7
Shops excluding eating houses	116.5
Business houses and offices	775.0
Factories, workshops and worksheds	302.4
Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	267.3
Places of entertainment and community gathering	7,300.3
Census houses not included in any specific category	523.0

121. A comparative table showing the unit of population per census house in certain important categories in the various states of India is given below: —


KERALA
POPULATION PER UNIT OF
DWELLINGS AND FACTORIES, 1960
MYSORE
STATE
MAHE
ARABIAN
SEA
MADRAS
STATE
MILES 20 10 0 20 40 60
20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
DWELLING, SHOP-CUM-DWELLING,
WORKSHOP-CUM-DWELLING
REPRESENTS 5 PERSONS
FACTORY REGISTERED UNDER THE
FACTORIES ACT AND WORKSHED
AND WORKSHOP NOT REGISTERED
UNDER THE FACTORIES ACT
REPRESENTS 50 PERSONS
75°
76°
77°
12°
11°
10°
9°
N
E

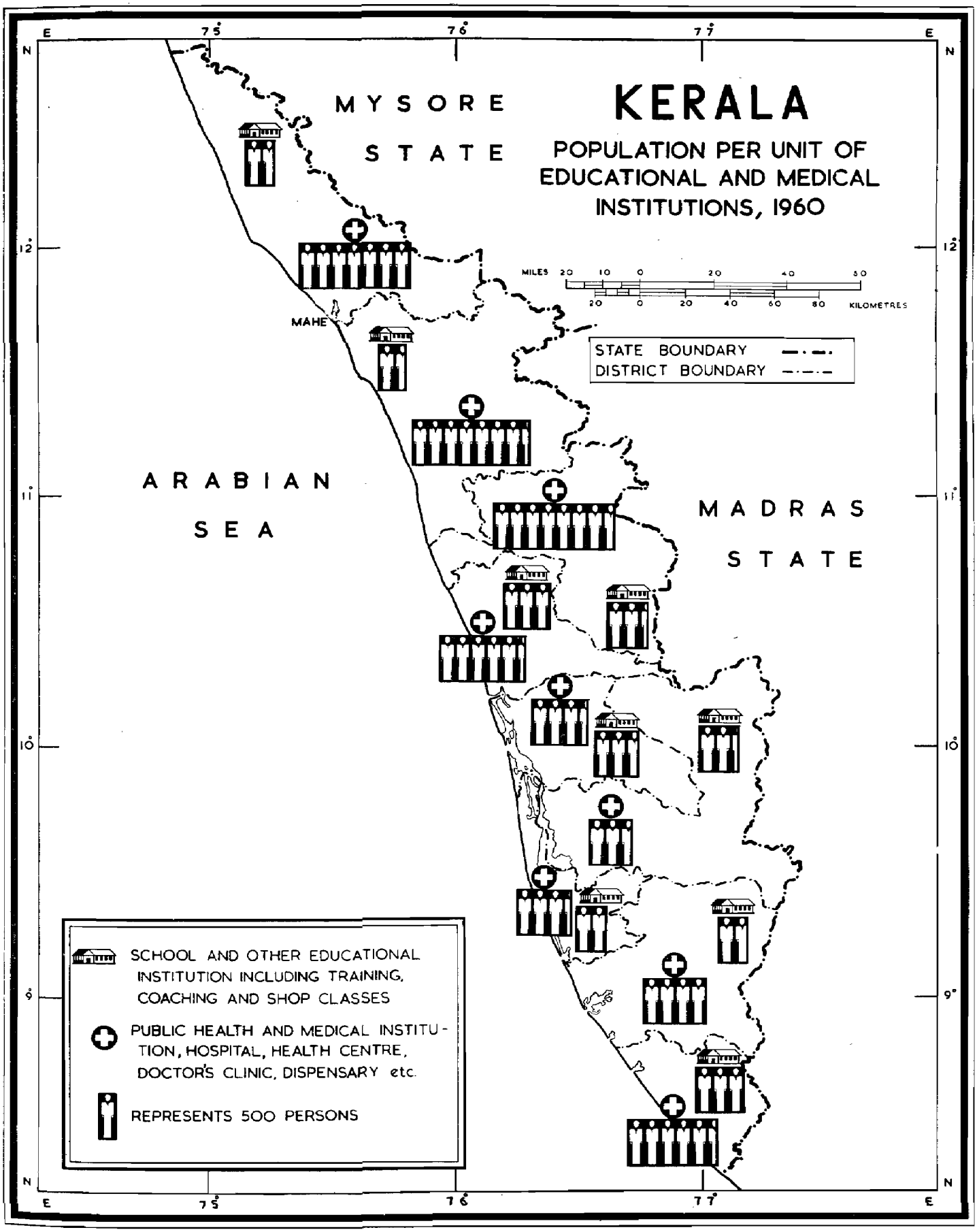

KERALA
POPULATION PER UNIT OF EDUCATIONAL AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS, 1960
MYSORE STATE
MADRAS STATE
ARABIAN SEA
MAHE
MILES 20 10 0 20 40 60
KILOMETRES 20 0 20 40 60 80
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
SCHOOL AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION INCLUDING TRAINING, COACHING AND SHOP CLASSES
PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL INSTITUTION, HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTRE, DOCTOR'S CLINIC, DISPENSARY etc.
REPRESENTS 500 PERSONS
75°
76°
77°
12°
11°
10°
9°
N
E

TABLE XXXVIII

HOUSELIST POPULATION IN THE VARIOUS STATES IN INDIA PER CENSUS HOUSE

	Name of the State	Unit of population served by one: Dwelling, shop-cum-dwelling or workshop-cum-dwelling	Factory, workshop or workshed	School and other educational institution etc.	Public health and medical institution etc.
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.9	612.8	1,090.5	5,339.1
2	Assam	5.4	2,075.9	562.6	2,658.2
3	Bihar	6.8	731.9	1,095.7	4,448.9
4	Gujarat	5.4	354.5	810.0	2,594.6
5	Jammu & Kashmir	5.5	126.9	552.3	2,313.8
6	Kerala	6.0	302.4	1,071.6	2,299.9
7	Madhya Pradesh	5.0	401.3	1,169.6	4,259.4
8	Madras	4.9	404.4	1,120.8	4,915.2
9	Maharashtra	5.2	257.4	758.3	2,357.6
10	Mysore	5.5	481.5	885.0	4,158.6
11	Orissa	5.2	1,534.5	790.1	4,596.9
12	Punjab	5.8	350.0	1,355.1	3,116.5
13	Rajasthan	5.3	761.7	1,254.3	4,644.1
14	Uttar Pradesh	5.8	421.3	1,604.5	4,673.0
15	West Bengal	4.0	257.4	832.3	1,719.6
Union Territories and other areas					
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		Not available		
2	Delhi	6.3	342.1	1,738.1	1,978.8
3	Himachal Pradesh	5.2	70.3	859.6	2,645.4
4	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	6.3	8,088.7	622.2	2,022.2
5	Manipur	5.5	58.6	378.4	3,113.3
6	North East Frontier Agency		Not available		
7	Nagaland		Not available		
8	Pondicherry	5.1	359.4	815.9	3,363.7
9	Tripura	6.1	738.1	803.8	1,746.9
10	SIKKIM	5.2	1,761.6	905.1	4,427.9

The rank held by Kerala in the All-India picture in respect of the population unit per census house in the above categories is given below: —

Dwelling, shop-cum-dwelling and workshop-cum-dwelling	Factory, workshop and workshed	School and other educational institution etc.	Public health and medical institution etc.
5	16	9	17

Houselist Population and Census Houses in Districts

122. The number of persons per dwelling including shop-cum-dwelling and workshop-cum dwelling varies from 5.7 in the Palghat district to 6.2 in the Cannanore district, per factory, workshop or workshed from 246.0 in the Cannanore district to 502.3 in the Kottayam district, per school or other educational institution including training, coaching and shop classes from 818.7 in the Kozhikode district to 1,513.1 in the Trivandrum district, and per public health and medical institution, hospital, health centre etc. from 1,307.3 in the Kottayam district to 3,843.1 in the Palghat district. A table giving the number of persons per census house under the different categories in the various districts of the State is given below:—

TABLE XXXIX

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER CENSUS HOUSE IN DIFFERENT CATEGORIES AS PER THE HOUSELIST POPULATION IN EACH DISTRICT

District	Total census houses	Vacant census houses	Dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings	Hotels, sarais etc.	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions etc.	Restaurants etc.	Places of entertainment and community gathering	Public health and medical institutions etc.	Census houses not falling in specific categories
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cannanore	4.8	43.1	6.2	6,214.4	99.7	843.2	246.0	886.0	224.0	8,552.5	3,504.3	371.9
Kozhikode	4.9	57.2	6.0	6,534.6	95.5	915.6	371.6	818.7	224.9	8,638.2	3,720.3	564.7
Palghat	4.8	57.8	5.7	13,078.1	191.6	964.5	386.5	1,159.8	333.2	13,798.9	3,843.1	650.5
Trichur	5.1	66.5	6.1	5,555.3	133.7	757.4	290.4	1,494.7	269.7	8,612.2	2,699.3	538.4
Ernakulam	5.1	76.7	6.2	3,552.0	119.4	577.2	247.5	1,371.1	296.6	5,641.4	1,725.5	435.2
Kottayam	4.9	53.6	5.9	4,546.6	132.1	732.8	502.3	1,149.0	436.8	4,646.5	1,367.3	526.2
Alleppey	4.9	69.8	6.0	12,633.9	106.3	755.1	258.5	966.6	264.8	6,500.1	1,638.4	611.5
Quilon	4.8	61.2	5.9	16,438.0	110.0	826.2	269.2	942.4	228.6	6,238.9	1,958.9	569.9
Trivandrum	4.8	45.2	6.0	4,522.9	115.8	699.2	282.9	1,513.1	259.4	9,070.2	2,824.9	545.3

123. The following table gives the taluks with the largest and the smallest number of persons per census house in the various districts of the State under the categories of dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings together, factories, work-

shops and worksheds, schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes and public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc.

TABLE XL

TALUKS HAVING THE LARGEST AND THE SMALLEST NUMBER OF PERSONS AS PER HOUSELIST POPULATION PER CENSUS HOUSE IN IMPORTANT CATEGORIES IN EACH DISTRICT

District	Dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings		Factories, workshops and worksheds		Schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes		Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc.	
1	2		3		4		5	
Cannanore	1 Cannanore	7.2	Hosdrug	620.3	Kasaragod	1,024.6	Taliparamba	6,845.3
	2 North Wynad	5.3	Cannanore	124.3	Tellicherry	783.5	North Wynad	2,195.8
Kozhikode	1 Kozhikode	6.4	South Wynad	880.0	South Wynad	1,014.6	Ernad	6,048.1
	2 South Wynad	5.0	Kozhikode	244.0	Ernad	670.3	South Wynad	2,129.3
Palghat	1 Ponnani	6.0	Perintalmanna	815.4	Chittur	1,763.0	Ponnani	5,094.5
	2 Chittur	5.4	Palghat	259.1	Perintalmanna	918.2	Palghat	2,774.9
Trichur	1 Trichur	6.4	Talappilly	477.1	Mukundapuram	1,800.6	Mukundapuram	3,533.0
	2 Talappilly	5.8	Cranganore	171.6	Chowghat	973.2	Cranganore	1,667.9
Ernakulam	1 Cochin	6.6	Kunnathunad	442.9	Cochin	1,704.0	Kunnathunad	2,175.7
	2 Kunnathunad	5.8	Cochin	165.6	Thodupuzha	1,106.2	Kanayannur	1,506.4
Kottayam	1 Changanacherry	6.4	Devicolam	1,053.5	Udumbanchola	1,767.5	Vaikom	1,558.7
	2 Devicolam	4.8	Changanacherry	387.1	Meenachil	1,034.2	Peermade	1,175.0
Alleppey	1 Kuttanad	6.5	Thiruvalla	558.2	Shertalai	1,491.6	Chengannur	2,457.3
	2 Mavelikkara	5.7	Ambalapuzha	156.6	Chengannur	743.5	Ambalapuzha	1,249.5
Quilon	1 Quilon	6.2	Pathanamthitta	574.1	Pathanapuram	1,243.8	Kottarakara	3,748.8
	2 Kunnathur	5.6	Karunagapally	161.6	Kunnathur	808.2	Quilon	1,460.4
Trivandrum	1 Trivandrum	6.3	Neyyattinkara	614.5	Nedumangad	1,756.4	Neyyattinkara	3,529.5
	2 Chirayinkil	5.8	Chirayinkil	187.4	Chirayinkil	1,390.6	Chirayinkil	2,347.8

1 Taluk with the largest number of persons per census house
2 Taluk with the smallest number of persons per census house

Number of Census Houses by Type of use per 1,000 Population in respect of Selected Items

Schools and other Educational Institutions including Training, Coaching and Shop Classes

124. The State average of schools and other educational institutions per 1,000 population is 0.93. The following taluks of the State are above or equal to the State average. The number of institutions per 1,000 population in these taluks is shown against each of them.

Taluk	No. per 1,000 population
1 Ernad	1.49
2 Chengannur	1.34
3 Badagara	1.29
4 Tellicherry	1.28
5 Kunnathur	1.24
6 Thiruvalla	1.23

	Taluk	No. per 1,000 population
7	Pathanamthitta	1.21
8	Karunagapally	1.19
9	Quilandy	1.18
10	Tirur	1.14
11	Mavelikkara	1.14
12	North Wynad	1.13
13	Hosdrug	1.12
14	Kozhikode	1.12
15	Karthigapally	1.12
16	Taliparamba	1.10
17	Perintalmanna	1.09
18	Ottapalam	1.09
19	Kottarakara	1.09
20	Cannanore	1.08
21	Chowghat	1.03
22	South Wynad	0.99
23	Ponnani	0.99
24	Kasaragod	0.98
25	Meenachil	0.97
26	Devicolam	0.96

Places of Entertainment and Community Gathering

125. The State average of places of entertainment and community gathering per 1,000 population is 0.14. The taluks which are above or equal to the State average and the number per 1,000 population in them are shown below :—

	Taluk	No. per 1,000 population
1	Chengannur	0.36
2	Kozhikode	0.30
3	Pathanamthitta	0.30
4	Devicolam	0.29
5	Cochin	0.28
6	Peermade	0.27
7	Cannanore	0.25
8	Muvattupuzha	0.24
9	Kottayam	0.24
10	Kunnathur	0.23
11	Meenachil	0.22
12	Changanacherry	0.22
13	Ambalapuzha	0.22
14	Kanjirappally	0.21
15	Kanayannur	0.18
16	Vaikom	0.17
17	Cranganore	0.16
18	Thodupuzha	0.16
19	Pathanapuram	0.16
20	Thiruvalla	0.15
21	Trivandrum	0.15
22	Trichur	0.14
23	Parur	0.14

Public Health and Medical Institutions, Hospitals, Health Centres, Doctors' Clinics, Dispensaries etc.

126. The State average of the number of census houses per 1,000 population under public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. is 0.43. The names of taluks which are above or equal to the State average along with the number per 1,000 population are subjoined :—

	Taluk	No. per 1,000 population
1	Peermade	0.85
2	Ambalapuzha	0.80
3	Kottayam	0.76
4	Changanacherry	0.76
5	Meenachil	0.74
6	Kanjirappally	0.71
7	Devicolam	0.69
8	Udumbanchola	0.69
9	Shertalai	0.69
10	Quilon	0.69
11	Kanayannur	0.67

NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS PER 1,000 POPULATION

	Taluk	No. per 1,000 population
12	Thiruvalla	0.66
13	Vaikom	0.64
14	Cochin	0.63
15	Muvattupuzha	0.61
16	Kuttanad	0.61
17	Pathanamthitta	0.61
18	Cranganore	0.60
19	Thodupuzha	0.60
20	Karthigapally	0.59
21	Pathanapuram	0.53
22	Aiwaye	0.52
23	Talappilly	0.50
24	Parur	0.48
25	South Wynad	0.47
26	Mavelikkara	0.47
27	Kunnathunad	0.46
28	North Wynad	0.45
29	Kunnathur	0.43

127. In the whole State the taluks of Devicolam, Meenachil, Thiruvalla, Pathanamthitta and Kunnathur stand above the State average in respect of schools and other educational institutions including training, coaching and shop classes, places of entertainment and community gathering and public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc., while the taluks of Palghat, Alathur, Chittur, Mukundapuram, Chirayinkil, Neyyattinkara and Nedumangad come below the State average in respect of each of the above three items. The reason for the high average in respect of the three items in the case of Devicolam and Pathanamthitta taluks is the low density of population and the existence of a large number of plantations in these taluks providing educational, medical and other facilities for their employees. In respect of schools and other educational institutions, the taluks of Meenachil, Thiruvalla and Kunnathur have a large number of substandard, unrecognised schools like 'Kutipallikootams' which go to swell up the number of institutions in this category. The number of places of entertainment and community gathering has swelled up due to the presence of various social organisations like clubs, reading rooms etc. The taluks of Meenachil, Thiruvalla and Kunnathur stand high in the case of public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc., more because of the large number of pharmaceutical dispensaries (Ayurvedic Vaidyasalas) though no doubt the number of hospitals in these taluks is also comparatively higher than several other taluks.

CHAPTER III

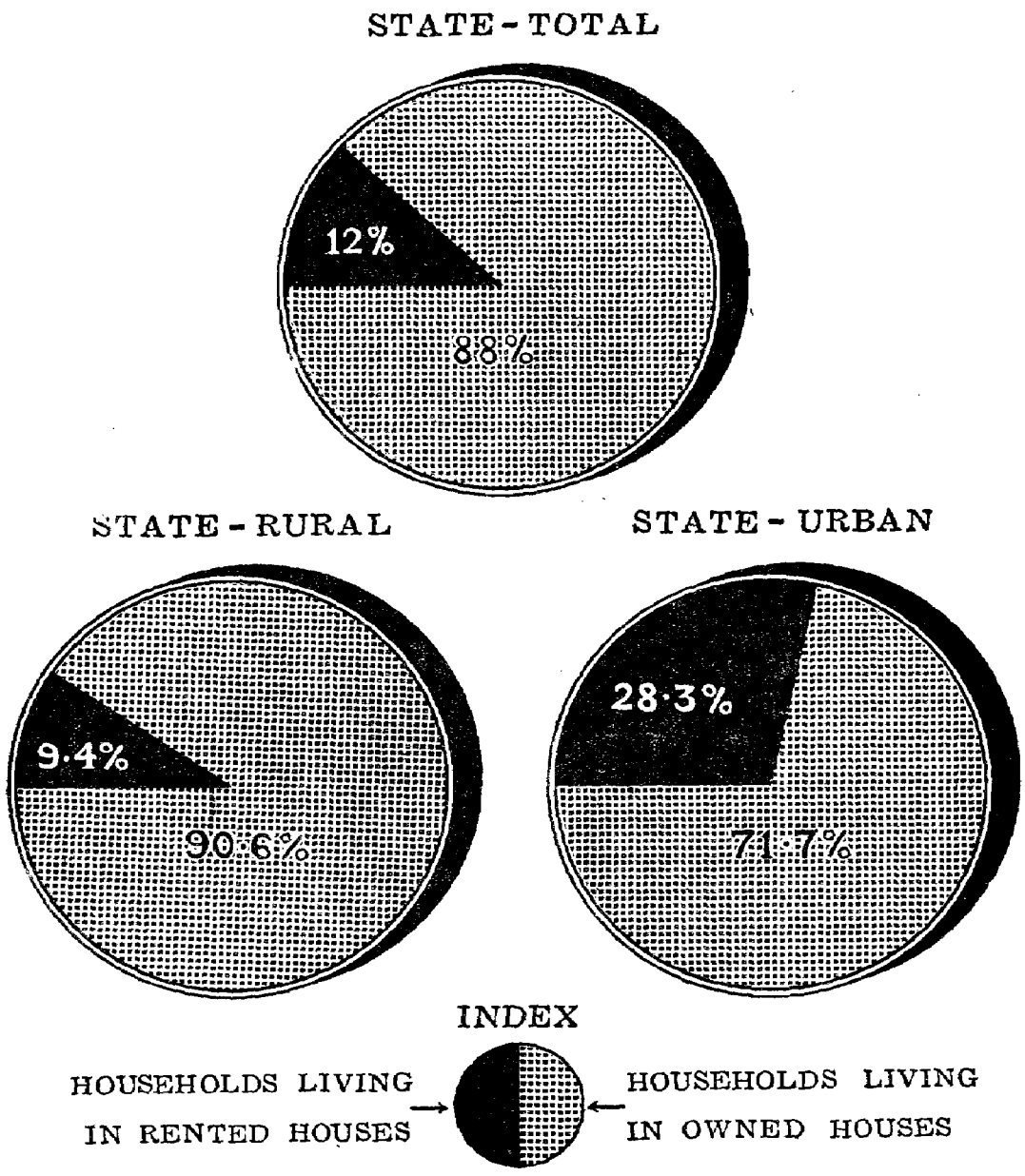
TENURE STATUS OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS

128. One of the columns in the houselist refers to tenure status of the households. Letters 'O' and 'R' were marked in the houselist against households living in houses owned by them and households occupying rented houses respectively. These were tabulated taking a systematic random sample of 20 per cent of the total number of households shown in the houselist. Table E II gives the tabulated data. Apart from instances where the occupants of the houses have complete proprietory right over the same which naturally come under the category having ownership of the house, cases where the occupants have only a tenancy right were also deemed to fall in this category wherever there was permanency of tenure. There are, however, instances where the occupants may not have complete proprietory right or permanent right of tenancy but at the same time may not be paying any rent for occupancy. Under this category come households occupying a building under a usufructuary mortgage or an employee occupying rent-free quarters given by the employer. Such cases were deemed to come under the category of rented houses since in the former instance the rent is deducted from the interest of the amount advanced by the mortgagee and in the latter the occupant has no ownership and is evictable though no rent as such is paid. There is yet another category called 'Kudikidappu' where the occupant may not be paying rent in some cases and at the same time has a right to continue in occupation of the place without being evicted. The tenant has no transferable right of occupancy, not to speak of ownership. He only enjoys freedom from eviction. This right not being full ownership, such cases were not included in the category of houses owned by the occupant. The word 'rented' was therefore, taken to include all categories other than owned i. e., other than those cases where the occupant has got either full proprietory right or a non-evictable and transferable right.

129. It is estimated that out of the total number of households in the State, 2,470, 980 own their dwellings, while 336, 945 households reside in rented houses. This comes to 88.0 per cent and 12.0 per cent households living in owned and rented houses respectively. The percentage of the households who own their dwellings in the rural areas of the State comes to 90.6 against 71.7 in urban areas, while the percentage of households living in rented houses in the rural areas comes to 9.4 against 28.3 in urban areas. Three charts showing the percentage of households owning and holding on rent their dwellings in the State as a whole and in the rural and urban areas of the State are given below: —

CHART IV

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS OWNING AND HOLDING ON RENT THEIR DWELLINGS



TENURE STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY DISTRICTS

130. The following table gives the tenure status of households in the various districts of the State:—

TABLE XLI

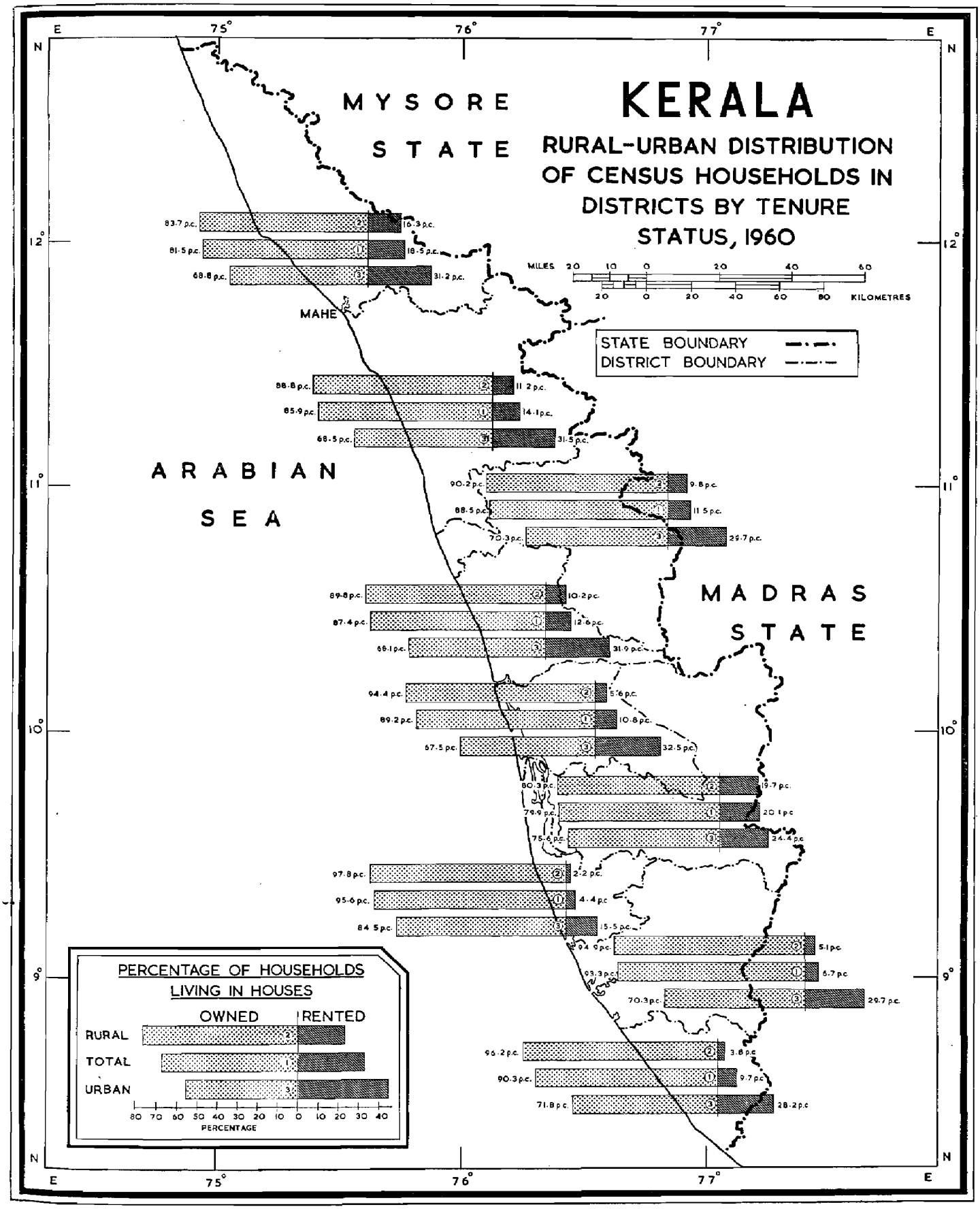
TENURE STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN DISTRICTS

District	Total/Rural/Urban	Percentage of households living in houses	
		Owned by them	Rented by them
Cannanore	Total	81.5	18.5
	Rural	83.7	16.3
	Urban	68.8	31.2
Kozhikode	Total	85.9	14.1
	Rural	88.8	11.2
	Urban	68.5	31.5
Palghat	Total	88.5	11.5
	Rural	90.2	9.8
	Urban	70.3	29.7
Trichur	Total	87.4	12.6
	Rural	89.8	10.2
	Urban	68.1	31.9
Ernakulam	Total	89.2	10.8
	Rural	94.4	5.6
	Urban	67.5	32.5
Kottayam	Total	79.9	20.1
	Rural	80.3	19.7
	Urban	75.6	24.4
Alleppey	Total	95.6	4.4
	Rural	97.8	2.2
	Urban	84.5	15.5
Quilon	Total	93.3	6.7
	Rural	94.9	5.1
	Urban	70.3	29.7
Trivandrum	Total	90.3	9.7
	Rural	96.2	3.8
	Urban	71.8	28.2

131. It could be seen from the above that in all the districts of the State the percentage of households owning their dwellings is far higher than the percentage living in rented houses. Taking the rural and urban areas of the districts, the percentage of households who own their dwellings is higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas. In the rural areas, the Alleppey district leads with 97.8 percent of households who own their dwellings, while the Kottayam district comes last in this respect with 80.3 per cent. In the urban areas, the Alleppey district leads with 84.5 per cent of households owning their dwellings. The Ernakulam district comes last in this respect with 67.5 per cent.

Regional Analysis of Tenure Status

132. From the figures available on the subject an attempt has been made to find


KERALA
RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS IN DISTRICTS BY TENURE STATUS, 1960
MYSORE STATE
MADRAS STATE
ARABIAN SEA
MAHE
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
MILES 20 10 0 20 40 60
KILOMETRES 20 0 20 40 60 80
83.7 p.c. 16.3 p.c.
81.5 p.c. 18.5 p.c.
68.8 p.c. 31.2 p.c.
88.8 p.c. 11.2 p.c.
85.9 p.c. 14.1 p.c.
68.5 p.c. 31.5 p.c.
90.2 p.c. 9.8 p.c.
88.5 p.c. 11.5 p.c.
70.3 p.c. 29.7 p.c.
89.8 p.c. 10.2 p.c.
87.4 p.c. 12.6 p.c.
68.1 p.c. 31.9 p.c.
94.4 p.c. 5.6 p.c.
89.2 p.c. 10.8 p.c.
67.5 p.c. 32.5 p.c.
80.3 p.c. 19.7 p.c.
79.9 p.c. 20.1 p.c.
75.6 p.c. 24.4 p.c.
97.8 p.c. 2.2 p.c.
95.6 p.c. 4.4 p.c.
84.5 p.c. 15.5 p.c.
94.9 p.c. 5.1 p.c.
93.3 p.c. 6.7 p.c.
70.3 p.c. 29.7 p.c.
96.2 p.c. 3.8 p.c.
90.3 p.c. 9.7 p.c.
71.8 p.c. 28.2 p.c.
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN HOUSES
OWNED
RENTED
RURAL
TOTAL
URBAN
80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 10 20 30 40
PERCENTAGE
75°
76°
77°
E
N
12°
11°
10°
9°

out the variations in respect of tenure status obtaining in the various regions of the State classified into north, central and south, the northern sector consisting of the districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode and Palghat, the central sector consisting of Trichur and Ernakulam districts and the southern sector taking in the remaining districts, namely, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum. In the urban areas of the northern sector 69.0 per cent of the total number of households own their dwellings while 31.0 per cent occupy rented dwellings. The urban areas of the central sector do not mark any significant variation from the northern sector in this respect, the corresponding figures being 67.7 per cent in the case of owned dwellings and 32.3 per cent in respect of rented dwellings. There is a slight increase in the percentage of owned dwellings as we come to the urban areas of the southern sector though it can hardly be said to be a marked variation. Thus the percentage of owned dwellings in the urban areas of the southern sector comes to 76.0, while that of rented dwellings comes to 24.0.

133. In the rural areas of the northern sector the percentage of households owning their dwellings comes to 87.9, while that of households which occupy rented dwellings comes to 12.1. There is a slight increase in the central sector in regard to the percentage of households which own their dwellings and corresponding decrease in the case of households occupying rented dwellings. The percentage has been 92.1 and 7.9 respectively. In the rural areas of the southern sector the percentage of households owning their dwellings comes to 92.2 and of those which occupy rented dwellings comes to 7.8, thus registering practically no difference between the central and southern sectors.

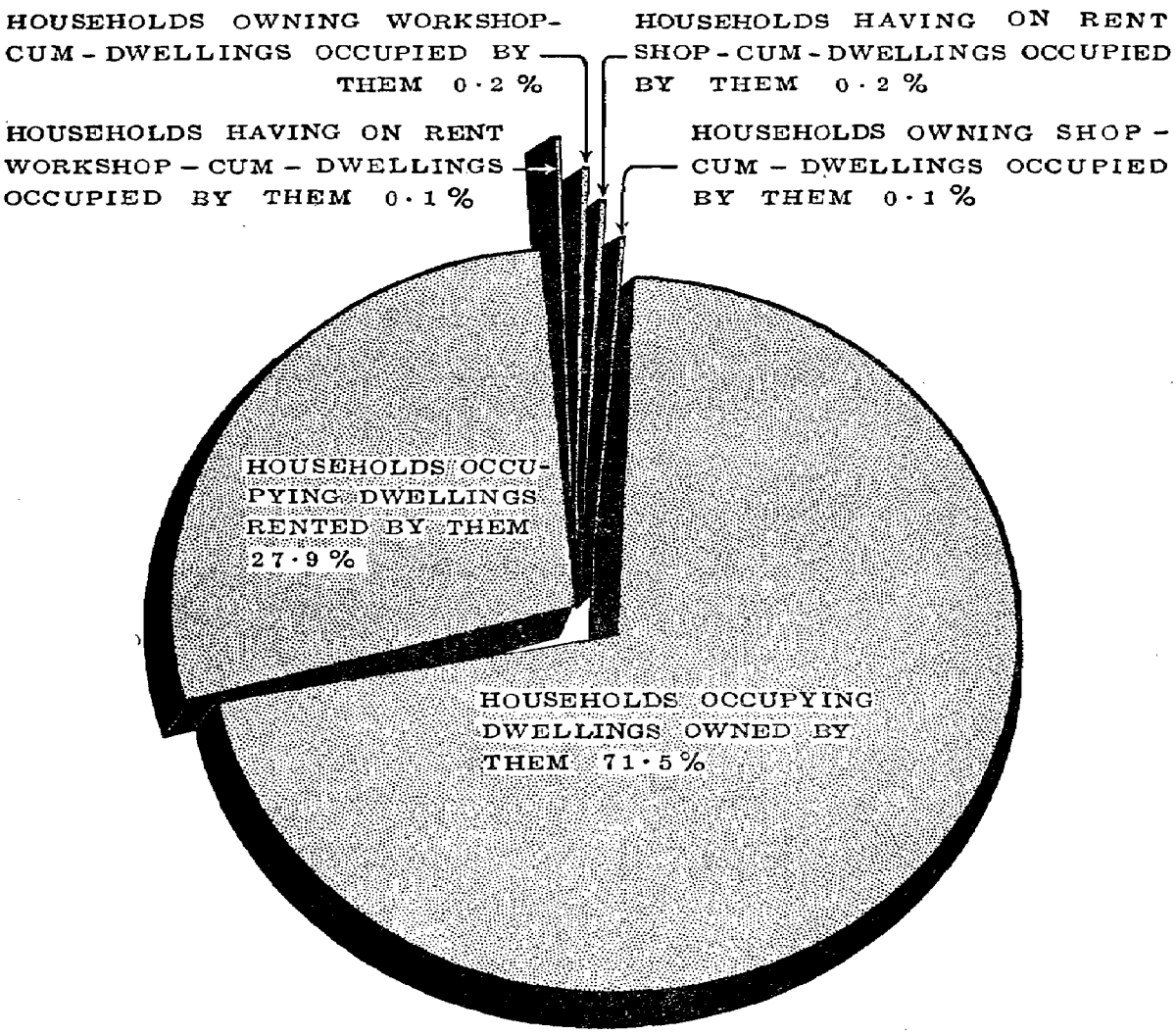
Tenure Status in Urban Areas

134. The tenure status having greater significance in the urban areas, a subsidiary table has been prepared for the State, districts and taluks showing the distribution of 1,000 census households in urban areas by tenure status in respect of dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum-dwellings and dwellings with other uses. This subsidiary table is given as E II-2. It would show that out of 99.4 per cent of the households occupying dwellings in the urban areas of the State 71.5 per cent own them, while 27.9 per cent have them on rent. Out of 0.3 per cent of the housholds occupying shop-cum-dwellings, 0.1 per cent own them and 0.2 per cent have them on rent. The percentage of households occupying workshop-cum-dwellings is 0.3 of which 0.2 own them and 0.1 have them on rent. The percentage of households occupying dwellings with other uses is less than one. The following chart gives the percentage of households owning and holding on rent dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum-dwellings and dwellings with other uses in the urban areas of the State: —

(For chart see next page)

CHART V

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS OWNING AND HOLDING ON RENT DWELLINGS, SHOP-CUM-DWELLINGS, WORKSHOP-CUM-DWELLINGS AND DWELLINGS WITH OTHER USES IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE STATE



TENURE STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN URBAN AREAS

135. Taking census houses used exclusively as dwellings, the percentages of households owning their dwellings in the urban areas is higher than of those having rented dwellings, the highest percentage being in the Alleppey district with 84.4 and the lowest in the Ernakulam district with 67.4. Correspondingly the percentage of households living in rented dwellings is lowest in the Alleppey district and highest in the Ernakulam district.

136. In the urban area of the Cannanore district, the Hosdrug taluk has the highest percentage of the dwellings owned by the households occupying them, the percentage coming to 91.5. Kasaragod taluk comes last in this respect with 47.8 per cent. There is only one taluk in which workshop-cum-dwellings are owned by the occupants, the percentage of such households being 0.5 in that taluk. There is no case of shop-cum-dwellings or dwellings with other uses being owned by the households occupying them.

137. In the urban area of the Kozhikode district, Quilandy taluk leads in respect of households owning their dwellings, the percentage coming to 91.2. The Kozhikode taluk comes last with 61.8 per cent of such cases. Only two taluks have shop-cum-dwellings owned by their occupants of which Ernad taluk leads with 0.3 per cent. There is no household owning workshop-cum-dwellings or dwellings with other uses in any of the taluks in the district.

138. The Ponnani taluk has the highest percentage of households in the urban areas of the Palghat district owning their dwellings, the percentage coming to 86.2. The Palghat taluk comes last in this respect with 63.5 per cent. Chittur taluk leads in respect of workshop-cum-dwellings owned by the households occupying them with 5.4 per cent Palghat taluk has both workshop-cum-dwellings and dwellings with other uses owned by the occupants, the percentages coming to 0.5 and 0.1 respectively. Ottapalam, Palghat and Chittur taluks have shop-cum-dwellings owned by the households in them, the percentages being 0.2, 0.4 and 0.2 respectively.

139. The Chowghat taluk leads the urban areas of the Trichur district with 91.8 per cent in respect of households owning their dwellings and the Trichur taluk comes last with 49.5 per cent. The taluks of Talappilly, Mukundapuram, Trichur and Chowghat have 0.5, 0.4, 0.2 and 0.1 per cent respectively of households owning shop-cum-dwellings occupied by them. The Mukundapuram and Trichur taluks have 0.8 and 0.1 per cent respectively of the households occupying workshop-cum-dwellings owned by them. There is only one taluk having dwellings with other uses owned by the occupants.

140. In the urban areas of the Ernakulam district, the Parur taluk has the highest percentage of households owning their dwellings, the percentage coming to 86.2. The Cochin taluk comes last under this category with 53.4 per cent. There is no taluk with shop-cum-dwellings or workshop-cum-dwellings owned by the households in them. Cochin taluk alone has households owning dwellings with other uses occupied by them, the percentage being 0.2.

141. In the urban areas of the Kottayam district Vaikom taluk leads with 86.5 per cent in respect of households living in dwellings owned by them, while the Meenachil taluk comes last with 66.6 per cent. The taluks of Meenachil, Kottayam, Changanacherry and Kanjirappally have 0.5, 0.4, 0.1 and 1.4 per cent respectively of households owning shop-cum-dwellings in which they reside, while the Changanacherry taluk has 0.1 per cent of households living in workshop-cum-dwellings owned by them. There is no case of dwellings with other uses being owned by the occupants.

142. The Karthigapally taluk stands foremost among urban areas of the Alleppey district in respect of households owning their dwellings with 94.0 per cent, while the Ambalapuzha taluk comes last with 75.1 per cent. The taluks of Chengannur,

Karthigapally and Mavelikkara have 0.4, 0.1 and 0.1 per cent respectively of households living in shop-cum-dwellings owned by them. The Chengannur taluk alone has dwellings with other uses being owned by the occupants, the percentage being 0.1. There is no taluk with workshop-cum-dwellings owned by the occupants.

143. In the Quilon district there is only one taluk viz., Quilon taluk with urban area. This taluk has 70.0 per cent of the total number of households owning their dwellings. 0.2 per cent are households which occupy shop-cum-dwellings owned by them and 0.1 per cent households which occupy workshop-cum-dwellings owned by them.

144. In the urban area of the Trivandrum district the Neyyattinkara taluk stands foremost with 94.0 per cent of the households living in dwellings owned by them, while Trivandrum taluk comes last with but 66.3 per cent. The taluks of Chirayinkil, Trivandrum and Neyyattinkara have 0.4, 0.1 and 0.1 per cent respectively of households owning shop-cum-dwellings occupied by them. The taluk of Chirayinkil has 0.4 per cent of households owning workshop-cum-dwellings occupied by them. The percentage of workshop-cum-dwellings owned by the households in the Trivandrum taluk is less than 0.1. There is no case of dwellings with other uses.

145. Among the towns with 50,000 or more of population, Alleppey leads with 75.1 per cent of the households owning their dwellings, while Trichur comes last with 49.5 per cent. Of the 9 towns, it is only the towns of Palghat, Trichur, Kottayam, Quilon and Trivandrum that have households owning shop-cum-dwellings occupied by them, the percentages of the households being 0.4, 0.2, 0.3, 0.1 and less than 0.1 respectively. Similarly, only the towns of Palghat, Trichur, Quilon and Trivandrum have households owning workshop-cum-dwellings in which they reside, the percentages being 0.5, 0.1, 0.2 and less than 0.1 respectively. It is only Palghat that has dwellings with other uses owned by the occupants, the percentage being 0.1.

CHAPTER IV

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

146. Table E III of the appendix gives the number of factories and workshops in the State for the rural and urban areas of the State and districts and for towns with a population of 50,000 and above in the order of divisions, major groups and minor groups according to the Standard Industrial Classification, along with the kind of fuel or power used and the size of employment. A workshop for this purpose means a place where anything is manufactured, processed, repaired or serviced and includes a workshed. A factory is one registered under the Indian Factories Act. Wherever the term "Industrial Establishments" is used in this chapter it denotes either factories or workshops or both. Subsidiary Table E III-1 of the appendix gives the proportion of factories and workshops to 1,000 according to major groups and selected minor groups of industries while subsidiary table E III-2 gives the distribution of 1,000 factories and workshops, run by different kinds of fuel and run without power by size of employment and subsidiary table E III-3 the distribution of 1,000 factories and workshops in each division, major group and selected minor group by kind of fuel or power used. The subsidiary tables are given for rural and urban areas only. These tables furnish comprehensive data about factories and workshops. The data comprised in these tables is one which has not been collected before.

Location of Industries

147. One of the salient features in the growth of industries in Kerala is a tendency for some industries to concentrate in certain localities. Various reasons have contributed to this tendency. While availability of raw materials and facilities for transport and marketing are normal factors influencing such concentration, the history of the growth of certain industries also throws some light on their concentration in particular localities. By the mere fact that a locality is a pioneer in starting a particular industry the people of that locality gain more experience in the conduct of that industry. They learn its secrets. They also pick up greater skill in work. The availability of skill and the capacity to run the industry efficiently thus become associated with the locality where the industry has specialised itself. This is one of the most important factors which, along with others, has contributed to the concentration of industries in certain localities. The following paragraphs are intended to throw some sidelights on the concentration of some of the more important industries in Kerala in certain regions.

Cotton Spinning and Handloom Weaving

148. Cotton spinning and handloom weaving is one of the most important industries in the State from the standpoint of employment capacity. The industry consists of both registered factories and unregistered workshops, the larger number being of the latter category. These are spread throughout the State. Cannanore and Tellicherry constitute the most outstanding area of concentration of this industry. The largest number of registered factories in the industry are also here. This region has established a reputation for the manufacture of furnishing fabrics. It is highly probable that the Commonwealth Trust who were the pioneers in the production and marketing of furnishing fabrics has given the inspiration for the handloom weavers of this area to take to the production of this variety of cloth. The industry in this area is also getting more and more mechanised by the

use of powerlooms. Taking the northern area alone, the taluks of Kasaragod, Hosdrug, Taliparamba, Badagara, Kozhikode, Palghat, Alathur and Chittur may be taken to come just below Cannanore and Tellicherry though not to the same extent. Eruthempathy and Kuthampilly areas of the Chittur taluk specialise in a particular variety of bath towels known as "Erezha" and other coarse varieties of cloths which have secured extensive markets. In central Kerala, Mukundapuram, Parur and Muvattupuzha taluks can be regarded as the more important centres of concentration. Parur taluk has specialised in the production of cloths of fine counts. In the southern region, the outstanding taluks where the industry has clustered are Chengannur, Quilon, Kottarakara, Chirayinkil, Trivandrum and Neyyattinkara. While the taluks of Chirayinkil, Trivandrum and Neyyattinkara specialise more in the production of fine varieties of cloths called 'Neriyathu', Quilon and Kottarakara taluks produce all types of handloom cloths.

Cotton Textiles other than Handloom Weaving

149. Numerically Trivandrum taluk has the largest number of textile factories. But most of these with the exception of two are minor ones. While the taluks of Alwaye and Trichur have a high concentration of important textile mills in the State, Quilon and Mukundapuram taluks have one important textile mill each.

Cashew

150. Cashew processing industry which holds the second rank in terms of employment capacity in the State is concentrated mostly in Quilon and Kottarakara taluks. There is, however, a sprinkling of cashew factories in some other taluks as well. The concentration of the cashew processing industry in the above mentioned region should mostly be attributed to the long tradition of specialisation of this area and the consequent availability of skill.

Coir

151. Coir industry is concentrated in the taluks of Ambalapuzha, Shertalai and to a small extent in Cochin and Kozhikode taluks, the factor responsible for the concentration in the Ambalapuzha taluk being the export oriented nature of the coir goods, as prior to the development of Cochin, Alleppey was the main port of this region and the coir factories came to be localised around Alleppey.

Printing and Binding

152. Printing and binding industries are distributed throughout the State with some concentration in important towns. The maximum concentration of printing presses is in the taluks of Trivandrum, Quilon, Chengannur, Ambalapuzha, Kottayam, Kanayannur, Mukundapuram, Trichur, Kozhikode and Cannanore. Of these, Trivandrum has the highest concentration.

Furniture and Timber Sawing

153. Trivandrum, Chirayinkil, Quilon, Karunagapally, Karthigapally, Thiruvalla, Ambalapuzha, Changanacherry, Kottayam, Meenachil, Muvattupuzha, Cochin, Kanayannur, Mukundapuram, Trichur, Alathur, Kozhikode, Tellicherry and Cannanore are the taluks having a higher concentration of furniture making industry compared to other areas of the State. Of these, Kozhikode, Trichur, Kanayannur, Quilon and Trivandrum are more important ones.

154. Timber sawing is predominant in the taluks of Kozhikode, Quilon, Cannanore, Trichur, Kunnathunad, Palghat, Alwaye and Kottayam. Of these, Kozhikode has the highest concentration. Kallayi of the Kozhikode taluk is the second largest timber yard in the world. The reason for the concentration of this industry in this area is that the transportation of timber from the South Wynad and Nilambur forests by floating the logs in the rivers is cheap and convenient. In Quilon also the road, rail and water communications are excellent.

Bricks and Tiles

155. The taluks of Mukundapuram,

Trichur, Quilon, Tirur and Alwaye are the most important centres of this industry. The availability and proximity of paddy fields from where good clay suitable for the manufacture of tiles and bricks could be excavated coupled with transport facilities either by rail or water have been responsible for the above concentration.

Tea

156. The tea industry has its natural concentration in areas which are most suitable for the cultivation of tea. The outstanding taluks in respect of this industry are, therefore, Peermade, Devicolam, North Wynad and to a small extent the taluks of Kanjirappally, Pathanapuram, South Wynad, Udumbanchola and Nedumangad. No doubt, there is a sprinkling of this industry in some other taluks as well.

Bidi and Cigar

157. The bidi making industry is distributed among most of the taluks. But concentrations are noted in a few. Taking registered factories alone, the taluks of Palghat, Chittur, Cannanore, Tellicherry and Ottapalam have more concentration than others. But registered factories play only a minor part in this industry. Palghat taluk which has the maximum concentration of registered factories has only 17 factories. On the other hand, unregistered workshops where bidi is manufactured are pretty large in number. These are distributed practically among all the taluks, the higher concentrations, however, being in about 25 taluks, the more important ones among them being Karunagapally, Chirayinkil, Cannanore, Quilon, Kanayannur, Kunnathur and Cochin. The cigar making industry has its highest concentration in the Cannanore, Badagara, Hosdrug, Tellicherry and Quilandy taluks. The reason for this concentration is the proximity of tobacco cultivation in Hosdrug taluk.

Tyre and Rubber Goods

158. The taluks of Kottayam, Kanjirappally, Trichur, Pathanapuram, Kozhikode, Pathanamthitta and Trivandrum are the chief centres where tyre and rubber products are manufactured, the reason for the concentration being the large area of rubber under cultivation in these taluks.

Crushing of 'Copra' (Cocoanut Kernels)

159. This industry has the highest concentration in the taluks of Ambalapuzha, Shertalai, Trivandrum, Trichur, Quilon, Kanayannur, Karthigapally, Kozhikode, Mukundapuram, Kottayam and Mavelikkara. Ambalapuzha leads among them. Apart from the availability of raw materials, the means of cheap transport, particularly water transport or rail have contributed to the concentration of the industry in these areas.

Rice and Flour Mills

160. The largest number of registered factories under this category fall in the taluks of Palghat, Trichur, Alathur and Chittur, the Palghat taluk leading. But the registered factories represent only a minor portion of the total number of rice and flour mills engaged in the industry. A combination of both registered and unregistered factories and workshops in this category reveals that the maximum concentration is in the taluks of Muvattupuzha, Trichur, Talappilly, Kunnathunad, Mukundapuram, Chittur and Kuttanad. Palghat, Chittur, Alathur and Trichur taluks have the largest number of factories for the boiling and drying of paddy. Availability of paddy is the principal reason for this concentration.

Splints and Veneers

161. Quilon taluk leads in the manufacture of splints and veneers, while the taluks of Quilandy, Mukundapuram, Muvattupuzha, Tirur and Trivandrum follow with smaller numbers.

Cement, Glass, Rayon, Aluminium, Fertilizers, D. D. T., Rare Earths, Sugar, Paper and Concrete Pipes

162. Kottayam has the distinction of having the only cement factory in the State. The reason for establishing this industry in Kottayam is the availability of lime shells in the backwaters adjoining Kottayam town. The glass industry is concentrated solely at

Alwaye and Palghat. The manufacture of rayon is located at Perumbavoor in the Kunnathunad taluk, while the production of aluminium metal and extruded sections is located at Alwaye, and the manufacture of plain and steel covered aluminium conductors, aluminium rods and insulated aluminium cables is located at Kundra in Quilon taluk. The largest fertilizer factory in Kerala is located at Alwaye. So also, the only rare earths factory and D. D. T. factory. Thiruvalla taluk has the distinction of having the only sugar manufacturing industry in Kerala. The concrete pipe industry is located at Chavara. The only paper mill in the State is at Punalur.

Automobile and General Engineering

163. Foundry works, automobiles servicing and general engineering and repairs including maintenance of motor vehicles taken together can be said to be concentrated chiefly in the taluks of Tellicherry, Badagara, Kozhikode, Tirur, Palghat, Trichur, Mukundapuram, Cochin, Kottayam, Quilon and Trivandrum.

Ceramics

164. Kundara, Quilon, Tirur and Alwaye have the chief concentration of ceramic industry, the main reason for the concentration being the availability of suitable china-clay.

Mineral Oil Installations

165. Ernakulam and Quilon are the two more important centres where mineral oils are stored and distributed in large quantities. The installations in these places employ a large number of workers.

Fast Developing Industrial Areas

166. A reference to the chief fast developing industrial areas will be useful in this connection. Kundara and Quilon located in the Quilon taluk form the most important industrial centres in the south. This has been so for about two decades as far as Kundara is concerned and a still longer period in the case of Quilon. While processing of cashew, saw mills and manufacture of cotton textiles, tiles, electrical goods and pencils etc., constitute the chief items of industry in Quilon, Kundara has equally large varieties of industries comprising ceramics, aluminium cables, rods, conductors etc., enamel goods, starch, electrical goods etc. Facilities for communication by water, rail and road are available for this area. Kundara has the additional advantage of being less thickly populated than Quilon, and hence has greater facilities for industrial expansion. Kilikollur which is also a developing industrial centre is located between Quilon and Kundara. The possibility of Quilon, Kilikollur and Kundara developing into a single industrial town in future cannot be ruled out.

167. A more important industrial region is the Cochin–Ernakulam–Alwaye area and suburbs. The location of heavy industries like fertilizers and chemicals, aluminium, glass, D. D. T., tiles and ceramics and cotton textiles have already given Alwaye the distinction of being a highly industrialised area. The total number of registered factories in Alwaye is 30 and the number of workers employed 7,597.

168. At Perumbavoor of Kunnathunad taluk which is practically the suburb of the Alwaye taluk is located the only rayon factory in the State. A few miles to the south of Alwaye is Ernakulam where is located 3 large mineral oil installations employing several hundreds of people in each and a number of oil mills two of which are engaged in the manufacture of soap also. Further to the west are Mattancherry and Fort Cochin where a number of coir and engineering factories are located. The establishments connected with the Cochin Port are also important in this connection. The total number of registered factories at Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Fort Cochin comes to 137 and the number of workers 12,621. Thus the area from Perumbavoor on the north to Fort Cochin on the south can be considered to be the most important fast growing industrial region in Kerala. Apart from the existing industrial concerns,

the future of this area is holding out bright prospects of further industrialisation. The establishment of a ship building yard at Cochin is already under way. A zinc smelter plant with an investment of over Rs. 5 crores and a capacity of 20,000 tons of zinc per year and 130 tons of sulphuric acid per day has been licensed to be established at Alwaye and land acquisition is in progress for this factory. Another factory for the production of abrasive aluminium oxide is proposed to be set up at Edappally, between Ernakulam and Alwaye, with an investment of over Rs. 2 crores. The pen stock factory at Palluruthy, the products of which are designed to meet the requirements of pen stock lines for the hydro-electric projects in the States of Madras and Kerala has made considerable progress. A tin plate factory with an investment of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed to be set up at Edappally. A gelatine and ossein factory with an investment of 60 lakhs of rupees is also proposed to be set up at Alwaye. The work of the setting up of a wire-rope unit at Alwaye with an investment of Rs. 1 crore has already been started. The tyre manufacturing factory at Kalamassery on the southern border of Alwaye also has made considerable progress. A water meter plant with an investment of Rs. 20 lakhs is nearing completion at Palluruthy. The scheme for the expansion of the fertilizer factory at Alwaye is already being implemented.

169. Calicut which has Kallayi, the second biggest timber yard in the world, a hydrogenation factory, oil factories and soap factories is holding out prospects of further industrial growth with the establishment of a rayon pulp factory which will go into production very shortly with a capacity of 200 tons pulp a day initially and a re-rolling mill with a capacity of 15,000 tons of iron rods, bars etc. a year.

Industrial Estates

170. One of the outstanding items of industrial expansion in the State is the establishment of the seven industrial estates. These are located at Pappanamcode in the Trivandrum district, Kollakadavu in Alleppey district, Ettumanur in Kottayam district, Ollur in Trichur district, Palghat in Palghat district, Edakkad in Kozhikode district and Tellicherry in the Cannanore district. These industrial estates provide accommodation and facilities for the establishment of various small scale industries like manufacture of cycles, clay models, nuts and bolts, copper sulphate, cycle parts, locks, wooden furniture, machine tools, dye casting, cocoanut pith models, khadi, steel furniture, foot-wears, 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, banians, steel trunks, stainless steel plates, leather goods etc.

Distribution of Factories and Workshops in the State

171. There are altogether 58,365 factories and workshops in the State.* These are distributed among divisions 0, 2 and 3, 19 major groups and 115 minor groups of industries comprising 133 types of industries. The following table gives the minor groups of industries having more than 1,000 industrial establishments ranked in the respective order of the number of industrial establishments in them :—

* Industries which are not housed in buildings or which were not operating during the week preceding the houselisting are not included in this number and the tables relating thereto. Thus, industries like retting of husks, spindle spinning of coir yarn, manufacture of country bricks and stonewares etc., being mostly conducted in the open are excluded from this number except in special cases where they are housed in buildings. In the case of coir yarn industry it is usual in some areas to switch over from the spindle spinning to hand spinning when the monsoon sets in fairly well. Since the houselisting operations were mostly completed before the middle of May 1960 this switching over to hand spinning would not have taken place then.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN THE STATE BY PERSONS EMPLOYED

TABLE XLII

MINOR GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES HAVING 1,000 OR MORE INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

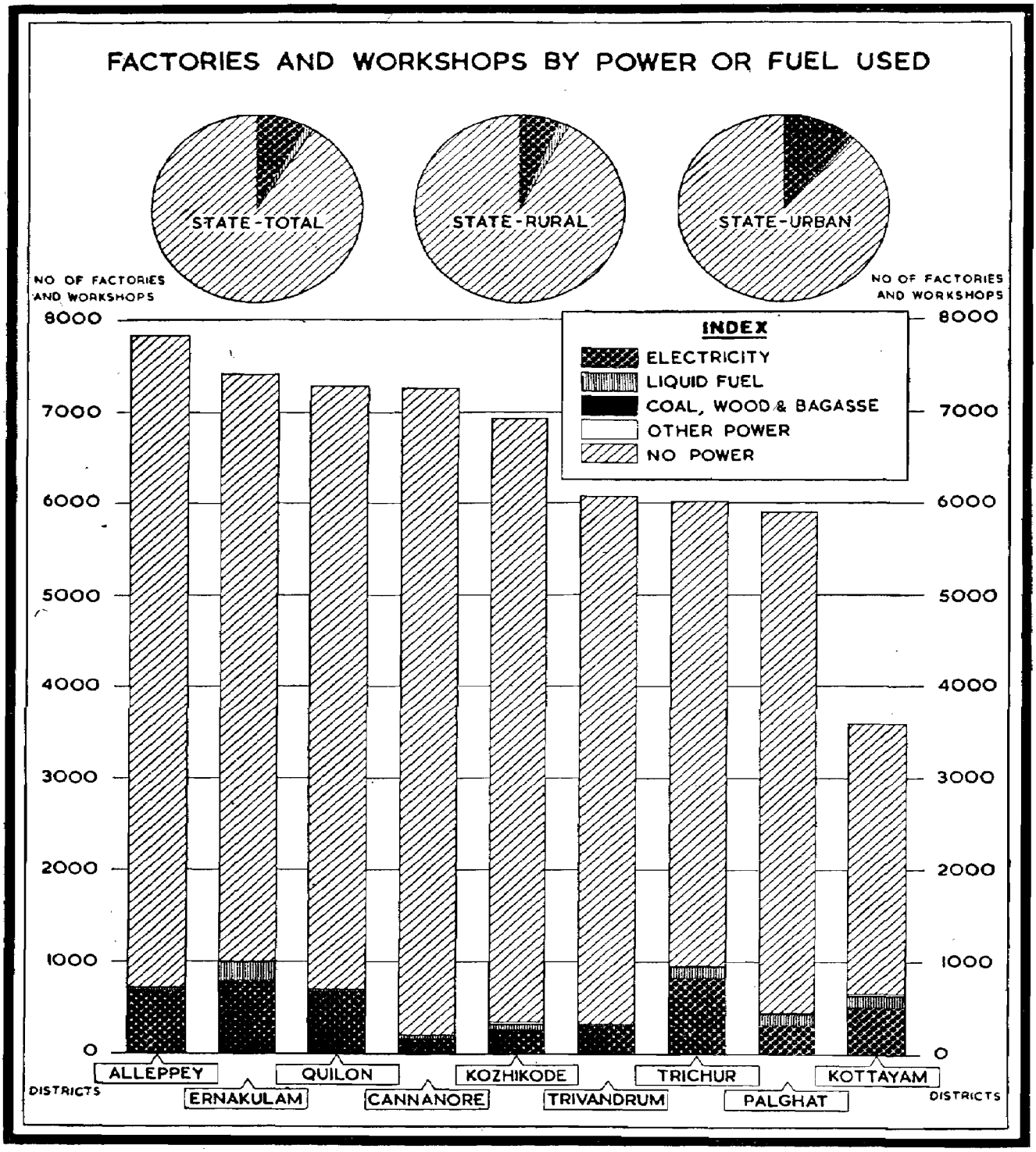
Serial number	Minor group number	Description	Number of industrial establishments
1	2	3	4
1	220	Manufacture of bidi	8,807
2	273	Making of textile garments including rain coats and headgear (described in E III Table as tailoring)	7,210
3	235	Cotton-weaving in handlooms	4,851
4	393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals (described in E III Table as manufacture of jewellery)	4,421
5	200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food grains	4,392
6	277	Manufacture of coir and coir products	4,030
7	369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery etc. (described in E III Table as manufacture of agricultural implements including blacksmithy)	3,545
8	388	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	1,972
9	204	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	1,728
10	335	Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap	1,228
11	207	Production of edible fats and oils other than hydrogenated oil	1,148
12	281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	1,138
13	205	Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products (described in E III Table as bakery)	1,078

172. Out of the 4,392 industrial establishments coming under minor group 200, as many as 1,556 are engaged in the production of copra, 394 in the hand-pounding of rice, 61 in the processing of areca-nut and 21 in the processing of ginger. 2,360 are rice and flour mills. 1,626 industrial establishments falling under minor group 204 are engaged in the preservation of fish, frogs' legs etc. and the remaining 102 in slaughtering of cattle. Thirteen minor groups of industries have above 1,000, nine between 501 and 1,000 and ninety-three between 1 and 500 industrial establishments.

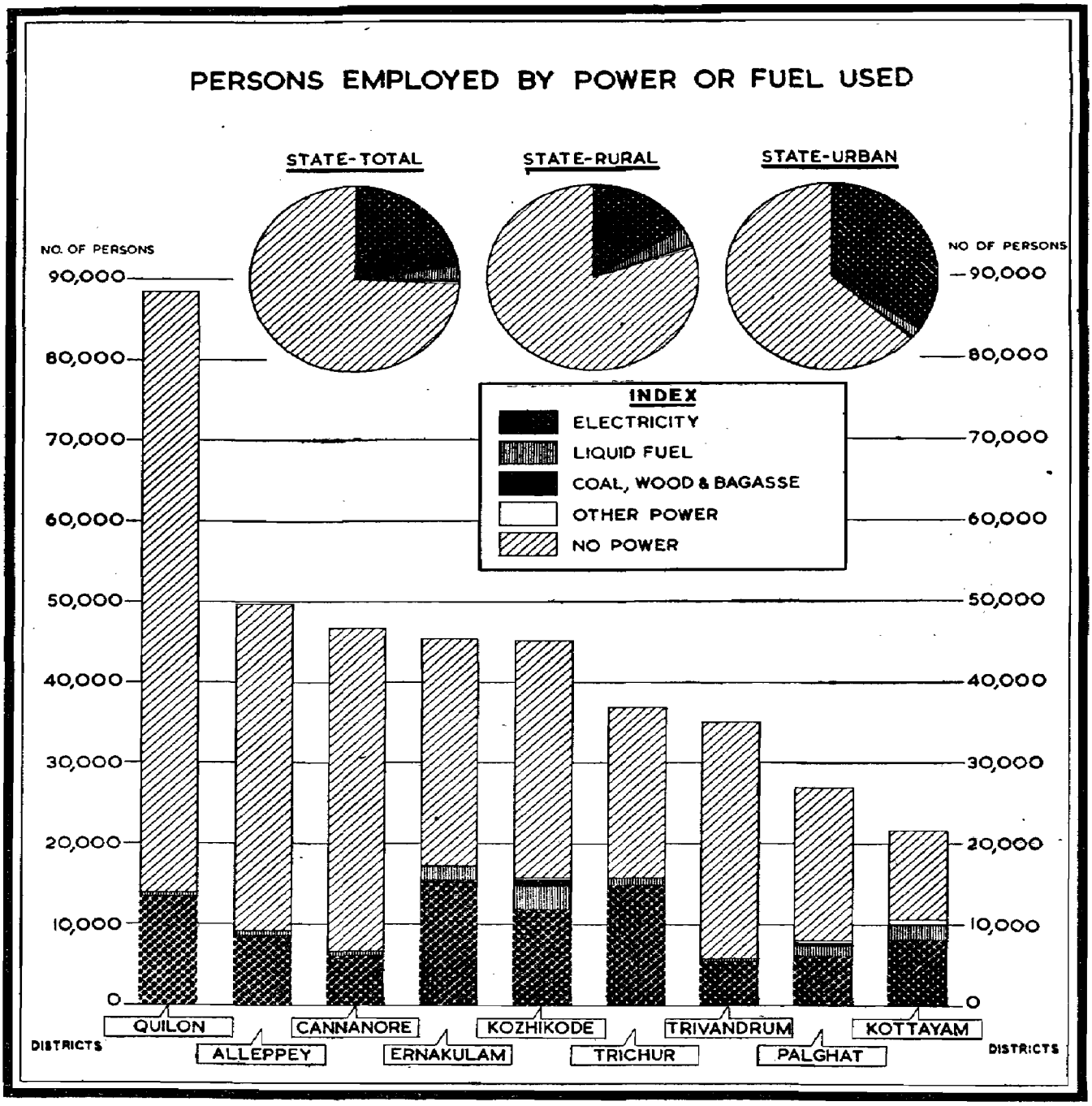
No. of Factories and Workshops in the State by Persons Employed

173. All the factories and workshops in the State together employ 394,787 persons. Of these, 20,901 factories and workshops employ one person each, 28,937 two to five persons each, 4,083 six to nine persons each, 2,524 ten to nineteen persons each, 1,152 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 383 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 385 hundred persons and above each. The subjoined table gives the number of factories and workshops in the State run by different kinds of fuel and run without power by size of employment :—

SUPPLEMENTARY CHART I



SUPPLEMENTARY CHART II



(See Appendix A at page 165)

DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN THE RURAL AREAS

TABLE XLIII

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS RUN BY DIFFERENT KINDS OF FUEL AND RUN WITHOUT POWER BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Kind of fuel or power used	Total	1 person	2 to 5 persons	6 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I All fuels	5,235	1,305	2,191	567	432	368	199	173
(a) Electricity	4,528	1,079	1,934	512	383	299	174	147
(b) Liquid fuel	669	223	245	51	46	61	24	19
(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	27	3	8	4	3	4	1	4
(d) Others	11	...	4	...	...	4	...	3
II No power	53,130	19,596	26,746	3,516	2,092	784	184	212

Distribution of Factories and Workshops in the Rural Areas of the State

174. In the rural areas of the State there are altogether 39,262 factories and workshops. These are distributed among division 0 and divisions 2 and 3, division 0 having only one major group viz., 04, live-stock and hunting, and divisions 2 and 3 having 18 major groups. Major group 27, textile—miscellaneous, spread over 3 important minor groups leads with 195 industrial establishments per 1,000, while major groups 24, 26 and 29, textile—jute, textile—silk, paper and paper products come last with less than 1 in 1,000 each. Of the remaining major groups, major group 20, viz., food-stuffs, has 187 industrial establishments per 1,000 spread over 9 important minor groups led by minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food grains with 97 per 1,000, major group 21, beverages, has 18 per 1,000 spread over 4 important minor groups led by minor group 214, production of aerated and mineral water with 13 per 1,000, major group 22, tobacco products, has 179 per 1,000 spread over 2 important minor groups led by minor group 220, manufacture of bidi with 177 per 1,000, major group 23, textile—cotton, has 88 per 1,000 spread over 6 important minor groups led by minor group 235, cotton-weaving in handlooms with 84 per 1,000, major group 28, manufacture of wood and wooden products, has 30 per 1,000 spread over 10 important minor groups led by minor group 281, manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures with 16 per 1,000, major group 30, printing and publishing, has 6 per 1,000 spread over 4 important minor groups led by minor group 302, all other types of printing including lithography etc. and other works connected with printing industry with 4 per 1,000, major group 31, leather and leather products, has 12 factories and workshops per 1,000 spread over 4 important minor groups led by minor group 311, manufacture of shoes and other leather foot-wear with 9 per 1,000, major group 32, rubber, petroleum and coal products, has 12 per 1,000 spread over 2 important minor groups led by minor group 323, manufacture of all kinds of rubber products from natural or synthetic rubber including rubber rain coat other than those covered by minor groups 320, 321, 322 and 324 to 326 with 11 per 1,000, major group 33, chemicals and chemical products, has 48 per 1,000 spread over 8 important minor groups led

by minor group 335, manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap with 26 per 1,000, major group 34–35, non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal, has 33 per 1,000 spread over 9 important minor groups led by minor group 350, manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery with 13 per 1,000, major group 36, basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment, has 83 per 1,000 spread over 6 important minor groups led by minor group 369, manufacture of sundry hardwares etc. with 72 per 1,000, major group 37, machinery of all kinds other than transport and electrical equipment, has only one per 1,000 spread over six important minor groups all with less than 1 per 1,000, major group 38, transport equipment, has 30 per 1,000 spread over six important minor groups led by minor group 388, repair of bicycles and tricycles with 25 per 1,000, and major group 39, miscellaneous manufacturing industries, has 78 per 1,000 spread over six important minor groups led by minor group 393, manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals with 72 per 1,000.

Number of Factories and Workshops in the Rural Areas of the State by Persons Employed

175. Of the total number of factories and workshops in the rural areas 15,718 employ one person each, 18,192 two to five persons each, 2,538 six to nine persons each, 1,622 ten to nineteen persons each, 707 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 234 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 251 hundred persons and above each. The following table gives the number of factories and workshops in the rural areas of the State run by different kinds of fuel and run without power by size of employment :—

TABLE XLIV

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN THE RURAL AREAS OF THE STATE RUN BY DIFFERENT KINDS OF FUEL AND RUN WITHOUT POWER BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Kind of fuel or power used	Total	1 person	2 to 5 persons	6 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I All fuels	3,031	1,060	1,197	237	163	175	109	90
(a) Electricity	2,396	842	970	188	120	112	91	73
(b) Liquid fuel	617	218	225	49	40	55	17	13
(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	9	...	...	...	3	4	1	1
(d) Others	9	...	2	...	...	4	...	3
II No power	36,231	14,658	16,995	2,301	1,459	532	125	161

The above table as well as subsidiary table E III-2 indicates that while in the case of factories and workshops run by electricity and liquid fuel the largest percentage falls in the group employing two to five persons and the smallest percentage in the group employing 100 persons and above, where the factories and workshops are run by coal, wood and bagasse as well as other power the largest percentage falls in the group employ-

ing twenty to forty-nine persons. The smallest percentage in the case of factories and workshops run by coal, wood and bagasse comes in the groups employing 50–99 persons and 100 persons and above and in the case of factories and workshops run by other power falls in the group employing two to five persons. Where no power is used the largest percentage of factories and workshops falls in the group employing two to five persons and the smallest in the group employing fifty to ninety-nine persons.

Factories and Workshops in the Rural Areas of the State by Power used

176. The majority of the factories and workshops of all major groups of industries in the rural areas of the State with the solitary exception of major group 24 are run without power, while the majority of the factories and workshops under major group 24 viz., textile—jute, are run by electricity. Among the important minor groups of industries the majority of the factories and workshops of all minor groups except minor groups 200, 201, 210, 217, 218, 232, 234, 280, 285, 290, 330, 332, 351, 357, 372, 374, 377, 379, 383, 385 and 391 are run without power. The majority or the largest number of factories and workshops under minor groups 201, production of sugar and syrup from sugar cane in mills, 210, production of distilled spirits, wines, liquor from alcoholic malt fruits and malts in distillery and brewery, 218, processing of coffee in curing works, 232, cotton-spinning and weaving in mills, 234, cotton-weaving in power looms, 280, sawing and planing of wood, 285, manufacture of veneer and plywood, 290, manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, waste paper etc. and the conversion of such pulp into paper and paper board in mill, 330, manufacture of basic industrial chemicals not elsewhere specified, 332, manufacture of fertilizers, 351, manufacture of chinaware and crockery, 372, manufacture of machine tools, 374, manufacture of heavy electrical machinery and equipment, 377, manufacture of batteries, 379, manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus and appliances not specified in minor groups 370–378, 383, manufacture of motor vehicle engines, parts and accessories, 385, manufacture of bicycles and tricycles and accessories and 391, manufacture of scientific, medical and surgical instruments and equipments and supplies are run by electricity. Only 18 important minor groups have factories and workshops run by liquid fuel, the maximum number in one minor group being 1,000. Only in four important minor groups, viz. 200, production of rice, atta, flour etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food grains, 217, processing of tea in factories, 323, manufacture of rubber products from natural or synthetic rubber including rubber rain coat other than those covered by the remaining minor groups under major group 32, and 340, manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles etc. are coal, wood and bagasse used for running factories and workshops, the number of such factories and workshops being extremely small. Similarly, it is only in 4 important minor groups that other power is used for running the factories and workshops.

Distribution of Factories and Workshops in the Urban Areas of the State

177. The urban areas of the state have 19,103 factories and workshops. These are distributed among divisions 2 and 3 and 17 major groups. Major group 27, textile—miscellaneous, leads with 200 industrial establishments per 1,000 spread over 3 important minor groups and major group 29, paper and paper products, comes last with less than one per 1,000. Among the remaining major groups, major group 20, foodstuffs, has 115 per 1,000 spread over 9 important minor groups led by minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour etc. by milling, dehusking etc. with 32 per 1,000, major group 21 has 29 per 1,000, spread over 4 important minor groups led by minor group 214 viz., production of aerated and mineral water with 20 per 1,000, major group 22, tobacco products, has 105 per 1,000

spread over 2 important minor groups led by minor group 220, manufacture of bidi with 96 per 1,000, major group 23, textile—cotton, has 84 per 1,000 spread over 6 important minor groups led by minor group 235, cotton-weaving in handlooms with 81 per 1,000, major group 24, textile—jute has only one per 1,000, major group 28, manufacture of wood and wooden products, has 60 per 1,000 spread over 10 important minor groups led by minor group 281 with 27 per 1,000, major group 29, paper and paper products, has only less than one per 1,000, major group 30, printing and publishing, has 34 per 1,000 spread over 4 important minor groups led by minor group 302, all types of printing etc. other than those mentioned in minor groups 300, 301 and 303 and other work connected with printing industry, with 24 per 1,000, major group 31, leather and leather products, has 28 per 1,000 spread over 4 important minor groups led by minor group 311, manufacture of shoes and other leather foot-wear with 23 per 1,000, major group 32, rubber, petroleum and coal products, has 10 per 1,000 spread over 2 important minor groups led by minor group 320, manufacture of tyres and tubes with 9 per 1,000, major group 33, chemicals and chemical products, has 25 per 1,000 spread over 8 important minor groups led by minor group 335, manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap, with 11 per 1,000, major group 34–35, non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal, has 16 per 1,000 spread over 9 important minor groups led by minor group 340, manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks etc. and minor group 342, manufacture of lime with 5 each per 1,000, major group 36, basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipments, has 74 per 1,000 spread over 6 important minor groups led by minor group 369, manufacture of sundry hardwares etc. with 38 per 1,000, major group 37, manufacture of machinery (all kinds other than transport) and electrical equipments, has 12 per 1,000 spread over 8 important minor groups led by minor group 378, manufacture of electronic equipment such as radio etc. with 4 per 1,000, major group 38, transport equipment, has 92 per 1,000 spread over 6 important minor groups led by minor group 388, manufacture and repair of bicycles and tricycles with 51 per 1,000 and major group 39, miscellaneous manufacturing industries, has 115 per 1,000 spread over 6 important minor groups led by minor group 393, manufacture of jewellery, silverwares and wares using gold and other precious metals with 84 per 1,000.

Number of Factories and Workshops in the Urban Areas of the State by Persons Employed

178. Of the total number of factories and workshops in the urban areas of the State, 5,183 employ one person each, 10,745 two to five persons each, 1,545 six to nine persons each, 902 ten to nineteen persons each, 445 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 149 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 134 hundred persons and above each. The following table gives the number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and without power by size of employment in the urban areas of the State :—

TABLE XLV

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE STATE RUN BY DIFFERENT KINDS OF FUEL AND RUN WITHOUT POWER BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Kind of fuel or power used	Total	1 person	2 to 5 persons	6 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. All fuels	2,204	245	994	330	269	193	90	83
(a) Electricity	2,132	237	964	324	263	187	83	74
(b) Liquid fuel	52	5	20	2	6	6	7	6
(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	18	3	8	4	...	...	...	3
(d) Others	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
II. No power	16,899	4,938	9,751	1,215	633	252	59	51

Factories and Workshops in the Urban Areas of the State by Power used

179. The majority or the largest number of factories and workshops run by electricity, liquid fuel, coal, wood and bagasse, and other power and run without power fall in the group employing two to five persons each. Among the minor groups in the urban areas the majority or all the factories and workshops of all the minor groups, except minor groups 200, 207, 208, 218, 232, 234, 280, 285, 286, 287, 290, 300, 334, 351, 364, 368, 370, 372, 373, 383, 391 and 395 are run without power. The majority or all the factories and workshops in minor groups 200, production of rice, atta, flour etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food grains, 207, production of edible fats and oils other than hydrogenated oil, 208, production of hydrogenated oils, 218, processing of coffee in curing works, 232, cotton-spinning and weaving in mills, 234, cotton-weaving in power looms, 280, sawing and planing of wood, 285, manufacture of veneer and plywood, 286, manufacture of plywood products such as tea chest, 287, manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood, 290, manufacture of pulp from wood, rags etc. and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill, 300, printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals, 334, manufacture of matches, 351, manufacture of chinaware and crockery, 364, manufacture of iron and steel furniture, 368, enamelling, galvanising, plating, polishing and welding of metal products, 370, manufacture of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery, 372, manufacture of machine tools, 373, manufacture of textile machinery and accessories, 383, manufacture of motor vehicle engines, parts and accessories, 391, manufacture of scientific, medical and surgical instruments and equipments and supplies and 395, manufacture of stationery articles not covered elsewhere, are run by electricity. It is only in major groups 20, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34–35, 36, 38 and 39 that factories and workshops run by liquid fuel are present. The percentage of such factories and workshops is extremely low, the highest figure being 3.1 in major group 32. Among the minor groups, 15 minor groups have factories or workshops run by liquid fuel, the largest percentage being 33.3 in minor group 332.

Only 5 major groups have factories and workshops run by coal, wood and bagasse, the largest percentage being 3.6 in major group 32. Among minor groups there are only 6 in this category led by minor group 320 with 4.0 per cent. There are only major group 32 and minor group 320 having factories run by other power, the percentages in the major group being 1.0 and in the minor group 1.1.

Distribution of Factories and Workshops by Districts and Taluks

Cannanore District

180. There are 7,262 factories and workshops in the Cannanore district with 46,559 workers. Of these, 4,289 factories and workshops are situated in the rural areas and 2,973 in the urban areas. These fall in industrial divisions 2 and 3, 17 major groups, 76 minor groups and 80 types of industries. Out of the total number of factories and workshops in the district 1,725 employ one person each, 3,789 two to five persons each, 906 six to nine persons each, 543 ten to nineteen persons each, 248 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 28 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 23 hundred persons and above each. The number of minor groups having factories and workshops under various ranges are given in the following table :—

TABLE XLVI

NUMBER OF MINOR GROUPS HAVING FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN DIFFERENT RANGES IN THE CANNANORE DISTRICT

Ranges showing the number of factories and workshops	1—100	101—250	251—500	501—1000	Above 1000
Number of minor groups	62	8	2	2	2

181. Of all the industries, minor group handloom weaving tops the list with 2,193 industrial establishments. Next comes minor group manufacture of bidi with 1,037 industrial establishments. Tailoring under minor group 273 and manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 come in the group having 501 to 1,000. The sub-joined table gives the number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and run without power by size of employment :—

TABLE XLVII

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS RUN BY DIFFERENT KINDS OF FUEL AND RUN WITHOUT POWER BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE CANNANORE DISTRICT

Kind of fuel or power used	Total	1 person	2 to 5 persons	6 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I All fuels	181	25	52	26	22	35	8	13
(a) Electricity	147	23	39	20	17	27	8	13
(b) Liquid fuel	34	2	13	6	5	8	...	...
II No power	7,081	1,700	3,737	880	521	213	20	10

182. Of the 16 major groups in the rural areas of the district, major group 23, textile—cotton, leads with 362 industrial establishments per 1,000. Out of the other important major groups in the rural areas major group 22, tobacco products, comes second with 115 industrial establishments per 1,000, major group 20, food-stuffs, comes third with 113 per 1,000 and major group 33, chemicals and chemical products, comes fourth with 106 per 1,000. The rest of the major groups have only less than 100 per 1,000. Among them major group 36, basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment, and major group 39, miscellaneous manufacturing industries and major group 27, textile—miscellaneous, are the more important ones. In the urban areas of the district the industrial establishments fall in 17 major groups of which major group 23, textile—cotton, lead with 228 per 1,000 and major group 22, tobacco products, comes second with 227 per 1,000 and major group 27, textile—miscellaneous, comes third with 115 per 1,000. The rest have only less than 100 per 1,000, the more important ones among them being major group 39, miscellaneous manufacturing industries, major group 36, basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipments, major group 38, transport equipment, major group 28, manufacture of wood and wooden products and major group 20, food-stuffs.

183. Of the total number of 4,289 factories and workshops in the rural areas of the Cannanore district 1,083 employ one person each, 2,269 two to five persons each, 489 six to nine persons each, 327 ten to nineteen persons each, 103 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 8 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 10 hundred persons and above each. A table giving the number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and run without power by size of employment in the rural areas of the district is given below :—

TABLE XLVIII

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS RUN BY DIFFERENT KINDS OF FUEL AND RUN WITHOUT POWER BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE RURAL AREAS OF THE CANNANORE DISTRICT

Kind of fuel or power used	Total	1 person	2 to 5 persons	6 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I All fuels	63	7	21	9	8	9	4	5
(a) Electricity	33	5	10	3	5	1	4	5
(b) Liquid fuel	30	2	11	6	3	8	...	...
II No power	4,226	1,076	2,248	480	319	94	4	5

184. In the urban areas of the district out of 2,973 factories and workshops, 642 employ one person each, 1,520 two to five persons each, 417 six to nine persons each, 216 ten to nineteen persons each, 145 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 20 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 13 hundred persons and above each. A table giving the number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and run without power by size of employment in the urban areas of the district is given below :—

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN THE TALUKS OF CANNANORE DISTRICT

TABLE XLIX

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS RUN BY DIFFERENT KINDS OF FUEL AND RUN WITHOUT POWER BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE CANNANORE DISTRICT

Kind of fuel or power used	Total	1 person	2 to 5 persons	6 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I All fuels	118	18	31	17	14	26	4	8
(a) Electricity	114	18	29	17	12	26	4	8
(b) Liquid fuel	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
II No power	2,855	624	1,489	400	202	119	16	5

Kasaragod Taluk

185. In the Kasaragod taluk there are 583 factories and workshops spread over 41 minor groups. Of these, minor group 235, cotton-weaving in handlooms, commands the largest number of industrial establishments coming to 127. Manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 comes second with 74 industrial establishments, tailoring under minor group 273 comes third with 61, minor group 220, manufacture of bidi, comes next with 50, and manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 with 49. The remaining minor groups have only smaller numbers. Of the total number of factories and workshops, only 12 are run by power of which 7 are run by electricity and 5 by liquid fuel. The remaining 571 are run without power. 184 factories and workshops employ only one person each, 345 two to five persons each, 37 six to nine persons each, 12 ten to nineteen persons each and 5 twenty to forty-nine persons each. 271 factories and workshops out of the total are located in the rural areas of the taluk and 312 in the urban areas.

Hosdrug Taluk

186. Hosdrug taluk has 445 factories and workshops spread over 32 minor groups. Of these, minor group 235, cotton-weaving in handlooms, leads with 85 industrial establishments, minor group 220, manufacture of bidi, comes second with 63, manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 comes third with 47, manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 comes fourth with 45, and oil mills including country chuck under minor group 207 comes fifth with 38. 176 factories and workshops employ one person each, 230 two to five persons each, 19 six to nine persons each, 14 ten to nineteen persons each, 4 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 1 fifty to ninety-nine persons and 1 hundred persons and more. With the exception of 7 factories and workshops the rest are run without power. Out of the 7, four are run by electricity and three are run by liquid fuel. The number of factories and workshops located in the rural areas comes to 229 and in the urban areas 216.

Taliparamba Taluk

187. The Taliparamba taluk has 514 factories and workshops spread over 35 minor groups of industries. Of these, minor group 235, cotton-weaving in handlooms, commands the highest rank with 146 industrial establishments, manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 comes second with 82, manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 comes next with 58 and manufacture of

ayurvedic medicines under minor group 335 comes fourth with 39. 149 factories and workshops employ one person each, 269 two to five persons each, 54 six to nine persons each, 31 ten to nineteen persons each, 10 twenty to forty-nine persons each and 1 fifty to ninety-nine persons. Only 9 out of 514 factories and workshops are run with power of which 5 are run by electricity and 4 by liquid fuel. The remaining 505 are run without power. The number of factories and workshops in the rural areas comes to 396 and in the urban areas to 118.

Cannanore Taluk

188. In the Cannanore taluk there are 3,094 factories and workshops spread over 64 minor groups led by minor group 235, cotton-weaving in handlooms, with 1,091 industrial establishments. Minor group 220, manufacture of bidi, comes next with 637 industrial establishments, tailoring under minor group 273 comes third with 234 and manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 comes fourth with 197. The next few in the order of importance are manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 with 95 industrial establishments, manufacture of ayurvedic medicines under minor group 335 with 95, minor group 221, manufacture of cigars with 91, oil mills under minor group 207 including country chuck with 88, minor group 388, repairing of bicycles and tricycles, with 48 and bakery under minor group 205 with 40. Among the others mention may be made of production of 'aval', 'appalam' etc. under minor group 209, minor group 280, sawing and planing of wood, minor group 281, manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures, manufacture of tin cans under minor group 367 and minor group 384, repairing and servicing of motor vehicles. 517 out of the total number of factories and workshops employ one person each, 1,502 two to five persons each, 547 six to nine persons each, 323 ten to nineteen persons each, 167 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 20 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 18 hundred persons and above each. 95 out of the total number of factories and workshops are run by power of which 83 are run by electricity and 12 by liquid fuel. The remaining 2,999 are run without power. 1,259 factories and workshops are located in the rural areas and 1,835 in the urban areas of the taluk.

Tellicherry Taluk

189. Tellicherry taluk has 3,340 factories and workshops spread over 55 minor groups led by minor group 235, cotton-weaving in handlooms,with 744 factories and workshops. Minor group 220, manufacture of bidi, comes second with 254 industrial establishments, tailoring under minor group 273 comes third with 204, manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 comes fourth with 156 and manufacture of 'aval,' 'appalam' etc. under minor group 209 with 133. Of the remaining, manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 with 113 industrial establishments, manufacture of ayurvedic medicines under minor group 335 with 82, extraction of oil in mills including country chucks under minor group 207 with 69, bakery under minor group 205 with 63, production of lemon grass oil under minor group 339 with 48 and minor group 388, repair of bicycles and tricycles with 47 deserve mention. 564 factories and workshops out of the total employ one person each, 1,303 two to five persons each, 245 six to nine persons each, 160 ten to nineteen persons each, 58 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 6 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 4 hundred persons and above each. 49 factories and workshops out of the total are run by power of which 47 are run by electricity and two by liquid fuel. The remaining 2,291 are run without power. 1,848 factories and workshops are located in rural areas against 492 in urban areas.

North Wynad Taluk

190. North Wynad taluk has only 286 factories and workshops spread over 20 minor groups led by minor group 339,

production of lemon grass oil with 194 industrial establishments. Manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 comes second with 20 industrial establishments and manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 comes third with 15. The number in the remaining minor groups is extremely small. 135 factories and workshops employ one person each, 140 employ two to five persons each, 4 six to nine persons each, 3 ten to nineteen persons each and 4 twenty to forty-nine persons each. Nine factories and workshops out of the total are run by power of which one is run by electricity and 8 by liquid fuel. The remaining 277 are run without power. All the factories and workshops belong to the rural areas as the taluk has no urban area.

General

191. It would be found from the above analysis that in all the taluks except North Wynad cotton-weaving in handlooms has the largest number of factories and workshops while in the North Wynad taluk production of lemon grass oil commands the largest number. Manufacture of bidi commands the next important place in three taluks, manufacture of jewellery in two taluks and manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) in one taluk. Certain minor industries like tailoring under minor group 273, manufacture of agricultural implements under minor group 369 and manufacture of jewellery etc. under minor group 393 are found in almost all the taluks though with varying numbers. The number of industrial establishments run by power is extremely small in almost all the taluks.

Kozhikode District

192. Kozhikode district has 6,946 factories and workshops employing 45,067 workers in all. 4,371 factories and workshops are situated in the rural areas and 2,575 in the urban areas. These fall in divisions 0, 2 and 3 and 17 major groups. Classified by minor groups, they are in 79 minor groups consisting of 86 types of industries. 2,413 factories and workshops employ one person each, 3,557 two to five persons each, 468 six to nine persons each, 289 ten to nineteen persons each, 123 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 53 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 43 hundred persons and above each. The number of minor groups having factories and workshops under various ranges are given below :—

TABLE L

NUMBER OF MINOR GROUPS HAVING FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN DIFFERENT RANGES IN THE KOZHIKODE DISTRICT

Ranges showing the number of factories and workshops	1—100	101—250	251—500	501—1000	Above 1000
Number of minor groups	62	8	6	3	Nil

193. Of the various minor groups of industries in the district tailoring under minor group 273 leads with 946 industrial establishments, minor group 220, manufacture of bidi, comes second with 811, manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 comes third with 703, manufacture of agricultural implements under minor group 369 comes fourth with 475 and minor group 388, repairing of bicycles and tricycles, comes fifth with 339. Handloom weaving, preservation of fish and manufacture of coir and coir products also deserve mention among the more important minor groups of industries in the district. The subjoined table gives the number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and those run without power by size of employment :—

TABLE LI

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS RUN BY DIFFERENT KINDS OF FUEL AND RUN WITHOUT POWER BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE KOZHIKODE DISTRICT

Kind of fuel or power used	Total	1 person	2 to 5 persons	6 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I All fuels	325	10	113	32	45	57	38	30
(a) Electricity	260	7	94	27	37	45	31	19
(b) Liquid fuel	51	3	17	2	6	8	7	8
(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	9	...	...	3	2	1	...	3
(d) Others	5	...	2	...	...	3	...	...
II No power	6,621	2,403	3,444	436	244	66	15	13

194. Out of the 16 major groups in the rural areas of the district major group 27, textile—miscellaneous, leads with 176 industrial establishments per 1,000, major group 20, food-stuffs, comes second with 173 per 1,000, major group 22, tobacco products, comes third with 162 per 1,000, major group 39, miscellaneous manufacturing industries, comes fourth with 128 per 1,000 and major group 36, basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipments, comes fifth with 105 per 1,000, the rest having only below 100 per 1,000. In the urban areas the number of major groups comes to 16 of which major group 27, textile—miscellaneous, leads with 228 industrial establishments per 1,000, major group 20, food-stuffs, comes second with 132 per 1,000, major group 38, transport equipment, comes third with 121 per 1,000 and major group 39, miscellaneous manufacturing industries, comes fourth with 107 per 1,000. The rest have only less than 100 per 1,000.

195. Out of the 4,371 factories and workshops in the rural areas of the Kozhikode district, 1,740 employ one person each, 2,151 two to five persons each, 256 six to nine persons each, 150 ten to nineteen persons each, 51 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 13 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 10 hundred persons and above each. A table giving the number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and run without power in the rural areas of the district by size of employment is subjoined :—

TABLE LII

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS RUN BY DIFFERENT KINDS OF FUEL AND RUN WITHOUT POWER IN THE RURAL AREAS OF THE KOZHIKODE DISTRICT BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Kind of fuel or power used	Total	1 person	2 to 5 persons	6 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I All fuels	76	5	25	7	8	15	7	9
(a) Electricity	35	2	12	6	3	5	4	3
(b) Liquid fuel	34	3	13	1	3	6	3	5
(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	4	...	...	...	2	1	...	1
(d) Others	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
II No power	4,295	1,735	2,126	249	142	36	6	1

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN THE TALUKS OF KOZHIKODE DISTRICT

196. Out of 2,575 factories and workshops in the urban areas of the district 673 employ one person each, 1,406 two to five persons each, 212 six to nine persons each, 139 ten to nineteen persons each, 72 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 40 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 33 hundred persons and above each. The following table gives the number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and run without power by size of employment in the urban areas of the district :—

TABLE LIII

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS RUN BY DIFFERENT KINDS OF FUEL AND RUN WITHOUT POWER IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE KOZHIKODE DISTRICT BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Kind of fuel or power used	Total	1 person	2 to 5 persons	6 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I All fuels	249	5	88	25	37	42	31	21
(a) Electricity	225	5	82	21	34	40	27	16
(b) Liquid fuel	17	...	4	1	3	2	4	3
(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	2
(d) Others	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
II No power	2,326	668	1,318	187	102	30	9	12

Badagara Taluk

197. Badagara taluk has 1,058 factories and workshops distributed among 41 minor groups. Minor group 235, cotton-weaving in handlooms, leads with 206 industrial establishments, manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 comes second with 139, manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 comes third with 87, and preservation of fish under minor group 204 and tailoring under minor group 273 come fourth with 74 factories and workshops in each. Manufacture of cigars, manufacture of 'aval,' 'appalam,' etc., manufacture of bidi, manufacture of ayurvedic medicines, oil mills and bakeries are the more important ones among the rest. The number of factories and workshops in the rural areas of the taluk comes to 720 and in the urban areas to 338. Of the total number of factories and workshops in the taluk only 15 are run by power of which 13 are run by electricity and two by liquid fuel. The rest are run without power. 347 factories and workshops employ one person each, 571 two to five persons each, 98 six to nine persons each, 34 ten to nineteen persons each, 5 twenty to forty-nine persons each and 3 fifty to ninety-nine persons each.

Quilandy Taluk

198. In the Quilandy taluk there are 548 factories and workshops of which 417 are located in the rural areas and 131 in the urban areas. These industrial establishments are distributed among 42 minor groups of industries, the most important of them being manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 with 83 industrial establishments. Minor group 220, manufacture of bidi, comes second with 72, while tailoring under minor group 273 comes third with 52, manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 comes fourth with 45 and cycle repairing under minor group 388 comes fifth with only 30. The

rest have only very few. Only 13 factories and workshops are run by power, the power used being electricity. Out of the total number of factories and workshops 202 employ one person each, 285 two to five persons each, 40 six to nine persons each, 14 ten to nineteen persons each, 6 twenty to forty-nine persons each and 1 hundred persons and above.

Kozhikode Taluk

199. Kozhikode taluk has 2,595 factories and workshops of which 907 are situated in the rural areas and 1,688 in the urban areas. These are distributed among 73 minor groups of which tailoring under minor group 273 leads with 492 industrial establishments, minor group 220, manufacture of bidi comes second with 196, repairing of bicycles and tricycles under minor group 388 third with 194, manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 fourth with 191, manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 fifth with 149, production of 'aval','appalam', etc. under minor group 209 sixth with 115, and manufacture of wooden furniture under minor group 281 seventh with 104. The rest have only less than 100. Of the total number of factories and workshops in the taluk 893 employ one person each, 1,307 two to five persons each, 134 six to nine persons each, 116 ten to nineteen persons each, 71 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 39 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 35 hundred persons and above each. 222 factories and workshops are run by power of which 203 are run by electricity, 14 by liquid fuel and 5 by coal, wood and bagasse. The remaining 2,373 are run without power.

Tirur Taluk

200. Tirur taluk has 1,467 factories and workshops of which 1,130 are in the rural areas and 337 in the urban areas. These are distributed among 47 minor groups led by minor group 220, manufacture of bidi with 224 industrial establishments. Of the remaining, minor group 277, manufacture of coir and coir products, tailoring under minor group 273, slaughtering and preservation of meat and fish and fish canning under minor group 204 and manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 come in the respective order of priority with 223, 186, 151 and 151 industrial establishments respectively. The remaining have only less than 100, the more important of them being manufacture of ayurvedic medicines, production of 'aval', 'appalam', etc. production of edible fats and oils other than hydrogenated oil and manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy). 443 factories and workshops employ one person each, 796 two to five persons each, 123 six to nine persons each, 82 ten to nineteen persons each, 14 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 5 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 4 hundred persons and above each. Only 29 factories and workshops are run with power of which 21 are run by electricity and 8 by liquid fuel. The remaining 1,438 are run without power.

Ernad Taluk

201. There are 1,001 factories and workshops in the Ernad taluk of which 920 are in rural areas and 81 in urban areas. These are distributed among 44 minor groups of industries of which minor group 220, manufacture of bidi leads with 257 industrial establishments, manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 comes second with 114, tailoring under minor group 273 comes third with 109 and manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 comes fourth with 103, the rest having only less than 100. Repair of bicycles and tricycles under minor group 388 and extraction of oil by country 'ghani' under minor group 207 deserve mention among the more important ones. 387 factories and workshops employ one person each, 486 two to five persons each, 68 six to nine persons each, 39 ten to nineteen persons each, 16 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 3 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 2 hundred persons and above each. Only 16 factories and workshops out of the total are run by power of

which 3 are run by electricity, 10 by liquid fuel, 1 by coal, wood and bagasse and two by others. The remaining 985 are run without power.

South Wynad Taluk

202. South Wynad taluk has 277 factories and workshops only. There is no urban area in the taluk. These are distributed among 29 minor groups of industries of which manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 comes first with 46 industrial establishments, tailoring under minor group 273 comes second with 33, manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 comes third with 25, and repair of bicycles and tricycles under minor group 388 comes fourth with 19, the rest having only very few. 141 industrial establishments out of the above employ one person each, 112 two to five persons each, 5 six to nine persons each, 4 ten to nineteen persons each, 11 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 3 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 1 hundred persons and above. Only 30 industrial establishments are run by power of which 7 are run by electricity, 17 by liquid fuel, 3 by coal, wood and bagasse and 3 by others. 247 are run without power.

General

203. A review of the leading industries judged by the number of industrial establishments under each minor group in the various taluks of the district indicates that manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 leads one taluk, holds the second place in two other taluks and third place in yet another, while tailoring under minor group 273 holds the first and second ranks in one taluk each and third rank in three taluks. Similarly, manufacture of bidi under minor group 220 holds the first and second ranks in two taluks each, while manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 leads one taluk and comes third in another. Minor group 235, cotton-weaving in handloom leads one taluk, minor group 277, coir and coir products stands second in one taluk and minor group 388, repairing of bicycles and tricycles stands third in one taluk.

Palghat District

204. Palghat district has 5,913 factories and workshops employing 26,666 workers. These industrial establishments are spread over divisions 2 and 3, 17 major groups and 74 minor groups consisting of 81 types of industries. Of these 2,349 employ one person each, 2,828 two to five persons each, 372 six to nine persons each, 242 ten to nineteen persons each, 82 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 25 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 15 hundred persons and above each. The following table gives the number of minor groups having factories and workshops under various ranges :—

TABLE LIV

NUMBER OF MINOR GROUPS HAVING FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN DIFFERENT RANGES IN THE PALGHAT DISTRICT

Ranges showing the number of factories and workshops	1—100	101—250	251—500	501—1000	Above 1000
Number of minor groups	62	4	5	2	1

205. Tailoring under minor group 273 leads with 1,016 industrial establishments, minor group 220, manufacture of bidi comes second with 801, handloom weaving under minor group 235 comes third with 688, manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 comes fourth with 490, minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food grains comes fifth with 379, repair of bicycles under minor group 388 sixth with 335, minor group 204, slaughtering, preser-

vation of fish and canning of fish seventh with 291, manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 eighth with 263, minor group 350, manufacture of earthenware and earthen potteries ninth with 144 and manufacture of 'aval', 'appalam', etc. under minor group 209 tenth with 140, minor group 311, manufacture of leather shoes and chappals eleventh with 113, and minor group 214, production of aerated and mineral water twelfth with 112. The rest of the minor groups have only less than 100. The subjoined table gives the number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and those run without power by size of employment.

TABLE LV

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS RUN BY DIFFERENT KINDS OF FUEL AND RUN WITHOUT POWER IN THE PALGHAT DISTRICT BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Kind of fuel or power used	Total	1 person	2 to 5 persons	6 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I All fuels	440	52	170	83	74	33	15	13
(a) Electricity	323	40	116	66	55	24	13	9
(b) Liquid fuel	110	11	52	16	19	9	1	2
(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	6	1	2	1	...	...	1	1
(d) Others	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
II No power	5,473	2,297	2,658	289	168	49	10	2

206. Out of the 17 major groups in the rural areas major group 20, food-stuffs leads with 205 industrial establishments per 1,000, major group 27, textile—miscellaneous comes next with 188 per 1,000 and major group 22, tobacco products comes third with 168 per 1,000, the rest having less than 100 per 1,000. In the urban areas, out of 15 major groups, major group 23, textile—cotton leads with 207 industrial establishments per 1,000, major group 27, textile—miscellaneous, comes second with 191 per 1,000 and major group 39, miscellaneous manufacturing industries comes third with 115 per 1,000, the rest having only less than 100 per 1,000. Out of the remaining major groups in the rural areas, major group 23 textile—cotton, major group 36, basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment, and major group 38, transport equipment, deserve mention in the order of importance. In the urban areas major groups 20, food-stuffs, 38, transport equipment and 36, basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipments are among the more important ones. A table giving the number of factories and workshops run by power and without power by size of employment in rural areas is given below :—

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN THE PALGHAT DISTRICT

TABLE LVI

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS RUN BY DIFFERENT KINDS OF FUEL AND RUN WITHOUT POWER IN THE RURAL AREAS OF THE PALGHAT DISTRICT BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Kind of fuel or power used	Total	1 person	2 to 5 persons	6 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I All fuels	278	20	115	51	50	23	11	8
(a) Electricity	177	11	69	35	31	15	10	6
(b) Liquid fuel	99	9	46	16	19	8	...	1
(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
(d) Others	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
II No power	3,807	1,652	1,775	202	131	40	6	1

207. 1,672 factories and workshops in the rural areas of the district employ one person each, 1, 890 two to five persons each, 253 six to nine persons each, 181 ten to nineteen persons each, 63 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 17 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 9 hundred persons and above each. The following table gives the number of factories and workshops run with power and without power by size of employment in the urban areas:—

TABLE LVII

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS RUN BY DIFFERENT KINDS OF FUEL AND RUN WITHOUT POWER IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE PALGHAT DISTRICT BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Kind of fuel or power used	Total	1 person	2 to 5 persons	6 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I All fuels	162	32	55	32	24	10	4	5
(a) Electricity	146	29	47	31	24	9	3	3
(b) Liquid fuel	11	2	6	...	...	1	1	1
(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	5	1	2	1	...	...	...	1
II No power	1,666	645	883	87	37	9	4	1

208. In the urban areas of the district 677 factories and workshops employ one person each, 938 two to five persons each, 119 six to nine persons each, 61 ten to nineteen persons each, 19 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 8 fifty to ninenty-nine persons each and 6 hundred persons and above each.

Perintalmanna Taluk

209. Perintalmanna taluk has 512 factories and workshops. There are no urban

areas in the taluk. 247 of these factories and workshops employ one person each, 222 two to five persons each, 19 six to nine persons each, 11 ten to nineteen persons each, 8 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 3 fifty to ninety-nine persons each, and 2 hundred persons and above each. The factories and workshops in the taluk are distributed among 39 minor groups, of which, minor group 220, manufacture of bidi, leads with 105 industrial establishments, tailoring under minor group 273 comes second with 93, manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 comes third with 57, manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 comes fourth with 44 and minor group 350 manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery comes fifth with 41, the rest having only very few. Only six industrial establishments out of the total are run by power, of which two are run by electricity and four by liquid fuel. The rest 506 are run without power.

Ponnani Taluk

210. Ponnani taluk has 1,046 factories and workshops of which 895 are in the rural areas and 151 in the urban areas. These are distributed among 38 minor groups of which slaughtering and preservation of fish under minor group 204 leads with 263 industrial establishments of which 260 are engaged in the preservation of fish alone, minor group 220, manufacture of bidi comes second with 189, tailoring under minor group 273 third with 100, manufacture of coir and coir products under minor group 277 fourth with 84 and manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 fifth with 80, the rest having only smaller number. 390 industrial establishments engage one person each, 496 two to five persons each, 93 six to nine persons each, 57 ten to nineteen persons each and 10 twenty to forty-nine persons each. Only 16 industrial establishments out of the total are run by power of which 12 are run by electricity and 4 by liquid fuel. The remaining 1,030 are run without power.

Ottapalam Taluk

211. In the Ottapalam taluk there are 764 factories and workshops of which 549 are in the rural areas and 215 in the urban areas. These are distributed among 43 minor groups led by tailoring under minor group 273 with 138 industrial establishments. Minor group 220, manufacture of bidi comes second with 86 industrial establishments, manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 third with 85, minor group 235, cotton-weaving in handlooms fourth with 81 and manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 fifth with 54, the rest having only smaller number of industrial establishments. 323 factories and workshops out of the total employ one person each, 367 two to five persons each, 31 six to nine persons each, 15 ten to nineteen persons each, 14 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 8 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 6 hundred persons and above each. Only 37 factories and workshops are run by power of which 33 are run by electricity, 2 by liquid fuel and 2 by coal, wood and bagasse. 727 are run without power.

Palghat Taluk

212. Palghat taluk has 1,402 factories and workshops of which 619 are in the rural areas and 783 in the urban areas. These are distributed among 58 minor groups of which tailoring under minor group 273 comes first with 317 industrial establishments, manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 comes second with 127, manufacture of bidi under minor group 220 third with 126, repair of bicycles and tricycles under minor group 388 fourth with 118 and manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 fifth with 83. Out of the total number of factories and workshops 497 engage one person each, 697 engage two to five persons each, 94 six to nine persons each, 72 ten to nineteen persons each, 27 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 9 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 6 hundred persons and above each. 152 factories and workshops are run by power, of

which 133 are run by electricity, 16 by liquid fuel and 3 by coal, wood and bagasse. The remaining 1,250 are run without power.

Alathur Taluk

213. Alathur taluk has 915 factories and workshops all of which are in the rural areas as there is no urban area in the taluk. These are distributed among 36 minor groups of industries of which minor group 220, manufacture of bidi leads with 175 industrial establishments, minor group 235 cotton weaving in handlooms comes second with 149, tailoring under minor group 273 third with 145, production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugar cane or palm juice and production of candy under minor group 202 fourth with 79 and production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food grains under minor group 200 and repair of bicycles and tricycles under minor group 388 fifth with 59 each. Sixty-five industrial establishments are run by power, of which 28 are run by electricity, 36 by liquid fuel and one by other fuels. 850 are run without power.

Chittur Taluk

214. In the Chittur taluk there are 1,274 factories and workshops of which 595 are in the rural areas and 679 in the urban areas. These are distributed among 45 minor groups of industries led by cotton weaving in handlooms under minor group 235 with 370 industrial establishments. Tailoring under minor group 273 comes second with 223 industrial establishments, minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling etc. third with 145, minor group 220, manufacture of bidi fourth with 120 and repair of bicycles under minor group 388 fifth with 86. 536 factories and workshops employ one person each, 600 two to five persons each, 71 six to nine persons each, 53 ten to nineteen persons each, 10 twenty to forty-nine persons each and 4 fifty to ninety-nine persons each. 164 factories and workshops are run by power of which 115 are run by electricity, 48 by liquid fuel and one by coal, wood and bagasse. 1,110 factories and workshops are run without power.

General

215. The above analysis shows that going by the number of industrial establishments in each taluk minor group 273, tailoring, not only leads in two taluks but also stands second and third in two taluks each. While minor group 220, manufacture of bidi leads in two taluks, it stands second in two taluks and third in another. Minor group 235, cotton-weaving in handlooms leads in one taluk and stands second in one, while minor group 204, slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish leads one taluk, manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393, holds the second rank in one taluk and the third rank in two taluks. There is one taluk which holds third rank under minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling and dehusking and processing of crops and food grains. Manufacture of coir and coir products, earthen wares and repair of bicycles and tricycles also occupy ranks of importance in some taluks.

Trichur District

216. In the Trichur district there are 6,022 factories and workshops employing 36,684 workers. Of these 4,393 are situated in the rural areas and 1,629 in the urban areas. These are distributed among divisions 2 and 3, 16 major groups and 87 minor groups covering 96 types of industries. 2,361 factories and workshops out of the total employ one person each, 2,742 two to five persons each, 420 six to nine persons each, 261 ten to nineteen persons each, 154 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 61 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 23 hundred persons and above each. The following table gives the number of minor groups of industries having factories and workshops under different ranges:—

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN THE TRICHUR DISTRICT

TABLE LVIII

NUMBER OF MINOR GROUPS HAVING FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN DIFFERENT RANGES IN THE TRICHUR DISTRICT

Ranges showing the number of factories and workshops	1—100	101—250	251—500	501—1000	Above 1000
Number of minor groups	74	6	4	3	Nil

217. Of all the minor groups of industries, minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food grains stands first with 813 industrial establishments. Tailoring under minor group 273 comes second with 632, minor group 204, slaughtering and preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish third with 545, minor group 220, manufacture of bidi fourth with 478, manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 fifth with 386, manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 sixth with 357, manufacture of coir and coir products under minor group 277 seventh with 267, repairing of bicycles and tricycles under minor group 388 eighth with 201, minor group 235, cotton weaving in handlooms ninth with 163, manufacture of imitation stones under minor group 359 tenth with 156, minor group 207, production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil) eleventh with 142, manufacture of ayurvedic medicines under minor group 335 twelfth with 118 and minor group 281, manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures thirteenth with 112. The rest have only less than 100. The subjoined table gives the number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and those run without power in the Trichur district by size of employment.

TABLE LIX

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS RUN BY DIFFERENT KINDS OF FUEL AND RUN WITHOUT POWER BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE TRICHUR DISTRICT

	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	1 person	2 to 5 persons	6 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 persons and above
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	All fuels	938	277	377	94	54	70	46	20
	(a) Electricity	828	242	324	84	51	63	44	20
	(b) Liquid fuel	107	35	51	10	3	6	2	...
	(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
II	No power	5,084	2,084	2,365	326	207	84	15	3

218. Out of the 15 major groups of industries in the rural areas of the district major group 20, food-stuffs leads with 290 factories and workshops per 1,000 and major group 27, textile—miscellaneous comes second with 165 per 1,000. The rest of the major groups have only less than 100 per 1,000. In the urban areas of the district

out of 16 major groups of industries major group 20, food-stuffs leads with 253 factories and workshops out of 1,000 and major group 27, textile—miscellaneous comes second with 127 per 1,000, the rest having only less than 100 per 1,000. Among the more important ones with less than 100 per 1,000 factories and workshops in each major group mention may be made of major groups 22, tobacco products, 34-35, non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal and major group 36, basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment in the rural areas. In the urban areas major group 38, transport equipment, major group 36, basic metals and their products except mechinery and transport equipment, major group 28, manufacture of wood and wooden products and major group 30, printing and publishing, are the more important ones. In the rural areas of the district, 1,755 factories and workshops employ one person each, 1,947 two to five persons each, 313 six to nine persons each, 200 ten to nineteen persons each, 109 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 49 fifty to ninety-nine persons each, and 20 hundred persons and above each. A table giving the number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and run without power by size of employment in rural areas is given below:—

TABLE LX

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS RUN BY DIFFERENT KINDS OF FUEL AND RUN WITHOUT POWER IN THE RURAL AREAS OF THE TRICHUR DISTRICT BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Kind of fuel or power used	Total	1 person	2 to 5 persons	6 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I All fuels	655	231	241	53	29	45	39	17
(a) Electricity	551	198	190	44	26	39	37	17
(b) Liquid fuel	103	33	51	9	3	5	2	...
(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
II No power	3,738	1,524	1,706	260	171	64	10	3

219. In the urban areas of the district 606 factories and workshops employ 1 person each, 795 two to five persons each, 107 six to nine persons each, 61 ten to nineteen persons each, 45 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 12 fifty to ninety-nine persons each, 3 hundred persons and above each. A table giving the number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and those run without power in the urban areas of the Trichur district by size of employment is subjoined:—

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN THE TALUKS OF THE TRICHUR DISTRICT

TABLE LXI

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS RUN BY DIFFERENT KINDS OF FUEL AND RUN WITHOUT POWER IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE TRICHUR DISTRICT BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Kind of fuel or power used	Total	1 person	2 to 5 persons	6 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I All fuels	283	46	136	41	25	25	7	3
(a) Electricity	277	44	134	40	25	24	7	3
(b) Liquid fuel	4	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
II No power	1,346	560	659	66	36	20	5	...

Talappilly Taluk

220. The Talappilly taluk has 773 factories and workshops of which 501 are in the rural areas and 272 in the urban areas. These are distributed among 55 minor groups of industries led by minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. with 149 industrial establishments. Next comes tailoring under minor group 273 with 104 industrial establishments, manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 with 76 and manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 with 62. Under minor group 200 the most important item is rice mills which number 142. 345 factories and workshops employ 1 person each, 338 two to five persons each, 55 six to nine persons each, 18 ten to nineteen persons each, 14 twenty to forty-nine persons each and 3 fifty to ninety-nine persons each. 171 factories and workshops are run by power of which 131 are run by electricity and 40 by liquid fuel. 602 factories and workshops are run without power.

Trichur Taluk

221. In the Trichur taluk there are 2,031 factories and workshops out of which 1,350 are in the rural areas and 681 in the urban areas. These are distributed among 71 minor groups of industries of which minor group 273, tailoring leads with 250 industrial establishments, minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. comes second with 207, manufacture of imitation stones under minor group 359 comes third with 139, manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 comes fourth with 133, manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 comes fifth with 105 and minor group 220, manufacture of bidi comes sixth with 103. The rest have only less than 100. 670 factories and workshops employ one person each, 968 two to five persons each, 186 six to nine persons each, 105 ten to nineteen persons each, 71 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 22 fifty to ninety-nine persons each, and 9 hundred persons and above each. 445 factories and workshops are run by power of which 428 are run by electricity, 15 by liquid fuel and 2 by coal, wood and bagasse. The remaining 1,586 are run without power.

Chowghat Taluk

222. Chowghat taluk has 1,377 factories and workshops of which 1,035 are in the rural areas and 342 in the urban areas. These are spread over 38 minor groups of which minor group 204, slaughtering and preservation of meat and fish and fish canning leads with 468 industrial establishments. Minor group 220, manufacture of

bidi comes next with 250 industrial establishments, minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. comes third with 126, tailoring under minor group 273 comes fourth with 122, and minor group 277, manufacture of coir and coir products comes next with 100. The rest have only less than 100. 696 factories and workshops employ 1 person each, 539 two to five persons each, 43 six to nine persons each, 72 ten to nineteen persons each, 20 twenty to forty-nine persons each and 7 fifty to 99 persons each. 31 factories and workshops are run with power of which 9 are run by electricity and 22 by liquid fuel. 1,346 are run without power.

Cranganore Taluk

223. In the Cranganore taluk the total number of factories and workshops comes to 525. All of these are in the rural areas as the taluk has no urban area. These fall in 33 minor groups of industries of which minor group 277, manufacture of coir and coir products leads with 101 factories and workshops, minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food grains comes second with 80 of which 64 are engaged in the manufacture of copra, 13 rice mills and 3 handpounding of rice, preservation of fish under minor group 204 third with 64 and tailoring under minor group 273 fourth with 52, the rest having much smaller number. 154 factories and workshops employ one person each, 261 two to five persons each, 82 six to nine persons each, 21 ten to nineteen persons each, 6 twenty to forty-nine persons each and 1 hundred persons and above. 24 factories and workshops are run by power of which 14 are run by electricity and 10 by liquid fuel. The remaining 501 are run without power.

Mukundapuram Taluk

224. Mukundapuram taluk has 1,316 factories and workshops of which 982 are in the rural areas and 334 in the urban areas. These fall in 55 minor groups led by minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food grains with 251 industrial establishments of which 140 are rice mills, 67 are engaged in the production of copra, 19 in the curing of arecanut and 25 in handpounding of rice. Manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 comes second with 120 industrial establishments, tailoring under minor group 273 comes third with 104, manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 comes fourth with 102 and minor group 220, manufacture of bidi comes fifth with 69. The remaining have only very few. 267 factories and workshops are run by power of which 246 are run by electricity, 20 by liquid fuel and one by coal, wood and bagasse. 1,049 are run without power.

General

225. Taking the relative position of the leading minor groups of industries in the various taluks, minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food grains leads in two taluks, comes second in two other taluks and third in one taluk, minor group 204, slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish, etc. leads in one taluk and comes third in another, minor group 277, manufacture of coir and coir products stands first in one taluk, tailoring under minor group 273 stands first, second and third in one taluk each, and minor group 220, manufacture of bidi and minor group 369, manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) come second in one taluk each and minor group 393, manufacture of jewellery and minor group 359, manufacture of imitation stones have the third rank in one taluk each.

Ernakulam District

226. In the Ernakulam district there are 74,18 factories and workshops employing 45,361 workers. Of these, 4,307 are in the rural areas and 3,111 in the urban areas. These fall in divisions 0, 2 and 3 and 18 major groups. Classified by minor groups they come in 86 minor groups with 97 types

of industries. 2,229 factories and workshops in the district employ one person each, 4,193 two to five persons each, 542 six to nine persons each, 267 ten to nineteen persons each, 108 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 37 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 42 hundred persons and above each. The number of minor groups having factories and workshops under different ranges are given in the following table:—

TABLE LXII

NUMBER OF MINOR GROUPS IN THE ERNAKULAM DISTRICT HAVING FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN DIFFERENT RANGES

Ranges showing the number of factories and workshops	1—100	101—250	251—500	501—1000	Above 1000
Number of minor groups	67	12	3	3	1

227. Of the various minor groups in the district, minor group 220, manufacture of bidi leads with 1,088 industrial establishments, tailoring under minor group 273 comes second with 953, minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. comes third with 943, minor group 277, coir and coir products comes fourth with 558 and manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 comes fifth with 431. Among others, the more important ones are manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 with 419 industrial establishments, repairing of bicycles and tricycles under minor group 388 with 251, wooden furniture and fixtures under minor group 281 with 218, cotton-weaving in handlooms under minor group 235 with 216, bakery under minor group 205 with 170, production of aerated and mineral water under minor group 214 with 145, repairing and servicing of motor vehicles under minor group 384 with 139, slaughtering and preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish under minor group 204 with 138, manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear under minor group 311 with 136, production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil) under minor group 207 with 117, manufacture of lime under minor group 342 with 112, manufacture of ayurvedic medicines etc. under minor group 335 with 110, manufacture of tin cans and copper vessels under minor group 367 with 109 and all other types of printing under minor group 302 not covered by minor groups 300, 301 and 303 of major group 30 with 106. The following table gives the number of factories and workshops run by power under different kinds of fuel and those run without power by size of employment:—

TABLE LXIII

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS RUN BY DIFFERENT KINDS OF FUEL AND RUN WITHOUT POWER BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE ERNAKULAM DISTRICT

Kind of fuel or power used	Total	1 person	2 to 5 persons	6 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I All fuels	1,002	372	367	106	67	46	18	26
(a) Electricity	783	232	311	98	66	38	16	22
(b) Liquid fuel	216	140	54	8	1	7	2	4
(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
II No power	6,416	1,857	3,826	436	200	62	19	16

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN THE ERNAKULAM DISTRICT

228. Out of the 16 major groups of industries in the rural areas of the district major group 20, food-stuffs leads with 266 factories and workshops per 1,000, major group 27, textile—miscellaneous comes next with 227 per 1,000, major group 22, tobacco products third with 123 per 1,000, major group 36, basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment fourth with 81 per 1,000, major group 39, miscellaneous manufacturing industries fifth with 55 per 1,000, major group 33, chemicals and chemical products sixth with 52 per 1,000 and major group 34-35, non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal seventh with 44 per 1,000. The rest have only smaller numbers. In the urban areas, major group 22, tobacco products, leads with 180 factories and workshops per 1,000, major group 27, textile—miscellaneous comes second with 178 per 1,000, major group 28, transport equipment and major group 39, miscellaneous manufacturing industries third with 98 per 1,000 each, major group 20, food-stuffs fourth with 97 per 1,000, major group 36. basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment fifth with 82 per 1,000 and major group 28, manufacture of wood and wooden products sixth with 74 per 1,000. The rest have only smaller numbers. In the rural areas of the district 1,480 factories and workshops employ 1 person each, 2,229 two to five persons each, 333 six to nine persons each, 155 ten to nineteen persons each, 66 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 16 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 28 hundred persons and above each. The subjoined table gives the number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and those run without power by size of employment in the rural areas :—

TABLE LXIV

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS RUN BY DIFFERENT KINDS OF FUEL AND RUN WITHOUT POWER IN THE RURAL AREAS OF THE ERNAKULAM DISTRICT BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Kind of fuel or power used	Total	1 person	2 to 5 persons	6 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I All fuels	637	345	186	43	14	25	8	16
(a) Electricity	425	205	133	35	13	19	8	12
(b) Liquid fuel	211	140	53	8	1	5	...	4
(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
II No power	3,670	1,135	2,043	290	141	41	8	12

229. In the urban areas of the district 749 factories and workshops employ one person each, 1,964 two to five persons each, 209 six to nine persons each, 112 ten to nineteen persons each, 42 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 21 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 14 hundred persons and above each. A table giving the number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and those run without power by size of employment in the urban areas is given below :—

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN THE TALUKS OF ERNAKULAM DISTRICT

TABLE LXV

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS RUN BY DIFFERENT KINDS OF FUEL AND RUN WITHOUT POWER BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE ERNAKULAM DISTRICT

Kind of fuel or power used	Total	1 person	2 to 5 persons	6 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I All fuels	365	27	181	63	53	21	10	10
(a) Electricity	358	27	178	63	53	19	8	10
(b) Liquid fuel	5	...	1	...	...	2	2	...
(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
II No power	2,746	722	1,783	146	59	21	11	4

Parur Taluk

230. In the Parur taluk there are 1,195 factories and workshops of which 1,006 are situated in the rural areas and 189 in the urban areas. 215 factories and workshops engage one person each, 713 two to five persons each, 184 six to nine persons each, 66 ten to nineteen persons each, 11 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 1 fifty to ninety-nine persons and 5 hundred persons and above each. These are distributed among 45 minor groups of industries led by minor group 277, manufacture of coir and coir products with 439 industrial establishments. Among others are minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food grains with 142 industrial establishments of which 96 are engaged in the production of copra and 33 are rice mills, tailoring under minor group 273 with 113, minor group 235, cotton-weaving in handloom with 92, and minor group 220, manufacture of bidi with 91. Out of the total number of factories and workshops 65 are run by power of which 62 are run by electricity, 2 by liquid fuel and one by coal, wood and bagasse. The remaining 1,130 are run without power.

Alwaye Taluk

231. Alwaye taluk has 646 factories and workshops of which 422 are in the rural areas and 224 in the urban areas. 178 factories and workshops employ one person each, 366 two to five persons each, 42 six to nine persons each, 35 ten to nineteen persons each, 13 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 5 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 7 hundred persons and above each. These factories and workshops are distributed among 53 minor groups, the more important ones being minor group 200, production of rice etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food grains with 99 industrial establishments, minor group 220, manufacture of bidi with 68, tailoring under minor group 273 with 53, manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 with 46, manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 with 43 and repairing of bicycles and tricycles under minor group 388 with 36. 120 factories and workshops out of the total are run by power of which 114 are run by electricity and 6 by liquid fuel. The remaining 526 are run without power.

Kunnathunad Taluk

232. Kunnathunad taluk has 506 factories and workshops of which 402 are in the rural areas and 104 in the urban areas. Of these, 265 employ one person each, 204 two to five persons each, 16 six to nine persons

each, 14 ten to nineteen persons each, 2 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 3 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 2 hundred persons and above each. These factories and workshops are distributed among 34 minor groups of industries of which minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food grains leads with 149 industrial establishments. Manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 coming second with 65 and production of lemon grass oil under minor group 339 coming third with 63 are the more important out of the remaining minor groups, the rest having smaller numbers. 176 factories and workshops are run by power of which 114 are run by electricity and 62 by liquid fuel. The remaining 330 are run without power.

Kanayannur Taluk

233. In the Kanayannur taluk there are 2,034 factories and workshops of which 645 are in the rural areas and 1,389 in the urban areas. 633 factories and workshops employ one person each, 1,196 two to five persons each, 119 six to nine persons each, 54 ten to nineteen persons each, 22 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 5 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 5 hundred persons and above each. These are distributed among 67 minor groups of industries of which minor group 220, manufacture of bidi stands foremost with 428 industrial establishments and tailoring under minor group 273 comes second with 386. Among the more important ones out of the remaining are manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 with 127, repairing of bicycles and tricycles under minor group 388 with 120, manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 with 97, minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food grains with 82, and minor group 281, manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures with 64. The rest have only smaller numbers. 212 factories and workshops are run by power of which 203 are run by electricity, 8 by liquid fuel and one by coal, wood and bagasse. The remaining 1,822 are run without power.

Cochin Taluk

234. Cochin taluk has 1,859 factories and workshops of which 845 are situated in rural areas and 1,014 in urban areas. 474 factories and workshops employ one person each, 1,111 two to five persons each, 119 six to nine persons each, 71 ten to nineteen persons each, 45 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 21 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 18 hundred persons and above each. These are distributed among 60 minor groups of industries led by minor group 220, manufacture of bidi with 406 industrial establishments. Tailoring under minor group 273 comes second with 341 industrial establishments, minor group 204, slaughtering and preservation of fish and canning of fish third with 123, minor group 277, manufacture of coir and coir products fourth with 107 and manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 fifth with 104. 134 factories and workshops are run with power of which 117 are run by electricity, 16 by liquid fuel and one by coal, wood and bagasse. The remaining 1,725 are run without power.

Muvattupuzha Taluk

235. Muvattupuzha taluk has 742 factories and workshops of which 551 are in the rural areas and 191 in the urban areas. Three hundred factories and workshops employ one person each, 381 two to five persons each, 34 six to nine persons each, 13 ten to nineteen persons each, 12 twenty to forty-nine persons each and 2 fifty to ninety-nine persons each. These fall in 44 minor groups of industries of which minor group 200, manufacture of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food grains stands foremost with 242 industrial establishments, manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 comes

second with 66, minor group 235, cotton weaving in handlooms third with 64, manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 fourth with 47 and minor group 220, manufacture of bidi fifth with 41. The rest have only smaller numbers. 228 factories and workshops are run by power of which 133 are run by electricity and 95 by liquid fuel. The rest, 514 are run without power.

Thodupuzha Taluk

236. Thodupuzha taluk has 436 factories and workshops. All these are in the rural areas as the taluk has no urban area. 164 factories and workshops employ one person each, 222 two to five persons each, 28 six to nine persons each, 14 ten to nineteen persons each, 3 twenty to forty-nine persons each and 5 hundred persons and above each. These are distributed among 33 minor groups of industries of which the more important ones are minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. with 144 industrial establishments, manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 with 50 and manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 with 24. The rest have only smaller numbers. Only 67 factories and workshops are run with power of which 40 are run by electricity and 27 by liquid fuel. The remaining 369 are run without power.

General

237. The relative position of the various leading minor groups of industries in the Ernakulam district indicates that minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food grains leads in 4 taluks in the district and stands second in one taluk, minor group 220, manufacture of bidi leads in 2 taluks, stands second in another, manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 stands second in three taluks and tailoring under minor group 273 stands second and third in two taluks each. Minor group 235 cotton-weaving in handlooms stands third in one taluk, jewellery under minor group 393 comes third in two taluks, minor group 277, coir and coir products leads in one taluk, manufacture of lemon grass oil under minor group 339 and slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish under minor group 204 stand third in one taluk each.

Kottayam District

238. The Kottayam district has 3,597 factories and workshops employing 21,453 workers of which 2,339 are in the rural areas and 1,258 in the urban areas. These are distributed among divisions 2 and 3, 15 major groups and 75 minor groups of industries. Classified by types of industries, they fall in 84 types of industries. 1,214 factories and workshops employ one person each, 1,934 two to five persons each, 190 six to nine persons each, 125 ten to nineteen persons each, 68 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 44 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 22 hundred persons and above each. Minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food grains leads with 493 industrial establishments. Manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 comes second with 431 industrial establishments. Manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 with 382, tailoring under minor group 273 with 362, minor group 220, manufacture of bidi with 162, minor group 323, manufacture of rubber products with 140, minor group 205, bakery with 136, minor group 281, manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures with 120, minor group 235, cotton-weaving in handlooms with 117, minor group 384, repairing and servicing of motor vehicles with 115, and minor group 217, processing of tea in factories with 101 are among the more important ones. The rest have only less than 100. The following table gives the number of minor groups of industries having factories and workshops in different ranges:—

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN THE KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

TABLE LXVI

NUMBER OF MINOR GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES HAVING FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN DIFFERENT RANGES IN THE KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

Ranges showing the number of factories and workshops	1—100	101—250	251—500	501—1000	Above 1000
Number of minor groups	67	7	4	...	...

The subjoined table gives the number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and run without power by size of employment :—

TABLE LXVII

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS RUN BY DIFFERENT KINDS OF FUEL AND RUN WITHOUT POWER BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

Kind of fuel or power used	Total	1 person	2 to 5 persons	6 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I All fuels	623	118	293	59	56	44	36	17
(a) Electricity	503	98	248	50	44	23	26	14
(b) Liquid fuel	111	20	41	9	11	19	10	1
(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	4	...	2	...	1	1	...	...
(d) Others	5	...	2	...	...	1	...	2
II No power	2,974	1,096	1,641	131	69	24	8	5

239. In the rural areas of the district the factories and workshops are distributed among 15 major groups of which major group 20, food-stuffs leads with 238 factories and workshops per 1,000, major group 36, basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment comes second with 172 per 1,000, major group 27, textile—miscellaneous third with 98 per 1,000, major group 39, miscellaneous manufacturing industries fourth with 89 per 1,000 and major group 21, beverages fifth with 61 per 1,000. The rest have only smaller numbers. In the urban areas of the district also there are 15 major groups led by major group 39, miscellaneous manufacturing industries with 175 factories and workshops per 1,000, major group 27, textile—miscellaneous comes second with 138 per 1,000, major group 20, food-stuffs third with 133 per 1,000, major group 38, transport equipment fourth with 101 per 1,000 and major group 36, basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment fifth with 96 per 1,000, the rest having only smaller numbers.

240. In the rural areas of the district, 925 factories and workshops employ one person each, 1,162 two to five persons each, 92 six to nine persons each, 58 ten to nineteen persons each, 46 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 40 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 16 hundred persons and above each. The subjoined table gives the number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and those run without power by size of employment in the rural areas of the district :—

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN THE TALUKS OF THE KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

TABLE LXVIII

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS RUN BY DIFFERENT KINDS OF FUEL AND RUN WITHOUT POWER BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE RURAL AREAS OF THE KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

Kind of fuel or power used	Total	1 person	2 to 5 persons	6 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I All fuels	344	92	142	19	21	27	32	11
(a) Electricity	230	72	102	10	10	6	22	8
(b) Liquid fuel	107	20	38	9	10	19	10	1
(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
(d) Others	5	...	2	...	...	1	...	2
II No power	1,995	833	1,020	73	37	19	8	5

241. In the urban areas of the district 289 factories and workshops employ one person each, 772 two to five persons each, 98 six to nine persons each, 67 ten to nineteen persons each, 22 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 4 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 6 hundred persons and above each. A table giving the number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and run without power by size of employment in the urban areas is given below:—

TABLE LXIX

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS RUN BY DIFFERENT KINDS OF FUEL AND RUN WITHOUT POWER BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

Kind of fuel or power used	Total	1 person	2 to 5 persons	6 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I All fuels	279	26	151	40	35	17	4	6
(a) Electricity	273	26	146	40	34	17	4	6
(b) Liquid fuel	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
II No power	979	263	621	58	32	5	...	...

Devicolam Taluk

242. In the Devicolam taluk there are 124 factories and workshops all of which are in the rural areas as there is no urban area in the taluk. These are distributed among 20 minor groups of industries of which the more important ones are minor group 217, processing of tea in factories with 25 industrial establishments, tailoring under minor group 273 with 17 and manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 with 11. 28 factories and workshops employ one person each, 49 two to five persons each,

10 six to nine persons each, 5 ten to nineteen persons each, 6 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 16 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 10 hundred persons and above each. 42 factories and workshops are run with power of which 31 are run by electricity, 9 by liquid fuel and 2 by other fuels. 82 are run without power.

Udumbanchola Taluk

243. In the Udumbanchola taluk there are 157 factories and workshops all of which are in the rural areas as there is no urban area in the taluk. These fall in 21 minor groups of industries led by minor group 369, manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) with 51 industrial establishments followed by minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. with 35 and manufacture of bidi under minor group 220 with 16, the rest having only smaller numbers. 85 factories and workshops in the taluk employ one person each, 60 two to five persons each, 1 six to nine persons, 5 ten to nineteen persons each, 4 twenty to forty-nine persons each and 2 fifty to ninety-nine persons each. 39 factories and workshops are run with power of which 3 are run by electricity, 35 by liquid fuel and one by coal, wood and bagasse. The remaining 118 are run without power.

Meenachil Taluk

244. Meenachil taluk has 555 factories and workshops of which 440 are in rural areas and 115 in urban areas. These fall in 41 minor groups of industries, the more important ones of which are minor group 220, manufacture of bidi with 68 industrial establishments, manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 with 61, manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 with 54, minor group 205, bakery with 47 and tailoring under minor group 273 with 40, the remaining having only smaller number. 199 factories and workshops employ 1 person each, 327 two to five persons each, 17 six to nine persons each, 9 ten to nineteen persons each and 3 twenty to forty-nine persons each. 58 factories and workshops are run by power of which 42 are run by electricity, 13 by liquid fuel, 2 by coal, wood and bagasse and one by other fuel. 497 are run without power.

Vaikom Taluk

245. Vaikom taluk has 543 factories and workshops of which 405 are in the rural areas and 138 in the urban areas. These are distributed among 37 minor groups of industries of which minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. leads with 86 industrial establishments, tailoring under minor group 273 comes second with 77, manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 third with 62 and manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 fourth with 57. 243 factories and workshops employ one person each, 254 two to five persons each, 31 six to nine persons each, 11 ten to nineteen persons each, 3 twenty to forty-nine persons each and 1 fifty to ninety-nine persons. 52 factories and workshops are run by power of which 46 are run by electricity and 6 by liquid fuel. The remaining 491 are run without power.

Kottayam Taluk

246. There are 1,122 factories and workshops in the Kottayam taluk of which 550 are in the rural areas and 572 in the urban areas. These are distributed among 55 minor groups of industries led by minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food grains with 191 industrial establishments of which those for milling of rice and flour number 96, for the production of copra number 60 and for handpounding of rice 35. Manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 comes second with 122 and manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 comes third with 113 industrial establishments. The rest have only less than 100, the more important of them being tailoring under minor group 273, minor group 384, repairing of motor vehicles etc.

and minor group 302, miscellaneous printing works. 324 factories and workshops employ one person each, 640 two to five persons each, 65 six to nine persons each, 61 ten to nineteen persons each, 21 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 5 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 6 hundred persons and above each. 264 factories and workshops are run by power of which 258 are run by electricity and 6 by liquid fuel. The rest are run without power.

Changanacherry Taluk

247. Changanacherry taluk has 592 factories and workshops of which 245 are situated in rural areas and 347 in urban areas. These are distributed among 47 minor groups of industries of which minor group 200, production of rice, flour, etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food grains stands foremost with 110 industrial establishments of which 66 are rice mills, 27 are engaged in the production of copra and 17 in handpounding of rice. Manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 comes second with 98 industrial establishments, while tailoring under minor group 273 comes third with 75 and manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 comes fourth with 68. 189 factories and workshops employ one person each, 349 two to five persons each, 36 six to nine persons each, 14 ten to nineteen persons each, 3 twenty to forty-nine persons each and 1 hundred persons and above. 100 factories and workshops are run by power of which 95 are run by electricity, 3 by liquid fuel and 2 by other fuels. The rest are run without power.

Kanjirappally Taluk

248. Kanjirappally taluk has only 310 factories and workshops of which 224 are in rural areas and 86 in urban areas. These are distributed among 33 minor groups of industries led by production of rubber sheets including smoke rubber under minor group 323 with 69 factories and workshops. Manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 comes second with 41 industrial estalishments while minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food grains comes third with but 30 factories and workshops of which 26 are engaged in the production of copra and 2 each in rice milling and curing of arecanuts. 78 factories and workshops employ one person each, 184 two to five persons each, 26 six to nine persons each, 12 ten to nineteen persons each, 8 twenty to forty-nine persons each and 2 fifty to ninety-nine persons each. 33 factories and workshops are run by power of which 20 are run by electricity and 13 by liquid fuel. The rest are run without power.

Peermade Taluk

249. There are 194 factories and workshops in the Peermade taluk all of which are in the rural areas as there is no urban area in the taluk. These are distributed among 19 minor groups of industries led by processing, packing and distribution of tea under minor group 217 with 47 industrial establishments. The next important item is tailoring under minor group 273 with but 29 industrial establishments. 35 out of the total number of factories and workshops are run with power of which 8 are run by electricity, 26 by liquid fuel and 1 by coal, wood and bagasse. The remaining 159 are run without power. 68 factories and workshops employ one person each, 71 two to five persons each, 4 six to nine persons each, 8 ten to nineteen persons each, 20 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 18 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 5 hundred persons and above each.

General

250. Among the important groups of industries in the various taluks minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food grains leads in three taluks, stands second in one taluk and third in another, while manufacture of agricultural imple-

ments (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 stands first in one taluk, second in 2 taluks and third in 4 taluks. Processing, packing and distribution of tea under minor group 217 leads in 2 taluks and production of rubber sheets including smoke rubber under minor group 323 leads another. Minor group 220, manufacture of bidi leads in one taluk and comes third in another. No less important is tailoring under minor group 273 which stands second in 3 taluks and third in another. Manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 holds the second rank in two taluks and third rank in another.

Alleppey District

251. Alleppey district has 7,843 factories and workshops of which 5,707 are in the rural areas and 2,136 in the urban areas. These employ 49,692 workers. These factories and workshops fall in divisions 2 and 3,16 major groups and 67 minor groups of industries covering 76 different types of industries. 2,398 factories and workshops employ one person each, 4,240 two to five persons each, 602 six to nine persons each, 368 ten to nineteen persons each, 132 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 56 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 47 hundred persons and above each. The number of minor groups of factories and workshops under different ranges in the district is given below:—

TABLE LXX

NUMBER OF MINOR GROUPS OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS UNDER DIFFERENT RANGES IN THE ALLEPPEY DISTRICT

Ranges showing the number of factories and workshops	1—100	101—250	251—500	501—1000	Above 1000
Number of minor groups	53	7	3	3	1

252. Minor group 277, manufacture of coir and coir products has the largest number of industrial establishments coming to 2,283. Next comes minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. with 941 industrial establishments, minor group 220, manufacture of bidi comes third with 907, tailoring under minor group 273 fourth with 838 and manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 fifth with 439. Among the more important ones out of the remaining are manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369, slaughtering and preservation of meat and fish under minor group 204, production of edible fats and oils under minor group 207, repairing of bicycles and tricycles under minor group 388, minor group 235, cotton weaving in handlooms, minor group 335, manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, etc., minor group 214, production of aerated and mineral water, bakery under minor group 205 and minor group 281, manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures. The rest have only less than 100 factories and workshops. The subjoined table gives the number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and those run without power by size of employment in the district:—

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN THE ALLEPPEY DISTRICT

TABLE LXXI

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS RUN BY DIFFERENT KINDS OF FUEL AND THOSE RUN WITHOUT POWER BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE ALLEPPEY DISTRICT

Kind of fuel or power used	Total	1 person	2 to 5 persons	6 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I All fuels	717	177	416	51	29	15	10	19
(a) Electricity	699	168	409	51	29	15	10	17
(b) Liquid fuel	16	7	7	...	...	...	...	2
(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
II No power	7,126	2,221	3,824	551	339	117	46	28

253. In the rural areas of the district the factories and workshops fall in 15 major groups led by major group 27, textile–miscellaneous with 415 factories and workshops per 1,000, major group 20, food-stuffs comes second with 214 per 1,000 and major group 22, tobacco products third with 148 per 1,000. The rest have only less than 100. In the urban areas, the factories and workshops are distributed among 16 major groups led by major group 27, textile—miscellaneous with 359 factories and workshops per 1,000 followed by major group 20, food-stuffs with 149 per 1,000 and major group 39, miscellaneous manufacturing industries with 119 per 1,000. The rest have only less than 100 per 1,000.

254. 1,784 factories and workshops in the rural areas employ one person each, 3,062 two to five persons each, 446 six to nine persons each, 259 ten to nineteen persons each, 95 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 35 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 26 hundred persons and above each. The subjoined table gives the number of factories and workshops run by power and without power by size of employment in the rural areas of the district :—

TABLE LXXII

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS RUN BY DIFFERENT KINDS OF FUEL AND RUN WITHOUT POWER IN THE RURAL AREAS OF THE ALLEPPEY DISTRICT BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Kind of fuel or power used	Total	1 person	2 to 5 persons	6 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I All fuels	420	133	261	12	6	4	...	4
(a) Electricity	408	127	255	12	6	4	...	4
(b) Liquid fuel	12	6	6	...	...	...	...	...
II No power	5,287	1,651	2,801	434	253	91	35	22

255. In the urban areas of the district 614 factories and workshops employ 1 person each, 1,178 two to five persons each, 156 six to nine persons each, 109 ten to nineteen persons each, 37 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 21 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 21 hundred persons and above each. The subjoined table gives the number of

factories and workshops run by power and without power by size of employment in the urban areas of the district :—

TABLE LXXIII

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS RUN BY DIFFERENT KINDS OF FUEL AND RUN WITHOUT POWER IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE ALLEPPEY DISTRICT BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Kind of fuel or power used	Total	1 person	2 to 5 persons	6 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I All fuels	297	44	155	39	23	11	10	15
(a) Electricity	291	41	154	39	23	11	10	13
(b) Liquid fuel	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
II No power	1,839	570	1,023	117	86	26	11	6

Shertalai Taluk

256. In the Shertalai taluk there are 1,680 factories and workshops of which 1,356 are in the rural areas and 324 in the urban areas. These are distributed among 38 minor groups of industries of which minor group 277, manufacture of coir and coir products, leads with 930 industrial establishments, minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. comes second with 139 and tailoring under minor group 273 comes third with 110. Among the more important ones out of the remaining are manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 with 85 industrial establishments, manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 with 80 and preservation of fish under minor group 204 with 63. 316 factories and workshops employ one person each, 882 two to five persons each, 261 six to nine persons each, 131 ten to nineteen persons each, 43 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 28 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 19 hundred persons and above each. 63 factories and workshops are run by power, the fuel used being electricity. The remaining 1,617 are run without power.

Ambalapuzha Taluk

257. Ambalapuzha taluk has 1,653 factories and workshops of which 672 are in the rural areas and 981 in the urban areas. These are distributed among 49 minor groups of industries led by minor group 277, manufacture of coir and coir products with 420 industrial establishments. Tailoring under minor group 273, manufacture of bidi under minor group 220, slaughtering and preservation of fish under minor group 204 and manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 come in the order of importance with 295, 167, 115 and 100 factories and workshops respectively. The remaining have only less than 100. 478 factories and workshops employ one person each, 858 two to five persons each, 191 six to nine persons each, 70 ten to nineteen persons each, 24 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 13 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 19 hundred persons and above each. 171 out of the total number of factories and workshops are run by power of which 169 are run by electricity and 2 by liquid fuel. The remaining 1,482 are run without power.

Kuttanad Taluk

258. Kuttanad taluk has 306 factories

and workshops all of which are in the rural areas as there is no urban area in the taluk. These are distributed among 22 minor groups of industries led by minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food grains with 165 factories and workshops, out of which 101 are rice mills themselves. Among the remaining, tailoring under minor group 273 and manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 are the more important ones with 39 and 26 industrial establishments respectively. 112 factories and workshops employ one person each, 188 two to five persons each, 4 six to nine persons each and 2 ten to nineteen persons each. 108 factories and workshops are run by power of which 102 are run by electricity and six by liquid fuel. The rest are run without power.

Thiruvalla Taluk

259. There are 543 factories and workshops in the Thiruvalla taluk of which 371 are in the rural areas and 172 in the urban areas. These are spread over 42 minor groups of industries of which minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food grains stands foremost with 87 industrial establishments out of which 54 are rice mills. Manufacture of agricultural implements under minor group 369, tailoring under minor group 273, manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 and manufacture of wooden furniture and repair of bicycles and tricycles under minor groups 281 and 388 come in the order of importance with 52, 51, 44 and 33 industrial establishments respectively. The rest have only smaller number. 205 factories and workshops employ one person each, 303 two to five persons each, 17 six to nine persons each, 6 ten to nineteen persons each, 10 twenty to forty-nine persons each and 2 hundred persons and above each. 110 factories and workshops are run with power, the fuel used being electricity. The remaining 433 are run without power.

Chengannur Taluk

260. Chengannur taluk has 455 factories and workshops of which 378 are in the rural areas and 77 in the urban areas. These are distributed among 37 minor groups of industries of which minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food grains stands foremost with 56 factories and workshops of which 48 are rice mills. Tailoring under minor group 273, cotton weaving in handlooms under minor group 235, manufacture of bidi under minor group 220, manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 and pottery under minor group 350 come in the order of importance among the remaining ones with 55, 52, 45, 44 and 36 industrial establishments respectively. 151 factories and workshops employ one person each, 281 two to five persons each, 14 six to nine persons each, 4 ten to nineteen persons each and 5 twenty to forty-nine persons each. 69 factories and workshops are run by power of which all except one are run by electricity. The remaining 386 are run without power.

Karthigapally Taluk

261. Karthigapally taluk has 2,379 factories and workshops of which 1,998 are in the rural areas and 381 in the urban areas. These are distributed among 41 minor groups of industries of which minor group 277, manufacture of coir and coir products stands foremost with a long lead of 933 industrial establishments. Minor group 220, manufacture of bidi comes second with 391, minor group 200, manufacture of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food grains comes third with 298 of which 228 are engaged in the production of copra, tailoring under minor group 273 comes fourth with 187 and manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 comes fifth with 117. The rest have only less than 100. 658 factories and workshops employ one person each, 1,415 two to five persons each, 99 six

to nine persons each, 144 ten to nineteen persons each, 43 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 15 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 5 hundred persons and above each. 96 factories and workshops out of the total are run by power of which 88 are run by electricity, six by liquid fuel and two by coal, wood and bagasse. The remaining 2,283 are run without power.

Mavelikkara Taluk

262. Mavelikkara taluk has 827 factories and workshops of which 626 are in the rural areas and 201 in the urban areas. These are distributed among 42 minor groups of industries led by minor group 220, manufacture of bidi with 237 industrial establishments. Minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food grains comes second with 115 industrial establishments of which 65 are rice mills, tailoring under minor group 273 third with 101, manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 comes fourth with 64 and manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 fifth with 52, the rest having only very small numbers. 478 factories and workshops employ one person each, 313 two to five persons each, 16 six to nine persons each, 11 ten to nineteen persons each, 7 twenty to forty-nine persons each and 2 hundred persons and above each. 100 factories and workshops out of the total are run by power of which 99 are run by electricity and 1 by liquid fuel. The remaining 727 are run without power.

General

263. A scrutiny of the relative position of the various leading minor groups in the different taluks of the district indicates that minor group 277, coir and coir products, leads in three taluks while minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of food grains leads in three taluks, stands second in two taluks and third in another, tailoring under minor group 273 stands second in three taluks and third in three taluks, manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 comes third in one taluk and manufacture of bidi under minor group 220 comes first, second and third in one taluk each. Manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 stands second in one taluk and minor group 235, cotton weaving in handlooms, stands third in another.

Quilon District

264. In the Quilon district there are 7,288 factories and workshops of which 6,191 are situated in the rural areas and 1,097 in the urban areas. These employ 88,328 workers. The factories and workshops are distributed among divisions 2 and 3, 17 major groups and 80 minor groups of industries covering 88 types of industries. 3,851 factories and workshops out of the total employ one person each, 2,749 two to five persons each, 260 six to nine persons each, 156 ten to nineteen persons each, 90 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 37 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 145 hundred persons and above each. The following table gives the number of minor groups of industries classified according to the ranges of factories and workshops by their number :—

TABLE LXXIV

NUMBER OF MINOR GROUPS HAVING FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN DIFFERENT RANGES IN THE QUILON DISTRICT

Ranges showing the number of factories and workshops	1—100	101—250	251—500	501—1000	Above 1000
Number of minor groups	65	9	4	1	1

265. Of the various minor groups of industries minor group 220, manufacture of bidi leads with 2,355 industrial establishments, tailoring under minor group 273 comes second with 795, manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 comes third with 499 and manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 comes fourth with 484. Among the more important ones out of the remaining minor groups are minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food grains, 235, cotton-weaving in handlooms, 388, repairing of bicycles and tricycles, 277, manufacture of coir and coir products, 335, manufacture of medicines and ayurvedic preparations etc., 203, processing, canning and preservation of fruits, 281, manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures, 204, slaughtering, preservation of fish and meat and canning of fish, 323, manufacture of rubber products including smoke rubber, 207, production of edible fats and oil (other than hydrogenated oil) and 214, production of aerated and mineral water. The subjoined table gives the number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and those run without power by size of employment:—

TABLE LXXV

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS RUN BY DIFFERENT KINDS OF FUEL AND RUN WITHOUT POWER BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE QUILON DISTRICT

Kind of fuel or power used	Total	1 person	2 to 5 persons	6 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I All fuels	688	214	254	75	56	45	18	26
(a) Electricity	672	210	248	75	55	42	18	24
(b) Liquid fuel	16	4	6	...	1	3	...	2
II No power	6,600	3,637	2,495	185	100	45	19	119

266. In the rural areas of the district, the factories and workshops are distributed among 17 major groups of industries led by major group 22, tobacco products with 351 factories and workshops per 1,000. Major group 20, food-stuffs comes second with 129 per 1,000 and major group 27, textile—miscellaneous comes third with 127 per 1,000. The rest have only less than 100 per 1,000. In the urban areas there are 15 major groups of industries led by major group 27, textile—miscellaneous with 199 factories and workshops per 1,000 followed by major group 22, tobacco products with 164 per 1,000 and major group 20, food-stuffs with 130 per 1,000. The rest have only less than 100 per 1,000. A table giving the number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and run without power by size of employment in the rural areas is given below:—

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN THE TALUKS OF THE QUILON DISTRICT

TABLE LXXVI

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS RUN BY DIFFERENT KINDS OF FUEL AND RUN WITHOUT POWER IN THE RURAL AREAS OF THE QUILON DISTRICT BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Kind of fuel or power used	Total	1 person	2 to 5 persons	6 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I All fuels	482	202	175	40	17	25	5	18
(a) Electricity	466	198	169	40	16	22	5	16
(b) Liquid fuel	16	4	6	...	1	3	...	2
II No power	5,709	3,391	1,916	159	89	37	19	98

267. 3,593 factories and workshops in the rural areas employ one person each, 2,091 two to five persons each, 199 six to nine persons each, 106 ten to nineteen persons each, 62 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 24 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 116 hundred persons and above each.

268. In the urban areas of the district 258 factories and workshops employ one person each, 658 two to five persons each, 61 six to nine persons each, 50 ten to nineteen persons each, 28 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 13 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 29 hundred persons and above each. The subjoined table gives the number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and those run without power by size of employment in the urban areas of the district :—

TABLE LXXVII

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS RUN BY DIFFERENT KINDS OF FUEL AND RUN WITHOUT POWER IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE QUILON DISTRICT BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Kind of fuel or power used	Total	1 person	2 to 5 persons	6 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I All fuels (Electricity only)	206	12	79	35	39	20	13	8
II No power	891	246	579	26	11	8	...	21

Pathanamthitta Taluk

269. Pathanamthitta taluk has 577 factories and workshops all of which are in the rural areas as there is no urban area in the taluk. These are distributed among 33 minor groups of industries led by minor group 220, manufacture of bidi with 90 industrial establishments. Among the more important ones out of the remaining are manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 with 88 industrial establishments, minor group 323, manufacture of rubber sheets including smoke rubber with 66, manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 with 59 and minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. with 44. The rest have only small numbers. 238 factories and workshops employ one person each, 266 two to five persons each, 40 six to nine persons

each, 20 ten to nineteen persons each and 13 twenty to forty-nine persons each. 63 factories and workshops are run by power of which 61 are run by electricity and 2 by liquid fuel. The remaining 514 are run without power.

Kunnathur Taluk

270. In the Kunnathur taluk there are 857 factories and workshops all of which are in the rural areas as there is no urban area in the taluk. These are distributed among 35 minor groups of industries led by minor group 220, manufacture of bidi with 424 industrial establishments. Manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 comes second with 73 factories and workshops, tailoring under minor group 273 third with 56, minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. and manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 fourth with 55 each. The rest have only smaller numbers. 684 factories and workshops employ one person each, 144 two to five persons each, 18 six to nine persons each, 5 ten to nineteen persons each, 1 fifty to ninety-nine persons and 5 hundred persons and above each. 58 factories and workshops are run with power of which 56 are run by electricity and 2 by liquid fuel. 799 factories and workshops are run without power.

Karunagapally Taluk

271. Karunagapally taluk has 1,729 factories and workshops all of which are in the rural areas as there is no urban area in the taluk. These are distributed among 39 minor groups of industries of which minor group 220, manufacture of bidi stands foremost with 764 industrial establishments. The rest in the order of importance are tailoring under minor group 273 with 175 factories and workshops, minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. with 149, minor group 204, slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish with 114, manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 with 89, manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 with 71 and minor group 277, manufacture of coir and coir products with 65. The rest have only smaller numbers. 1,142 factories and workshops engage one person each, 478 two to five persons each, 61 six to nine persons each, 23 ten to nineteen persons each, 14 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 2 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 9 hundred persons and above each. 72 factories and workshops are run with power of which 70 are run by electricity and 2 by liquid fuel. 1,657 factories and workshops are run without power.

Quilon Taluk

272. There are 2,538 factories and workshops in the Quilon taluk out of which 1,441 are in the rural areas and 1,097 in the urban areas. These are distributed among 68 minor groups of industries led by minor group 220, manufacture of bidi with 594 industrial establishments. Among the remaining, tailoring under minor group 273 with 396 industrial establishments, manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 with 152, minor group 277, manufacture of coir and coir products with 130, minor group 235, cotton-weaving in handlooms with 130, minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. with 110, manufacture of agricultural implements under minor group 369 with 106, processing and preservation of cashew-nuts under minor group 203 with 97 and repairing of bicycles and tricycles under minor group 388 with 96 are the more important ones. 953 factories and workshops employ 1 person each, 1,238 two to five persons each, 112 six to nine persons each, 76 ten to nineteen persons each, 46 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 20 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 93 hundred persons and above each. 391 factories and workshops are run by power, the fuel used being electricity. The remaining 2,147 are run without power.

Kottarakara Taluk

273. Kottarakara taluk has 839 factories and workshops all of which are in the rural areas as there is no urban area in the taluk.

These are distributed among 38 minor groups of industries led by minor group 220, manufacture of bidi with 126 industrial establishments. Manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 comes second with 96 industrial establishments, manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 third with 89, tailoring under minor group 273 fourth with 83 and minor group 235, cotton-weaving in handlooms fifth with 76. 400 factories and workshops employ 1 person each, 363 two to five persons each, 16 six to nine persons each, 14 ten to nineteen persons each, 9 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 9 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 28 hundred persons and above each. 63 factories and workshops are run with power of which 62 are run with electricity and 1 by liquid fuel. The remaining 776 are run without power.

Pathanapuram Taluk

274. Pathanapuram taluk has 748 factories and workshops all of which are in the rural areas as there is no urban area in the taluk. These are distributed among 40 minor groups of industries led by minor group 220, manufacture of bidi with 357 industrial establishments. Manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 comes second with 55 industrial establishments, manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 third with 50 and tailoring under minor group 273 fourth with 48. The rest have only smaller numbers. 434 factories and workshops employ 1 person each, 260 two to five persons each, 13 six to nine persons each, 18 ten to nineteen persons each, 8 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 5 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 10 hundred persons and above each. 41 factories and workshops are run by power of which 32 are run by electricity and 9 by liquid fuel. The remaining 707 are run without power.

General

275. Of the leading minor groups of the various taluks, minor group 220, manufacture of bidi leads all the taluks, minor group 369, manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) stands second in three taluks, third in one taluk and minor group 273, tailoring comes second in two taluks and third in another. Minor group 393, manufacture of jewellery, comes second in one taluk and third in two taluks, minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. comes third in one taluk and minor group 323, production of rubber sheets third in another.

Trivandrum District

276. In the Trivandrum district there are 6,076 factories and workshops of which 3,580 are in the rural areas and 2,496 in the urban areas. These employ 34,977 workers. The factories and workshops are distributed among divisions 2 and 3, 17 major groups and 80 minor groups of industries covering 89 types of industries. 2,361 factories and workshops employ one person each, 2,905 two to five persons each, 323 six to nine persons each, 273 ten to nineteen persons each, 147 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 42 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 25 hundred persons and above each. The subjoined table gives the number of factories and workshops in different ranges in the Trivandrum district:—

TABLE LXXVIII

NUMBER OF MINOR GROUPS HAVING FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN DIFFERENT RANGES IN THE TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT

Ranges showing the number of factories and workshops	1—100	101—250	251—500	501—1000	Above 1000
Number of minor groups	70	3	3	2	2

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN THE TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT

277. Of the various minor groups of industries, minor group 220, manufacture of bidi leads with 1,168 industrial establishments. Tailoring under minor group 273 comes second with 1,138 industrial establishments, minor group 235, cotton-weaving in handlooms third with 749 and manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 fourth with 532. Among the other minor groups, manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369 with 313 industrial establishments, repairing of bicycles and tricycles under minor group 388 with 259, minor group 277, manufacture of coir and coir products with 258, minor group 200, production of rice, atta, flour, etc. with 168, minor group 281, manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures with 123 and minor group 384, repairing and servicing of motor vehicles with 101 are the more important ones. The rest have only less than 100. The subjoined table gives the number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and those run without power in the Trivandrum district by size of employment:—

TABLE LXXIX

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS RUN BY DIFFERENT KINDS OF FUEL AND THOSE RUN WITHOUT POWER IN THE TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Kind of fuel or power used	Total	1 person	2 to 5 persons	6 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I All fuels	321	60	149	41	29	23	10	9
(a) Electricity	313	59	145	41	29	22	8	9
(b) Liquid fuel	8	1	4	...	...	1	2	...
II No power	5,755	2,301	2,756	282	244	124	32	16

278. In the rural areas of the district the factories and workshops fall in 17 major groups of industries of which major group 22, tobacco products leads with 288 industrial establishments per 1,000. Major group 27, textile—miscellaneous comes second with 221 per 1,000 and major group 23, textile—cotton third with 138 per 1,000. The rest have only less than 100 per 1,000. In the urban areas of the district the factories and workshops fall in 15 major groups of industries led by major group 27, textile—miscellaneous with 244 per 1,000 factories and workshops. Major group 39, miscellaneous manufacturing industries comes second with 156 per 1,000 and major group 23, textile—cotton third with 114 per 1,000. The rest have only less than 100 per 1,000. A table giving the number of factories and workshops run by different kinds of fuel and those run without power by size of employemnt in the rural areas is given below:—

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN THE TALUKS OF THE TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT

TABLE LXXX

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS RUN BY DIFFERENT KINDS OF FUEL AND THOSE RUN WITHOUT POWER IN THE RURAL AREAS OF THE TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Kind of fuel or power used	Total	1 person	2 to 5 persons	6 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I All fuels	76	25	31	3	10	2	3	2
(a) Electricity	71	24	30	3	10	1	1	2
(b) Liquid fuel	5	1	1	...	...	1	2	...
II No power	3,504	1,661	1,360	154	176	110	29	14

279. Of the total number of factories and workshops in the rural areas, 1,686 employ one person each, 139 two to five persons each, 157 six to nine persons each, 186 ten to nineteen persons each, 112 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 32 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 16 hundred persons and above each.

280. In the urban areas 675 factories and workshops out of the total employ one person each, 1,514 two to five persons each, 166 six to nine persons each, 87 ten to nineteen persons each, 35 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 10 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 9 hundred persons and above each. The following table gives the number of factories and workshops run by power and those run without power by size of employment in the urban areas :—

TABLE LXXXI

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS RUN BY DIFFERENT KINDS OF FUEL AND THOSE RUN WITHOUT POWER IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Kind of fuel or power used	Total	1 person	2 to 5 persons	6 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I All fuels	245	35	118	38	19	21	7	7
(a) Electricity	242	35	115	38	19	21	7	7
(b) Liquid fuel	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
II No power	2,251	640	1,396	128	68	14	3	2

Chirayinkil Taluk

281. In the Chirayinkil taluk there are 1,991 factories and workshops of which 1,585 are in the rural areas and 406 in the urban areas. These are distributed among 43 minor groups of industries led by minor group 220, manufacture of bidi with 676 industrial establishments. Among the remaining, tailoring under minor group 273 with 284 industrial establishments, minor group 235, cotton-weaving in handlooms with 236, minor group 277, manufacture of coir and coir products with 121 and manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 with 112 are the more important ones. The rest have only less than 100. 991 factories and

workshops out of the total employ 1 person each, 737 employ two to five persons each, 87 six to nine persons each, 106 ten to nineteen persons each, 47 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 15 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 8 hundred persons and above each. 50 factories and workshops are run by power of which all except 1 are run by electricity and 1 by liquid fuel. The remaining 1,941 are run without power.

Trivandrum Taluk

282. In the Trivandrum taluk there are 2,583 factories and workshops of which 713 are in the rural areas and 1,870 in the urban areas. These are distributed among 74 minor groups of industries led by tailoring under minor group 273 with 599 industrial establishments. Minor group 235, cotton-weaving in handlooms, comes second with 231 industrial establishments, minor group 220, manufacture of bidi third with 227, manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 fourth with 221, repairing of bicycles and tricycles under minor group 388 fifth with 146 and minor group 277, manufacture of coir and coir products sixth with 136. The rest have only less than 100. 758 factories and workshops employ one person each, 1,411 two to five persons each, 167 six to nine persons each, 128 ten to nineteen persons each, 81 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 23 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 15 hundred persons and above each. 226 factories and workshops are run by power of which 223 are run by electricity and 3 by liquid fuel. The remaining 2,357 are run without power.

Neyyattinkara Taluk

283. Neyyattinkara taluk has 724 factories and workshops of which 504 are situated in the rural areas and 220 in the urban areas. These are distributed among 44 minor groups of industries led by minor group 235, cotton-weaving in handlooms with 264 factories and workshops. Tailoring under minor group 273 comes second with 127 industrial establishments and manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 third with 108. The rest have only less than 100. 189 factories and workshops employ one person each, 428 two to five persons each, 56 six to nine persons each, 33 ten to nineteen persons each, 16 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 1 fifty to ninety-nine persons and 1 hundred persons and above. 35 factories and workshops out of the total are run by power of which 34 are run by electricity and 1 by liquid fuel. The remaining 689 are run without power.

Nedumangad Taluk

284. In the Nedumangad taluk there are 778 factories and workshops all of which are in the rural areas as there is no urban area in the taluk. These are spread over 34 minor groups of industries led by minor group 220, manufacture of bidi with 261 industrial establishments. Tailoring under minor group 273 comes second with 128. Among the remaining minor groups, manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393, manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy) under minor group 369, repairing of bicycles and tricycles under minor group 388, manufacture of rubber products under minor group 323 and manufacture of ayurvedic medicines under minor group 335 are the more important ones. These, however, have only less than 100 industrial establishments under each. 423 factories and workshops employ one person each, 329 two to five persons each, 13 six to nine persons each, 6 ten to nineteen persons each, 3 twenty to forty-nine persons each, 3 fifty to ninety-nine persons each and 1 hundred persons and above. 10 factories and workshops out of the total are run by power of which 7 are run by electricity and 3 by liquid fuel. The remaining 768 are run without power.

General

285. Of the leading minor groups of industries in the various taluks of the district minor group 220, manufacture of bidi leads in two taluks and stands third in one taluk, tailoring under minor group 273 leads in one taluk and stands second in three other

taluks and minor group 235, cotton-weaving in handlooms leads in one taluk, stands second in another and third yet in another. Manufacture of jewellery under minor group 393 comes third in two taluks.

286. A special table giving the analysis of industries by order of number of men employed with type of power used is given as Appendix A.

CHAPTER V

DWELLINGS AND MATERIALS OF THE WALLS AND ROOFS

287. The marvellous discoveries at Mohenjo-daro and Harappa have brought out an unexpected netherland with its awe-inspiring cities and monuments which are stated to point to an Indian architecture of the pre-Vedic age beyond 3000 B. C. References to burnt bricks, carved stones and the storeyed mansions with a hundred doors and thousand pillars are available in the Vedic literature, Buddhist Scriptures, the Hindu Epics, Puranas, Agamas and numerous other branches of Sanskrit literature. The period between 500 B. C. and 300 B. C., however, remains practically unrepresented so far as architectural remains are concerned and they could only be filled by the vivid descriptions which can be gathered together from literature. The architecture in India has migrated not only to the border lands but also into what is known as Serindia and Insulindia and to a certain extent to China, Japan and even Central America. It has been admitted by several competent authorities that the Maya civilisation of Central America spread from India, the motherland of Maya clans, who, in the time of the great Epics, were known as Danavas or opponents of Aryan invaders of India. Of the ancient writings in India dealing *inter alia* with architectural science the most ancient one appears to be Matsyapurana attributed to 450 A. D., Brihad Samhitha of Varahamihira of 550 A. D., Manasara assigned to somewhere between 500 and 700 A. D., Silparatna of the Gupta period and quite a large number of treatises of importance. Matsyapurana refers to eighteen professors of science like Vasishta, Maya, Viswakarma, Bhrigu, Narada, Sukra, Brihaspathi etc. The Manasara also refers to as many as thirty-two authorities. So far as Kerala is concerned, the treatises on architecture can be traced to the Thantra Samuchaya of Chennas Manakal Narayanan Namboodiripad of the 15th century. The Manushyalaya Chandrika which deals exclusively with domestic architecture written by Thirumangalath Neelakantan somewhere in the 16th century or 17th centuary A. D. is perhaps more popularly followed in the construction of houses for dwelling purposes.

288. The Malayali dwelling has found a place in the writings of several historians from very ancient times. Though the domestic architecture of Kerala never attained "the dazzling brilliance of the palaces and pavilions of Ayodhya or Lanka or the lithic grandeur of Mogul and Vijayanagara structures," archeologically the houses in Kerala are important because of the resemblance of their plan, structure and decorative devices to the secular architecture of the third millenium B. C. The close similarity obeserved in respect of the planning and layout of the temples and shrines of Egypt, Babylon, Assyria, Judia, Maya (Mexico) and China to those of Kerala is striking in the domestic architecture. The grouping of a number of pavilions and detached halls round a central courtyard associated with the Persian palaces, the storeyed mansions of Egyptians situated in gardens laid out in quaint formal style with pavilions and ponds, the palaces at Nimroud, Koyunjik and Khorsabad and the numerous ancient mansions in China bear eloquent testimony to their resemblance to the Malayali 'Naluket.' This is true of the houses of Pompeii also which had the principal apartments on the ground floor facing inwards.

289. 'The Malayalis lived from times immemorial in separate garden houses nestling amidst feathery palms whose leafy foliage afforded shelter from the scorching rays of the tropical sun.' This striking

feature of the Malayali habitation has won the unmixed appreciation of writers from the 14th century onwards like Ibn Batuta, Barbosa, Italian traveller Della Vella and Forbes. Early in the 15th century a Chinese traveller Ma Huan found the houses in Cochin built of the wood of the cocoanut tree and thatched with its leaves which rendered them perfectly water-tight. According to 'St. Thomas and India' of Bishop Medlycott it was extremely unlikely that stone houses existed in Southern India when the Portuguese came, though there may have been stone built temples, and prior to the arrival of the Portuguese on the Malabar coast, the houses of the superior classes were built of teak-wood.[1] This feature of the walls agrees with that of almost all ancient Asiatic structures which were raised on high bases, the superstructure being wood, while the windows and doors opening out were 'small, solid and well protected as a precaution against nocturnal raids.' 'The interior depended on light and ventilation of the central courtyard whose dimensions and decoration depended on the wealth of the owner.' Of all the descriptions of the dwellings in Kerala left by ancient writers the one that is applicable to Malayalis in general, both rich and poor, 'prince and peasant' is of Fra Barthalomeo of the 18th century which runs thus:—

290. "The houses of the nobility and opulent persons consist of two storeys. Before the lowest there is generally a small hall, supported by thin pillars of teak-wood, which is of a yellow colour, and exceedingly hard. This hall is called *Varandah*, and supplies the place of a parlour. The upper storey is called *Maliga*, and in this the Indians are accustomed to sleep, to study or to perform any business in which they do not wish to be interrupted. A building, which consists of seven storeys, is called *Elammaliga*, that is a tower; and is considered as a habitation which none but a king or reigning prince dare inhabit. The huts of the poor people are constructed of the branches of the cocoanut tree interwoven through each other and are covered with its leaves, or with rushes or straw. The entrance into these huts is low and the interior part of them is dark."[2]

291. Of the materials with which the houses of the rich are built, he makes the following observations:—

"The greater part of the houses in Malabar are built of teak-wood, which is much harder and heavier than oak, and which withstands corruption for a very great length of time. I have seen several houses more than 400 years old, which during that period has suffered little or no decay. The palm-leaves with which they are covered, and the above wood, have the property of attracting the moisture, and of suffering it again to escape, as soon as a breath of air begins to stir, or the sun to shine. Hence it happens, that these houses are much healthier than those of stone and lime; which, if not allowed to dry properly, evaporate, for a long time after they are built, a great many calcareous and highly pernicious particles."[3] William Logan has given an exhaustive description of the dwelling of a Hindu Malayali, which has hardly been replaced by later writers, in the following words:—

292. "The Hindu Malayali is not a lover of towns and villages. His austere habits of caste purity and impurity made him in former days flee from places where pollution in the shape of men and women of low caste met him at every corner, and even now the feeling is strong upon him and he loves not to dwell in cities.

293. "On the margin of a fertile valley or ravine, upon bright green fields of rice in front of his door, he likes to select the site of his dwelling. The stream coming down the valley or ravine is skilfully turned aside

1. The bishop quotes Jarrie from Indicarum Rerum, tom; III lib ii Chap. V, pages 50—51
2. History of Kerala by K. P. Padmanabha Menon, Volume IV. pages 153–154.
3. Ibid.

to right and left high up in its course where the first of the rice fields is terraced out of the steep hill-side. This device serves several purposes, for first of all the divided stream is carried along the sides of the valley at a high level than the middle of it and thus irrigation is easy; then again, the channels serve as catchdrains for the streamlets coming down at intervals along the hill sides; and, finally the water serves many domestic purposes as it flows close past the outer gateway of the house.

294. "This outer gateway is the first thing that catches one's eye as the dwelling is approached; it is quaintly placed, quaintly constructed, and quaintly neat and tidy in all its surroundings. It is essential that a stair or a ladder should lead up to it from the bank of the green level paddy flat, reminding one in its construction of the days when security of life and limb and property depended on one's ability to laugh a siege to scorn; when a Nair's house was his castle; and when here, at the gateway, were posted the retainers to keep watch and ward against enemies. Seats for them to rest on to right and left, both outside and in, a quaintly and solidly carved door and lintel; a room above approached by a ladder from inside, with a window or openings whence deadly shots are even now-a-days sometimes discharged on lawless intruders and, finally, a thatched roof, complete the characteristic of the gatehouse. The Malayali is scrupulously particular about the tidiness and cleanliness of his house and its surroundings and nowhere perhaps is this more conspicuous than at the gateway of his dwelling.

295. "But a gate-house without flanking defences would be of little use, and the attention is next drawn to the massive bank of earth which hems in the spacious orchard in which the dwelling is placed. A neat interlaced and most serviceable fence of dry prickly bamboo thorns now generally tops the massive bank of earth and takes the place of the dense mass of living bamboo thorns which in former times used to be relied on for keeping out enemies. The house was evidently never meant to stand a long siege in former times, and the defences were intended merely to ward off a sudden raid and give time for the occupant's friends and retainers to rally round him as was their wont.

296. "On entering at the gateway the most prominent feature is the expanse of cool shade thrown by the umbrageous trees that surround the dwelling. The cocoanut, the jack with its dark glossy leaves and massive shade, the slender arecanut and the broad-leafed plaintain, all contribute to this effect. The earth around is cooled, and an agreeable freshness is perceptible even in the hottest and most scorching days in April and May.

297. "A broad smooth path of hard baked clay, with raised banks a few inches high on either side, leads to a square, flat, open yard, where at mid-day the sun shines dazzlingly and scorchingly down on the stores of paddy and other grains laid out to dry. The floor of this yard is well rammed and made smooth by cowdung mixed with charcoal dust, often renewed in the hot weather, and the same bank of smooth clay hems in this yard on the open side.

298. "The neatness, tidiness, and cleanliness of the approaches are not belied on closer acquaintance with the dwelling itself, and speak volumes for the house-wifely qualities of the ladies who inhabit the main dwelling ranged round three sides, or sometimes all four sides, of the open yard just described.

299. "The main-building must face the rising sun—the east—and yet rather inconsistently it is called the *Padinjattopura* or western dwelling. The reason of this is explained that the building opposite to the rising sun and the *Padinjattamuri*—the central chamber, the honoured guest chamber in the house, the sanctuary of the ancestors of its occupants—must be placed so as to admit of entrance through its doorway of

the sun's earliest rays. Another way of looking at it is that it is called the "western dwelling," because there cannot be any portion of the house to the west of it again. It in fact hems in as it were the dwelling on the western side. On either side of it, forming two sides of the square, are the *Vatakkini* and *Tekkini* the northern and southern rooms—the former used for cooking and the latter for ordinary purposes of the household. These three are the main rooms of the dwelling, but the fourth side of the square is sometimes occupied by another room called the *Kilakkini* or eastern room, and behind one or more of the chambers is sometimes placed another called the *Chaypu* or lean-to, forming an enclosed verandah room.

300. "In selecting the exact spot for his dwelling, a Malayali is guided by a very simple rule. The garden in which it is to be placed must be intersected into as far as possible equal portions by lines running due north and south and due east and west. Four divisions are thus formed and the exact spot where the *Padinjattapura* is to be placed is in the north-east division, and in the inner corner or south-west angle of that division. The reason for the selcetion of this spot is explained to be that a Malayali tries to be as far as possible away from the polluting caste people who may approach the house as far as the fence, but may not enter the garden.

301. "However high a man's position may be, and however numerous may be his dependants, his house must, if he attends to the customs of his ancestors, be a succession of dwellings made in the above style; but upper storeys are often added, verandahs generally find a place both upstairs and down, and are made both open and enclosed. Long, cool, comfortable quarters are to be found in these enclosed verandahs, which, by an arrangement common on the west coast, are screened from outside observation by a pent-house roof with a massive carved wooden reverse slope to the eaves filled in with horizontal bars.

302. "The wood-work of the dwelling is solid and substantial and is often beautifully carved. The walls are generally of laterite bricks set in mud, for lime is expensive and scarce, and till recent years the roof was invariably of thatch. This custom of the country was very strictly observed, and it was not till after the Honourable East India Company had had settlements on the Coast for nearly a century that they were at last permitted, as a special favour, in 1759, to put tiles on their factory at Calicut. Palaces and temples alone were tiled in former days.

303. "Of the surroundings of the dwelling there is generally a cattle shed, and sometimes an excavated tank for bathing purposes, often full of fish and water lilies; a well of water at the rear of the cooking room, so arranged as to admit of water being taken direct from the well into the cook-room, is generally present. A chapel of the household deity is found in all considerable houses, and there is sometimes a separate dwelling (Madam) for Brahman travellers and Brahman visitors.

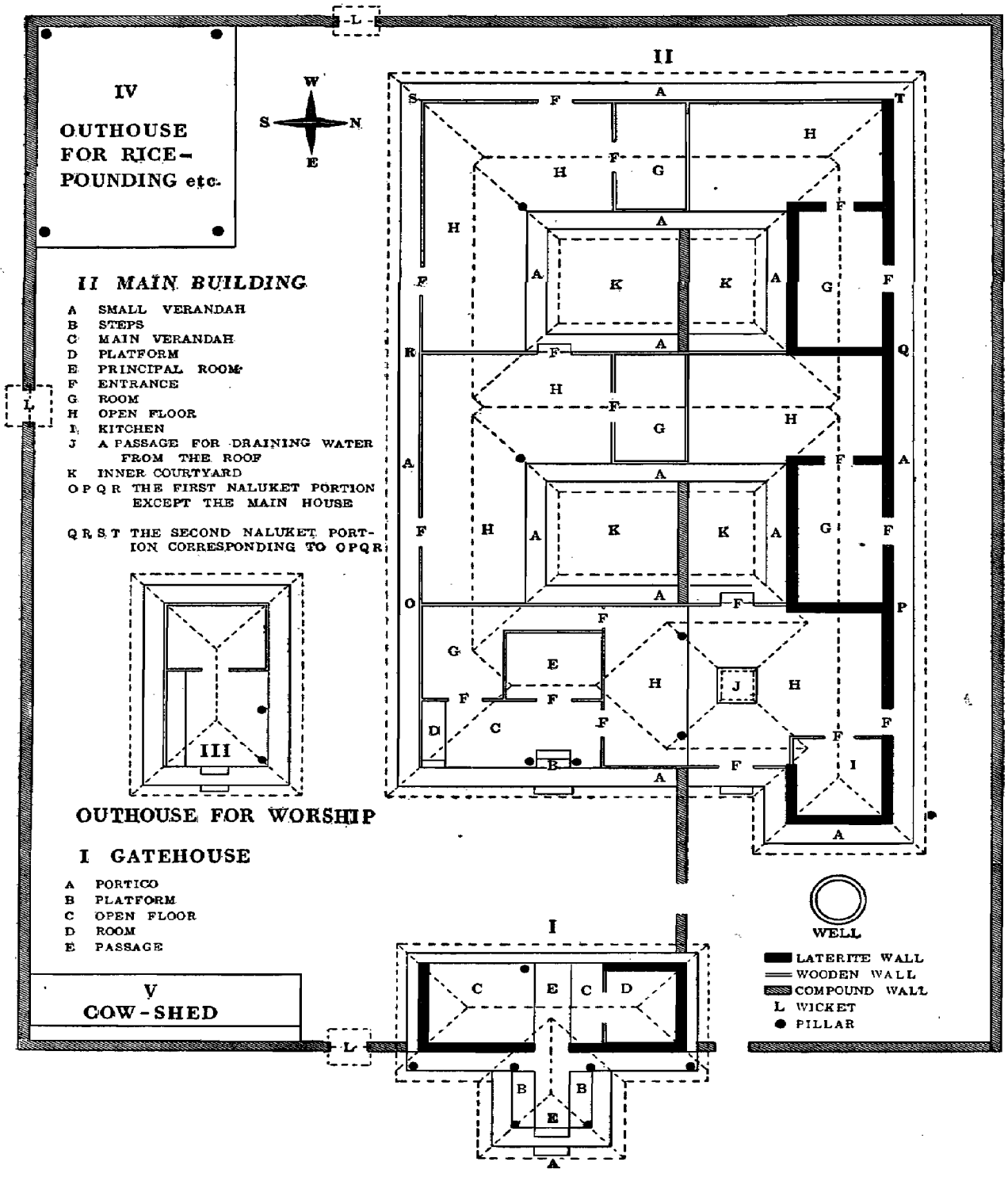
304. "The house of the poor classes, though smaller, are built on the same lines as a rule, and are usually kept as neat and tidy, and clean as those of their superiors."[1]

305. The above description of the 'naluket' given by Logan applies more to the Malabar area. There are slight differences in the pattern of 'nalukets' as one comes to the south; but these are not material. As observed by Logan in the above description there may be a succession of the dwellings of the 'naluket' type owned by the same family. Upper storeys are also added according to the number of members and their requirements. When one 'naluket' is added to another it is called 'ettuket'. The ground-plan of an 'ettuket' or an extended 'naluket' in the southern regions of Kerala is given below:—

1. Malabar by William Logan, 1887 edition pages 82-84.

CHART VI

GROUND-PLAN OF AN EXTENDED NALUKET (ETTUKET)



GROUND-PLAN OF AN EXTENDED 'NALUKET'

306. No. I in the ground-plan is the gatehouse. At the entrance of the gatehouse is a portico. This is not an invariable feature of the gatehouse. Where there is no portico, only the remaining portions of the gatehouse shown in the sketch will be present. On either side of the central passage of the portico there is a platform which is a substitute for a bench used for sitting or sleeping purposes. From the portico, a passage leads to a partly enclosed rectangular portion on one side of which there is a room and the other side is left open. The passage running through the centre of this enclosed portion leads to the front courtyard of the 'naluket'.

307. The ground plan of the 'naluket' proper is given as No. II. In front of the 'naluket' as also along all sides runs a verandah marked as 'A' in the sketch. The entrance to the front verandah is through steps. Similarly from the front verandah one is led to the main verandah through steps marked as 'B' in the sketch. The main verandah is shown as 'C'. On the right hand side of this verandah is a platform which, like a bench, is used for sitting purposes. This verandah is usually very spacious and serves as a parlour. The principal room of the house shown as 'E' in the sketch faces the parlour. On the right hand side of this room is another room. That room has an entrance both from the verandah as well as from inside through doors marked 'F' in the sketch. This portion of the house corresponds to what Logan has described as the 'padinjattini'. This is virtually the main house of the 'naluket'. There is a further extension to the left of this particular portion at one corner of which the kitchen is located. The passage to the kitchen is through a wide open verandah to which there are entrances from the main verandah and also from the smaller verandah. To facilitate the drainage of water falling from the roofs sloping inward from all sides there is a small rectangular courtyard shown as 'J' in the sketch. The water which falls here is drained off through an underground passage to the outer courtyard of the house. There are also 'nalukets' which do not have this extra inner courtyard. They will have only one inner courtyard from where the water will have to be drained off. The double lines shown in the sketch denote timber walls, while the thick lines show walls of laterite stones or burnt bricks. It has to be pointed out that there is a wall separating the front courtyard leading to the main house from the kitchen and its surroundings. This ensures privacy to the kitchen. From the front portion or the main house described above, one is led to the first main inner courtyard with its three wings, two of which consist mostly of open parlours and the other a room marked 'G' in the sketch. There is also another room close by. In some houses the two wings shown here as open parlours are also enclosed into rooms. The inner courtyard in the case of this particular house is partitioned by a small wall. This is meant to ensure privacy for the female folk. From this 'naluket' one enters the second 'naluket' which is shown as QRST in the sketch. This is a duplication of the first 'naluket' with the absence of the main house and the kitchen. In certain other extended 'nalukets' instead of the extension at one end in continuation of the first 'naluket' separate wings are constructed on all the four sides of the 'naluket.' Thus the main 'naluket' will be surrounded by another 'naluket'. There may be several outhouses for the 'naluket' according to requirements. These are shown in the sketch as Nos. III, IV and V.

308. Of all the types of houses described by ancient writers, the 'naluket' is the most outstanding type of dwelling. It would appear from Logan's description of the 'naluket' that it is identified with a Malayali Nair family. This is not quite correct. The 'naluket' was popular among other communities as well. The Christians, the Muslims and several other communities

had 'nalukets' from very early times provided they could afford to spend on them. Perhaps, it is true to say that the larger percentage of the 'nalukets' were of the Nair families as this pattern was more conducive to the joint family system. The following description of an ancient Syrian Christian house given by Rev. Richard Collins shows that the 'naluket' pattern was popular among the Syrian Christians in Kerala.

309. The description goes, "*the rooms are ranged round a small court*; and the whole, except the verandahs, which are built of stone, and well *Chunnamed*, is of wood, and in many places prettily carved, according to the established designs of the country. In many of the houses, and the churches in particular, the beams, and other portions of the wood work, are most elegantly carved—are often, in fact, quite works of art. No expense had been spared on his house. The entrance is, as in all cases, by a verandah about 2 yards in width, and through a wooden screen, which separates the outer from an inner verandah of the same width. This inner verandha runs round the court, and is raised about two feet from the ground. At the ends it is very wide, and is the reception-room, sitting-room and bed-room in fine weather, for, I believe, the greater part of the family".[1]

310. The ancient palaces in which the Rajas lived resemble the house of the better classes; only, they were on a large scale and more substantial. The palace of the King of Calicut according to Varthema was about a mile in circumference. The walls were low with very beautiful designs of wood with devils carved in relief. The floor of the house was all adorned with cow-dung. The marble walls of the palace were graced with Dadalian sculpture. The palace at Mattancherry is built according to orthodox architectural canons. The stone staircase, deep-seated windows and arched soffits alone reveal Portuguese and Dutch influence. A two storeyed building built around a central courtyard which is about 100 ft. by 50 ft., the palace contains a shrine dedicated to the family deity of the Cochin Royal Family. The wooden ceilings reveal expert craftsmanship; the walls are rich in mural paintings which constitute the glory of the palace. A description of the palace of the Raja of Porakad by Dutch Captain Nieuhoff in 1664 speaks of the carving of the leaves and other work in all sorts of fine wood, fine cisterns for the convenience of bathing, large basins surrounded with stones which are about 20 ft. broad and 1½ ft. thick brought a great way out of the country with incredible pains and charges. Similarly, a description of the palace of the Onitteri, Raja of Kurumbranad by Captain Alexander Hamilton shows that the palace was of western model built to suit oriental ideas of living. A portion of the building was furnished in European style for receiving visitors and transacting business, while the apartments set apart for purely household purposes retained the old order of things. The Saktan Tampuran's palace at Trichur has its western wing, which constitutes the palace proper, depict a second stage in the evolution of the 'naluket.' The spacious rooms, wide staircase, massive pillars and magnificent porch reveal the Dutch influence. Thereafter, many buildings were erected where the western or the southern wing is built as a two or three storeyed mansion. The Padmanabhapuram palace situated at Padmanabhapuram of the former Travancore-Cochin State, now in the Madras State (the palace is still owned by the Kerala Government) is an ancient palace, least imposing when seen from outside. But on entering it one is led along a veritable labyrinth of rooms and passages constructed with a finish and detail typical of the ancient indigenous architecture of Kerala. In the upstairs of this palace is a treasure of mural art.

1. History of Kerala by K. P. Padmanabha Menon, Volume IV, page 163.

Every inch of the wall of the room bears its pictorial record of the Hindu religious imagination in noble figuratives, eloquent line and pleasing colour. All the buildings in the palace are elegantly designed and display a simplicity of architectural style characterised by pointed gables, dormer windows and long corridors. The Navarathri hall in the palace is a gem of South-Indian architecture and sculpture with its finely carved granite pillars.

311. Time has wrought considerable change in the pattern of houses described above. The people in Kerala are supposed to have been originally colonists in a barren country. They naturally occupied and cultivated large areas of virgin soil and acquired the habit of living separate in detached gardens. As time advanced and population increased, the area of land at the disposal of each family got gradually reduced. Thus, in most places, the gardens in which the houses are located here become much smaller than in former times. In some of the cities or towns the front courtyards of the houses touch each other, while in a few even the houses touch each other or are connected with each other in a single row. But even in such patterns of houses, in the backside there will be a garden for each house separated, either by compound walls or fences. In other cities or towns or in most of the streets of the same city or town, though the houses are situated in a row keeping in line with the road, each one is separated by compound walls on all sides, the house being almost in the centre of the garden. In spite of the urban life, people still relish the idea of having a courtyard in front of their house, and the house itself being located in a separate garden walled up from the neighbour's compound, thus ensuring an amount of privacy and seclusion even amidst the din and buzzle of urban life.

312. The 'naluket' has not lost its popularity even with the advance of times, especially, in rural areas. But modern ideas have gone to improve the 'naluket' by attaching an up to date bungalow to it in the front or by constructing the main house at the entrance in modern style, the other wings of the 'naluket' mostly serving the female folk. In the urban areas, however, large houses in western style are becoming more and more popular. Some of them do not eschew the 'nalukets'. Where there is a combination of the old pattern of 'naluket' and modern pattern of 'bungalow' usually there will be a portico in front instead of the verandah. This portico serves the purpose of a drawing-room. It may well be said that the transition from the pure type of 'naluket' to this type of houses where the 'naluket' is retained and a bungalow is attached in front represents an intermediary stage between the ancient 'naluket' and the modern house on the western style. The portico in such cases is followed by a suite of rooms often having one or two storeys. Such houses have tiled roofs in the case of well-to-do people. The windows have iron bars instead of wooden bars. The ventilators are not invariable, though the upstairs of such buildings have ventilators in the last storey. Attached bath-rooms are seldom found in such type of houses. This type of house is available more in the rural areas than in the urban areas. Fascination for wooden walls has almost completely disappeared, wood being more costly and scarce now than in ancient times. The walls of the houses of well-to-do people are constructed either with burnt bricks or with laterite stones or in a few cases with granite stones. They are beautifully plastered with lime and rarely with cement. In ancient days small tiles were used for roofing the houses of well-to-do people. These have become unpopular and are replaced by large tiles wherever roofs are tiled. Houses with concrete roofs are also getting more and more popular among the richer classes. Although no house of the ancient pattern had attached bath-rooms, most of the houses constructed by well-to-do people in recent times have attached bath-rooms. The

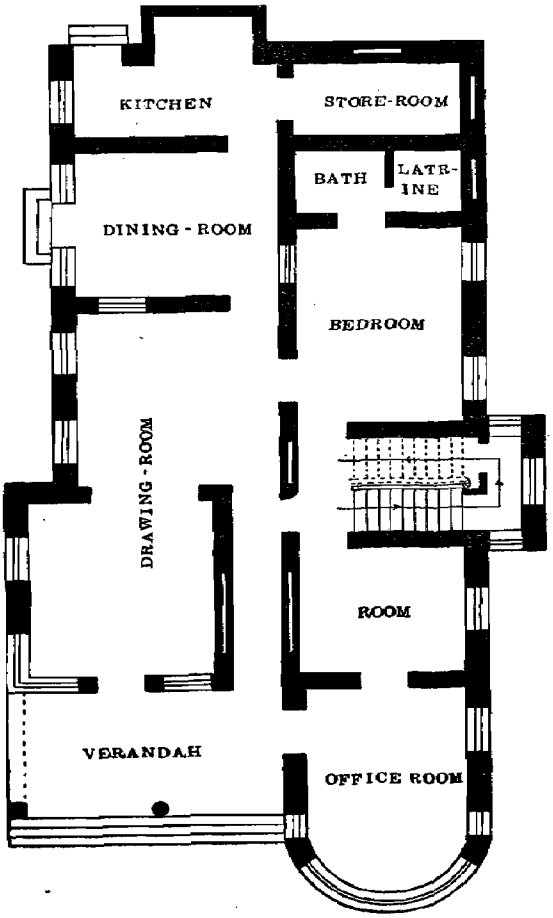
protected water supply which has been extended to several areas of the State has been availed of by most of the houses. So far as the houses of well-to-do people are concerned there is little difference in the mode of construction of houses between one district and another of the State.

313. A modern house without a 'naluket' of a well-to-do family constructed in the western style usually consists of a drawing-room followed by dining-room, bedrooms with attached bath-rooms, the number being limited according to necessity, a kitchen and a store-room. A sketch of the ground-plan and the first floor of such a house is given infra. A drawing of the elevation is given facing chapter I supra. According to the financial capacity of the parties the house may have storeys. The roof will be of reinforced concrete decorated on the sides by concrete railings of beautiful designs. The walls are plastered with lime, or if the party can afford, with cement and then whitewashed. The floor is done in cement. In some houses the floor is mosaic. The windows have invariably iron bars. Even here the varieties are numerous according to the changing fashions. Decorative grills are used in some houses at least on the front side. Until recently, the bars were placed vertically on the windows but now they are placed horizontally. Ventilators have become indispensable. But they are attached to the top of the windows instead of being placed separately. A flower garden in front has become the fashion of the day. Wherever possible the houses are provided with electric lights and pipes. In such houses which are not roofed with concrete the ceilings are of wood.

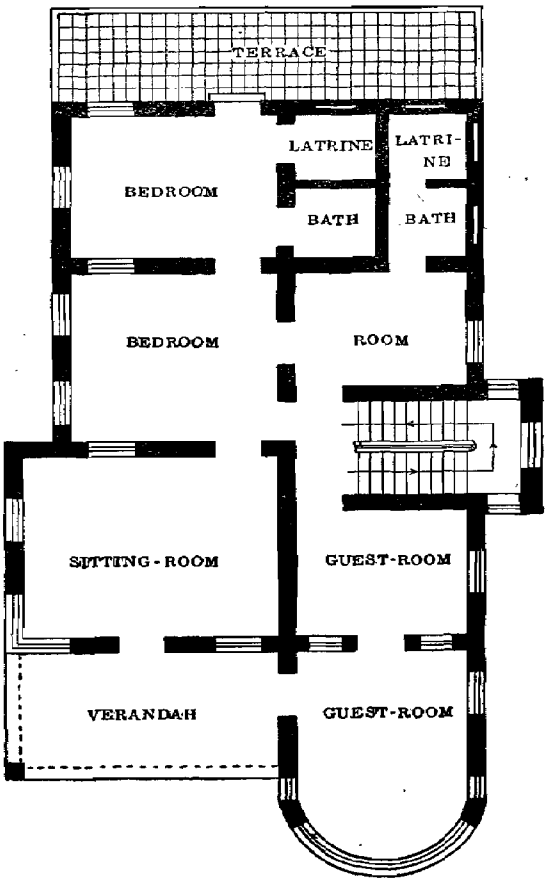
(For the ground-plan of a modern house see next page)

CHART VII

GROUND-PLAN OF A MODERN HOUSE ON WESTERN STYLE



GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

A MIDDLE CLASS HOUSE

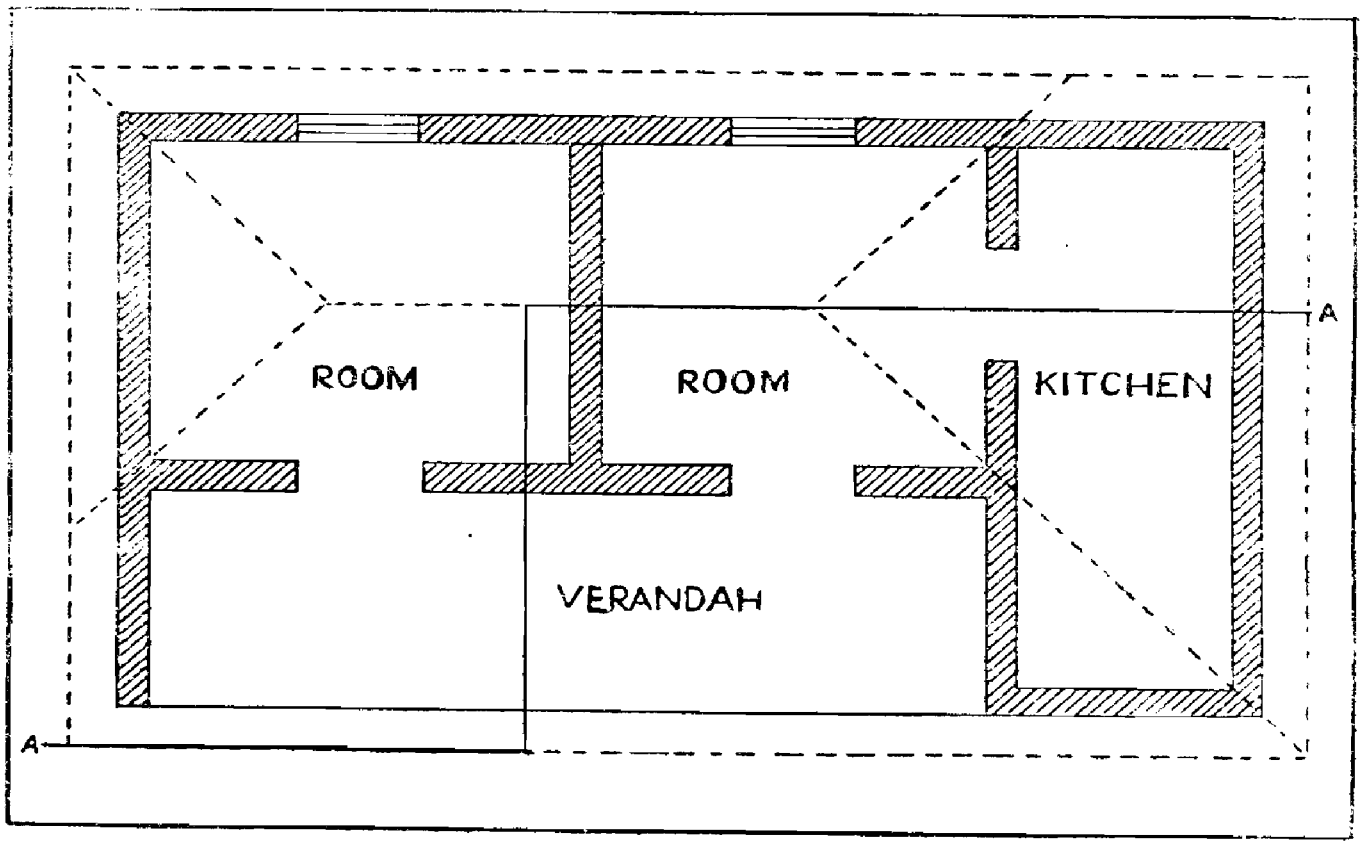
314. As in the case of all houses in Kerala the ground-plan of a middle class house is rectangular. The basement which is often of laterite or of burnt bricks and rarely of granite stones, rises to a height of 2 to 3 feet above the ground. The plinth area varies from 200 to 600 sq. ft. The superstructure is of laterite stones or handmade bricks, either burnt or unburnt, except in extremely few cases where it is of mud. The walls are often plastered but not fully polished unlike in the case of the houses of the richer classes which have their walls polished to extreme smoothness. Most of the plastering is done with lime and sand. In some cases red laterite soil is mixed with lime instead of sand. The walls plastered with the latter would look reddish. They are then whitewashed to cover their reddish colour. There are also houses where walls are built of laterite stones and left without plastering. These are very few. The modern tendency is not to leave the walls unplastered. The house has generally a verandah on the front and back and at times on one of the sides. The front verandah often serves the purpose of the drawing-room. From the verandah one enters the principal room of the house which could best be described as the guest-room. At times this is also used as the bedroom of the head of the family. This is followed by one or two bedrooms and a dining-room. Every house has a kitchen ; some have a store-room also. Where there is no store-room, the kitchen itself is used as a store-room. The outside entrance of all the rooms except that of the kitchen is generally towards the front. The kitchen, however, opens to the backside of the house. The floor is often plastered with cow-dung. In a few cases it is either cemented or laid with flooring tiles. The important rooms in the house have wooden ceilings. The roof of a middle class house is generally sloping, the frame work of the roof being either of wood or of palmyra palm or cocoanut palm, according to the financial capacity of its owner. It is either thatched with plaited cadjan leaves or leaves of corypha or palmyra palms or tiled. In some houses " the ends of the superior ridge pole of the roof are turned upwards. These houses have a hipped roof. At the superior end of the smaller or transverse slope, a flat, perforated, triangular ventilator is set obliquely at an incline opposite to that of the underlying thatch, and in order to accommodate it, the superior ridge line of the thatch takes on a saddle-like appearance. This has been equated with the Chinese or Japanese roofs ; but there seems to be a distinction between the two which should not be overlooked. In China or Japan the leaves are more often turned upwards at the ends rather than the ridge. The only place which seems to bear a relationship with the up-turned ridges of Kerala is middle Sumatra, where, in the Batak style of architecture, the corner of the ridges are turned acutely upwards ".[1] A small extension of the roof, usually on one side, serves the purpose of a store-shed for firewood, agricultural and industrial implements, ash and other manures etc. Ventilation is supplied by windows which are generally smaller than those of the upper class houses. Such houses have their latrines of cadjan leaf enclosures. Where the houses are located by the side of rivers or backwaters or canals the latrines are often located by the side of such water-ways. In other places, deep pit latrines are made. But where the population is scanty and the house has got extensive compound, even the cadjan enclosures or pit latrines are absent. In towns the latrines in the cadjan enclosures have scavenging arrangements. A few—extremely, few indeed—houses have sanitary type latrines. Ordinarily there is no bathroom for such houses. When, however, special occasions arise like marriage or confinement, bath-rooms are provided by cadjan enclosures. None of these houses have gatehouses, but the compounds are fenced either with thorns or with plaited cadjan

1. Peasant Life in India by the Archeological Survey of India, Page 10.

leaves on bamboo frame. A cow-shed is provided wherever the household has cattle. Generally it is situated at some distance from the house. A goat-shed and a hen-coop are also usually found as annexes to the houses.

CHART VIII

GROUND-PLAN OF A MIDDLE CLASS HOUSE

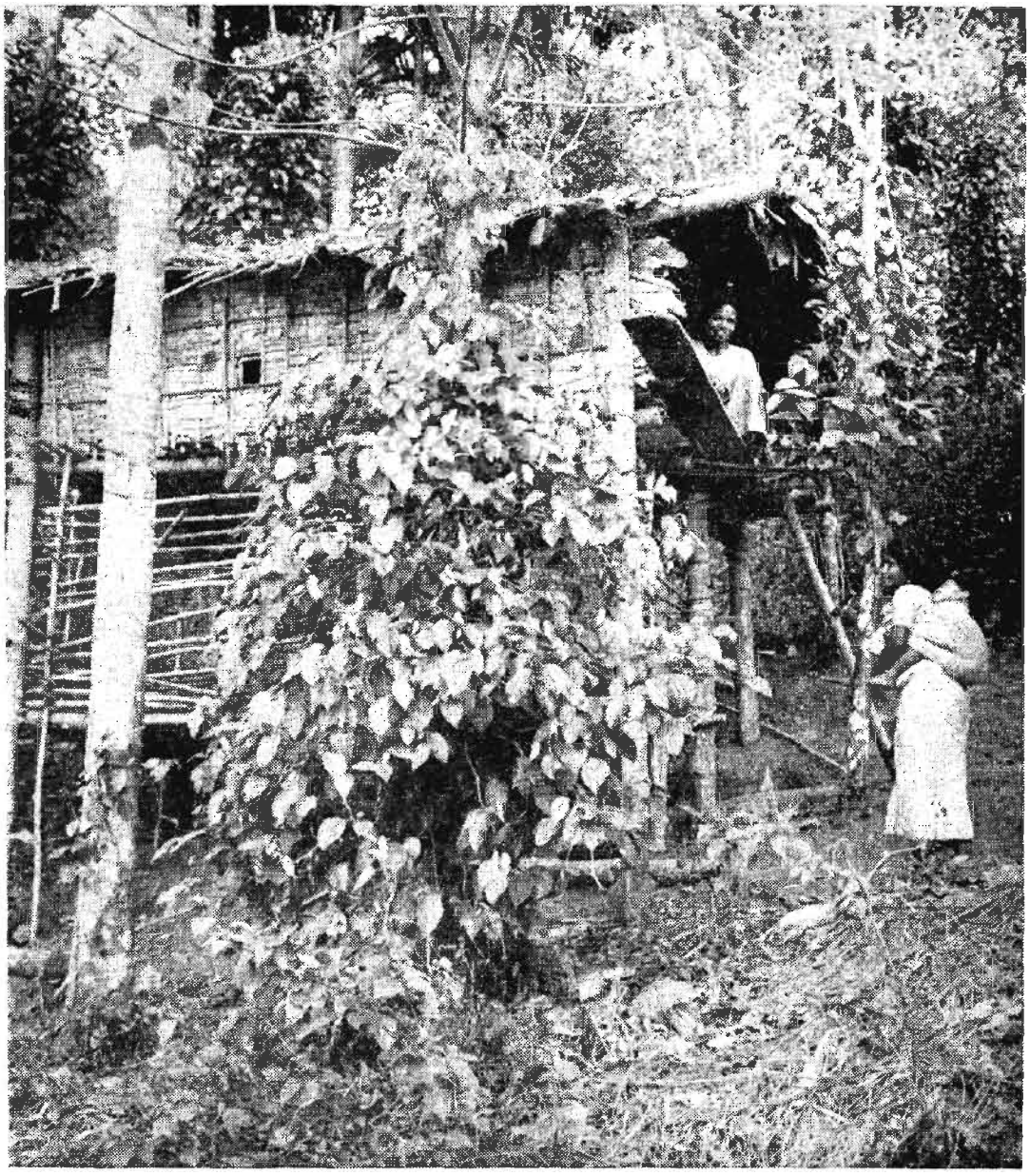




pl. 3 A MIDDLE CLASS HOUSE page 139



pl. 4 A POOR CLASS HOUSE page 141

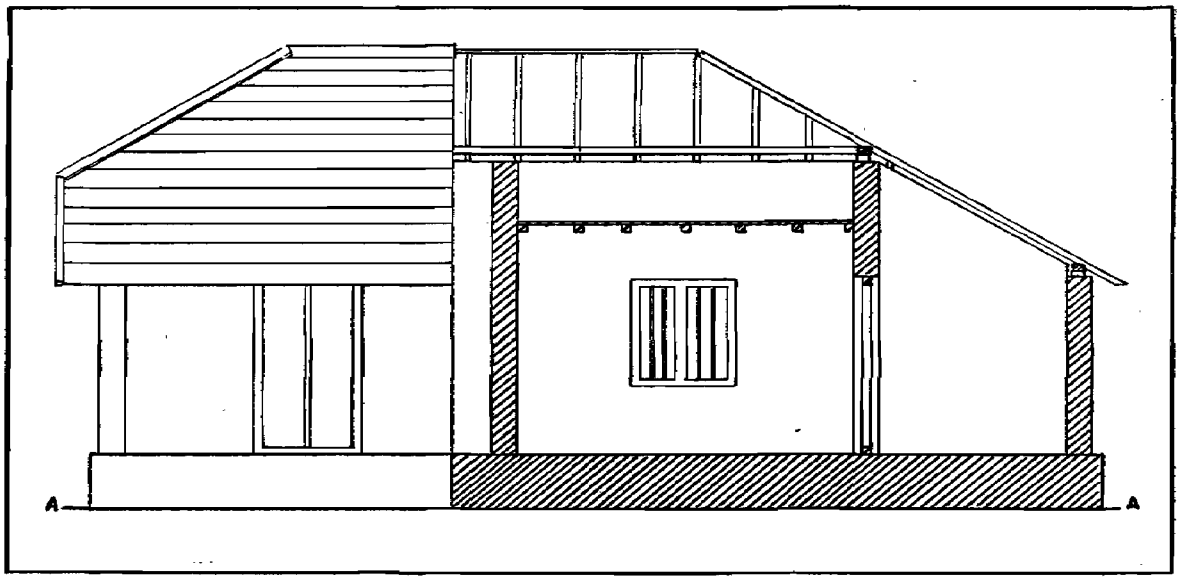


pl. 5 HUT OF AN URALI (A HILL TRIBE) ON STILTS page 144

A POOR CLASS HOUSE

CHART IX

SECTIONAL ELEVATION OF A MIDDLE CLASS HOUSE



315. The worst of the poor class houses is a cadjan leaf roofed and cadjan leaf walled hut which is found in almost all parts of Kerala. While most of these huts are constructed on a platform either of mud and rarely of laterite stone about 2 ft. in height from the ground, there are also huts which have practically no platform as its basement. The plinth area of this house varies from 100 to 200 sq. ft. Where it is constructed of mud, the platform is beaten hard and the floor covered with cow-dung and burnt cocoanut husk. This plastering looks black, neat and smooth. The walls are either of plaited cadjan leaves on bamboo frame or of mud. Where the walls are of plaited cadjan leaves, the roof of the hut rests on bamboo pillars. The roof is also of bamboo frame and covered by plaited cadjan leaves. In most cases, the hut will have only one room for all purposes. But in some huts, there may be a separation between the kitchen and the other room which is used for all purposes. Where the walls are of plaited cadjan leaf the door also—there will be only one door or at the most two—will be of cadjan leaves on bamboo frame. There is no window for this type of huts. Perhaps, windows are unnecessary as the holes of the cadjan leaves themselves provide sufficient ventilators. In another type of huts which are also used by the poor people the walls are of mud and are unplastered. The doors will be of some cheap wood. Most of such huts have the principal room and the kitchen separate. Ventilation is hardly provided, there being only an apology for windows in the shape of ill-equipped small windows looking more like ventilators. The floor is invariably plastered with cow-dung and burnt cocoanut husk and the basement of mud or of laterite stone. The thatched roof with its bamboo frame rests on the walls. These huts may or may not have a verandah. Where the

CHART X

GROUND-PLAN OF A POOR CLASS HOUSE

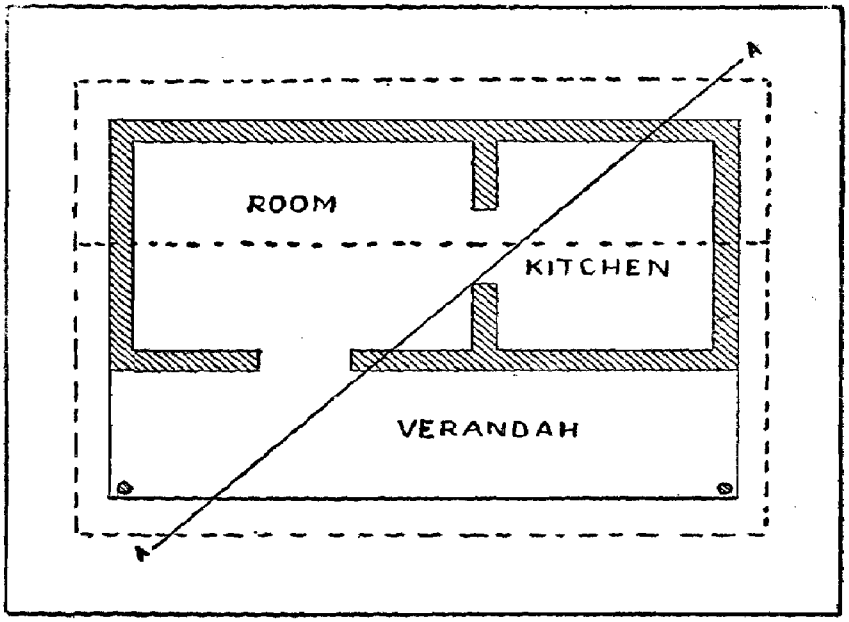
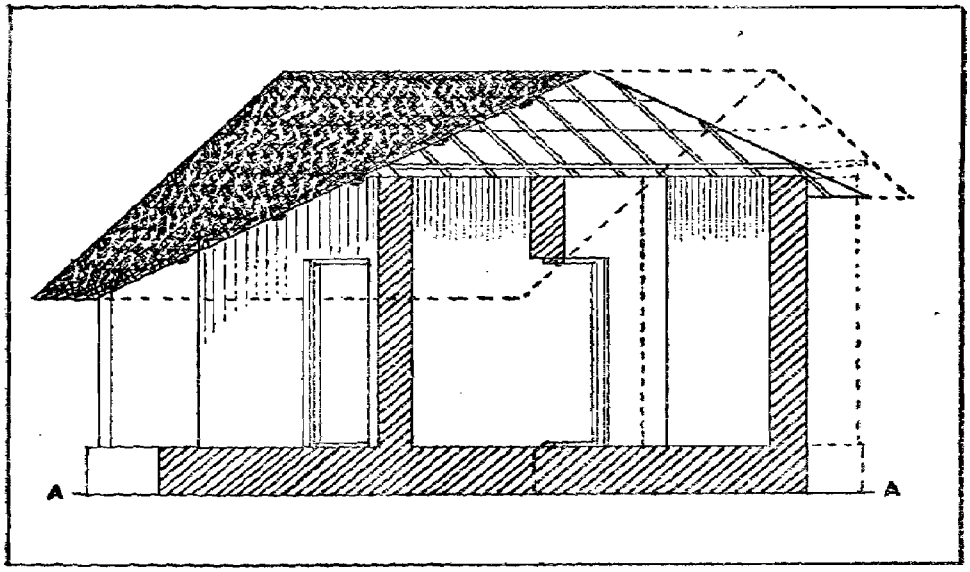


CHART XI

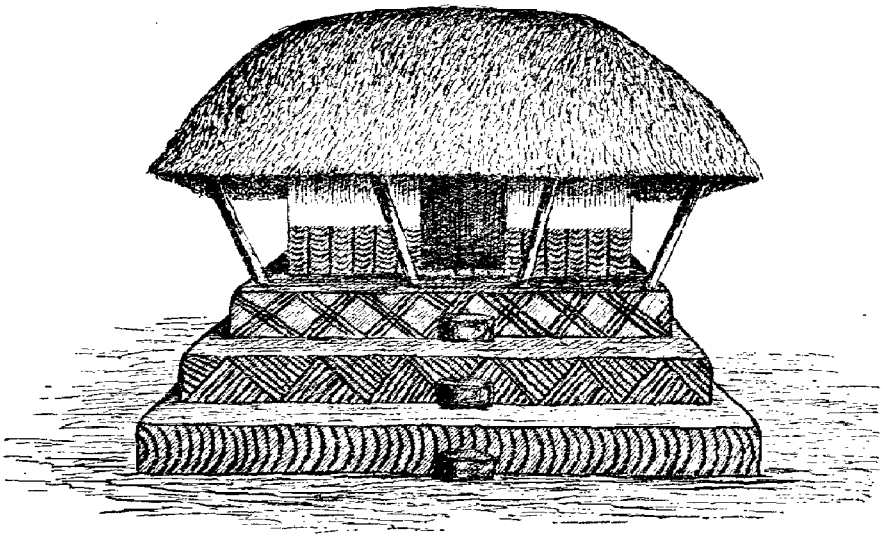
SECTIONAL ELEVATION OF A POOR CLASS HOUSE



walls of huts are of plaited cadjan leaves verandahs are often absent. But where the walls are of mud there is often a verandah which serves the purpose of a workshop as well as a drawing-room.

316. The dwellings of hill tribes have a few more variations than the houses described above. The houses of Kurumans are constructed on rectangular earthen basements of two or three steps with a total height of 3 to 5 feet. All houses have regular walls of clay or unburnt bricks. The roof, constructed with jungle wood and bamboo and thatched with straw, slants rather low so that one sitting inside the house can hardly see the sky. This device is meant to afford protection from wind and lightning during monsoons. The low roof is supported on slanting pillars. Except for a single door which may be located on any side, the house has no other opening or ventilators. Each house will have only one room for all purposes including cooking and sleeping. Some houses may have a side-room improvised on one side of the main building under the same roof to serve as a seclusion shed for confinement. The upper half of the walls of the house is coated to a wonderful smoothness with red soil while the lower half and the floor is plastered with a mixture of cow-dung and charcoal. The vertical sides of the basement are made attractive by designs of parallel lines before the earth hardens. A cellar in the basement with an opening to one side would have been devised in all houses for keeping poultry. Since the multipurpose single room of the house does not afford any privacy for married couples, a man gets married only after a new hut has been completed to which he can shift immediately after marriage. For the same reason, grown-up girls and boys do not sleep with their parents in the same house; the girls sleep in the house of the headman under the strict surveillance of

THE HOUSE OF A KURUMAN (HILL TRIBE)



himself and his wife, while the boys sleep in separate halls known as 'chavadis'.

317. In the case of several other huts of hill tribes the walls are of bamboo. The bamboo is beaten into flat mat-like pieces when they form a convenient material for the walls. In certain tribal areas, where attacks of wild elephants or other wild animals are not infrequent, the huts are constructed at sufficient height from the ground level on the branches of trees so as to ensure safety from attacks of wild animals. The construction is light in which case alone it can stand on the trees. The walls are invariably of leaves or bamboo. The floor is of bamboo or other wood. The roof is thatched.

Tables on Wall and Roof Material

318. Table E IV gives the number of households by the material of the walls and roofs of their dwellings on a 20 per cent sample basis for the State, districts, taluks and cities or towns with a population of 50,000 or more. For a closer analysis of this table, subsidiary table E IV-1 has been given showing the distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses wholly or partly used as dwelling by wall material for the rural and urban areas of the State, districts, taluks and cities and towns with a population of 50,000 and over. A similar subsidiary table for the materials of the roof is given as E IV-2. Having regard to the distinct patterns obtaining in these respects in the rural and urban areas, separate analysis for rural and urban areas is considered more useful than an analysis of the total.

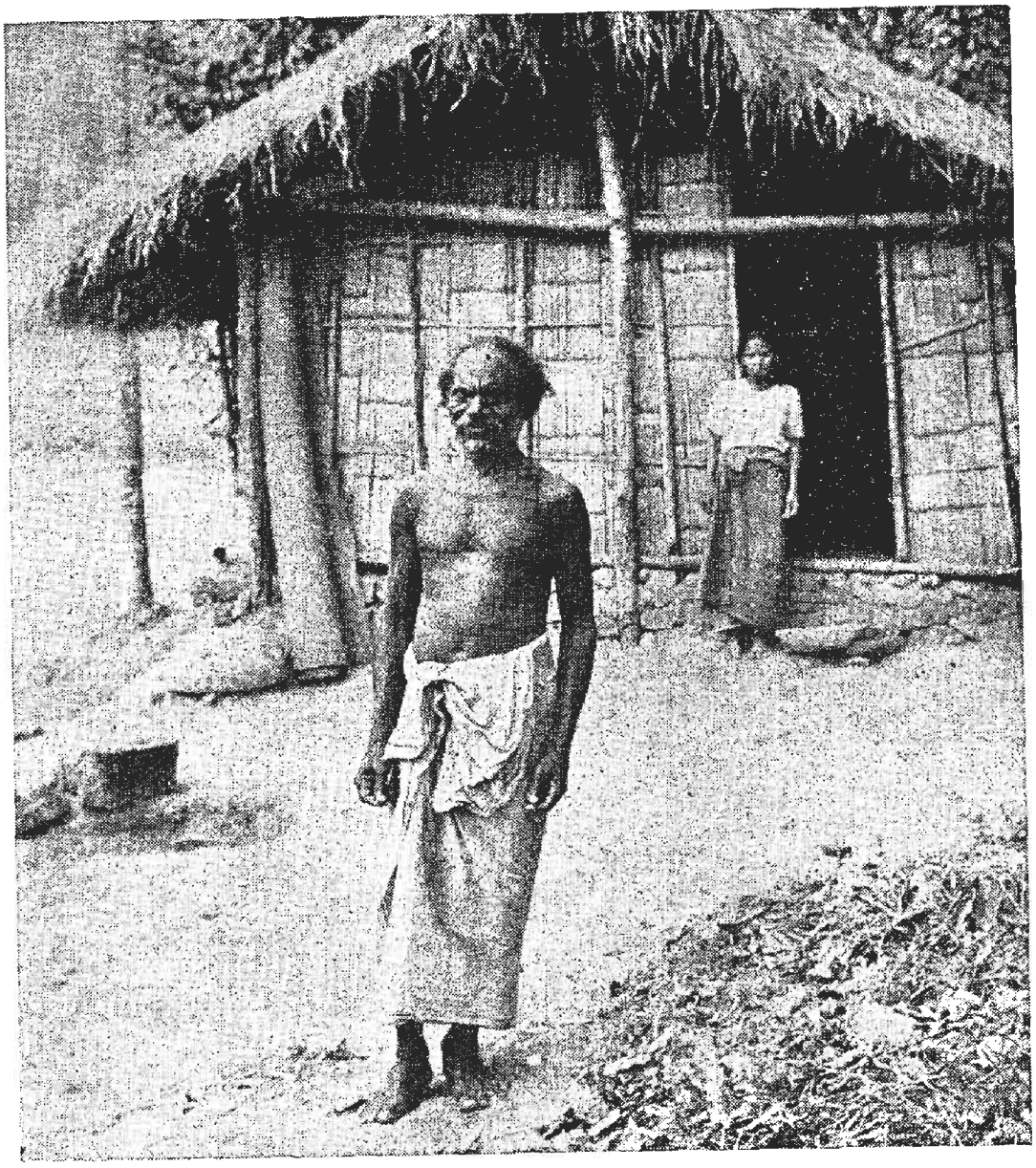
Distribution of Households in the State by Wall Material

319. Of all the materials used for wall, mud is used by the highest percentage of households for their dwellings coming to 30.4 in the rural areas of the State. Next come stones with 29.6 per cent of the households. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo come third with 16.1 per cent, unburnt bricks fourth with 15.6 per cent, burnt bricks fifth with 4.3 per cent and timber sixth with 3.9 per cent of the households. Cement concrete or C. I. Sheets or other metal sheets are rarely used, the percentage of households using them being less than 0.1. Other materials take in 0.1 per cent of the households. In the urban areas of the State stones stand foremost with 43.9 per cent of the households. Uuburnt bricks come second with 17.7 per cent, grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo come third with 14.4 per cent and mud fourth with 12.0 per cent of the households. Burnt bricks come next with 6.4 per cent, timber with 5.6 per cent and C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, cement concrete and 'other materials' with less than 0.1 per cent of the households.

320. The position with regard to wall materials has also been examined with reference to the geographical sectors like highland, midland and lowland consisting of areas lying 250' and over, between 25' and 250' and below 25' above the mean sea level respectively. Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall material of the highland, midland and lowland areas of the State is given below :—



pl. 6 TREE-HOUSE OF AN URALI (A HILL TRIBE) page 144



pl. 7 HUT OF ANOTHER HILL TRIBE page 144

WALL MATERIAL

TABLE LXXXII

PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL

Natural division	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other materials
Highland	Rural	229	36	319	127	49	1	234	1	4
	Urban	27	8	523	0	31	0	411	0	0
Midland	Rural	76	30	376	178	28	N	312	N	N
	Urban	71	30	157	230	89	N	423	N	N
Lowland	Rural	330	64	109	120	76	N	300	N	1
	Urban	249	93	37	122	36	N	462	N	1

'O' denotes absence of figure.
'N' denotes negligible figure which is less than 1.

Distribution of Households in the Districts by Wall Material

321. In the rural areas of all the districts the percentage of households having C. I. sheets or other metal sheets and cement concrete is between 0.1 and nil. In respect of the rural areas the largest percentage of households of the Cannanore district have unburnt bricks, of the Kozhikode district stones, of the Palghat and Trichur districts mud, of the Ernakulam and Kottayam districts stones, of the Alleppey district grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and of the Quilon and Trivandrum districts unburnt bricks. Alleppey district has the highest percentage of households having grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, the percentage being 39.2, while Trivandrum district comes last in this respect with 3.8 per cent. Kottayam district leads the percentage of households having timber with 13.5, while Kozhikode comes last with 0.1. Palghat district has the highest percentage of households having mud coming to 75.4 and Ernakulam district has the lowest with 8.4. Trivandrum district leads in respect of the percentage of households having unburnt bricks with 47.5, while Palghat district comes last with 0.3. Ernakulam district leads in the use of burnt bricks with 9.6 per cent of the households and Kozhikode comes last with 1.5 per cent. The use of C. I. sheets or other metal sheets as material of the wall is seen led by the Kottayam district with 0.1 per cent. Districts of Cannanore, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum have no households using this material. The Ernakulam district has the highest percentage of households having stones coming to 57.6, while Trivandrum district comes last in this respect with 4.2. As in the case of C. I. sheets, cement concrete is found only in the case of a small percentage of households. Cannanore district which leads in this respect has 0.1 per cent of its households, while the Palghat, Trichur and Ernakulam districts have none at all. The percentage of households having 'other materials' is less than 0.1 in the districts of Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam and Alleppey. The Cannanore district which leads has only 0.6 per cent of its households using 'other materials' for the walls of their dwellings.

322. In the urban areas of the districts the largest percentage of households of the Cannanore, Kozhikode, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam and Quilon districts have stones, of the Palghat district mud, of the Alleppey district grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and of the Trivandrum district unburnt bricks. Alleppey district leads in the use of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo as the material of

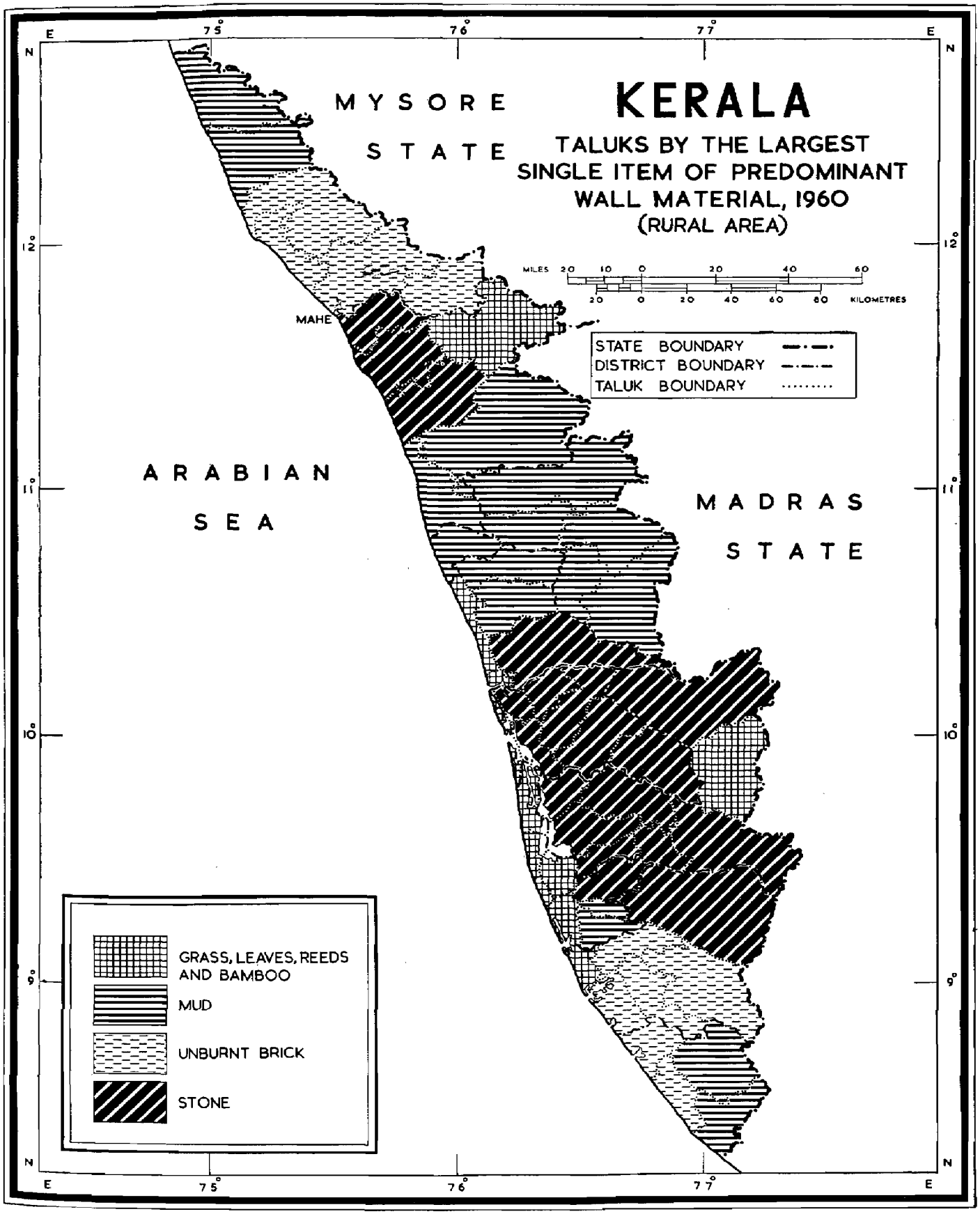
the wall with 38.6 per cent of the households, while Cannanore district comes last with 3.5 per cent. In the case of timber also Alleppey district leads with 16.1 per cent of the households, while Palghat district comes last with less than 0.1 per cent. Palghat district stands foremost in respect of mud with 55.2 per cent of the households. Quilon district comes last with 0.5 per cent in this respect. In the case of unburnt bricks Trivandrum district leads with 61.3 per cent of the households, while Trichur and Palghat districts have none. Trivandrum district again leads in the use of burnt bricks with 20.8 per cent of the households and Kozhikode district comes last with less than 0.1 per cent. All the districts except Ernakulam and Alleppey have no households with C. I. sheets or other metal sheets for the walls of their dwellings. In the Ernakulam and Alleppey districts less than 0.1 per cent of the households have them. Kozhikode district has the largest percentage of households having stones with 68.7. Trivandrum district comes last in this respect with 2.3 per cent. The districts of Cannanore and Kottayam have 0.1 per cent of the households having cement concrete, while the districts of Palghat, Ernakulam, Alleppey and Quilon have none. In respect of 'other materials' the Quilon district leads with 0.2 per cent of the households. The districts of Palghat, Trichur, Kottayam and Trivandrum have none.

Distribution of the Households in the Taluks in each District by the Wall Material

Cannanore District

323. In the rural areas of the taluks of the Cannanore district, the important items of wall materials of the dwellings are grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, burnt bricks and stones. Of the less important items, timber is seen only in the case of less than one per cent of the households in all the taluks, C. I. sheets in none, cement concrete in none except in the North Wynad taluk where the percentage of households having the same is 1.7 and 'other materials' in only 4 taluks, the highest percentage of households having them being 2.7 in the Taliparamba taluk. The largest number of households in the Kasaragod and Hosdrug taluks have mud for the walls of the dwellings and in the Taliparamba, Cannanore, Tellicherry and North Wynad taluks, unburnt bricks. In the case of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, the North Wynad taluk leads with 36.2 per cent of the households and Cannanore taluk comes last with 0.7 per cent. Kasaragod taluk leads in having mud as wall material of the dwellings with 86.9 per cent of the households and Tellicherry taluk comes last with 0.2 in this respect. Cannanore taluk stands foremost in respect of unburnt bricks with 67.7 per cent of the households, while Kasaragod taluk comes last with less than 0.1 per cent. Tellicherry taluk has the highest percentage of households having burnt bricks, the percentage being 11.7, while Kasaragod taluk comes last with none. Tellicherry taluk leads in respect of stones with 35.1 per cent of the households and North Wynad taluk comes last with 6.8 per cent.

324. Among the urban areas of the taluks in the district all the taluks except Tellicherry have only less than one per cent of the households with timber as the wall material of their dwellings while the taluks of Kasaragod and Taliparamba have none. In the case of Tellicherry taluk this percentage is 1.7. There are no households with C. I. sheets or other metal sheets for their walls. The highest percentages of households having mud, burnt bricks, unburnt bricks and stones are in the Kasaragod, Hosdrug, Cannanore and Taliparamba taluks respectively. The Hosdrug taluk leads in the case of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo with 11.7 per cent of the households, while Taliparamba taluk comes last with none. In respect of mud Kasaragod taluk has the highest percentage of households coming to 56.2. In the Cannanore and Tellicherry taluks the percentage is nil under this item. In the case of unburnt bricks,


KERALA
TALUKS BY THE LARGEST SINGLE ITEM OF PREDOMINANT WALL MATERIAL, 1960
(RURAL AREA)
MYSORE STATE
MADRAS STATE
ARABIAN SEA
MAHE
MILES 20 10 0 20 40 60
KILOMETRES 20 0 20 40 60 80
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TALUK BOUNDARY
GRASS, LEAVES, REEDS AND BAMBOO
MUD
UNBURNT BRICK
STONE
75°
76°
77°
12°
11°
10°
9°
N
E

Cannanore taluk leads with 49.4 per cent of the households, while Kasaragod taluk comes last with none. Hosdrug taluk leads in respect of burnt bricks with 36.6 per cent and the taluks of Taliparamba and Cannanore come last without any. In the use of stones the highest percentage of households is in the Taliparamba taluk with 67.2 and the lowest in the Hosdrug taluk with 28.2. In the case of 'other materials' Kasaragod taluk has 0.1 per cent while the rest have none.

Kozhikode District

325. In the rural areas of the taluks of the Kozhikode district the percentage of households having timber, C. I. sheets, cement and 'other materials' for the walls of their dwellings is only less than one. In the case of burnt bricks also only less than one per cent of the households have them in all taluks except Kozhikode and South Wynad. Badagara taluk has none. The South Wynad taluk has, however, 13.5 per cent and the Kozhikode taluk one per cent of the households with this wall material. The more important items of the wall materials are grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, unburnt bricks and stones in all the taluks. The taluks of Badagara, Quilandy and Kozhikode have stones, Tirur and Ernad mud and South Wynad taluk grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo for the highest percentage of households in them. The South Wynad taluk leads in the case of grass, leaves, reeds etc. with 47.6 per cent of the households, while the Tirur taluk comes last with 5.4 per cent. In the use of mud Ernad taluk leads with 60.3 per cent of the households, while Badagara taluk comes last with 0.6 per cent. Kozhikode taluk leads in respect of unburnt bricks with 38.8 per cent of the households and Ernad taluk comes last with 0.1 per cent. Badagara taluk stands first in the use of stones with 57.4 per cent of the households, while South Wynad taluk comes last with 6.3 per cent.

326. In the urban areas of the taluks of the district it is only the taluks of Kozhikode and Tirur that have timber as the wall material of the dwellings of which Kozhikode leads with 3.1 per cent of the households. In respect of burnt bricks, C. I. sheets, cement concrete and 'other materials' the percentage of households having them is either less than one or nil in all the taluks. In all the taluks except South Wynad which has no urban area the highest percentage of households have stones. Quilandy taluk leads in respect of grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo etc. with 21.5 per cent of the households, while Ernad taluk comes last with none. In the use of mud, Ernad taluk stands first with 31.8 per cent of the households and Quilandy taluk comes last with none. In the case of unburnt bricks, Tirur taluk leads with 19.9 per cent of the households while Ernad taluk comes last with none. Kozhikode taluk has the highest percentage of households with stones, the percentage being 73.6 of the households. Tirur taluk comes last with 51.7 per cent.

Palghat District

327. In the rural areas of the taluks of the Palghat district the percentage of households having timber and unburnt bricks and C. I. sheets or other metal sheets as wall material for their dwellings is either less than one or nil except Chittur taluk which has 1.6 per cent in the case of timber and Alathur taluk with 1.9 per cent in the case of unburnt bricks. There is no household at all with cement concrete or 'other materials.' The leading materials are mud, grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, stones and to a smaller degree, burnt bricks. All the taluks have mud as the wall material for the dwellings of the largest percentage of households. Perintalmanna taluk leads in the use of grass, leaves, reeds etc. with 10.3 per cent of the households, while Alathur taluk comes last with 1.5 per cent. In the use of mud, Palghat taluk has the highest percentage of households with 87.0 and Perintalmanna taluk the lowest with 62.6. In respect of burnt bricks, Alathur taluk has

the highest percentage of households with 10.2 and Perintalmanna taluk the lowest with less than 0.1. Perintalmanna taluk leads in the use of stones with 27.0 per cent of the households, while Alathur taluk comes last in this respect with 2.1 per cent.

328. The percentage of households having timber, unburnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, cement concrete and 'other materials' in the urban areas of the taluks of the district is less than 1 or nil. Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, mud, burnt bricks and stones are the main items in the urban areas of the district. While the largest percentage of the households of the Ponnani taluk have stones, the largest percentage of households in the taluks of Ottapalam, Palghat and Chittur have mud. The rest of the taluks have no urban area. The Ponnani taluk leads in the use of grass, leaves, reeds and bamboo with 22.9 per cent of the households, while Ottapalam taluk comes last in this respect with 1.0 per cent. Ottapalam taluk leads in the use of mud with 63.4 per cent of the households and Ponnani taluk comes last with 30.1 per cent. Chittur taluk stands first in the use of burnt bricks with 35.7 per cent of the households, while Ponnani taluk comes last with none. Ponnani taluk leads in the use of stones with 47.0 per cent of the households while Chittur taluk comes last with 0.7 per cent.

Trichur District

329. In the rural areas of the taluks of the Trichur district the percentage of households with C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, cement concrete and 'other materials' for the walls of the dwellings is either less than 0.1 or nil. In the use of timber also all the taluks except Chowghat and Cranganore have only less than one per cent of the households or none at all, while in the Chowghat taluk this percentage is 2.4 and in the Cranganore taluk 1.1. The more important items used as material of the wall consist of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, burnt bricks and stones. While the Talappilly and Trichur taluks have the highest percentage of households with mud, in the Chowghat and Cranganore taluks the highest percentage of households have grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and in the Mukundapuram taluk stones. Cranganore taluk leads in the case of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo with 44.8 per cent of the households and Talappilly taluk comes last with 2.3 per cent. In the use of mud, Talappilly taluk leads with 76.4 per cent of the households, while Cranganore taluk comes last in this respect with 3.3 per cent. Trichur taluk leads in the case of unburnt bricks with 2.6 per cent of the households, while Cranganore taluk comes last with none. Cranganore taluk leads in the use of burnt bricks with 10.3 per cent of the households. Talappilly taluk comes last under this item with 1.4 per cent. In the use of stones Mukundapuram taluk comes first with 42.7 per cent of the households and Talappilly taluk comes last with 19.3 per cent.

330. In the urban areas of the taluks of the district all the taluks have either less than one per cent or none of the households using timber, unburnt bricks, C. I. sheets, cement concrete and 'other materials', as material of the walls of dwellings. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, burnt bricks and stones form the main items of materials. While the largest percentage of households in the Talappilly, Trichur and Mukundapuram taluks have stones, the largest per centage of households in the Chowghat taluk have mud. Cranganore taluk has no urban area. The Chowghat taluk leads in the use of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo with 27.4 per cent. Trichur taluk comes last in this respect with 0.2 per cent. Chowghat taluk stands first in the use of mud with 52.6 per cent of the households and Trichur taluk comes last with 24.3 per cent. Mukundapuram taluk stands first in the case of burnt bricks with 6.9 per cent of the households, while Talappilly and

Chowghat taluks have none. In the use of stones Trichur taluk leads with 75.1 per cent of the households and Chowghat taluk comes last with 19.8 per cent.

Ernakulam District

331. In the rural areas of the taluks of the Ernakulam district, the percentage of households having C. I. sheets, cement concrete or 'other materials' for the walls of the dwellings is either less than 0.1 or nil. Of the rest of the materials, the largest percentage of households in all the taluks except Cochin have stones as the material of the walls of the dwellings. In the use of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, Cochin taluk leads with 40.8 per cent of the households, while Alwaye taluk comes last with 6.8 per cent. Muvattupuzha taluk leads in respect of mud with 14.3 per cent of the households and Cochin taluk comes last with 0.9 per cent. In the use of burnt bricks Parur taluk leads with 20.3 per cent of the households. Muvattupuzha taluk comes last in this respect with 1.7 per cent. Kunnathunad taluk comes first with 76.4 per cent of the households in the case of stones, while Cochin taluk comes last with 37.8 per cent. In the case of timber, Thodupuzha taluk leads with 6.0 per cent of the households and Alwaye taluk comes last with 0.3 per cent. Thodupuzha taluk comes first in the use of unburnt bricks with 6.5 per cent of the households while Cochin taluk comes last with none.

332. In the use of unburnt bricks, C. I. sheets, cement concrete and 'other materials' the percentage of households is either less than 1 or nil in the urban areas of all the taluks of the district. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, timber, mud, burnt bricks and stones form the important materials in most of the taluks. In all the taluks the highest percentage of households use stones. In the use of grass, leaves, reeds etc., Parur taluk leads with 28.7 per cent of the households, while Kunnathunad taluk comes last with 4.0 per cent. Parur taluk again leads in the use of mud with 9.7 per cent of the households and Cochin taluk comes last with less than 0.1 per cent. Kanayannur taluk stands foremost in respect of burnt bricks with 5.3 per cent of the households. Kunnathunad and Muvattupuzha taluks come last under this item with none. Muvattupuzha taluk stands first in respect of the use of stones with 88.5 per cent of the households and Parur taluk comes last with 57.9 per cent. In the use of timber, Cochin taluk leads with 15.2 per cent of the households and Parur taluk comes last with 0.9 per cent.

Kottayam District

333. In the rural areas of the taluks of the Kottayam district, the percentage of households using C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, cement concrete or 'other materials' as the wall material of the dwellings is so low that it is either nil or less than one. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, timber, mud, burnt and unburnt bricks and stones are generally used as the material of the walls. The largest percentage of the households in all the taluks except Udumbanchola have stones, while in the Udumbanchola taluk the largest percentage of households have grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo. All the taluks in the district have some households which have timber for their walls, the percentage of such households in several taluks also being higher than of most of the taluks of other districts. Meenachil taluk leads in the use of timber with 28.3 per cent of the households, while Udumbanchola taluk comes last with 1.2 per cent. In the use of grass, leaves, reeds or timber, Udumbanchola taluk leads with 54.0 per cent of the households and Peermade taluk comes last with 9.1 per cent. Changanacherry taluk stands first in the case of mud with 21.2 per cent of the households and Udumbanchola taluk comes last with 7.0 per cent. In the use of unburnt bricks, Udumbanchola taluk leads with 4.3 per cent of the households, while Changanacherry taluk comes last with none. Udumbanchola taluk leads again in respect of burnt bricks with 17.3 per cent of the households. Vaikom taluk comes last in this regard with 0.5 per

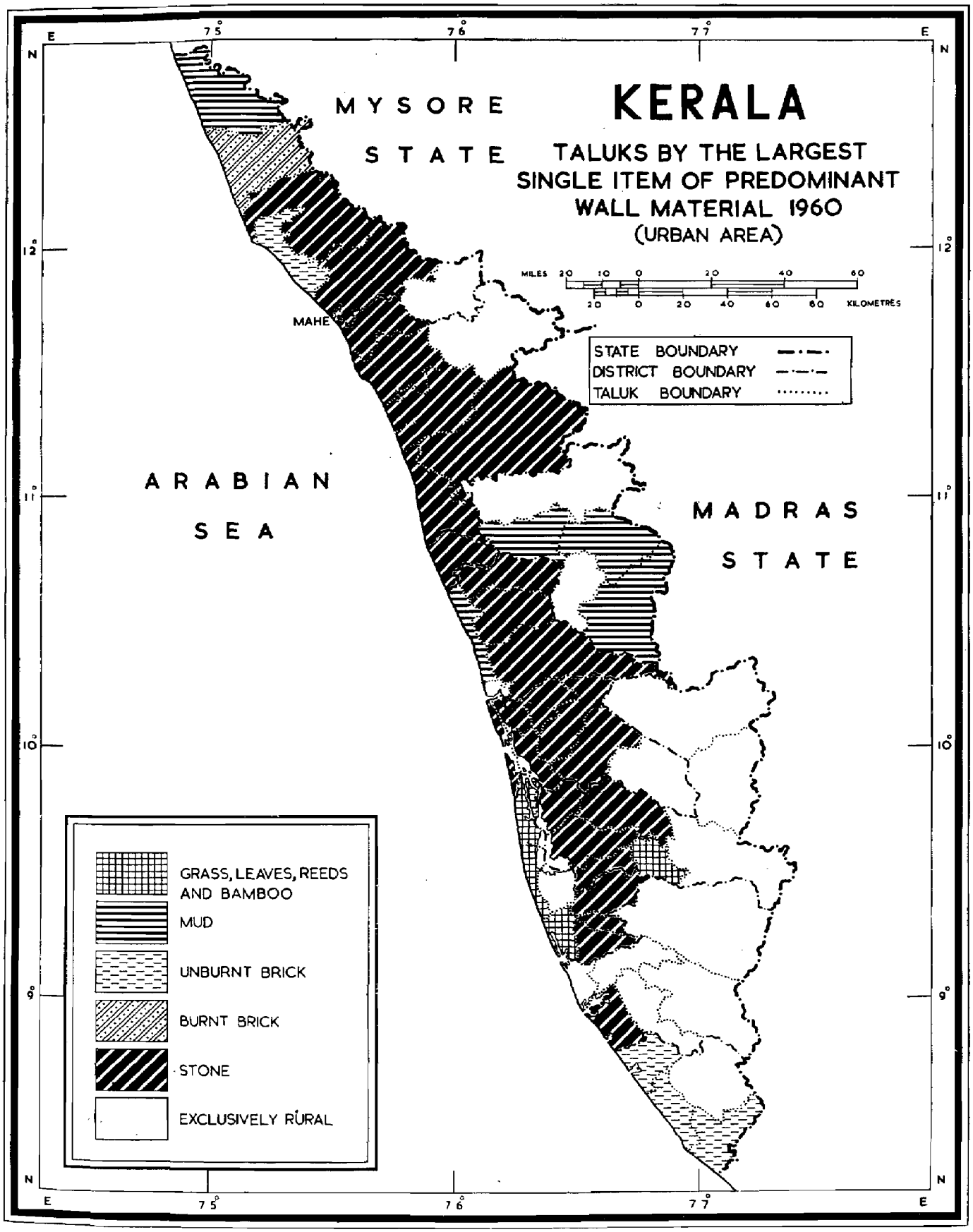
cent. In the use of stones, Peermade taluk leads with 70.4 per cent, while Udumbanchola taluk comes last with 16.4 per cent.

334. In the urban areas of the taluks of the district, the position in regard to C. I. sheets, cement concrete and 'other materials' is the same as indicated in the case of rural areas of the taluks. Similarly in all the taluks except Kanjirappally stones are used by the largest percentage of households. Kanjirappally taluk leads in respect of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo with 33.5 per cent of the households, while Changanacherry taluk comes last with 5.0 per cent. Meenachil taluk comes first in the use of timber with 26.0 per cent of the households and Changanacherry taluk comes last with 6.3 per cent. In the use of mud, Changanacherry taluk stands foremost with 23.8 per cent of the households, while Meenachil taluk comes last with none. Meenachil taluk stands first in the use of unburnt bricks with 4.1 per cent of the households and Kottayam taluk which leads in the use of burnt bricks has 3.6 per cent. The taluks of Vaikom, Kottayam and Kanjirappally come last in the use of unburnt bricks with none, while Vaikom taluk again ranks last in the use of burnt bricks with no households. Changanacherry taluk stands first in the use of stones with 64.0 per cent of the households, while Kanjirappally taluk comes last with 31.2 per cent.

Alleppey District

335. In the rural areas of the taluks of the Alleppey district the percentage of households having C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, cement concrete, or 'other materials' for the walls of their dwellings is either nil or less than one. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, timber, mud, unburnt bricks and burnt bricks and stones are used on a larger scale than others in almost all the taluks. While in the Shertalai, Ambalapuzha, Kuttanad and Karthigapally taluks the highest percentage of households have grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo as the wall material of their dwellings, in the Thiruvalla and Chengannur taluks stones and mud respectively are used by the largest percentage of households. In the Mavelikkara taluk also the largest percentage of households have mud. Ambalapuzha taluk leads in the use of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo with 63.6 per cent and Mavelikkara taluk comes last with 13.6 per cent. Shertalai taluk leads in the use of timber with 16.9 per cent of the households, while Mavelikkara taluk comes last with 9.7 per cent. In the case of mud Mavelikkara taluk leads with 40.5 per cent, while Shertalai taluk comes last with none. Mavelikkara taluk leads again in the use of unburnt bricks with 6.5 per cent of the households, while the taluks of Shertalai, Ambalapuzha and Kuttanad have none. Karthigapally taluk stands first in the use of burnt bricks with 18.8 per cent and Ambalapuzha taluk comes last with 0.2 per cent. Thiruvalla taluk leads in the use of stones with 40.6 per cent, while Karthigapally taluk comes last with 7.0 per cent.

336. In the urban areas of the taluks of the district, the percentage of households having C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, cement concrete or 'other materials' as the wall material of the dwellings is either less than one or nil. No taluk except Karthigapally has unburnt bricks as wall material of the dwellings. Karthigapally taluk has, however, 10 per cent of the households using unburnt bricks. Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, timber, mud, burnt bricks and stones are found used in all the taluks. The taluks of Shertalai, Ambalapuzha and Karthigapally have the largest percentage of households with grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo. The taluks of Thiruvalla, Chengannur and Mavelikkara have stones. In the use of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, Ambalapuzha taluk leads with 49.8 per cent of the households, while Thiruvalla taluk comes last with 5.9 per cent. Karthigapally taluk stands foremost in the case of timber with 19.2 per cent of the households and Thiruvalla taluk comes last with 5.8 per cent. Mavelikkara taluk stands first in the


KERALA
TALUKS BY THE LARGEST SINGLE ITEM OF PREDOMINANT WALL MATERIAL 1960
(URBAN AREA)
MYSORE STATE
MADRAS STATE
ARABIAN SEA
MAHE
MILES 20 10 0 20 40 60
20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TALUK BOUNDARY
GRASS, LEAVES, REEDS AND BAMBOO
MUD
UNBURNT BRICK
BURNT BRICK
STONE
EXCLUSIVELY RURAL
75°
76°
77°
12°
11°
10°
9°
N
E

case of mud with 25.7 per cent. Shertalai taluk comes last under this item with none. Thiruvalla taluk leads in respect of burnt bricks with 15.5 per cent and Ambalapuzha taluk comes last with 0.1 per cent. In respect of stones also Thiruvalla taluk leads with 64.2 per cent. Karthigapally taluk comes last in this respect with 21.7 per cent.

Quilon District

337. In the rural areas of the taluks of the Quilon district there is no household having C. I. sheets or other metal sheets as the wall material of dwellings. In the case of cement concrete and 'other materials' the percentage of households having them for the wall material is either nil or less than one. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, timber, mud, unburnt bricks, burnt bricks and stones are found used in all the taluks. The highest percentage of households in the Pathanamthitta taluk have stones. The taluks of Kunnathur, Quilon, Kottarakara and Pathanapuram have unburnt bricks and Karunagapally grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo for the highest percentage of households. In the use of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, Karunagapally taluk leads with 31.4 per cent of the households, while Kottarakara taluk comes last with 3.5 per cent. Pathanamthitta taluk stands first in the use of timber with 9.7 per cent of the households and Pathanapuram taluk comes last with 1.0 per cent. Pathanapuram taluk again leads in the use of mud with 32.3 per cent of the households, while Karunagapally taluk comes last with 3.2 per cent. Quilon taluk stands foremost in respect of unburnt bricks with 46.9 per cent of the households and Pathanamthitta taluk comes last with 7.6 per cent. In the case of burnt bricks Karunagapally taluk leads with 14.2 per cent of the households and Kottarakara taluk comes last with 0.3 per cent. Pathanamthitta taluk leads in the use of stones with 31.8 per cent of the households. Karunagapally taluk comes last in this regard with 12.6 per cent.

338. In the urban areas of the taluks of the district there is no household having C. I. sheets or other metal sheets and cement concrete as the wall material of the dwellings. There is only Quilon taluk having urban areas in the district. In this taluk the highest percentage of households have stones with 47.7 per cent. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, timber, mud, burnt and unburnt bricks and stones are also used. 17.7 per cent of the households have grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, 8.5 per cent timber, 0.5 per cent mud, 25.3 per cent unburnt bricks and 0.1 per cent burnt bricks and 0.2 per cent 'other materials'.

Trivandrum District

339. In the rural areas of the taluks of the Trivandrum district, there is no household having C. I. sheets or other metal sheets for the walls of the dwellings, while the percentage of households having cement concrete or 'other materials' is either less than one or nil. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, timber, mud, burnt and unburnt bricks and stones are found used in all the taluks. The largest percentage of households in the taluks of Chirayinkil and Trivandrum have unburnt bricks, while in the Neyyattinkara and Nedumangad taluks the largest percentage of households have mud. The Chirayinkil taluk comes first in the use of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo with 5.6 per cent of the households and Neyyattinkara taluk stands last with 2.0 per cent. The Neyyattinkara taluk leads in the use of timber with 4.3 per cent of the households. Chirayinkil taluk comes last in this respect with 0.8 per cent. Nedumangad taluk stands foremost in the use of mud with 62.0 per cent of the households, while Trivandrum taluk comes last with 16.6 per cent. Trivandrum taluk stands first in the use of unburnt bricks with 76.1 per cent of the households and Nedumangad taluk comes last with 26.4 per cent. Trivandrum taluk leads with 2.4 per cent of the households in the use of burnt bricks. Chirayinkil taluk comes last in this respect with 0.5 per cent. In the use of stones Chirayinkil taluk stands first with 11.4 per

cent, while Neyyattinkara taluk comes last with 0.2 per cent.

340. In the urban areas of the taluk, the percentage of households having C.I. sheets and other metal sheets, cement concrete and 'other materials' is less than one or nil. Unburnt bricks are used as the wall material in the dwellings of the largest percentage of households in all the taluks except Nedumangad taluk which has no urban area. Trivandrum taluk leads in the use of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo with 6.1 per cent of the households and Chirayinkil taluk comes last with 1.3 per cent. Neyyattinkara taluk stands first in the case of timber with 2.7 per cent of the households, while Chirayinkil taluk comes last with 0.5 per cent. Neyyattinkara taluk again leads in the use of mud with 30.0 per cent of the households, while Trivandrum taluk comes last with 4.7 per cent. In the use of unburnt bricks Trivandrum taluk leads with 62.0 per cent of the households and Neyyattinkara taluk comes last with 58.2 per cent. Trivandrum taluk again leads in the use of burnt bricks with 25.1 per cent of the households, while Chirayinkil taluk comes last with none. In the use of stones, Chirayinkil taluk leads with 22.7 per cent of the households and Neyyattinkara taluk comes last with 0.4 per cent.

Factors determining Wall Material

341. The factors which determine the type of wall materials in the different taluks of the State can hardly be precisely assessed. Though climatic conditions and availability of the material are important factors in this respect, they do not seem to exclusively govern the conditions in Kerala except to a limited extent. Out of 84 stations for which rainfall has been recorded in the State for a period of years ending with 1940 the rainfall of all stations except 21 ranges between 100 and over 200 inches annually. Out of the remaining 21 stations the rainfall of which is below 100 inches, most of them are in the neighbourhood of 100 inches. In view of the comparatively heavy rainfall mentioned above, the material of the walls which would suit the climatic conditions are wood, stones, burnt and unburnt bricks and cement concrete. But there are several taluks in which the leaves of coconut palms or other palms are used on a large scale as wall material in spite of the heavy rainfall indicated above. The necessary inference is that the climatic conditions do not, in most cases, govern the materials of the walls in the State because of the poor economic capacity of the households to secure substantial materials for the walls of the dwellings. Coming to the availability of materials also, though there are some taluks where the existing wall materials are in accord with the availability of materials, there are several other taluks where it is not so. Thus, though the largest percentage of households in the rural areas of the Palghat taluk have mud as the wall material for their dwellings, it cannot be said that it is because stones are less available in this area. Again, though in the South Wynad taluk the largest percentage of households have grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo as the wall material, it is not because stones are not available in the area. By and large, therefore, it could be said that it is the economic capacity of the households that determines mostly the wall materials of their dwellings. But this does not rule out cases where availability of materials does play an important role. Between mud and unburnt bricks households generally prefer unburnt bricks and between mud and grass, leaves etc., the preference goes to mud. There are, however, areas where the mud available will not be suitable for the construction of walls or even for making unburnt bricks. In such areas the households are constrained either to go in for more costly materials or to be satisfied with grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo. The case of the Cranganore taluk where only 3.3 per cent of the households have mud walls and 44.8 per cent of the households have grass, leaves, etc. is a typical instance where the households prefer cadjan

leaves to mud, the soil of the area being predominantly sandy and unsuitable for use as wall material or for making unburnt bricks. This unsuitability of the soil for use as the wall material also explains to a large extent the use of stones by a fairly good percentage of households in this taluk next to cadjan leaves. The use of timber as the wall material is found in a larger measure in the Kottayam district compared to other districts. This can be attributed only to the better availability of timber in this area. The use of stones by the largest percentage of households in the rural areas of all the taluks of the Ernakulam district can only be explained by the better economic capacity of the people. Otherwise those in the coastal areas of the district would have gone in for grass, leaves, reeds etc., as mud of the coastal areas connot be used for construction of the walls. In the Kottayam district, however, the use of stones by the largest percentage of households in the rural areas of all the taluks except Udumbanchola can be attributed to the availability of stones as also to the better economic conditions. The coastal taluks of the Alleppey district viz., Shertalai, Ambalapuzha, Kuttanad and Karthigapally are typical of the preference given to grass, leaves etc., by the largest percentage of households both due to the availability of the material as also the unsuitability of the soil for being used as the material of the walls. Unburnt bricks and mud are used by the largest percentage of households in the rural areas of the taluks of Trivandrum district. The main reason for this is, apart from the economic factors, the quality of the soil which has sufficient plasticity to be used as good wall material or as good unburnt bricks. The highest percentage of households in the rural areas of the taluks of the Cannanore district having mud or unburnt bricks as the wall material of their dwellings can only be attributed to the economic incapacity of the people as mud and burnt bricks are available in the area. Similarly, in the rural areas of the Kottarakara and Pathanapuram taluks of the Quilon district, the use of unburnt bricks by the highest percentage of households is to be attributed mainly to the economic incapacity of the households as stones are available in these areas. In most of the urban areas better types of materials are used by a larger percentage of households than in the rural areas. This is evidently due to better economic conditions of the people.

Distribution of Households in the State by Roof Material

342. Among the different kinds of materials used for the roof of the houses in Kerala 77 per cent of the households in the rural areas have grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo as the roof material of their dwellings. Of these items, it is leaves, grass and thatch that dominate. Reeds, wood or bamboo are practically absent except in the forest regions. 21. 9 per cent of the households in the rural areas have tiles as the roofing material. Slate and shingle are absent. The percentage of households using C. I. sheets, zinc or other metal sheets is 0.6, asbestos cement sheets 0.5, and brick and lime, concrete, stone slabs and other materials less than 0.1. In the urban areas of the State 56.7 per cent of the households have grass, leaves or thatch, 42.7 per cent tiles, 0.1 per cent C. I. sheets, zinc or other metal sheets, less than 0.1 per cent asbestos cement sheets, less than 0.1 per cent brick and lime and 0.5 per cent concrete and stone slabs. There is no household using 'other materials'. The vast majority of the roofs in Kerala are conically shaped sloping from its apex at the top to the base. This is due to the heavy rainfall obtaining in the State. Houses which have no sloping roofs have roof of concrete. These are flat. The kinds of leaves generally used are palm leaves or leaves of palmyra or coryphaumb. Of these, the cocoanut palm leaves are more popular being cheaper and available in larger quanti-

ties due to the presence of cocoanut trees in plenty.

343. Taking the geographical sectors of highland, midland and lowland, the distribution of 1,000 households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwelling by roof material in the State is given below:—

TABLE LXXXIII

PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

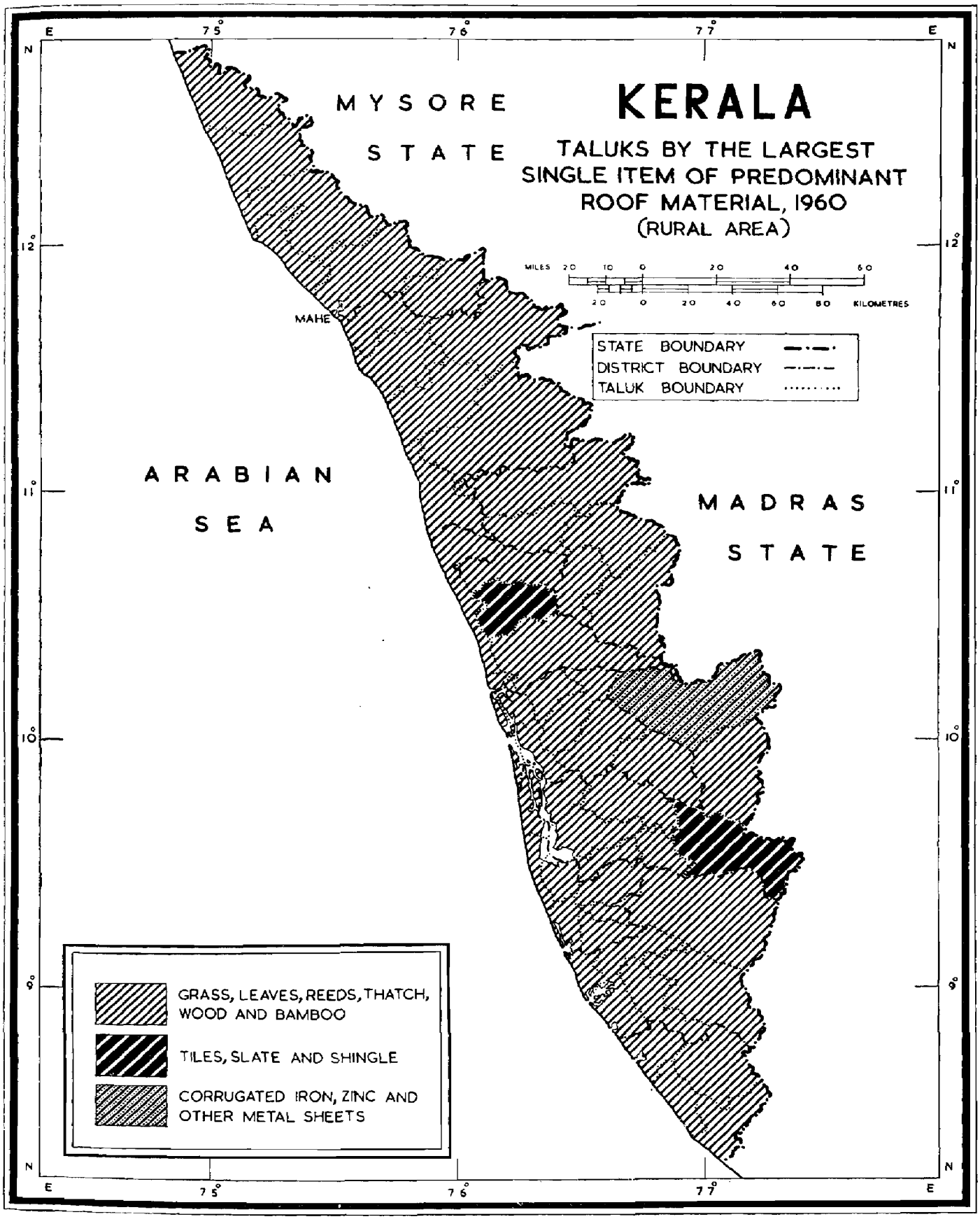
Natural division	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
Highland	Rural	677	260	36	27	0	N	N
	Urban	237	759	N	1	0	3	0
Midland	Rural	763	237	N	N	0	N	N
	Urban	538	455	1	1	N	5	0
Lowland	Rural	855	145	N	N	N	N	N
	Urban	633	363	N	N	0	4	0

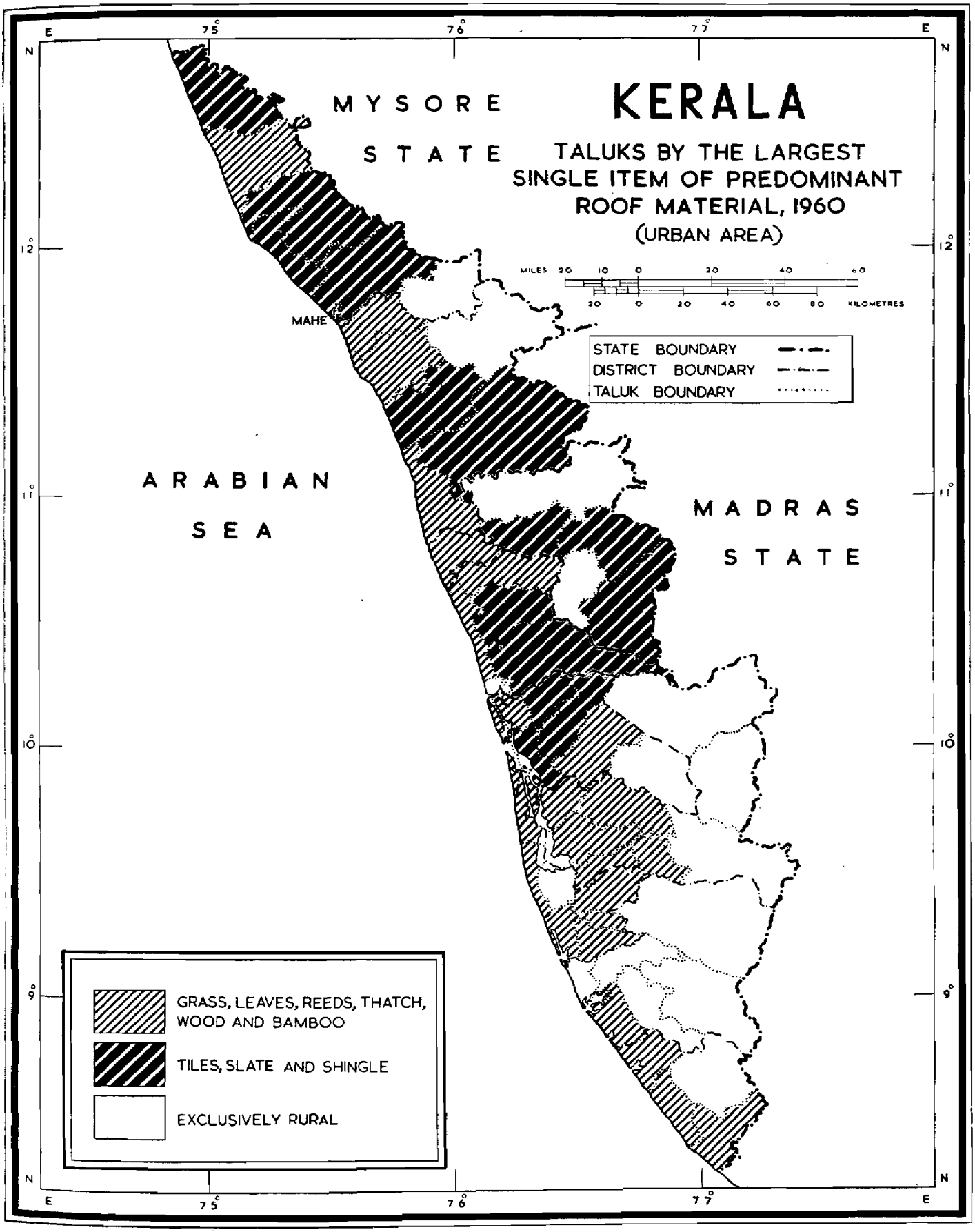
Distribution of Households in the Districts by Roof Material

344. Both in the rural and urban areas of all the districts, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch or bamboo or tiles are the more important items of roof material used for the dwellings of the households. With the exception of the rural areas of the Kottayam district and the urban areas of the Trivandrum district the percentage of households having the rest of the items as roof material for their dwellings is less than one or nil. In the case of the rural areas of the Kottayam district, however, the percentage of households having C. I. sheets, zinc or metal sheets is 5.0 and asbestos cement sheets 3.5. In the urban areas of the Trivandrum district, the percentage of households having concrete and stone slabs is 1.3. In the use of grass, leaves, etc., in the rural areas, Trivandrum district leads with 92.8 per cent of the households, while Trichur district comes last with 64.9 per cent. In the urban areas, Alleppey district leads this item with 77.2 per cent of the households while Palghat district comes last with 33.5 per cent. In respect of tiles Trichur district stands first in the rural areas with 34.6 per cent of the households and Trivandrum district comes last with 7.0 per cent. In the urban areas Palghat district leads with 66.3 per cent of the households, while Alleppey district comes last with 22.7 per cent. The percentages of households using the rest of the items are too small to deserve analysis.

Distribution of Households in the Taluks of each District by Roof Material

345. In the rural areas the percentage of households using C. I. sheets, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, brick and lime, concrete and stone slabs and other material is so low that it is either less than one or nil in all the taluks of the State execpt Chittur, Mukundapuram, Devicolam, Udumbanchola, Kanjirappally and Peermade. In the Chittur taluk 1.2 per cent of the households have C. I. sheets, zinc or other metal sheets and in Mukundapuram taluk 1.1 per cent have asbestos cement sheets. In the Devicolam taluk 33.4 per cent of the households have C. I. sheets, zinc or other metal sheets and 25.2 per cent of the households asbestos cement


KERALA
TALUKS BY THE LARGEST SINGLE ITEM OF PREDOMINANT ROOF MATERIAL, 1960
(RURAL AREA)
MYSORE STATE
MADRAS STATE
ARABIAN SEA
MAHE
MILES 20 10 0 20 40 60
20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TALUK BOUNDARY
GRASS, LEAVES, REEDS, THATCH, WOOD AND BAMBOO
TILES, SLATE AND SHINGLE
CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC AND OTHER METAL SHEETS
75° E
76° E
77° E
12° N
11° N
10° N
9° N


KERALA
TALUKS BY THE LARGEST SINGLE ITEM OF PREDOMINANT ROOF MATERIAL, 1960
(URBAN AREA)
MYSORE STATE
MADRAS STATE
ARABIAN SEA
MAHE
MILES 20 10 0 20 40 60
20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TALUK BOUNDARY
GRASS, LEAVES, REEDS, THATCH, WOOD AND BAMBOO
TILES, SLATE AND SHINGLE
EXCLUSIVELY RURAL
75°
76°
77°
12°
11°
10°
9°
N
E

sheets. In the Udumbanchola taluk 10.9 per cent of the households have C. I. sheets, zinc or other metal sheets and 1.5 per cent asbestos cement sheets. In the Kanjirappally taluk the percentage of households having asbestos cement sheets is 1.6 and in the Peermade taluk the percentage of households using C. I. sheets, zinc or other metal sheets comes to 6.7 and of those using asbestos cement sheets to 7.7. These taluks strike a departure from the common pattern obtaining in the whole State. These are plantation areas where houses are constructed by planters according to their own designs. There is also shortage of leaves and tiles in those regions. The other two materials not covered above are grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo and tiles. The rural areas of all other taluks except Trichur and Peermade have a higher percentage of households having grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo than those with tiles. In the urban areas of the State, the percentage of households having materials other than grass, leaves, thatch etc., and tiles is so low that it is less than one per cent or nil except in the case of Alwaye, Kanayannur and Trivandrum taluks. In the case of these taluks the percentage of households having concrete and stone slabs varies from 1.0 to 2.0.

Cannanore District

346. In the rural areas of the Cannanore district, the Kasaragod taluk leads in the use of grass, leaves, reeds etc. with 81.1 per cent of the households, while the Cannanore taluk comes last with 55.6 per cent. The Cannanore taluk stands foremost in the use of tiles with 44.4 per cent, while the Kasaragod taluk comes last with 18.9 per cent. In the urban areas of the district Hosdrug taluk leads in the use of grass, leaves, reeds etc. with 55.3 per cent of the households and Taliparamba taluk comes last with 30.6 per cent. Taliparamba taluk leads in the use of tiles with 69.4 per cent and Hosdrug taluk comes last with 44.6 per cent.

Kozhikode District

347. In the rural areas of the taluks of the Kozhikode district, Badagara taluk leads in the use of grass, leaves, reeds, etc. with 92.1 per cent of the households and South Wynad taluk comes last with 73.6 per cent. South Wynad taluk stands first in the use of tiles with 25.9 per cent of the households and Badagara taluk comes last with 7.9 per cent.

348. In the urban areas of the district, Badagara taluk leads in the use of grass, leaves, reeds, etc. with 78.3 per cent of the households, while Ernad taluk comes last with 32.3 per cent. Ernad taluk leads in the use of tiles with 67.7 per cent of the households and Badagara taluk comes last with 21.7 per cent.

Palghat District

349. In the rural areas of the Palghat district, Ponnani taluk leads in the use of grass, leaves, reeds etc. with 87.4 per cent of the households, while Palghat taluk comes last with 50.3 per cent. The Palghat taluk comes first in the use of tiles with 49.4 per cent of the households and Ponnani taluk comes last with 12.6 per cent.

350. In the urban areas of the district, Ponnani taluk leads with 74.4 per cent of the households in the use of grass, leaves, reeds etc., while Palghat taluk comes last with 20.2 per cent. Palghat taluk leads in the use of tiles with 79.4 per cent of the households and Ponnani taluk comes last with 25.4 per cent.

Trichur District

351. In the rural areas of the Trichur district, Chowghat taluk leads in the use of grass, leaves, reeds, etc. with 90.5 per cent of the households and Trichur taluk comes last with 45.1 per cent. Trichur taluk comes first in the use of tiles with 54.8 per cent of the households and Chowghat taluk comes last with 9.5 per cent.

352. In the urban areas of the district, Chowghat taluk leads with 81.0 per cent of the households in the use of grass, leaves, reeds etc., while Trichur taluk comes last

with 10.7 per cent. Trichur taluk leads in the use of tiles with 89.1 per cent of the households and Chowghat taluk comes last with 18.3 per cent.

Ernakulam District

353. In the rural areas of the Ernakulam district, Parur and Cochin taluks lead in the use of grass, leaves, reeds etc. with 82.7 per cent of the households each, while Alwaye taluk comes last with 62.5 per cent. Alwaye taluk stands foremost in the case of tiles with 37.5 per cent of the households, while the taluks of Parur and Cochin come last with 17.2 per cent each.

354. In the urban areas of the district Parur taluk leads with 74.0 per cent of the households in the use of grass, leaves, reeds etc., while Alwaye taluk comes last with 37.5 per cent. Kunnathunad taluk leads in the use of tiles with 61.8 per cent of the households and Parur taluk comes last with 25.4 per cent.

Kottayam District

355. In the rural areas of the Kottayam district, Changanacherry taluk stands first in the use of grass, leaves etc. with 85.1 per cent of the households, while Devicolam taluk comes last with 32.1 per cent. The Peermade taluk leads in the use of tiles with 46.0 per cent and Udumbanchola taluk comes last with 2.9 per cent.

356. In the urban areas of the district Vaikom taluk stands first with 78.9 per cent of the households in the use of grass, leaves etc., while Kottayam taluk comes last with 50.2 per cent. Kottayam taluk stands first with 49.2 per cent in the use of tiles, while Vaikom taluk comes last with 20.8 per cent.

Alleppey District

357. In the rural areas of the Alleppey district, Karthigapally taluk leads in respect of grass, leaves, reeds etc. with 93.4 per cent of the households and Thiruvalla taluk comes last with 83.8 per cent. Thiruvalla taluk stands first in respect of tiles with 16.2 per cent of the households and Karthigapally taluk comes last with 6.6 per cent. In the urban areas of the district, Shertalai taluk comes first with 87.3 per cent of the households in respect of grass, leaves, reeds etc., while Thiruvalla taluk comes last with 55.6 per cent. Thiruvalla taluk leads in the use of tiles with 44.3 per cent of the households, while Shertalai taluk comes last with 12.7 per cent.

Quilon District

358. In the rural areas of the Quilon district, Karunagapally taluk leads with 89.4 per cent of the households in the use of grass, leaves, reeds etc., while Pathanapuram taluk comes last with 77.2 per cent. Pathanapuram taluk leads in the use of tiles with 22.0 per cent of the households and Karunagapally taluk comes last with 10.5 per cent.

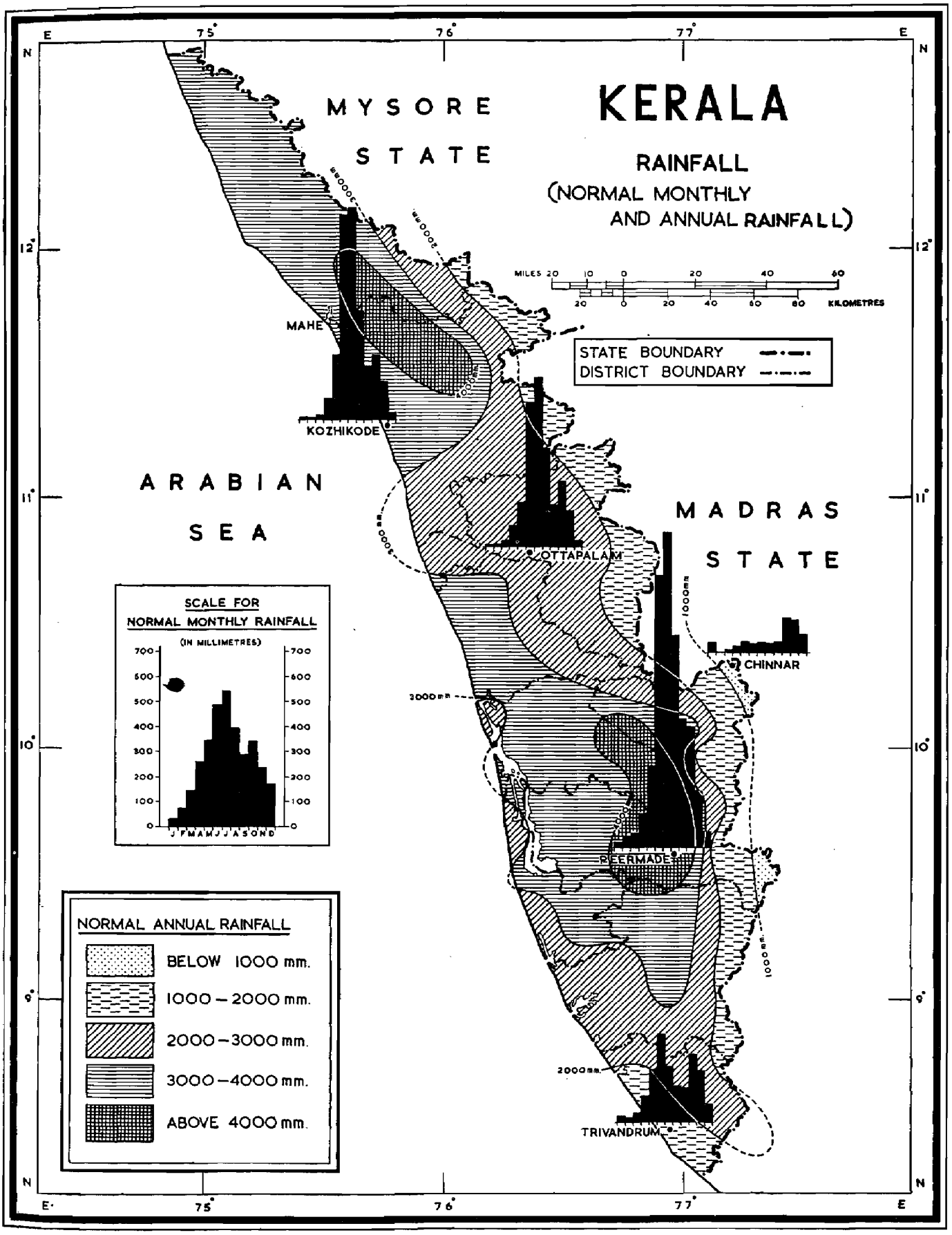
359. There is only Quilon taluk having urban areas in the district. This has 60.8 per cent of the households using grass, leaves, reeds etc. and 38.2 per cent using tiles.

Trivandrum District

360. In the rural areas of the Trivandrum district, Neyyattinkara taluk leads in the use of grass, leaves, reeds etc., with 94.0 per cent of the households, while Nedumangad taluk comes last with 91.3 per cent. Nedumangad taluk comes first in the case of tiles with 8.5 per cent of the households and Neyyattinkara taluk comes last with 6.0 per cent. In the urban areas of the district Neyyattinkara taluk leads with 87.4 per cent, of the households in the use of grass, leaves, reeds etc., while Trivandrum taluk comes last with 71.6 per cent. Trivandrum taluk stands first in the use of tiles with 26.6 per cent of the households and Neyyattinkara taluk comes last with 12.5 per cent.

Distribution of Households in Towns with 50,000 Population and above by Wall and Roof Material

361. So far as the wall material of the dwellings of the households in towns with a population of 50,000 and above is concerned, in the case of C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, cement concrete and 'other material' the percentage of households is between 0.1


KERALA
RAINFALL
(NORMAL MONTHLY
AND ANNUAL RAINFALL)
MYSORE
STATE
ARABIAN
SEA
MADRAS
STATE
MAHE
KOZHIKODE
OTTAPALAM
CHINNAR
PEERMADE
TRIVANDRUM
3000mm
2000mm
1000mm
MILES 20 10 0 20 40 60
KILOMETRES 20 0 20 40 60 80
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
SCALE FOR
NORMAL MONTHLY RAINFALL
(IN MILLIMETRES)
700 600 500 400 300 200 100 0
J F M A M J J A S O N D
NORMAL ANNUAL RAINFALL
BELOW 1000 mm.
1000 – 2000 mm.
2000 – 3000 mm.
3000 – 4000 mm.
ABOVE 4000 mm.
E 75° 76° 77° E
N
12°
11°
10°
9°

and zero in all the towns. In the case of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, Alleppey municipal town leads with 49.8 per cent of the households, while Trichur municipal town comes last with 0.2 per cent. Alleppey municipal town stands foremost in respect of timber with 18.3 per cent of the households and Palghat municipal town comes last with less than 0.1 per cent. Palghat municipal town leads in respect of mud with 54.4 per cent of the households and Mattancherry municipal town comes last with none. In the case of unburnt bricks it is only the municipal towns of Calicut, Quilon and Trivandrum that have them as wall material of the dwellings. Trivandrum Corporation comes first with 53.6 per cent of the households in this respect, while Calicut municipal town comes last with 3.0 per cent. The Trivandrum Corporation stands first in the use of burnt bricks with 36.3 per cent of the households. The municipal towns of Calicut, Trichur, Alleppey and Quilon come last with 0.1 per cent in this respect. The Trichur municipal town leads in the use of stones with 75.1 per cent of the households and the Trivandrum Corporation comes last with 0.4 per cent.

362. In respect of the roof material the percentage of households using C. I. sheets, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets and brick and lime is either nil or less than one. There is no household using 'other material. In the use of grass, leaves, reeds etc., as the roof material Alleppey municipal town leads with 77.1 per cent of the households, while Trichur municipal town comes last with 10.7 per cent. Trichur municipal town leads in the use of tiles with 89.1 per cent and Alleppey municipal town comes last with 22.7 per cent. In the case of concrete and stone slabs Trivandrum Corporation stands foremost with 2.3 per cent of the households, while the municipal towns of Calicut, Trichur and Kottayam come last with 0.1 per cent each.

Factors determining Roof Material & Pattern

363. As in the case of wall material the predominant factor which determines the roof material is the economic capacity of the households. Wherever the households are in a position to afford, they prefer cement concrete and tiles to other materials. It is only a few households which go for cement concrete in view of its high cost. In cases where cement concrete or tiles cannot be afforded, the households necessarily go in for cheaper materials, the most popular among them being leaves of cocoanut palm or other palms. The pattern of the roofs, as already observed, is mostly sloping except in the case of terraced roofs of cement concrete. The sloping pattern is accounted for by the high rainfall in the State.

CHAPTER VI

HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS IN HOUSEHOLDS

364. In the preparation of the houselist the number of rooms in the dwelling of each household has been entered. For purposes of this entry a room was considered to be one which usually has four walls with a doorway, and a roof overhead, wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, i. e., of a minimum length of 6 ft. Unenclosed verandahs, kitchen, store, garage, cattle-shed and latrine which are not ordinarily used for living and sleeping purposes were not treated as rooms. An enclosed room, however, which is used for living, dining, storing and cooking was regarded as a room. A house was considered to be without a regular room if it had no walls on any or all the sides.

365. Table E V gives the particulars of households in the State, districts and taluks classified by number of persons and by number of rooms occupied based on a 20 per cent sample of households. Subsidiary table E V. 1 gives the distribution of 1,000 census households according to the number of rooms occupied.

Average Number of Rooms per Household in the State

366. 32.0 per cent of the households in the State have one room each, 31.6 per cent two rooms each, 18.0 per cent three rooms each, 8.3 per cent four rooms each and 8.7 per cent five rooms and more each. 1.4 per cent have no regular rooms.

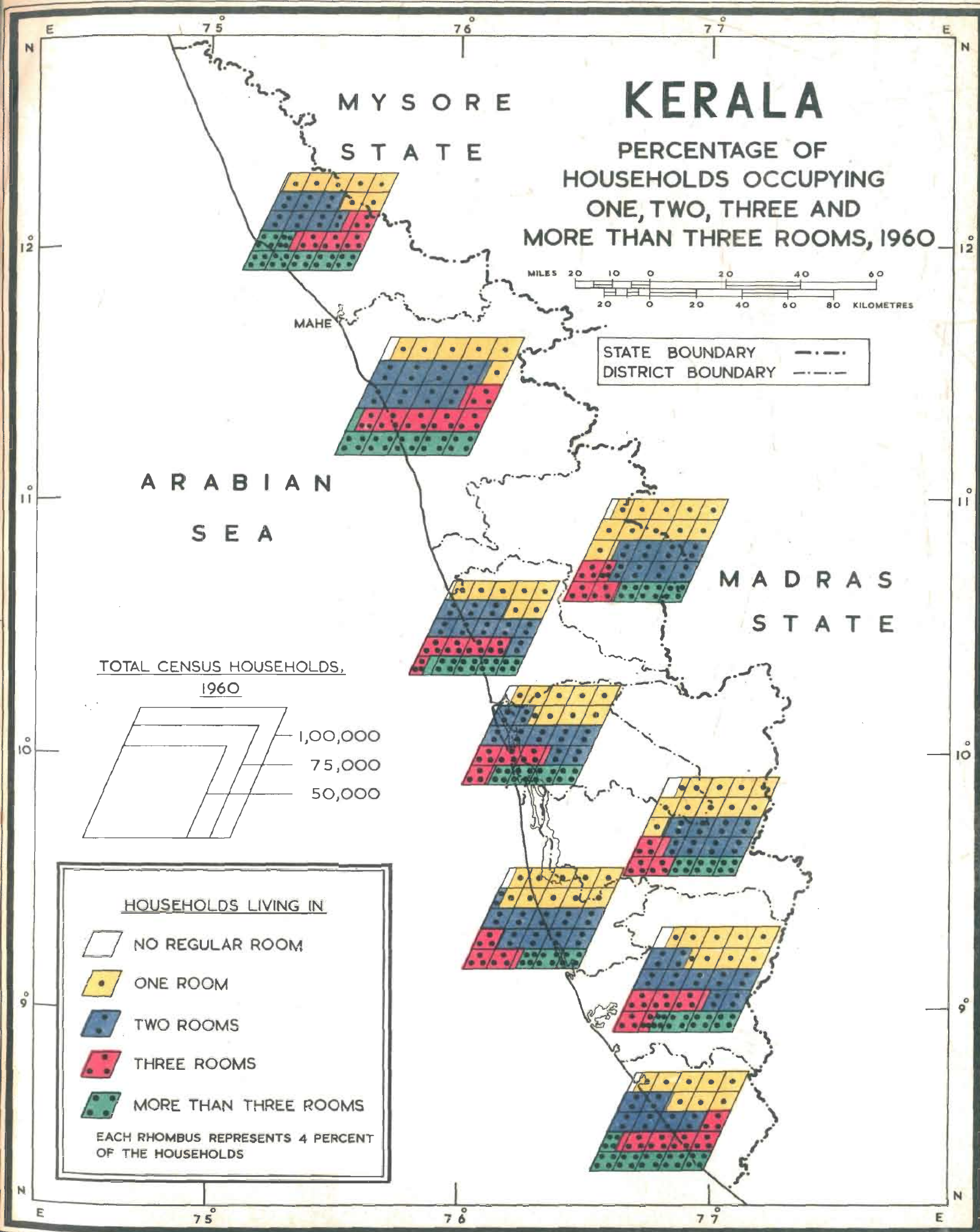
Distribution of Households in the Districts by Average Number of Rooms

367. The percentage of households with no regular rooms varies from 0.2 to 2.6 from district to district. In the categories of households with 1 to 5 rooms and more in the Cannanore district, the highest per cent of households come under single room tenements and the lowest under 4 room tenements. In the Kozhikode district, double room tenements command the highest per-cent of households and houses with 5 and more rooms the lowest. Single room tenements come first in the Palghat district and 4 room tenements last. In the Trichur district, double room tenements lead, while 4 room tenements come last. In the Ernakulam district, two room tenements lead and those with 5 rooms and above come last. While single room tenements stand first and tenements with 5 rooms and more come last in the Kottayam district, double room tenements lead and 4 room tenements come last in the Alleppey district. In the Quilon district double room tenements come first while 4 room tenements come last. Single room tenements lead the Trivandrum district, while those with 4 rooms come last.

Households by Average Number of Rooms in the Taluks of Each District

Cannanore District

368. In all the taluks of the Cannanore district, the smallest per cent of households fall in the group having no regular rooms. Taking the households with one room up to 5 rooms and above, the highest per cent of households in the taluks of Kasaragod, Hosdrug, Taliparamba and North Wynad are in the group having one room, in the Cannanore taluk in the group having 5 rooms and more and the Tellicherry taluk in the group having 3 rooms. The smallest per cent of households in all the taluks except Cannanore, Tellicherry and North Wynad are in the group having 4 rooms. In the Cannanore taluk the smallest per cent of households have one room and in Tellicherry and North Wynad taluks 5 rooms and more.


KERALA
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING ONE, TWO, THREE AND MORE THAN THREE ROOMS, 1960
MYSORE STATE
MAHE
ARABIAN SEA
MADRAS STATE
MILES 20 10 0 20 40 60
20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TOTAL CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS, 1960
1,00,000
75,000
50,000
HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN
NO REGULAR ROOM
ONE ROOM
TWO ROOMS
THREE ROOMS
MORE THAN THREE ROOMS
EACH RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 4 PERCENT OF THE HOUSEHOLDS
75°
76°
77°
12°
11°
10°
9°
N
E

Kozhikode District

369. In the Kozhikode district also the smallest per cent of households in all the taluks fall in the group having no regular rooms. Barring this category and taking the households with regular rooms, the highest per cent of households in the taluks of Quilandy, Kozhikode, Tirur and Ernad fall in the group of households having 2 rooms, in the Badagara taluk 4 rooms and in the South Wynad taluk one room. The smallest per cent of households having regular rooms in the taluks of Kozhikode, Tirur and Ernad have 4 rooms, in the Quilandy and South Wynad taluks 5 rooms and more and in the Badagara taluk one room.

Palghat District

370. In the Palghat district, the smallest per cent of households in all the taluks are in the group of households having no regular rooms. Taking the groups of households with regular rooms, all the taluks except Ponnani have single room tenements coming with the highest percentage, while the Ponnani taluk has double room tenements. The smallest per cent of households in all the taluks have 4 rooms per household.

Trichur District

371. The smallest per cent of households in the Trichur district fall in the group of households having no regular rooms. In the categories having regular rooms, the highest per cent of households in all the taluks except Mukundapuram have double room tenements, while in the Mukundapuram taluk the highest per cent of households have single room tenements. The smallest per cent of households with regular rooms in all the taluks except Cranganore and Mukundapuram have 4 rooms and in the Cranganore taluk one room. In the Mukundapuram taluk the smallest per cent of households are distributed equally among households with 4 and 5 rooms and more.

Ernakulam District

372. In the Ernakulam district, also the smallest per cent of households fall in the category having no regular rooms. Barring this group and taking the households with regular rooms, the largest per cent of households in the taluks of Alwaye, Kunnathunad, Muvattupuzha and Thodupuzha have single room tenements, while the largest per cent in the taluks of Parur, Kanayannur and Cochin have double room tenements. The smallest per cent of households with regular rooms in the taluks of Parur, Alwaye and Kanayannur have 4 room tenements, while in the rest of the taluks the smallest per cent have tenements of 5 rooms and more.

Kottayam District

373. Unlike in the taluks of the districts mentioned above, the smallest per cent of households in the taluks of this district do not fall in the category of households having no regular rooms. The highest per cent of households in all the taluks of the district except Meenachil have single room tenements, while in the Meenachil taluk the highest per cent of households are distributed equally between households with 1 room and 2 rooms. The smallest per cent of households in the taluks of Devicolam, and Kanjirappally fall in the group of households having 4 rooms and in the remaining taluks except Kottayam in the group having 5 rooms and more. In the case of the Kottayam taluk the smallest per cent have 4 and 5 rooms and more.

Alleppey District

374. In the Alleppey district, the smallest per cent of households fall in the group having no regular rooms. Taking the households with regular rooms, the highest per cent of households in the taluks of Shertalai, Ambalapuzha and Kuttanad have double room tenements and in the remaining taluks single room tenements. The smallest per cent of households in all the taluks except Shertalai are in the group of households with 4 rooms, while in the Shertalai taluk they are in the group with 5 rooms and more.

Quilon District

375. Coming to the Quilon district, the smallest per cent of households have no regular rooms in all the taluks. The highest per cent of households in the taluks of Pathanamthitta and Kunnathur have single room tenements and in the remaining taluks double room tenements. The smallest per cent of households having regular rooms in the taluks of Pathanamthitta, Kunnathur and Quilon have 4 rooms and in the remaining taluks 5 rooms and more.

Trivandrum District

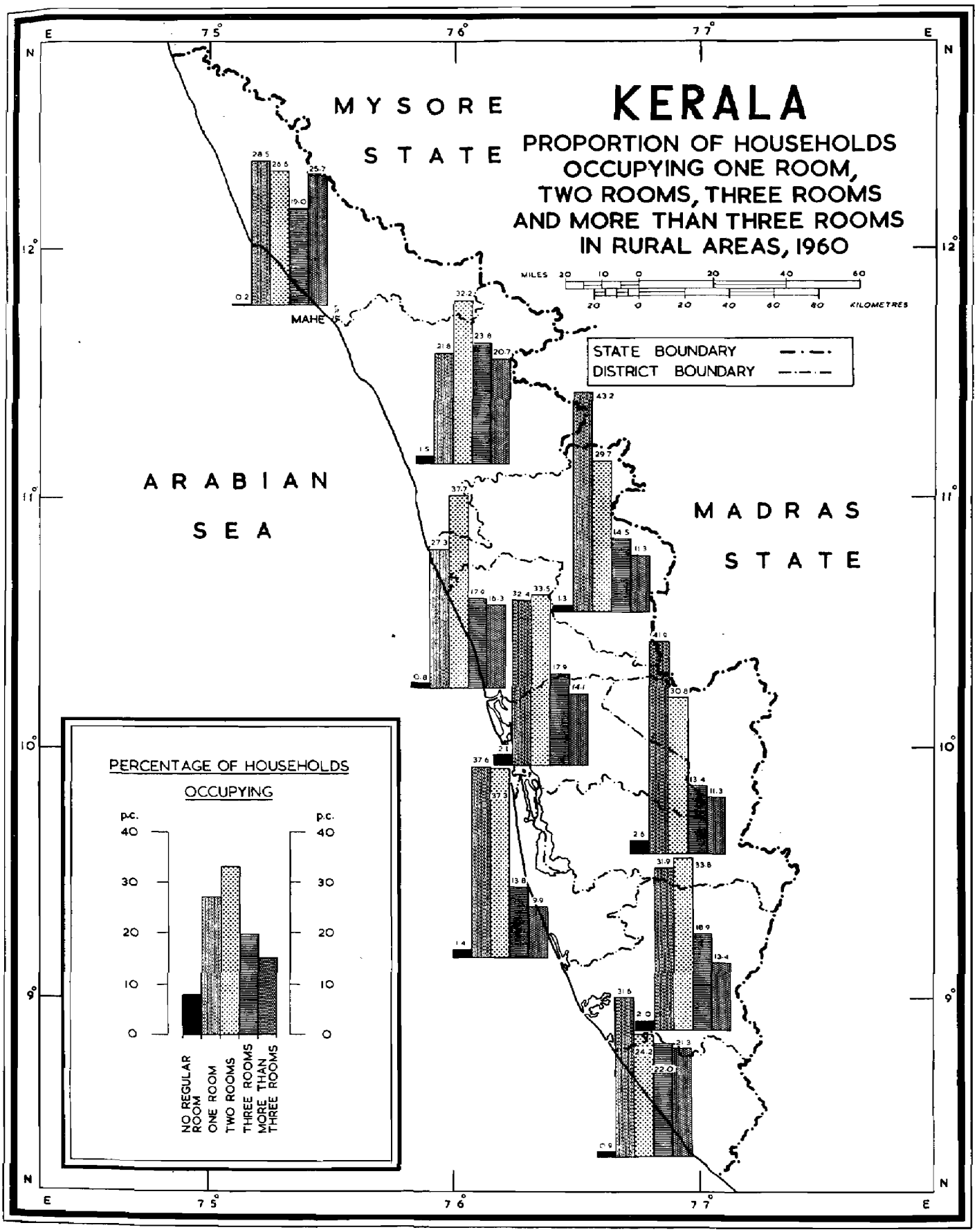
376. In the Trivandrum district the smallest per cent of households are in the group having no regular rooms. The highest per cent of households in the taluks of Neyyattinkara and Nedumangad have single room tenements, while those in the Trivandrum taluk have double room tenements. In the Chirayinkil taluk the highest per cent of households have 3 rooms. The smallest per cent of households having regular rooms in all the taluks except Chirayinkil have 4 rooms and in the Chirayinkil taluk 5 rooms and more.

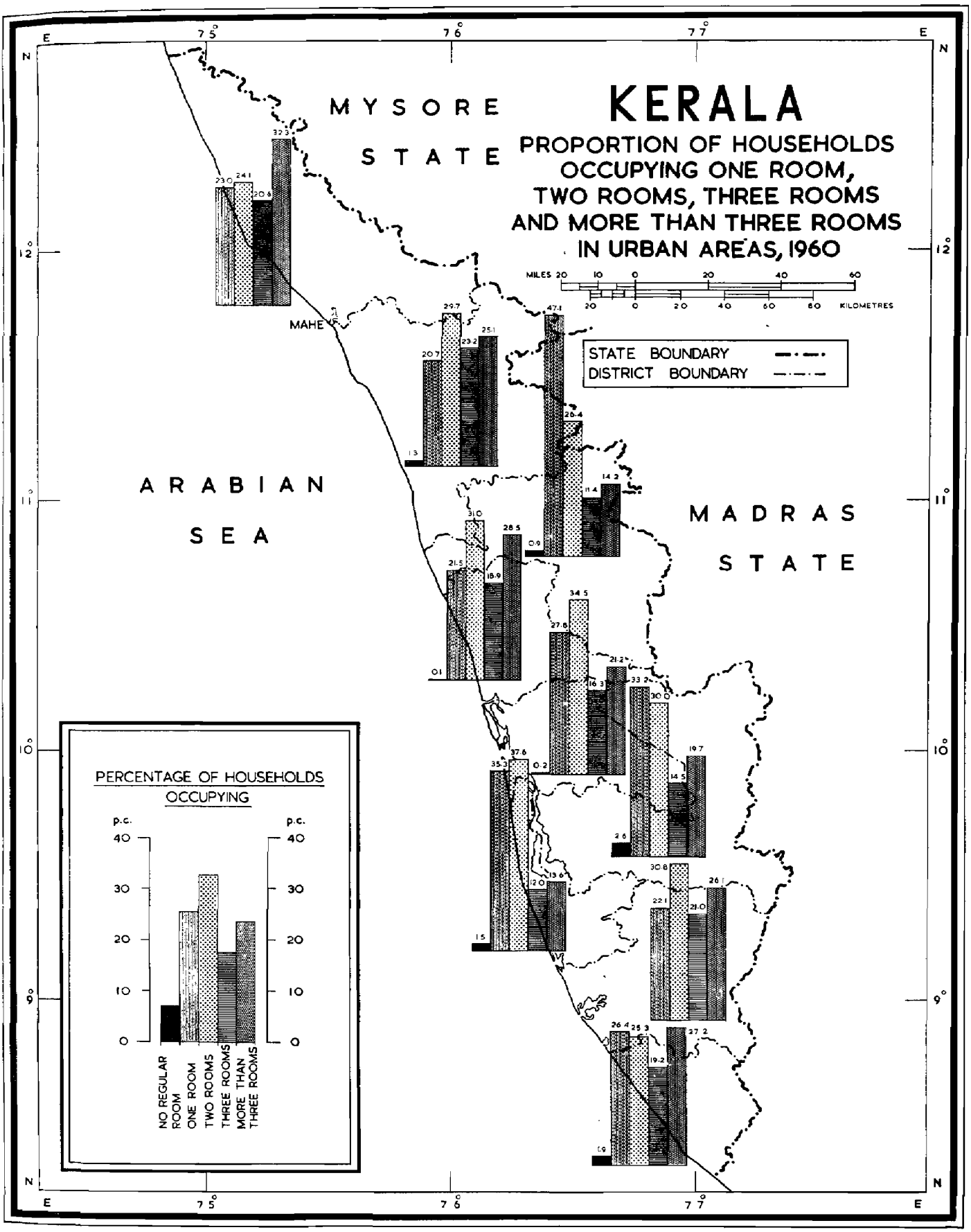
Household Population

377. The distribution of the average number of persons per room in a household has been attempted in subsidiary table E V.2. Taking the total number of rooms in all the taluks put together and the number of persons per room and per household on an average there are 2.44 persons per room and 5.85 persons per household. In the rural areas the number of persons per room comes to 2.47 and in the urban areas to 2.28 while the number of persons per household in the rural areas comes to 5.79 and in the urban areas to 6.25. The number of persons per room is highest in the single room tenements with 4.91 and lowest in the tenements with 5 rooms and more with 1.21. In the rural areas of the State the number of persons per room is highest in single room tenements with 4.90 and lowest in tenements with 5 rooms and more with 1.22. In the urban areas also the single room tenements command the highest number of persons per room coming to 4.97 and tenements with 5 rooms and more the smallest number of persons per room, the number being 1.19.

378. Taking the rural areas in the various districts of the State, the Alleppey district has the highest average number of persons per room, the number being 2.84 and the Cannanore district has the smallest number per room, the number being 2.14. Among the single room tenements, the Alleppey district has the highest number of persons per room coming to 5.23, while the Palghat district has the lowest with 4.41. The Alleppey district leads in respect of the number of persons per room in double room tenements with 3.03, while the Kozhikode district comes last in this category with 2.74. In the case of dwellings with 3 rooms, the Ernakulam district leads with 2.20 persons per room, while the Trivandrum district comes last with 2.01 persons. Trichur district has the highest number of persons per room in respect of tenements with 4 rooms, the number of persons being 1.82, while the Trivandrum district has the lowest with 1.63. In respect of tenements with 5 rooms and above, the Palghat district has the highest number of persons per room, the number being 1.32, while the districts of Kozhikode, Alleppey and Quilon have the smallest number of persons per room, the number being 1.18.

379. In the urban areas of the districts, Palghat and Alleppey have the largest number of persons per room coming to 2.69 each and the Trichur district the lowest with 2.04 persons. In respect of dwellings with one room, Kottayam district leads with 5.40 persons per room, while Trivandrum district comes last with 4.72. Kottayam district again leads in respect of the number of persons per room in double room tenements with 3.19, while Trivandrum district comes last with 2.87. In the case of tenements with 3 rooms, the districts of Cannanore and Ernakulam stand first with 2.35 persons per room, while Kozhikode comes last with 2.06


KERALA
PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING ONE ROOM, TWO ROOMS, THREE ROOMS AND MORE THAN THREE ROOMS IN RURAL AREAS, 1960
MYSORE STATE
MADRAS STATE
ARABIAN SEA
MAHE
MILES 30 10 0 20 40 60
KILOMETRES 20 0 20 40 60 80
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING
p.c.
40
30
20
10
0
NO REGULAR ROOM
ONE ROOM
TWO ROOMS
THREE ROOMS
MORE THAN THREE ROOMS
75°
76°
77°
12°
11°
10°
9°
N
E


KERALA
PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING ONE ROOM, TWO ROOMS, THREE ROOMS AND MORE THAN THREE ROOMS IN URBAN AREAS, 1960
MYSORE STATE
ARABIAN SEA
MADRAS STATE
MAHE
MILES 20 10 0 20 40 60
KILOMETRES 20 0 20 40 60 80
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING
p.c.
40
30
20
10
0
NO REGULAR ROOM
ONE ROOM
TWO ROOMS
THREE ROOMS
MORE THAN THREE ROOMS
75°
76°
77°
12°
11°
10°
9°
N
E

persons. Cannanore district has the largest number of persons per room coming to 1.95 in the case of 4 room tenements, while Trivandrum district has the smallest with 1.71. In respect of tenements with 5 rooms and above, Cannanore district has the largest number of persons per room with 1.36, while Trichur district has the smallest with 1.08 persons.

380. Taking the average number of persons per room in towns with a population of 50,000 and above, Alleppey municipal town has the largest number of persons per room coming to 2.85, while the Trivandrum Corporation has the smallest with 1.93. In respect of dwellings with one room Kottayam municipal town has the largest number of persons per room coming to 5.33, while Trivandrum Corporation has the lowest with 4.45. Calicut Municipal town leads in respect of the number of persons per room in double room tenements with 3.35 persons. The Trivandrum Corporation comes last in this respect with 2.80 persons. In the case of dwellings with 3 rooms, the largest number of persons per room is in the Mattancherry municipal town, the number being 2.40, while the smallest is in the Calicut municipal town with 1.85. Calicut municipal town has the largest number of persons per room in tenements with 4 rooms, the number being 2.02 and the Palghat municipal town and the Trivandrum Corporation have the smallest number of persons per room, the number being 1.67. In respect of tenements with 5 rooms and above, Calicut municipal town has the largest number of persons viz., 1.43 per room and the Trivandrum Corporation has the smallest number with 1.07.

Mattancherry Municipal Town

381. The data regarding the number of rooms and the number of persons per room given in the foregoing portions as well as tables E V and subsidiary tables E V-1 and E V-2 are based on 20 per cent samples. A special tabulation was conducted for the municipal town of Mattancherry, which is considered to be a highly congested area, with a view to find out the actual distribution of rooms according to the number of persons in the households in each case and also covering all the households in the town. The special table for slum areas for Mattancherry municipal town given as Appendix B contains the tabulated data. This table reveals that out of the households with 10 persons and above, 8.6 per cent have only single room tenements, 28.9 per cent double room tenements, 21.2 per cent treble room tenements and 13.9 per cent tenements with four rooms. It is only 27.4 per cent that have five rooms and over. Again, in the case of households with 7–9 persons as many as 22.7 per cent are in single room tenements, 36.9 per cent in double room tenements and 19.4 per cent in treble room tenements. It is only in the case of 8.9 per cent of households that four rooms are available and in the case of 12.1 per cent five rooms and more. In respect of households with 4 to 6 persons 37.4 per cent have only single room tenements, while 34.6 per cent are in double room tenements. The rest have 3 to 5 rooms and above. In the case of households with 2 to 3 persons, 51.3 per cent have only single room tenements, while the rest have 2 to 5 rooms and above. 61.9 per cent of the households with one person each have single room tenements and 22.7 per cent 2 rooms, the rest having 3 to 5 rooms and above. While households with 10 persons and above having rooms below five, with 7 to 9 persons having below 4 rooms, with 4 to 6 persons having below 3 rooms and with 2 to 3 persons having rooms below 2 should be considered to live in congested conditions, those with 1 person having 3 rooms and above and with 2 to 3 persons having 4 rooms and above should be considered to be having luxurious accommodation.

Efforts at improving the Housing Conditions

382. Continued efforts have been made by the Government to improve the housing conditions in the state. As many as 13

schemes have been sponsored by the Government. An account of these schemes is given below along with their achievements.

Scheme for the Grant of House Construction Advances to Government Servants

383. This scheme was started in the year 1954. Up to March 1961 advances have been granted to 389 officers either for construction or for outright purchase of new houses, the total cost involved being Rs. 1,874,348.

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme

384. Under the Plantations Labour Act it is obligatory for the employers to provide free housing to the employees according to the prescribed patterns. Since this legislation came into force in the State 28,577 houses including remodelled old houses have been constructed by the managements for their resident labour. The tenements consist of a verandah in the front, a central room and a kitchen in the back. Bathrooms and latrines are common to a number of houses. The houses are attached to one another in a line, each line consisting of 4 to 12 houses. The walls are usually built of rubbles in lime to a thickness of 1′ 3″ to 1′ 6″. In certain cases burnt bricks or laterites are used in lime mortar to a thickness of 9″. Arch work has been done over the doors and windows in all cases. Height of the main wall varies from 10′ to 10½′. Roofing is usually done by M. P. tiles and in some cases in asbestos sheet. Out of the above mentioned 28,577 houses, 118 are built with the aid of loans granted under the Plantations Labour Housing Scheme during the Second Five Year Plan period for which an amount of Rs. 188,400 has been given as loan.

Co-operative Housing Scheme

385. The scheme was started in 1956. During the Second Five Year Plan loans amounting to Rs. 1,325,900 were sanctioned for the construction of 275 houses out of which Rs. 1,125,500 was spent. 167 houses were completed during this period. After the commencement of the Third Five Year Plan up to June 1962 loans to the extent of Rs. 584,638 have been sanctioned of which Rs. 349,215 has been spent up to 30th June 1962, the number of houses completed during the period being 53. The number of houses under construction is 134.

Settlement Scheme

386. This scheme is intended to assist the poorest sections of the population by giving outright grants for putting up houses of their own. Each settler is given 5 cents of land in urban areas or 10 cents of land in rural areas and/or a sum of Rs. 576 towards the cost of building material and/or a monetary grant of Rs. 50 as the case may be according to eligibility. The grant for building materials has been recently raised to Rs. 670. This scheme was included in the First Five Year Plan and has since been continuing to operate. 2,871 houses were constructed during the Second Plan up to March 1961 and a sum of Rs. 21.79 lakhs disbursed as grant under the scheme. The pattern of the houses under this scheme consists of a verandah of 6′ 3″×5′, a living room of 8′ × 16′ and a kitchen of 8′ × 5′.

Poor Housing Scheme

387. The scheme which is worked only through Co-operative Societies is intended to assist the poor houseless people by grant of loans to purchase house site and houses. This was included in the First Five Year Plan and continues to operate now. 327 houses were constructed during the Second Five Year Plan up to March 1961 under this scheme, the extent of loan granted being Rs. 5.62 lakhs.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

388. This scheme which is financed by the Government of India is intended to assist people of the low income group for construction of houses with the aid of loans granted under the scheme up to 80 per cent of the cost of the house subject to a maximum of Rs. 8,000. This was introduced in the last year of the First Five Year Plan. 1,430 houses have been constructed up to March 1961 under the Second Five Year Plan for

which loans extending to Rs. 86.15 lakhs were granted. There is no prescribed pattern of houses under this scheme.

Housing Scheme for Employees of Local Bodies drawing Rs. 100 or less *p. m.*

389. Under this scheme loans are advanced up to Rs. 2,800 per house for the construction of houses for the employees of the local bodies whose income is Rs. 100 or below per mensem. This was started as a part of the Low Income Group Housing Scheme in the last year of the First Five Year Plan. 17 houses were completed under the scheme up to March 1961, the total amount advanced as loans being Rs. 0.56 lakhs.

Housing Schemes at Elamkulam and Thrikkakara in the Ernakulam District

390. These schemes aim at the construction of 100 houses for the non-gazetted officers of the Ernakulam district in the land acquired for the purpose at Thrikkakara and the development of another 100 acres of land at Elamkulam adjoining the Ernakulam municipal town for distribution among individuals for house construction. Both these schemes have the potentialities of developing Ernakulam to a greater Ernakulam. The schemes were sanctioned in the year 1958–59. A sum of Rs. 7.54 lakhs has been spent up to March 1961 towards acquisition and development of the land. The construction of houses at Thrikkakara has been started since March 1961.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

391. Under this scheme the Government of India gives 50 per cent of the cost of a house as grant and 50 per cent as loan for the construction of houses for industrial workers. The scheme was started in 1954–55. 400 tenements were constructed up to the end of March 1961 and a sum of Rs. 6.14 lakhs spent for the purpose.

Village Housing Project Scheme

392. This scheme is formulated by the Government of India for rural areas. Loans are advanced by the Government of India to the State Governments under this scheme for the purpose of granting loans by the State Governments to the residents of selected villages or to co-operatives of such residents on an aided self-help basis. The loan is limited to the maximum of 66⅔ per cent of the cost of the house subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 per house. 57 houses were constructed under the scheme up to the end of March 1961. The loan granted extends to Rs. 3.80 lakhs. No pattern has been prescribed under this scheme for the houses.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme

393. This is a non-plan scheme which is intended for granting loans to middle class people, the funds for which are provided by the Life Insurance Corporation. It was started only in 1959–60. 80 per cent of the cost of the house up to a maximum of Rs. 16,000 per house is granted under this scheme as loan. The limit has been recently raised to Rs. 20,000. 312 houses have been constructed under the scheme up to the end of March 1961 for which loans to the extent of Rs. 4.56 lakhs have been granted.

The Slum Clearance Scheme

394. This scheme was started in 1956–57 under the Second Five Year Plan. It consists of three patterns, one which applies to completed tenements, the second to skeleton houses and the third to open plots. Under the first pattern, the tenements consist of a masonry structure with tiled roof and accommodation of two living rooms and kitchen, septic latrine and verandah. The ceiling cost fixed for each tenement inclusive of land acquisition charges, land development expenses and construction is Rs. 3,300. Any expenditure in excess of this ceiling is to be met by the municipalities. Recently this ceiling has been raised to Rs. 3,650. Under the second pattern, the houses consist of a masonry structure of a small two-roomed tenement, washing platform, latrine and water-tap, wherever possible. The ceiling cost per structure inclusive of all charges as above is Rs. 2,000. Any expenditure in excess of the ceiling is met by the municipalities.

The third one consists of a developed site of area of 12,000 sq. ft. with a raised platform of 400 sq. ft. to put up living structure and another platform of 50 sq. ft. for two plots to put up latrine. Along with such a plot building materials consisting of bamboos and other thatching materials costing Rs. 150 are given to every allottee of a plot for construction purposes. The ceiling cost for each plot is Rs. 9,000 to Rs. 12,000, any excess over it being met by the municipalities.

Rental Housing Scheme

395. This scheme is meant for the non-gazetted officers. It was started on different dates in different districts of the State. 26 houses under the scheme were under construction up to March 1961, the total cost involved being Rs. 40,280.64. A, B, C, D and E type designs are adopted according to the grade of officers. The number of rooms in each type design is given below:—

A type—7 rooms with front and rear verandahs.

B type—6 rooms and verandahs

C type—6 rooms and verandahs

D type (duplex) —6 rooms and verandahs (3 rooms for each quarters)

E type—6 rooms and verandahs (3 rooms for each quarters).

Brick and mud are used for wall with neat plastering. Tiled roof is generally adopted for these buildings. Water-closet and bath are attached to all types of quarters.

APPENDIX A

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIES BY ORDER OF NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED WITH TYPE OF POWER USED

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Description	State/District	No. of units	No. of persons employed by power used					
				Total	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
048	Manufacture of gut from intestines of cattle	KERALA STATE	2	7	...	...	...	...	7
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	1	3	...	...	...	...	3
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
200	Production of rice, flour etc. by hand pounding and milling, production of copra and processing of arecanut, cardamom, ginger, pepper etc.	KERALA STATE	4,392	17,001	6,383	1,654	16	7	8,941
		Cannanore	54	192	98	52	...	...	42
		Kozhikode	159	632	82	134	14	...	402
		Palghat	379	2,611	1,548	671	...	...	392
		Trichur	813	2,626	1,211	263	...	...	1,152
		Ernakulam	943	3,202	810	334	...	...	2,058
		Kottayam	493	1,503	548	141	...	7	807
		Alleppey	941	3,272	1,014	30	2	...	2,226
		Quilon	442	1,452	804	25	...	...	623
		Trivandrum	168	1,511	268	4	...	...	1,239
201	Production of sugar from sugar-cane in mills	KERALA STATE	1	200	200	...	...	...	...
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	1	200	200	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
202	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugar-cane and production of sugar candy	KERALA STATE	97	254	21	...	...	...	233
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	80	197	...	...	...	...	197
		Trichur	2	4	...	...	...	...	4
		Ernakulam	2	2	...	...	...	...	2
		Kottayam	1	8	...	...	...	...	8
		Alleppey	11	39	21	...	...	...	18
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	1	4	...	...	...	...	4

APPENDIX A

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIES BY ORDER OF NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED WITH TYPE OF POWER USED *(Contd.)*

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Description	State/District	No. of units	No. of persons employed by power used					
				Total	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
203	Canning and preservation of fruits and production of jam, jelly etc (including processing and preservation of cashew-nuts)	KERALA STATE	205	69,503	306	...	...	...	69,197
		Cannanore	4	1,098	...	...	...	...	1,098
		Kozhikode	5	1,294	...	...	...	...	1,294
		Palghat	2	18	...	...	...	...	18
		Trichur	7	1,573	217	...	...	...	1,356
		Ernakulam	5	336	...	...	...	...	336
		Kottayam	1	14	14	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	6	5,024	...	...	...	...	5,024
		Quilon	168	57,674	75	...	...	...	57,599
		Trivandrum	7	2,472	...	...	...	...	2,472
204	Slaughtering of cattle and preservation of fish, frog's legs etc.	KERALA STATE	1,728	7,671	324	...	...	...	7,347
		Cannanore	9	23	...	...	...	...	23
		Kozhikode	266	908	...	...	...	...	908
		Palghat	291	812	...	...	...	...	812
		Trichur	545	1,522	...	...	...	...	1,522
		Ernakulam	138	1,944	290	...	...	...	1,654
		Kottayam	7	12	...	...	...	...	12
		Alleppey	254	1,857	...	...	...	...	1,857
		Quilon	122	226	...	...	...	...	226
		Trivandrum	96	367	34	...	...	...	333
205	Bakery	KERALA STATE	1,078	3,896	33	...	...	...	3,863
		Cannanore	141	560	14	...	...	...	546
		Kozhikode	211	784	...	...	...	...	784
		Palghat	68	301	...	...	...	...	301
		Trichur	84	268	4	...	...	...	264
		Ernakulam	170	580	11	...	...	...	569
		Kottayam	136	495	4	...	...	...	491
		Alleppey	112	363	...	...	...	...	363
		Quilon	70	242	...	...	...	...	242
		Trivandrum	86	303	...	...	...	...	303
206	Production of dairy products	KERALA STATE	23	113	4	...	...	...	109
		Cannanore	1	14	...	...	...	...	14
		Kozhikode	3	32	...	...	...	...	32
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	2	2	...	...	...	...	2
		Ernakulam	5	22	...	...	...	...	22
		Kottayam	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
		Alleppey	6	21	...	...	...	...	21
		Quilon	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
		Trivandrum	4	14	4	...	...	...	10

APPENDIX A

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIES BY ORDER OF NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED WITH TYPE OF POWER USED (*Contd.*)

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Description	State/District	No. of units	No. of persons employed by power used					
				Total	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
207	Oil mill including shark liver oil factories and extraction of oil by ghani	KERALA STATE	1,148	6,205	4,208	319	15	...	1,663
		Cannanore	235	697	88	58	..	...	551
		Kozhikode	191	718	254	29	15	...	420
		Palghat	54	205	62	69	..	...	74
		Trichur	142	1,385	1,120	134	...	...	131
		Ernakulam	117	725	533	8	...	...	184
		Kottayam	63	235	198	21	...	...	16
		Alleppey	186	1,258	1,096	...	...	...	162
		Quilon	105	713	648	...	...	...	65
		Trivandrum	55	269	209	...	...	...	60
208	Manufacture of hydrogenated oil	KERALA STATE	1	74	74	...	...	...	...
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	1	74	74	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
209	Manufacture of 'aval' (beaten rice), 'appalam' etc.	KERALA STATE	870	2,915	...	...	...	...	2,915
		Cannanore	186	599	...	...	...	...	599
		Kozhikode	259	890	...	...	...	...	890
		Palghat	140	424	...	...	...	...	424
		Trichur	91	290	...	...	...	...	290
		Ernakulam	66	230	...	...	...	...	230
		Kottayam	22	94	...	...	...	...	94
		Alleppey	25	68	...	...	...	...	68
		Quilon	34	128	...	...	...	...	128
		Trivandrum	47	192	...	...	...	...	192
210	Production of brandy, vinegar etc.	KERALA STATE	3	25	14	...	...	...	11
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	1	14	14	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	1	7	...	...	...	...	7
		Alleppey	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX A

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIES BY ORDER OF NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED WITH TYPE OF POWER USED *(Contd.)*

I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Description	State/District	No. of units	No. of persons employed by power used					
				Total	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
214	Manufacture of soda-water, lemonade etc.	KERALA STATE	883	2,420	15	...	...	...	2,405
		Cannanore	100	267	4	...	...	...	263
		Kozhikode	99	316	...	...	...	...	316
		Palghat	112	327	...	...	...	...	327
		Trichur	82	204	...	...	...	...	204
		Ernakulam	145	433	3	...	...	...	430
		Kottayam	80	220	4	...	...	...	216
		Alleppey	113	275	4	...	...	...	271
		Quilon	103	228	...	...	...	...	228
		Trivandrum	49	150	...	...	...	...	150
215	Manufacture of ice	KERALA STATE	44	269	269	...	...	...	...
		Cannanore	5	8	8	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	6	56	56	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	2	7	7	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	1	4	4	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	12	123	123	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	2	11	11	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	8	25	25	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	2	22	22	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	6	13	13	...	...	...	...
216	Manufacture of ice-cream	KERALA STATE	14	44	18	...	...	...	26
		Cannanore	4	11	7	...	...	...	4
		Kozhikode	2	7	...	...	...	...	7
		Palghat	3	10	3	...	..	...	7
		Trichur	2	4	...	...	...	...	4
		Ernakulam	1	4	4	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	1	4	4	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
217	Processing, packing and distribution of tea	KERALA STATE	154	7,814	3,225	2,060	172	326	2,031
		Cannanore	8	178	...	140	...	...	38
		Kozhikode	20	573	253	129	49	104	38
		Palghat	3	143	...	69	74	...	...
		Trichur	1	74	...	...	...	...	74
		Ernakulam	1	180	...	180	...	...	...
		Kottayam	101	6,049	2,724	1,399	49	222	1,655
		Alleppey	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
		Quilon	16	426	174	34	...	...	218
		Trivandrum	4	191	74	109	...	...	8

APPENDIX A

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIES BY ORDER OF NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED WITH TYPE OF POWER USED *(Contd.)*

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Description	State/District	No. of units	No. of persons employed by power used					
				Total	Electri-city	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
218	Processing, grinding, packing and distribution of coffee	KERALA STATE	147	1,152	968	104	...	...	80
		Cannanore	6	238	230	...	...	...	8
		Kozhikode	11	526	418	104	...	...	4
		Palghat	24	59	49	...	...	...	10
		Trichur	20	54	34	...	...	...	20
		Ernakulam	21	65	50	...	...	...	15
		Kottayam	17	63	48	...	...	...	15
		Alleppey	15	45	45	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	8	23	23	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	25	79	71	...	...	...	8
219	Manufacture of syrup (beverages)	KERALA STATE	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
		Ernakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
220	Manufacture of bidi	KERALA STATE	8,807	30,679	...	...	...	...	30,679
		Cannanore	1,037	9,365	...	...	...	...	9,365
		Kozhikode	811	3,636	...	...	...	...	3,636
		Palghat	801	5,237	...	...	...	...	5,237
		Trichur	478	2,451	...	...	...	...	2,451
		Ernakulam	1,088	3,098	...	...	...	...	3,098
		Kottayam	162	312	...	...	...	...	312
		Alleppey	907	1,425	...	...	...	...	1,425
		Quilon	2,355	3,370	...	...	...	...	3,370
		Trivandrum	1,168	1,785	...	...	...	...	1,785
221	Manufacture of cigar	KERALA STATE	219	1,147	...	...	...	...	1,147
		Cannanore	125	623	...	...	...	...	623
		Kozhikode	93	510	...	...	...	...	510
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	1	14	...	...	...	...	14
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX A

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIES BY ORDER OF NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED WITH TYPE OF POWER USED *(Contd.)*

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Description	State/District	No. of units	No. of persons employed by power used					
				Total	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
224	Manufacture of tobacco snuff	KERALA STATE	4	6	...	...	...	...	6
		Cannanore	4	6	...	...	...	...	6
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
225	Manufacture of chewing tobacco	KERALA STATE	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
230	Cotton-ginning, cleaning, pressing etc.	KERALA STATE	6	250	194	...	...	...	56
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	1	14	...	...	...	...	14
		Trichur	2	194	194	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	1	34	...	...	...	...	34
		Quilon	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
		Trivandrum	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
231	Cotton-spinning other than in mills	KERALA STATE	92	1,269	...	...	...	...	1,269
		Cannanore	14	279	...	...	...	...	279
		Kozhikode	12	132	...	...	...	...	132
		Palghat	6	142	...	...	...	...	142
		Trichur	22	251	...	...	...	...	251
		Ernakulam	5	74	...	...	...	...	74
		Kottayam	6	62	...	...	...	...	62
		Alleppey	12	169	...	...	...	...	169
		Quilon	6	16	...	...	...	...	16
		Trivandrum	9	144	...	...	...	...	144

APPENDIX A

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIES BY ORDER OF NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED WITH TYPE OF POWER USED *(Contd.)*

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Description	State/District	No. of units	No. of persons employed by power used					
				Total	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
232	Cotton-spinning and weaving in mills	KERALA STATE	13	7,915	7,915	...	...	...	...
		Cannanore	6	1,874	1,874	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	1	2,155	2,155	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	4	2,424	2,424	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	1	948	948	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	1	514	514	...	...	...	...
233	Dyeing and bleaching of cotton	KERALA STATE	40	258	53	...	...	...	205
		Cannanore	11	137	49	...	...	...	88
		Kozhikode	9	51	...	...	...	...	51
		Palghat	2	4	...	...	...	...	4
		Trichur	3	12	4	...	...	...	8
		Ernakulam	2	7	...	...	...	...	7
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	4	18	...	...	...	...	18
		Trivandrum	9	29	...	...	...	...	29
234	Cotton-weaving in powerlooms	KERALA STATE	6	1,396	1,396	...	...	...	...
		Cannanore	2	167	167	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	2	1,180	1,180	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	2	49	49	...	...	...	...
235	Handloom-weaving	KERALA STATE	4,851	32,208	...	...	...	...	32,208
		Cannanore	2,193	18,044	...	...	...	...	18,044
		Kozhikode	293	*2,810*	...	...	...	...	*2,810*
		Palghat	688	1,685	...	...	...	...	1,685
		Trichur	163	938	...	...	...	...	938
		Ernakulam	216	1,008	...	...	...	...	1,008
		Kottayam	117	530	...	...	...	...	530
		Alleppey	136	653	...	...	...	...	653
		Quilon	296	1,292	...	...	...	...	1,292
		Trivandrum	749	5,248	...	...	...	...	5,248

APPENDIX A

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIES BY ORDER OF NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED WITH TYPE OF POWER USED *(Contd.)*

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Description	State/District	No. of units	No. of persons employed by power used					
				Total	Electri-city	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
236	Khadi-weaving in handloom	KERALA STATE	38	475	...	...	...	...	475
		Cannanore	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	3	25	...	...	...	...	25
		Trichur	12	182	...	...	...	...	182
		Ernakulam	7	25	...	...	...	...	25
		Kottayam	2	11	...	...	...	...	11
		Alleppey	4	49	...	...	...	...	49
		Quilon	3	50	...	...	...	...	50
		Trivandrum	6	129	...	...	...	...	129
237	Printing of cotton textiles	KERALA STATE	5	22	...	...	...	...	22
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
		Ernakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	2	7	...	...	...	...	7
		Quilon	2	11	...	...	...	...	11
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
239	Manufacture of cotton thread, rope, twine etc.	KERALA STATE	5	1,223	1,218	...	...	...	5
		Cannanore	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
		Kozhikode	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
		Palghat	2	18	18	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	1	1,200	1,200	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
241	Jute-spinning	KERALA STATE	6	24	18	...	...	...	6
		Cannanore	3	6	...	...	...	...	6
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	3	18	18	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX A

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIES BY ORDER OF NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED WITH TYPE OF POWER USED *(Contd.)*

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Description	State/District	No. of units	No. of persons employed by power used					
				Total	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
244	Manufacture of jute products including repairing of gunny bags	KERALA STATE	8	42	...	...	...	...	42
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
		Ernakulam	5	36	...	...	...	...	36
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
264	Weaving of silk by handloom	KERALA STATE	1	8	...	...	...	...	8
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	1	8	...	...	...	...	8
		Trichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
271	Manufacture of hosiery goods	KERALA STATE	13	610	562	14	...	...	34
		Cannanore	5	217	217	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	3	122	74	14	...	...	34
		Palghat	2	22	22	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	2	235	235	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	1	14	14	...	...	...	...
272	Making of embroidery products	KERALA STATE	1	225	...	...	...	...	225
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	1	225	...	...	...	...	225

APPENDIX A

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIES BY ORDER OF NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED WITH TYPE OF POWER USED *(Contd.)*

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Description	State/District	No. of units	No. of persons employed by power used					
				Total	Electri-city	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
273	Tailoring	KERALA STATE	7,210	14,341	...	...	...	...	14,341
		Cannanore	530	1,037	...	...	...	...	1,037
		Kozhikode	946	1,825	...	...	...	...	1,825
		Palghat	1,016	1,851	...	...	...	...	1,851
		Trichur	632	1,228	...	...	...	...	1,228
		Ernakulam	953	2,258	...	...	...	...	2,258
		Kottayam	362	732	...	...	...	...	732
		Alleppey	838	1,626	...	...	...	...	1,626
		Quilon	795	1,426	...	...	...	...	1,426
		Trivandrum	1,138	2,358	...	...	...	...	2,358
274	Manufacture of quilts and matresses	KERALA STATE	2	7	...	...	...	...	7
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	1	3	...	...	...	...	3
		Trivandrum	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
277	Manufacture of coir and coir products	KERALA STATE	4,030	49,827	5,623	1,230	502	...	42,472
		Cannanore	19	156	...	...	...	...	156
		Kozhikode	335	4,098	...	...	502	...	3,596
		Palghat	84	808	8	...	...	...	800
		Trichur	267	2,336	29	74	...	...	2,233
		Ernakulam	558	6,789	414	609	...	...	5,766
		Kottayam	29	412	...	...	...	...	412
		Alleppey	2,283	25,847	4,354	547	...	...	20,946
		Quilon	197	1,772	604	...	...	...	1,168
		Trivandrum	258	7,609	214	...	...	...	7,395
278	Manufacture, assembling and repairing of umbrellas and production of spareparts of umbrellas	KERALA STATE	203	1,122	511	34	...	...	577
		Cannanore	30	45	...	...	...	...	45
		Kozhikode	74	606	252	...	...	...	354
		Palghat	15	15	...	...	...	...	15
		Trichur	28	299	251	...	...	...	48
		Ernakulam	19	70	...	34	...	...	36
		Kottayam	11	21	...	...	...	...	21
		Alleppey	15	34	...	...	...	...	34
		Quilon	9	30	8	...	...	...	22
		Trivandrum	2	2	...	...	...	...	2

APPENDIX A

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIES BY ORDER OF NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED WITH TYPE OF POWER USED *(Contd.)*

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Description	State/District	No. of units	No. of persons employed by power used					
				Total	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
280	Sawing of wood	KERALA STATE	479	5,846	4,555	315	...	...	976
		Cannanore	78	873	416	53	...	...	404
		Kozhikode	77	2,466	2,001	262	...	...	203
		Palghat	23	227	216	...	...	...	11
		Trichur	63	556	446	...	...	...	110
		Ernakulam	83	699	631	...	...	...	68
		Kottayam	44	222	194	...	...	...	28
		Alleppey	26	98	64	...	...	...	34
		Quilon	77	673	580	...	...	...	93
		Trivandrum	8	32	7	...	...	...	25
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	KERALA STATE	1,138	5,231	1,439	5	...	...	3,787
		Cannanore	120	367	...	...	...	...	367
		Kozhikode	150	584	49	...	...	...	535
		Palghat	48	438	258	...	...	...	180
		Trichur	112	662	226	..	...	...	436
		Ernakulam	218	922	95	...	...	...	827
		Kottayam	120	530	92	4	...	...	434
		Alleppey	108	303	24	1	...	...	278
		Quilon	139	441	88	...	...	...	353
		Trivandrum	123	984	607	...	...	...	377
282	Manufacture of structural wooden goods such as doors, beams etc.	KERALA STATE	20	217	105	34	...	...	78
		Cannanore	4	55	14	34	...	...	7
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
		Trichur	2	5	4	...	...	...	1
		Ernakulam	8	105	87	...	...	...	18
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	2	38	...	...	...	...	38
		Trivandrum	3	10	...	...	...	...	10
283	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods such as parts of handlooms, ambar charkha, bobbins etc.	KERALA STATE	17	174	75	...	...	...	99
		Cannanore	6	14	...	...	...	...	14
		Kozhikode	1	8	...	...	...	...	8
		Palghat	2	29	...	...	...	...	29
		Trichur	6	75	61	...	...	...	14
		Ernakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	2	48	14	...	...	...	34
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX A

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIES BY ORDER OF NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED WITH TYPE OF POWER USED *(Contd.)*

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Description	State/District	No. of units	No. of persons employed by power used					
				Total	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
284	Manufacture of wooden utensils, photoframes, toys etc. and photoframing	KERALA STATE	209	583	115	...	...	...	468
		Cannanore	30	69	4	...	...	...	65
		Kozhikode	12	55	34	...	...	...	21
		Palghat	12	14	...	...	...	...	14
		Trichur	28	94	44	...	...	...	50
		Ernakulam	35	74	...	...	...	...	74
		Kottayam	11	19	4	...	...	...	15
		Alleppey	16	24	...	...	...	...	24
		Quilon	17	36	...	...	...	...	36
		Trivandrum	48	198	29	...	...	...	169
285	Manufacture of veneer, plywood and match splinters	KERALA STATE	19	2,300	2,171	...	...	114	15
		Cannanore	5	936	929	...	...	...	7
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	3	192	78	...	...	114	...
		Trichur	2	225	225	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	2	22	14	...	...	...	8
		Kottayam	6	760	760	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	1	165	165	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
286	Manufacture of plywood products such as tea-chest etc.	KERALA STATE	7	46	32	...	...	...	14
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	3	22	18	...	...	...	4
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	1	14	14	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	3	10	...	...	...	...	10
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
287	Manufacture of wooden boxes and packing cases	KERALA STATE	120	1,177	946	42	...	...	189
		Cannanore	2	22	...	...	...	...	22
		Kozhikode	11	57	15	...	...	...	42
		Palghat	1	4	4	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	34	153	76	...	...	...	77
		Ernakulam	21	168	98	42	...	...	28
		Kottayam	6	8	...	...	...	...	8
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	45	765	753	...	...	...	12
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX A

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIES BY ORDER OF NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED WITH TYPE OF POWER USED *(Contd.)*

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Description	State/District	No. of units	No. of persons employed by power used					
				Total	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
288	Cane industry including basket-weaving etc.	KERALA STATE	257	1,550	...	...	...	...	1,550
		Cannanore	14	123	...	...	...	...	123
		Kozhikode	10	25	...	...	...	...	25
		Palghat	92	256	...	...	...	...	256
		Trichur	31	294	...	...	...	...	294
		Ernakulam	17	100	...	...	...	...	100
		Kottayam	5	32	...	...	...	...	32
		Alleppey	21	178	...	...	...	...	178
		Quilon	37	324	...	...	...	...	324
		Trivandrum	30	218	...	...	...	...	218
289	Manufacture of miscellaneous wooden articles such as sticks, sandals, rulers etc.	KERALA STATE	55	437	293	...	...	...	144
		Cannanore	4	133	125	...	...	...	8
		Kozhikode	6	93	82	...	...	...	11
		Palghat	7	30	...	...	...	...	30
		Trichur	4	10	4	...	...	...	6
		Ernakulam	10	37	8	...	...	...	29
		Kottayam	3	21	14	...	...	...	7
		Alleppey	4	14	...	...	...	...	14
		Quilon	13	88	60	...	...	...	28
		Trivandrum	4	11	...	...	...	...	11
290	Manufacture of paper and paper board in mills	KERALA STATE	3	1,169	1,169	...	...	...	...
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	1	35	35	...	...	...	..
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	1	34	34	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	1	1,100	1,100	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
291	Manufacture of paper board and paper by hand	KERALA STATE	4	64	...	...	...	...	64
		Cannanore	1	34	...	...	...	...	34
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	1	8	...	...	...	...	8
		Trichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	1	14	...	...	...	...	14
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	1	8	...	...	...	...	8

APPENDIX A

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIES BY ORDER OF NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED WITH TYPE OF POWER USED *(Contd.)*

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Description	State/District	No. of units	No. of persons employed by power used					
				Total	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
292	Making of paper boxes, bags, envelopes etc.	KERALA STATE	6	31	...	...	...	...	31
		Cannanore	2	8	...	...	...	...	8
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	2	7	...	...	...	...	7
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	2	16	...	...	...	...	16
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
300	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	KERALA STATE	28	1,330	1,294	...	...	...	36
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	5	501	497	...	...	...	4
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	2	149	149	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	4	111	111	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	3	232	232	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	6	157	154	...	...	...	3
		Trivandrum	8	180	151	...	...	...	29
301	Printing and publishing of books	KERALA STATE	70	483	225	...	...	...	258
		Cannanore	2	16	8	...	...	...	8
		Kozhikode	6	91	74	...	...	...	17
		Palghat	6	60	...	...	...	...	60
		Trichur	7	48	44	...	...	...	4
		Ernakulam	13	76	8	...	...	...	68
		Kottayam	21	124	65	...	...	...	59
		Alleppey	6	21	...	...	...	...	21
		Quilon	3	11	4	...	...	...	7
		Trivandrum	6	36	22	...	...	...	14
302	Miscellaneous printing works including type-cutting	KERALA STATE	635	4,816	2,409	14	...	...	2,393
		Cannanore	47	296	34	...	...	...	262
		Kozhikode	73	641	228	...	...	...	413
		Palghat	29	216	8	...	...	...	208
		Trichur	84	362	68	...	...	...	294
		Ernakulam	106	1,178	704	...	...	...	474
		Kottayam	61	605	471	14	...	...	120
		Alleppey	81	436	226	...	...	...	210
		Quilon	66	406	204	...	...	...	202
		Trivandrum	88	676	466	...	...	...	210

APPENDIX A

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIES BY ORDER OF NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED WITH TYPE OF POWER USED *(Contd.)*

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Description	State/District	No. of units	No. of persons employed by power used					
				Total	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
303	Book binding	KERALA STATE	167	601	15	...	...	...	586
		Cannanore	7	24	...	...	...	...	24
		Kozhikode	12	32	...	...	...	...	32
		Palghat	6	16	...	...	...	...	16
		Trichur	38	212	...	...	...	...	212
		Ernakulam	20	80	14	...	...	...	66
		Kottayam	19	52	...	...	...	...	52
		Alleppey	20	55	...	...	...	...	55
		Quilon	25	62	...	...	...	...	62
		Trivandrum	20	68	1	...	...	...	67
310	Currying, tanning and finishing of leather hides and skins	KERALA STATE	17	69	4	...	...	...	65
		Cannanore	8	26	...	...	...	...	26
		Kozhikode	3	10	...	...	...	...	10
		Palghat	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
		Trichur	1	4	4	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	3	21	...	...	...	...	21
		Trivandrum	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
311	Manufacture of leather shoes and chappals	KERALA STATE	786	2,207	42	...	...	...	2,165
		Cannanore	73	214	...	...	...	...	214
		Kozhikode	109	276	...	...	...	...	276
		Palghat	113	258	...	...	...	...	258
		Trichur	83	178	8	...	...	...	170
		Ernakulam	136	416	...	...	...	...	416
		Kottayam	76	252	...	...	...	...	252
		Alleppey	64	179	...	...	...	...	179
		Quilon	65	185	...	...	...	...	185
		Trivandrum	67	249	34	...	...	...	215
313	Manufacture of leather products such as suitcase, bags etc.	KERALA STATE	64	221	4	...	...	...	217
		Cannanore	10	20	...	...	...	...	20
		Kozhikode	2	7	...	...	...	...	7
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	12	42	...	...	...	...	42
		Ernakulam	32	124	4	...	...	...	120
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	3	10	...	...	...	...	10
		Quilon	4	14	...	...	...	...	14
		Trivandrum	1	4	...	...	...	...	4

APPENDIX A

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIES BY ORDER OF NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED WITH TYPE OF POWER USED *(Contd.)*

I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Description	State/District	No. of units	No. of persons employed by power used					
				Total	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
314	Repairing of leather shoes and chappals	KERALA STATE	130	237	...	...	...	...	237
		Cannanore	6	14	...	...	...	...	14
		Kozhikode	28	53	...	...	...	...	53
		Palghat	16	28	...	...	...	...	28
		Trichur	25	30	...	...	...	...	30
		Ernakulam	6	14	...	...	...	...	14
		Kottayam	12	34	...	...	...	...	34
		Alleppey	4	4	...	...	...	...	4
		Quilon	27	40	...	...	...	...	40
		Trivandrum	6	20	...	...	...	...	20
320	Manufacture, retreading, vulcanising and repairing of tyres and tubes	KERALA STATE	199	1,583	1,029	21	22	7	504
		Cannanore	18	59	7	...	...	...	52
		Kozhikode	28	90	7	...	...	7	76
		Palghat	12	25	...	14	1	...	10
		Trichur	31	137	78	...	7	...	52
		Ernakulam	23	73	3	3	7	...	60
		Kottayam	26	785	696	4	7	...	78
		Alleppey	11	62	4	...	...	...	58
		Quilon	32	90	4	...	...	...	86
		Trivandrum	18	262	230	...	...	...	32
322	Manufacture of rubber gloves etc.	KERALA STATE	2	49	49	...	...	...	...
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	2	49	49	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
323	Manufacture of rubber products such as rubber sheets, nipple and rubber shoes including smoke rubber	KERALA STATE	479	6,767	1,054	1,960	184	...	3,569
		Cannanore	15	86	...	...	...	...	86
		Kozhikode	58	1,831	34	1,209	150	...	438
		Palghat	29	707	127	34	...	...	546
		Trichur	21	521	...	213	34	...	274
		Ernakulam	50	654	34	56	...	...	564
		Kottayam	140	1,112	202	305	...	...	605
		Alleppey	7	369	342	...	...	...	27
		Quilon	121	1,240	301	69	...	...	870
		Trivandrum	38	247	14	74	...	...	159

APPENDIX A

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIES BY ORDER OF NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED WITH TYPE OF POWER USED *(Contd.)*

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Description	State/District	No. of units	No. of persons employed by power used: Total	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
330	Manufacture of chemicals such as sodium silicate, copper sulphate, lotion, caustic soda, insecticides etc.	KERALA STATE	8	600	529	49	...	...	22
		Cannanore	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
		Kozhikode	1	14	...	14	...	...	...
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	4	544	495	35	...	...	14
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	2	38	34	...	...	...	4
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
331	Manufacture of paints, varnish, indigo, dhobi-blue, dyes, colours etc.	KERALA STATE	17	106	18	...	...	...	88
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	5	24	18	...	...	...	6
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	3	45	...	...	...	...	45
		Ernakulam	5	15	...	...	...	...	15
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	4	22	...	...	...	...	22
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
332	Manufacture of fertilizers like bone-meal, ammonium sulphate etc.	KERALA STATE	12	2,054	1,920	34	...	...	100
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	1	15	15	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	3	83	69	...	...	...	14
		Trichur	1	8	...	...	...	...	8
		Ernakulam	4	1,916	1,808	34	...	...	74
		Kottayam	1	14	14	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	1	14	14	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
333	Manufacture of crackers and fire-works	KERALA STATE	200	1,015	...	...	...	...	1,015
		Cannanore	9	34	...	...	...	...	34
		Kozhikode	14	30	...	...	...	...	30
		Palghat	19	71	...	...	...	...	71
		Trichur	97	660	...	...	...	...	660
		Ernakulam	24	121	...	...	...	...	121
		Kottayam	10	25	...	...	...	...	25
		Alleppey	12	34	...	...	...	...	34
		Quilon	8	18	...	...	...	...	18
		Trivandrum	7	22	...	...	...	...	22

APPENDIX A

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIES BY ORDER OF NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED WITH TYPE OF POWER USED *(Contd.)*

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Description	State/District	No. of units	No. of persons employed by power used					
				Total	Electri-city	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
334	Manufacture of matches	KERALA STATE	120	4,892	3,175	606	...	...	1,111
		Cannanore	13	628	510	34	...	...	84
		Kozhikode	19	838	462	218	...	...	158
		Palghat	23	985	548	244	...	...	193
		Trichur	24	844	530	...	...	...	314
		Ernakulam	4	218	218	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	4	123	34	...	...	...	89
		Alleppey	14	365	144	...	...	...	221
		Quilon	17	742	580	110	...	...	52
		Trivandrum	2	149	149	...	...	...	...
335	Manufacture of pharma-ceuticals, chemicals, ayurvedic medicines etc. and 'agarbathi' and other cosmetics	KERALA STATE	1,228	3,978	370	...	...	...	3,608
		Cannanore	239	472	...	...	...	...	472
		Kozhikode	219	799	172	...	...	...	627
		Palghat	66	337	82	...	...	...	255
		Trichur	118	404	38	...	...	...	366
		Ernakulam	110	730	34	...	...	...	696
		Kottayam	75	204	22	...	...	...	182
		Alleppey	121	366	...	...	...	...	366
		Quilon	186	436	8	...	...	...	428
		Trivandrum	94	230	14	...	...	...	216
336	Manufacture of soaps	KERALA STATE	235	2,172	1,158	4	...	...	1,010
		Cannanore	19	72	...	...	...	...	72
		Kozhikode	35	319	162	...	...	...	157
		Palghat	30	122	...	...	...	...	122
		Trichur	27	172	34	4	...	...	134
		Ernakulam	37	1,128	954	...	...	...	174
		Kottayam	18	51	4	...	...	...	47
		Alleppey	32	138	4	...	...	...	134
		Quilon	22	82	...	...	...	...	82
		Trivandrum	15	88	...	...	...	...	88
337	Manufacture of plastic products such as name plates etc.	KERALA STATE	7	25	14	...	...	...	11
		Cannanore	2	6	3	...	...	...	3
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	2	7	7	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	2	8	4	...	...	...	4
		Kottayam	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX A

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIES BY ORDER OF NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED WITH TYPE OF POWER USED *(Contd.)*

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Description	State/District	No. of units	No. of persons employed by power used					
				Total	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
339	Manufacture of lemon-grass oil, cashew-nuts-shell oil, ink-powder, candle etc.	KERALA STATE	518	1,345	252	34	...	...	1,059
		Cannanore	270	554	...	...	...	...	554
		Kozhikode	73	115	11	...	...	...	104
		Palghat	2	48	34	...	...	...	14
		Trichur	18	36	...	...	...	...	36
		Ernakulam	99	435	200	34	...	...	201
		Kottayam	37	70	...	...	...	...	70
		Alleppey	5	28	...	...	...	...	28
		Quilon	10	47	7	...	...	...	40
		Trivandrum	4	12	...	...	...	...	12
340	Manufacture of bricks and tiles	KERALA STATE	338	18,836	11,638	963	34	34	6,167
		Cannanore	7	546	69	69	...	...	408
		Kozhikode	25	7,432	4,079	578	...	...	2,775
		Palghat	14	796	296	144	...	...	356
		Trichur	91	4,828	4,492	...	...	...	336
		Ernakulam	57	1,311	732	34	34	...	511
		Kottayam	4	84	8	...	...	34	42
		Alleppey	2	42	42	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	59	2,755	1,920	138	...	...	697
		Trivandrum	79	1,042	...	...	...	...	1,042
341	Manufacture of cement and cement products such as well-kerbs, tubs, tubes, closets etc.	KERALA STATE	22	495	417	...	...	...	78
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	2	7	...	...	...	...	7
		Palghat	5	18	...	...	...	...	18
		Trichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
		Kottayam	2	411	410	...	...	...	1
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	9	47	...	...	...	...	47
		Trivandrum	3	11	7	...	...	...	4
342	Manufacture of lime	KERALA STATE	498	1,419	...	...	...	...	1,419
		Cannanore	55	145	...	...	...	...	145
		Kozhikode	67	147	...	...	...	...	147
		Palghat	29	74	...	...	...	...	74
		Trichur	82	223	...	...	...	...	223
		Ernakulam	112	382	...	...	...	...	382
		Kottayam	46	150	...	...	...	...	150
		Alleppey	57	166	...	...	...	...	166
		Quilon	35	82	...	...	...	...	82
		Trivandrum	15	50	...	...	...	...	50

APPENDIX A

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIES BY ORDER OF NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED WITH TYPE OF POWER USED *(Contd.)*

I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Description	State/District	No. of units	No. of persons employed by power used					
				Total	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
343	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone crushing, stone carving, stone dressing, marble carving etc.	KERALA STATE	20	199	71	...	...	...	128
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	1	4	4	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	6	55	18	...	...	...	37
		Ernakulam	7	123	49	...	...	...	74
		Kottayam	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
		Trivandrum	4	12	...	...	...	...	12
344	Manufacture of stonewares	KERALA STATE	22	49	...	...	...	...	49
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	5	12	...	...	...	...	12
		Trichur	13	30	...	...	...	...	30
		Ernakulam	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	3	3	...	...	...	...	3
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
345	Manufacture of stone images	KERALA STATE	2	7	...	...	...	...	7
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	2	7	...	...	...	...	7
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
350	Pottery	KERALA STATE	534	1,907	34	...	...	...	1,873
		Cannanore	19	94	34	...	...	...	60
		Kozhikode	91	301	...	...	...	...	301
		Palghat	144	453	...	...	...	...	453
		Trichur	92	315	...	...	...	...	315
		Ernakulam	44	186	...	...	...	...	186
		Kottayam	35	100	...	...	...	...	100
		Alleppey	47	200	...	...	...	...	200
		Quilon	52	181	...	...	...	...	181
		Trivandrum	10	77	...	...	...	...	77

APPENDIX A

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIES BY ORDER OF NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED WITH TYPE OF POWER USED *(Contd.)*

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Description	State/District	No. of units	No. of persons employed by power used					
				Total	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
351	Manufacture of chinaware, large containers of chinaware and crockery	KERALA STATE	9	1,140	1,132	...	...	...	8
		Cannanore	3	700	700	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	1	74	74	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	2	22	14	...	...	...	8
		Ernakulam	1	149	149	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	2	195	195	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
355	Manufacture of clay models	KERALA STATE	5	13	...	...	...	...	13
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	3	8	...	...	...	...	8
		Ernakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
357	Manufacture of glass and glass products such as mirrors	KERALA STATE	7	359	11	330	...	...	18
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	1	4	4	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	5	347	7	330	...	...	10
		Kottayam	1	8	...	...	...	...	8
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
359	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products such as titanium-dioxide, pigments, rayons and cellulose, ilmenite, monazite and imitation diamonds	KERALA STATE	165	4,605	3,516	...	...	...	1,089
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	156	1,130	46	...	...	...	1,084
		Ernakulam	2	922	922	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	4	2,213	2,213	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	3	340	335	...	...	...	5

APPENDIX A

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIES BY ORDER OF NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED WITH TYPE OF POWER USED *(Contd.)*

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Description	State/District	No. of units	No. of persons employed by power used					
				Total	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
362	Manufacture and repairing of fire-arms and weapons	KERALA STATE	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
364	Manufacture of iron and steel furniture	KERALA STATE	5	91	87	...	...	...	4
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	3	22	18	...	...	...	4
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	2	69	69	...	...	...	...
365	Manufacture and repairing of brass and bell-metal products	KERALA STATE	282	1,256	276	...	...	...	980
		Cannanore	40	129	...	...	...	...	129
		Kozhikode	47	137	...	...	...	...	137
		Palghat	38	294	184	...	...	...	110
		Trichur	54	249	4	...	...	...	245
		Ernakulam	26	91	...	...	...	...	91
		Kottayam	19	70	14	...	...	...	56
		Alleppey	29	120	...	...	...	...	120
		Quilon	13	44	...	...	...	...	44
		Trivandrum	16	122	74	...	...	...	48
366	Manufacture of aluminium utensils and other products	KERALA STATE	6	1,063	905	150	...	...	8
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	1	150	...	150	...	...	...
		Palghat	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
		Trichur	2	4	...	...	...	...	4
		Ernakulam	1	901	901	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	1	4	4	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX A

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIES BY ORDER OF NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED WITH TYPE OF POWER USED *(Contd.)*

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Description	State/District	No. of units	No. of persons employed by power used					
				Total	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
367	Manufacture of tin-cans and copper vessels	KERALA STATE	715	2,669	775	...	...	...	1,894
		Cannanore	123	301	...	...	...	...	301
		Kozhikode	93	238	...	...	...	...	238
		Palghat	84	219	...	...	...	...	219
		Trichur	66	204	10	...	...	...	194
		Ernakulam	109	445	113	...	...	...	332
		Kottayam	56	216	38	...	...	...	178
		Alleppey	81	201	...	...	...	...	201
		Quilon	60	732	596	...	...	...	136
		Trivandrum	43	113	18	...	...	...	95
368	Electroplating, tin-plating, welding etc.	KERALA STATE	134	557	398	...	...	...	159
		Cannanore	9	18	12	...	...	...	6
		Kozhikode	19	52	10	...	...	...	42
		Palghat	16	46	30	...	...	...	16
		Trichur	13	30	24	...	...	...	6
		Ernakulam	34	244	174	...	...	...	70
		Kottayam	15	77	68	...	...	...	9
		Alleppey	9	36	32	...	...	...	4
		Quilon	4	14	14	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	15	40	34	...	...	...	6
369	Manufacture of agricultural implements, screws etc. (blacksmithy and foundry)	KERALA STATE	3,545	11,376	2,484	11	114	...	8,767
		Cannanore	380	1,048	110	...	...	...	938
		Kozhikode	475	1,175	49	...	...	...	1,126
		Palghat	263	1,729	876	4	114	...	735
		Trichur	357	859	179	...	...	...	680
		Ernakulam	431	1,528	324	...	...	...	1,204
		Kottayam	431	1,076	159	7	...	...	910
		Alleppey	411	1,145	75	...	...	...	1,070
		Quilon	484	1,592	396	...	...	...	1,196
		Trivandrum	313	1,224	316	...	...	...	908
370	Manufacturing, assembling and repairing of machinery such as water-pumps, oil-mill chuck etc.	KERALA STATE	25	365	223	...	...	...	142
		Cannanore	3	21	14	...	...	...	7
		Kozhikode	6	125	120	...	...	...	5
		Palghat	5	15	7	...	...	...	8
		Trichur	1	14	14	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	5	50	46	...	...	...	4
		Kottayam	2	18	...	...	...	...	18
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	1	100	...	...	...	...	100
		Trivandrum	2	22	22	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX A

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIES BY ORDER OF NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED WITH TYPE OF POWER USED *(Contd.)*

I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Description	State/District	No. of units	No. of persons employed by power used					
				Total	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
372	Manufacture of small machine-tools and machine parts	KERALA STATE	12	386	386	...	...	...	...
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	4	308	308	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	1	34	34	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	7	44	44	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
373	Manufacture of sewing-machine parts and assembling and repairing of sewing-machines	KERALA STATE	5	48	43	...	...	...	5
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	2	15	14	...	...	...	1
		Ernakulam	2	29	29	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
374	Manufacture of electrical machinery and repairing of electric motors, armature-winding etc.	KERALA STATE	22	500	469	...	...	...	31
		Cannanore	1	8	8	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	2	5	4	...	...	...	1
		Trichur	2	2	...	...	...	...	2
		Ernakulam	6	44	38	...	...	...	6
		Kottayam	5	15	1	...	...	...	14
		Alleppey	2	417	417	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
		Trivandrum	3	5	1	...	...	...	4
375	Manufacture and repairing of electric fans	KERALA STATE	12	46	25	...	...	...	21
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	3	10	3	...	...	...	7
		Palghat	5	24	18	...	...	...	6
		Trichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	3	8	...	...	...	...	8
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	1	4	4	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX A

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIES BY ORDER OF NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED WITH TYPE OF POWER USED *(Contd.)*

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Description	State/District	No. of units	No. of persons employed by power used					
				Total	Electri-city	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
377	Charging and repairing of batteries	KERALA STATE	59	170	83	...	...	...	87
		Cannanore	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
		Kozhikode	4	7	4	...	...	...	3
		Palghat	2	4	4	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	10	23	17	...	...	...	6
		Ernakulam	8	27	12	...	...	...	15
		Kottayam	10	30	7	...	...	...	23
		Alleppey	8	23	15	...	...	...	8
		Quilon	8	27	10	...	...	...	17
		Trivandrum	8	25	14	...	...	...	11
378	Repairing of radios, microphones etc.	KERALA STATE	97	304	106	...	...	...	198
		Cannanore	7	10	...	...	...	...	10
		Kozhikode	17	102	14	...	...	...	88
		Palghat	12	67	54	...	...	...	13
		Trichur	13	23	9	...	...	...	14
		Ernakulam	21	43	20	...	...	...	23
		Kottayam	8	20	...	...	...	...	20
		Alleppey	8	13	1	...	...	...	12
		Quilon	5	13	4	...	...	...	9
		Trivandrum	6	13	4	...	...	...	9
379	Manufacture of electric meters, production of electric and allied products and repairing of electrical appliances etc.	KERALA STATE	38	1,035	958	...	...	...	77
		Cannanore	3	8	...	...	...	...	8
		Kozhikode	6	16	8	...	...	...	8
		Palghat	1	74	74	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	5	16	4	...	...	...	12
		Ernakulam	8	26	14	...	...	...	12
		Kottayam	7	495	491	...	...	...	4
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	6	385	367	...	...	...	18
		Trivandrum	2	15	...	...	...	...	15
380	Repairing of locomotives	KERALA STATE	1	600	600	...	...	...	...
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	1	600	600	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX A

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIES BY ORDER OF NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED WITH TYPE OF POWER USED *(Contd.)*

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Description	State/District	No. of units	No. of persons employed by power used: Total	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
382	Body-building of motor vehicles	KERALA STATE	3	799	761	...	...	...	38
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
		Trichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	1	34	...	...	...	...	34
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	1	761	761	...	...	...	...
383	Manufacture and repairing of motor engine parts and accessories	KERALA STATE	17	418	411	...	...	...	7
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	3	304	301	...	...	...	3
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	5	84	84	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	1	4	4	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	1	4	4	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	5	18	14	...	...	...	4
		Trivandrum	2	4	4	...	...	...	...
384	Servicing and repairing of motor vehicles	KERALA STATE	859	6,670	3,345	18	8	...	3,299
		Cannanore	88	600	254	...	...	...	346
		Kozhikode	121	926	510	...	8	...	408
		Palghat	41	382	180	...	...	...	202
		Trichur	91	1,101	751	...	...	...	350
		Ernakulam	139	1,121	546	...	...	...	575
		Kottayam	115	896	398	8	...	...	490
		Alleppey	69	335	139	...	...	...	196
		Quilon	94	520	110	...	...	...	410
		Trivandrum	101	789	457	10	...	...	322
385	Manufacture of cycles, cycle parts and accessories	KERALA STATE	16	407	371	...	...	...	36
		Cannanore	1	14	14	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	6	142	124	...	...	...	18
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	4	56	52	...	...	...	4
		Trivandrum	5	195	181	...	...	...	14

APPENDIX A

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIES BY ORDER OF NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED WITH TYPE OF POWER USED *(Contd.)*

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Description	State/District	No. of units	No. of persons employed by power used					
				Total	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
386	Manufacture and repair of boats and barges	KERALA STATE	29	1,530	1,022	...	...	...	508
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	17	1,275	797	...	...	...	478
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	7	169	147	...	...	...	22
		Quilon	4	85	78	...	...	...	7
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
388	Repairing of bicycles	KERALA STATE	1,972	3,624	7	...	...	...	3,617
		Cannanore	136	256	...	...	...	...	256
		Kozhikode	339	593	...	...	...	...	593
		Palghat	335	584	3	...	...	...	581
		Trichur	201	338	...	...	...	...	338
		Ernakulam	251	492	...	...	...	...	492
		Kottayam	80	162	...	...	...	...	162
		Alleppey	170	314	4	...	...	...	310
		Quilon	201	368	...	...	...	...	368
		Trivandrum	259	517	...	...	...	...	517
389	Manufacture and repairing of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles	KERALA STATE	51	183	...	...	...	...	183
		Cannanore	3	10	...	...	...	...	10
		Kozhikode	13	40	...	...	...	...	40
		Palghat	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
		Trichur	4	16	...	...	...	...	16
		Ernakulam	16	60	...	...	...	...	60
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	11	42	...	...	...	...	42
		Quilon	2	7	...	...	...	...	7
		Trivandrum	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
390	Repairing of photographic equipments, spectacles etc.	KERALA STATE	3	6	...	...	...	...	6
		Cannanore	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
		Alleppey	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX A

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIES BY ORDER OF NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED WITH TYPE OF POWER USED *(Contd.)*

I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Description	State/District	No. of units	No. of persons employed by power used					
				Total	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
391	Manufacture of medical instruments	KERALA STATE	2	29	29	...	...	...	...
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	1	15	15	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	1	14	14	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
392	Repairing of watches and clocks	KERALA STATE	558	1,011	15	...	...	...	996
		Cannanore	66	101	...	...	...	...	101
		Kozhikode	104	218	...	...	...	...	218
		Palghat	57	74	...	...	...	...	74
		Trichur	54	84	...	...	...	...	84
		Ernakulam	91	217	15	...	...	...	202
		Kottayam	36	58	...	...	...	...	58
		Alleppey	40	65	...	...	...	...	65
		Quilon	49	82	...	...	...	...	82
		Trivandrum	61	112	...	...	...	...	112
393	Manufacture of jewellery	KERALA STATE	4,421	12,903	73	...	...	...	12,830
		Cannanore	571	1,529	...	...	...	...	1,529
		Kozhikode	703	2,081	...	...	...	...	2,081
		Palghat	490	1,301	...	...	...	...	1,301
		Trichur	386	1,146	15	...	...	...	1,131
		Ernakulam	419	1,396	14	...	...	...	1,382
		Kottayam	382	1,288	18	...	...	...	1,270
		Alleppey	439	1,308	22	...	...	...	1,286
		Quilon	499	1,364	...	...	...	...	1,364
		Trivandrum	532	1,490	4	...	...	...	1,486
394	Manufacture, repair and tuning of musical instruments	KERALA STATE	35	100	8	...	...	...	92
		Cannanore	2	2	...	...	...	...	2
		Kozhikode	5	21	...	...	...	...	21
		Palghat	9	26	...	...	...	...	26
		Trichur	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
		Ernakulam	4	9	...	...	...	...	9
		Kottayam	3	8	...	...	...	...	8
		Alleppey	4	14	8	...	...	...	6
		Quilon	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
		Trivandrum	6	15	...	...	...	...	15

APPENDIX A

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIES BY ORDER OF NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED WITH TYPE OF POWER USED *(Concld.)*

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Description	State/District	No. of units	No. of persons employed by power used					
				Total	Electri-city	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
395	Manufacture of pen, pencil, pen-holders, rubber stamps etc.	KERALA STATE	18	153	105	14	...	...	34
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	8	88	56	14	...	...	18
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	2	4	...	...	...	...	4
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	3	8	...	...	...	...	8
		Quilon	3	45	45	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	2	8	4	...	...	...	4
396	Manufacture of sports-goods, balloons etc.	KERALA STATE	2	8	4	...	...	...	4
		Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kozhikode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur	1	4	4	...	...	...	...
		Ernakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Trivandrum	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
399	Miscellaneous industries including ivory carving and ivory works	KERALA STATE	190	1,450	676	...	...	...	774
		Cannanore	4	9	...	...	...	...	9
		Kozhikode	15	30	...	...	...	...	30
		Palghat	27	737	594	...	...	...	143
		Trichur	20	90	48	...	...	...	42
		Ernakulam	26	69	8	...	...	...	61
		Kottayam	5	18	...	...	...	...	18
		Alleppey	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
		Quilon	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
		Trivandrum	91	495	26	...	...	...	469

APPENDIX B

SPECIAL TABLE FOR SLUM AREAS — MATTANCHERRY TOWN (MUNICIPAL)
HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS AND NUMBER OF PERSONS OCCUPYING

Number of Rooms	Total Number of Households	Number of households according to number of persons in the household				
		1 Person	2—3 Persons	4—6 Persons	7—9 Persons	10 Persons and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No regular room	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Room	4,192	172	1,124	1,970	780	146
2 Rooms	4,262	63	618	1,822	1,267	492
3 Rooms	2,076	23	255	771	666	361
4 Rooms	1,008	11	96	360	305	236
5 Rooms and over	1,329	9	99	341	414	466

PART IV B

HOUSING AND ESTABLISHMENT TABLES

Table E I

E I—CENSUS HOUSES AND THE

Sl. No.	State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Census Houses	Census Houses vacant at the time of house-listing	Occupied Census Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings	Hotels, Sarais, Dharmasalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	KERALA STATE	T	3,380,469	287,973	2,739,867	10,527	3,789	2,604
		R	2,873,082	240,436	2,372,939	9,050	2,841	1,155
		U	507,387	47,537	366,928	1,477	948	1,449
1	**CANNANORE DISTRICT**	T	358,333	40,053	275,693	660	239	278
		R	297,877	32,277	236,044	624	170	179
		U	60,456	7,776	39,649	36	69	99
1	Kasaragod Taluk	T	55,774	5,767	44,844	183	20	40
		R	45,584	4,622	37,901	172	20	22
		U	10,190	1,145	6,943	11	..	18
2	Hosdrug Taluk	T	51,300	5,178	41,717	97	62	11
		R	41,402	3,941	34,428	90	16	8
		U	9,898	1,237	7,289	7	46	3
3	Taliparamba Taluk	T	61,813	7,288	48,849	76	3	36
		R	59,124	6,828	47,261	72	..	33
		U	2,689	460	1,588	4	3	3
4	Cannanore Taluk	T	75,280	9,622	53,240	20	25	72
		R	46,099	5,720	34,383	9	11	23
		U	29,181	3,902	18,857	11	14	49
5	Tellicherry Taluk	T	93,521	9,531	71,434	126	122	110
		R	85,023	8,499	66,462	123	116	84
		U	8,498	1,032	4,972	3	6	26
6	North Wynad Taluk*	R	20,645	2,667	15,609	158	7	9
2	**KOZHIKODE DISTRICT**	T	520,235	44,070	419,226	712	158	386
		R	441,445	37,104	363,053	657	129	206
		U	78,790	6,966	56,173	55	29	180
1	Badagara Taluk	T	67,396	7,705	50,868	11	11	14
		R	57,719	6,026	44,832	11	4	3
		U	9,677	1,679	6,036	..	7	11
2	Quilandy Taluk	T	74,438	6,105	60,280	11	4	20
		R	70,814	5,712	57,967	6	3	12
		U	3,624	393	2,313	5	1	8
3	Kozhikode Taluk	T	124,309	9,700	96,952	80	42	206
		R	74,859	6,064	61,071	60	33	59
		U	49,450	3,636	35,881	20	9	147
	Calicut Town (M) Area 11.82 sq. miles, 30.61 sq. kms.	U	33,210	2,353	23,094	15	9	133
4	Tirur Taluk	T	107,822	8,374	88,142	43	13	67
		R	94,424	7,311	78,236	20	1	57
		U	13,398	1,063	9,906	23	12	10
5	Ernad Taluk	T	106,020	8,544	89,049	83	7	57
		R	103,379	8,349	87,012	76	7	53
		U	2,641	195	2,037	7	..	4
6	South Wynad Taluk*	R	40,250	3,642	33,935	484	81	22
3	**PALGHAT DISTRICT**	T	364,922	30,323	305,099	2,443	1,379	134
		R	327,008	25,983	278,172	2,150	833	50
		U	37,914	4,340	26,927	293	546	84
1	Perintalmanna Taluk*	R	68,866	5,433	58,901	522	101	12
2	Ponnani Taluk	T	60,447	4,737	49,493	24	3	8
		R	55,931	4,086	46,571	24	3	4
		U	4,516	651	2,922	..	..	4

* Entirely rural

M Municipal

USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

Houses used as

Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, Dispensaries etc.	Others	Total Rural Urban	State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
141,682	21,299	54,576	15,403	61,753	2,261	7,177	31,558	T	KERALA STATE
104,069	12,809	36,421	13,004	53,034	1,549	5,357	20,418	R	
37,613	8,490	18,155	2,399	8,719	712	1,820	11,140	U	
17,335	2,049	7,023	1,950	7,713	202	493	4,645	T	CANNANORE DISTRICT
12,113	1,192	4,119	1,654	6,288	102	309	2,806	R	
5,222	857	2,904	296	1,425	100	184	1,839	U	
2,531	244	563	257	748	14	58	505	T	Kasaragod Taluk
1,567	105	251	202	549	..	29	144	R	
964	139	312	55	199	14	29	361	U	
1,953	195	383	266	881	8	54	495	T	Hosdrug Taluk
1,450	116	213	220	626	5	41	248	R	
503	79	170	46	255	3	13	247	U	
2,561	281	511	331	1,339	18	44	476	T	Taliparamba Taluk
2,255	244	396	317	1,278	15	33	392	R	
306	37	115	14	61	3	11	84	U	
4,649	723	3,069	414	2,032	94	141	1,179	T	Cannanore Taluk
2,335	268	1,248	292	1,310	21	44	435	R	
2,314	455	1,821	122	722	73	97	744	U	
5,109	534	2,218	588	2,469	62	158	1,060	T	*Tellicherry Taluk*
3,974	387	1,732	529	2,281	55	124	657	R	
1,135	147	486	59	188	7	34	403	U	
532	72	279	94	244	6	38	930	R	North Wynad Taluk*
26,405	2,755	6,788	3,081	11,217	292	678	4,467	T	KOZHIKODE DISTRICT
19,408	1,623	4,242	2,697	9,488	98	485	2,255	R	
6,997	1,132	2,546	384	1,729	194	193	2,212	U	
4,434	328	1,047	401	1,871	23	53	630	T	Badagara Taluk
3,548	229	716	349	1,556	13	36	396	R	
886	99	331	52	315	10	17	234	U	
4,801	285	544	416	1,219	21	82	650	T	Quilandy Taluk
4,447	236	414	401	1,140	13	70	393	R	
354	49	130	15	79	8	12	257	U	
8,233	1,156	2,553	701	2,622	185	244	1,635	T	Kozhikode Taluk
3,709	356	874	469	1,611	29	126	398	R	
4,524	800	1,679	232	1,011	156	118	1,237	U	
3,585	657	1,386	155	633	130	92	968	U	Calicut Town (M)
5,011	401	1,454	626	2,648	27	133	883	T	*Tirur Taluk*
3,933	257	1,129	557	2,373	12	97	441	R	
1,078	144	325	69	275	15	36	442	U	
3,242	406	994	767	2,329	23	85	434	T	Ernad Taluk
3,087	366	913	751	2,280	18	75	392	R	
155	40	81	16	49	5	10	42	U	
684	179	196	170	528	13	81	235	R	South Wynad Taluk*
9,145	1,817	4,534	1,511	5,260	127	456	2,694	T	PALGHAT DISTRICT
6,792	1,233	3,252	1,353	4,835	75	344	1,936	R	
2,353	584	1,282	158	425	52	112	758	U	
1,243	259	411	365	1,251	9	78	281	R	Perintalmanna Taluk*
2,444	243	1,043	293	1,592	20	58	489	T	Ponnani Taluk
2,039	162	892	275	1,503	8	46	318	R	
405	81	151	18	89	12	12	171	U	

Table E I

E I—CENSUS HOUSES AND THE

Occupied Census

Sl. No.	State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Census Houses	Census Houses vacant at the time of houselisting	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings	Hotels, Sarais, Dharmasalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	PALGHAT DISTRICT							
3	Ottapalam Taluk	T	65,329	5,647	55,085	557	219	34
		R	57,977	4,804	49,718	495	214	5
		U	7,352	843	5,367	62	5	29
4	Palghat Taluk	T	63,735	6,059	51,698	639	288	47
		R	46,320	4,244	39,235	485	162	9
		U	17,415	1,815	12,463	154	126	38
	Palghat Town (M) Area 10.27 sq. miles, 26.60 sq. kms.	U	17,415	1,815	12,463	154	126	38
5	Alathur Taluk*	R	46,148	1,160	41,362	179	312	7
6	Chittur Taluk	T	60,397	7,287	48,560	522	456	26
		R	51,766	6,256	42,385	445	41	13
		U	8,631	1,031	6,175	77	415	13
4	TRICHUR DISTRICT	T	321,186	24,492	263,434	1,683	416	293
		R	282,051	20,808	235,341	1,384	310	141
		U	39,135	3,684	28,093	299	106	152
1	Talappilly Taluk	T	64,990	5,651	54,149	515	107	37
		R	54,783	4,597	46,413	430	91	21
		U	10,207	1,054	7,736	85	16	16
2	Trichur Taluk	T	87,344	6,473	70,704	628	156	145
		R	72,387	5,105	60,277	528	120	67
		U	14,957	1,368	10,427	100	36	78
	Trichur Town (M) Area 4.89 sq. miles, 12.67 sq. kms.	U	14,957	1,368	10,427	100	36	78
3	Chowghat Taluk	T	60,565	4,168	49,310	19	5	33
		R	54,582	3,672	45,057	16	5	17
		U	5,983	496	4,253	3	..	16
4	Cranganore Taluk*	R	18,160	1,352	14,471	..	..	9
5	Mukundapuram Taluk	T	90,127	6,848	74,800	521	148	69
		R	82,139	6,082	69,123	410	94	27
		U	7,988	766	5,677	111	54	42
5	ERNAKULAM DISTRICT	T	358,227	23,770	294,578	496	55	513
		R	282,799	18,430	238,427	431	37	188
		U	75,428	5,340	56,151	65	18	325
1	Parur Taluk	T	41,961	2,372	34,384	20	2	14
		R	37,494	2,070	31,230	20	2	5
		U	4,467	302	3,154	..	..	9
2	Alwaye Taluk	T	42,395	2,493	35,422	116	7	81
		R	37,885	2,144	32,429	95	4	47
		U	4,510	349	2,993	21	3	34
3	Kunnathunad Taluk	T	45,011	2,475	38,612	24	..	25
		R	41,530	2,239	36,022	24	..	9
		U	3,481	236	2,590	..	..	16
4	Kanayannur Taluk	T	72,899	4,837	59,022	58	13	205
		R	42,184	2,690	35,621	43	6	38
		U	30,715	2,147	23,401	15	7	167
	Ernakulam Town (M) Area 10.88 sq. miles, 28.18 sq. kms.	U	22,383	1,501	16,547	10	7	162
5	Cochin Taluk	T	59,209	4,037	46,644	29	7	93
		R	32,954	2,173	27,050	19	4	19
		U	26,255	1,864	19,594	10	3	74

* Entirely rural
M Municipal

USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT (*Contd.*)

Houses used as

Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, Workshops and work-sheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, Dispensaries etc.	Others	Total Rural Urban	State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
1,231	346	545	354	887	20	72	332	T	Ottapalam Taluk
818	197	335	308	790	5	53	235	R	
413	149	210	46	97	15	19	97	U	
1,889	424	1,114	196	591	27	104	659	T	Palghat Taluk
706	168	457	124	421	10	46	253	R	
1,183	256	657	72	170	17	58	406	U	
1,183	256	657	72	170	17	58	406	U	Palghat Town (M)
1,036	242	603	150	577	23	55	442	R	Alathur Taluk*
1,302	303	818	153	362	28	89	491	T	Chittur Taluk
950	205	554	131	293	20	66	407	R	
352	98	264	22	69	8	23	84	U	
12,174	2,149	5,606	1,089	6,035	189	603	3,023	T	**TRICHUR DISTRICT**
9,431	1,449	4,083	886	5,403	137	452	2,226	R	
2,743	700	1,523	203	632	52	151	797	U	
1,664	386	666	185	970	42	159	459	T	Talappilly Taluk
1,179	232	410	139	809	33	105	324	R	
485	154	256	46	161	9	54	135	U	
3,590	810	1,875	277	1,291	63	162	1,170	T	Trichur Taluk
2,313	488	1,230	191	1,131	37	110	790	R	
1,277	322	645	86	160	26	52	380	U	
1,277	322	645	86	160	26	52	380	U	Trichur Town (M)
2,704	311	1,372	307	1,665	33	96	542	T	Chowghat Taluk
2,272	236	1,030	270	1,467	27	74	439	R	
432	75	342	37	198	6	22	103	U	
941	146	525	61	433	15	54	153	R	*Cranganore Taluk**
3,275	496	1,168	259	1,676	36	132	699	T	Mukundapuram Taluk
2,726	347	888	225	1,563	25	109	520	R	
549	149	280	34	113	11	23	179	U	
15,256	3,157	7,363	1,329	6,144	323	1,056	4,187	T	**ERNAKULAM DISTRICT**
10,162	1,525	4,270	1,027	4,977	213	739	2,373	R	
5,094	1,632	3,093	302	1,167	110	317	1,814	U	
1,955	375	1,193	140	886	31	105	484	T	Parur Taluk
1,510	249	1,004	114	784	23	82	401	R	
445	126	189	26	102	8	23	83	U	
1,719	333	639	151	851	21	116	446	T	Alwaye Taluk
1,267	185	418	129	772	15	88	292	R	
452	148	221	22	79	6	28	154	U	
1,657	211	506	175	938	16	103	269	T	Kunnathunad Taluk
1,416	129	402	158	850	9	84	188	R	
241	82	104	17	88	7	19	81	U	
3,217	788	2,021	274	1,244	68	248	904	T	Kanayannur Taluk
1,448	229	639	162	803	40	105	360	R	
1,769	559	1,382	112	441	28	143	544	U	
1,455	497	1,218	80	313	23	112	458	U	Ernakulam Town (M)
2,805	860	1,852	180	1,001	87	194	1,420	T	Cochin Taluk
1,164	265	841	95	619	36	115	554	R	
1,641	595	1,011	85	382	51	79	866	U	

Table E I

E I—CENSUS HOUSES AND THE

Occupie d Census

Sl. No.	State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Census Houses	Census Houses vacant at the time of houselisting	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings	Hotels, Sarais, Dharmasalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	ERNAKULAM DISTRICT							
	Mattancherry Town (M) Area 2.69 sq. miles, 6.97 sq. kms.	U	17,114	1,140	12,536	4	1	55
6	Muvattupuzha Taluk	T	59,440	4,130	49,788	194	18	60
		R	53,440	3,688	45,369	175	13	35
		U	6,000	442	4,419	19	5	25
7	Thodupuzha Taluk*	R	37,312	3,426	30,706	55	8	35
6	**KOTTAYAM DISTRICT**	T	346,645	31,560	284,269	1,572	230	372
		R	313,804	29,052	260,632	1,315	183	214
		U	32,841	2,508	23,637	257	47	158
1	Devicolam Taluk*	R	28,966	1,914	25,265	158	8	39
2	Udumbanchola Taluk*	R	33,849	6,151	25,664	166	10	3
3	Meenachil Taluk	T	60,116	6,544	48,138	246	50	76
		R	57,217	6,293	46,046	218	45	55
		U	2,899	251	2,092	28	5	21
4	Vaikom Taluk	T	41,967	2,715	35,146	123	17	10
		R	38,115	2,459	32,285	90	17	4
		U	3,852	256	2,861	33	..	6
5	Kottayam Taluk	T	79,552	5,719	65,842	263	69	113
		R	66,143	4,775	56,411	186	61	25
		U	13,409	944	9,431	77	8	88
	Kottayam Town (M) Area 6.00 sq. miles, 15.54 sq. kms.	U	10,838	744	7,576	55	4	82
6	Changanacherry Taluk.	T	41,959	3,135	34,534	141	23	59
		R	33,975	2,459	28,900	110	9	31
		U	7,984	676	5,634	31	14	28
7	Kanjirappally Taluk	T	29,175	2,849	23,493	366	46	48
		R	24,478	2,468	19,874	278	26	33
		U	4,697	381	3,619	88	20	15
8	Peermade Taluk*	R	31,061	2,533	26,187	109	7	24
7	**ALLEPPEY DISTRICT**	T	366,482	25,706	299,493	1,104	902	142
		R	300,157	20,276	250,191	938	884	27
		U	66,325	5,430	49,302	166	18	115
1	Shertalai Taluk	T	66,208	5,112	53,140	12	3	12
		R	58,917	4,479	47,743	12	3	..
		U	7,291	633	5,397	..	..	12
2	Ambalapuzha Taluk	T	56,822	4,693	44,258	27	1	70
		R	27,528	2,062	22,503	27	1	8
		U	29,294	2,631	21,755	..	..	62
	Alleppey Town (M) Area 18.06 sq. miles, 46.78 sq. kms.	U	29,294	2,631	21,755	..	..	62
3	Kuttanad Taluk*	R	27,992	1,260	24,335	57	3	..
4	Thiruvalla Taluk	T	60,062	4,149	50,265	267	1	18
		R	55,044	3,857	46,480	259	1	6
		U	5,018	292	3,785	8	..	12
5	Chengannur Taluk	T	40,328	2,597	33,809	280	56	13
		R	35,750	2,266	30,360	238	48	8
		U	4,578	331	3,449	42	8	5

* Entirely rural
M Municipal

USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT (*Contd.*)

Houses used as									
Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, Dispensaries etc.	Others	Total Rural Urban	State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
									ERNAKULAM DISTRICT
1,224	441	685	49	265	22	64	628	U	Mattancherry Town (M)
2,465	376	724	243	784	70	180	408	T	Muvattupuzha Taluk
1,919	254	538	203	709	60	155	322	R	
546	122	186	40	75	10	25	86	U	
1,438	214	428	166	440	30	110	256	R	Thodupuzha Taluk*
12,808	2,308	3,367	1,472	3,872	364	1,237	3,214	T	**KOTTAYAM DISTRICT**
10,172	1,524	2,156	1,284	3,389	297	1,008	2,578	R	
2,636	784	1,211	188	483	67	229	636	U	
451	146	116	117	176	36	84	456	R	Devicolam Taluk*
606	124	147	74	344	7	90	463	R	Udambanchola Taluk*
2,478	373	505	295	721	69	225	396	T	Meenachil Taluk
2,315	284	395	275	671	62	205	353	R	
163	89	110	20	50	7	20	43	U	
1,848	329	526	182	629	37	138	267	T	Vaikom Taluk
1,583	208	388	159	563	28	114	217	R	
265	121	138	23	66	9	24	50	U	
3,495	676	1,053	379	902	99	313	629	T	Kottayam Taluk
2,327	271	489	300	696	78	201	323	R	
1,168	405	564	79	206	21	112	306	U	
944	352	499	61	170	18	90	243	U	Kottayam Town (M)
2,015	274	569	202	460	49	167	331	T	Changanacherry Taluk
1,250	157	236	157	349	28	129	160	R	
765	117	333	45	111	21	38	171	U	
1,128	212	264	120	249	31	105	264	T	Kanjirappally Taluk
853	160	198	99	199	22	70	198	R	
275	52	66	21	50	9	35	66	U	
787	174	187	103	391	36	115	408	R	Peermade Taluk*
16,883	2,376	6,941	1,856	6,774	276	1,095	2,934	T	**ALLEPPEY DISTRICT**
11,950	1,243	4,823	1,455	5,584	213	776	1,797	R	
4,933	1,133	2,118	401	1,190	63	319	1,137	U	
3,295	464	1,677	208	1,534	38	212	501	T	Shertalai Taluk
2,822	353	1,353	181	1,400	34	177	360	R	
473	111	324	27	134	4	35	141	U	
3,216	617	1,652	232	1,035	57	207	757	T	Ambalapuzha Taluk
1,082	127	671	111	586	23	76	251	R	
2,134	490	981	121	449	34	131	506	U	
2,134	490	981	121	449	34	131	506	U	Alleppey Town (M)
1,019	157	303	138	396	8	97	219	R	Kuttanad Taluk*
2,740	336	542	371	798	46	200	329	T	Thiruvalla Taluk
2,361	226	370	320	702	37	161	264	R	
379	110	172	51	96	9	39	65	U	
1,664	238	399	271	565	72	82	282	T	Chengannur Taluk
1,305	137	330	216	504	63	65	210	R	
359	101	69	55	61	9	17	72	U	

Table E I

E I—CENSUS HOUSES AND THE

Occupied Census

Sl. No.	State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Census Houses	Census Houses vacant at the time of house-listing	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings	Hotels, Sarais, Dharmasalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	ALLEPPEY DISTRICT							
6	Karthigapally Taluk	T	58,723	4,268	46,227	249	815	11
		R	45,021	3,235	36,081	181	809	2
		U	13,702	1,033	10,146	68	6	9
7	Mavelikkara Taluk	T	56,347	3,627	47,459	212	23	18
		R	49,905	3,117	42,689	164	19	3
		U	6,442	510	4,770	48	4	15
8	**QUILON DISTRICT**	T	394,453	30,896	320,643	1,177	265	115
		R	365,582	28,161	299,946	1,024	215	62
		U	28,871	2,735	20,697	153	50	53
1	Pathanamthitta Taluk*	R	66,613	4,938	55,895	238	13	18
2	Kunnathur Taluk*	R	49,603	3,868	41,115	104	6	9
3	Karunagapally Taluk*	R	56,060	3,925	45,228	137	87	7
4	Quilon Taluk	T	104,383	8,843	81,434	337	54	59
		R	75,512	6,108	60,737	184	4	6
		U	28,871	2,735	20,697	153	50	53
	Quilon Town (M) Area 6.31 sq. miles, 16.34 sq. kms.	U	18,565	1,750	12,871	119	48	50
5	Kottarakara Taluk*	R	67,791	5,793	54,664	153	84	13
6	Pathanapuram Taluk*	R	50,003	3,529	42,307	208	21	9
9	**TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT**	T	349,986	37,103	277,432	680	145	371
		R	262,359	28,345	211,133	527	80	88
		U	87,627	8,758	66,299	153	65	283
1	Chirayinkil Taluk	T	78,789	8,887	61,640	188	62	15
		R	71,670	7,996	56,972	164	43	6
		U	7,119	891	4,668	24	19	9
2	Trivandrum Taluk	T	109,940	10,778	86,147	309	74	290
		R	40,819	4,423	32,792	195	32	20
		U	69,121	6,355	53,355	114	42	270
	Trivandrum City (C) Area 17.19 sq. miles, 44.52 sq. kms.	U	46,596	3,937	35,012	67	36	256
3	Neyyattinkara Taluk.	T	89,830	8,810	72,831	118	6	46
		R	78,443	7,298	64,555	103	2	42
		U	11,387	1,512	8,276	15	4	4
4	Nedumangad Taluk*	R	71,427	8,628	56,814	65	3	20

* Entirely rural
M Municipal
C Corporation

USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT (*Concld.*)

Houses used as

Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, Dispensaries etc.	Others	Total Rural Urban	State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
									ALLEPPEY DISTRICT
2,919	255	1,564	325	1,384	27	169	510	T	Karthigapally Taluk
1,746	85	1,189	245	1,047	24	115	262	R	
1,173	170	375	80	337	3	54	248	U	
2,030	309	804	311	1,062	28	128	336	T	Mavelikkara Taluk
1,615	158	607	244	949	24	85	231	R	
415	151	197	67	113	4	43	105	U	
17,186	2,288	7,023	2,006	8,269	303	965	3,317	T	QUILON DISTRICT
14,856	1,839	5,976	1,875	7,747	286	847	2,748	R	
2,330	449	1,047	131	522	17	118	569	U	
2,627	348	564	392	831	96	197	456	R	Pathanamthitta Taluk*
1,621	237	851	285	1,024	53	99	331	R	Kunnathur Taluk*
2,195	288	1,642	315	1,689	23	106	418	R	Karunagapally Taluk*
5,871	834	2,484	471	2,351	60	349	1,236	T	Quilon Taluk
3,541	385	1,437	340	1,829	43	231	667	R	
2,330	449	1,047	131	522	17	118	569	U	
1,721	380	723	93	269	12	74	455	U	Quilon Town (M)
3,444	336	755	348	1,592	33	85	491	R	Kottarakara Taluk*
1,428	245	727	195	782	38	129	385	R	Pathanapuram Taluk*
14,490	2,400	5,931	1,109	6,469	185	594	3,077	T	TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT
9,185	1,181	3,500	773	5,323	128	397	1,699	R	
5,305	1,219	2,431	336	1,146	57	197	1,378	U	
2,993	503	1,929	260	1,382	36	154	740	T	Chirayinkil Taluk
2,528	351	1,542	218	1,232	29	115	474	R	
465	152	387	42	150	7	39	266	U	
5,403	1,097	2,509	385	1,382	80	187	1,299	T	Trivandrum Taluk
1,293	196	681	126	647	37	53	324	R	
4,110	901	1,828	259	735	43	134	975	U	
3,346	801	1,477	195	484	37	105	843	U	Trivandrum City (C)
3,692	505	718	274	2,091	42	125	572	T	Neyyattinkara Taluk
2,962	339	502	239	1,830	35	101	435	R	
730	166	216	35	261	7	24	137	U	
2,402	295	775	190	1,614	27	128	466	R	Nedumangad Taluk*

Subsidiary Table E I-1

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSES BY VACANT

Occupied Cen

Sl. No.	State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Total	Dwellings, Shop-cum-dwellings, Workshop-cum-dwellings				Hotels, Sarais, Dharmasalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	KERALA STATE	85	915	815	811	3	1	1
1	CANNANORE DISTRICT	112	888	772	769	2	1	1
1	Kasaragod Taluk	103	897	808	805	3	N	1
2	Hosdrug Taluk	101	899	816	813	2	1	N
3	Taliparamba Taluk	118	882	792	791	1	N	1
4	Cannanore Taluk	128	872	708	707	N	1	1
5	Tellicherry Taluk	102	898	766	764	1	1	1
6	North Wynad Taluk	129	871	764	756	8	N	N
2	KOZHIKODE DISTRICT	85	915	807	806	1	N	1
1	Badagara Taluk	114	886	755	755	N	N	N
2	Quilandy Taluk	82	918	810	810	N	N	N
3	Kozhikode Taluk	78	922	781	780	1	N	2
	Calicut Town (M)	71	929	696	695	1	N	4
4	Tirur Taluk	78	922	818	818	N	N	1
5	Ernad Taluk	81	919	841	840	1	N	N
6	South Wynad Taluk	90	910	857	843	12	2	1
3	PALGHAT DISTRICT	83	917	847	836	7	4	N
1	Perintalmanna Taluk	79	921	864	855	8	1	N
2	Ponnani Taluk	78	922	819	819	N	N	N
3	Ottapalam Taluk	86	914	855	843	9	3	1
4	Palghat Taluk	95	905	826	811	10	5	1
	Palghat Town (M)	104	896	732	716	9	7	2
5	Alathur Taluk	25	975	907	896	4	7	N
6	Chittur Taluk	121	879	820	804	9	7	N
4	TRICHUR DISTRICT	76	924	827	820	5	2	1
1	Talappilly Taluk	87	913	843	833	8	2	N
2	Trichur Taluk	74	926	819	810	7	2	2
	Trichur Town (M)	91	909	706	697	7	2	5
3	Chowghat Taluk	69	931	815	814	1	N	N
4	Cranganore Taluk	74	926	797	797	0	0	1
5	Mukundapuram Taluk	76	924	838	830	6	2	1
5	ERNAKULAM DISTRICT	66	934	824	822	2	N	1
1	Parur Taluk	57	943	820	819	1	N	N
2	Alwaye Taluk	59	941	838	835	3	N	2
3	Kunnathunad Taluk	55	945	858	858	N	0	1
4	Kanayannur Taluk	66	934	811	810	1	N	3
	Ernakulam Town (M)	67	933	740	739	1	N	7
5	Cochin Taluk	68	932	788	788	N	N	2
	Mattancherry Town (M)	67	933	733	733	N	N	3
6	Muvattupuzha Taluk	69	931	841	838	3	N	1
7	Thodupuzha Taluk	92	908	825	823	2	N	1

N Denotes negligible figure which is less than 1
M Municipal
0 denotes absence of figure

TABLE E I-1
AND DIFFERENT TYPES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES

sus Houses

Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, Workshops and work-sheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, Dispensaries etc.	Others	State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
42	6	16	5	18	1	2	9	KERALA STATE
48	6	20	5	21	1	1	13	CANNANORE DISTRICT
45	4	10	5	14	N	1	9	Kasaragod Taluk
38	4	8	5	17	N	1	10	Hosdrug Taluk
41	4	8	5	22	N	1	8	Taliparamba Taluk
62	9	41	5	27	1	2	16	Cannanore Taluk
55	6	24	6	26	1	2	11	Tellicherry Taluk
26	3	14	5	12	N	2	45	North Wynad Taluk
51	5	13	6	22	N	1	9	KOZHIKODE DISTRICT
66	5	16	6	28	N	1	9	Badagara Taluk
65	4	7	6	16	N	1	9	Quilandy Taluk
66	9	21	6	21	1	2	13	Kozhikode Taluk
108	20	42	4	19	4	3	29	*Calicut* Town (M)
46	4	13	6	25	N	1	8	Tirur Taluk
31	4	9	7	22	N	1	4	Ernad Taluk
17	5	5	4	13	N	2	6	South Wynad Taluk
25	5	13	4	15	N	1	7	PALGHAT DISTRICT
18	4	6	6	18	N	1	4	Perintalmanna Taluk
41	4	17	5	27	N	1	8	Ponnani Taluk
19	5	8	6	14	N	1	5	Ottapalam Taluk
30	7	17	3	9	N	2	10	Palghat Taluk
68	15	38	4	10	1	3	23	Palghat Town (M)
22	5	13	3	13	1	1	10	Alathur Taluk
22	5	14	3	6	N	1	8	Chittur Taluk
38	7	17	3	19	1	2	9	TRICHUR DISTRICT
26	6	10	3	15	1	2	7	Talappilly Taluk
41	9	21	3	15	1	2	13	Trichur Taluk
85	22	43	6	11	2	4	25	*Trichur Town* (M)
45	5	23	5	27	N	2	9	Chowghat Taluk
52	8	29	3	24	1	3	8	Cranganore Taluk
36	5	13	3	19	N	1	8	Mukundapuram Taluk
43	9	20	4	17	1	3	12	ERNAKULAM DISTRICT
47	9	28	3	21	1	2	12	Parur Taluk
41	8	15	4	20	N	3	10	Alwaye Taluk
37	5	11	4	21	N	2	6	Kunnathunad Taluk
44	11	28	4	17	1	3	12	Kanayannur Taluk
65	22	54	4	14	1	5	21	Ernakulam Town (M)
47	15	31	3	17	2	3	24	Cochin Taluk
71	26	40	3	15	1	4	37	Mattancherry Town (M)
42	7	12	4	13	1	3	7	Muvattupuzha Taluk
38	6	11	4	12	1	3	7	Thodupuzha Taluk

Subsidiary Table E I-1

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSES BY VACANT

Sl. No.	State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses					
			Total	Dwellings, Shop-cum-dwellings, Workshop-cum-dwellings				Hotels, Sarais, Dharmasalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	KOTTAYAM DISTRICT	91	909	825	820	4	1	1
1	Devicolam Taluk	66	934	878	872	6	N	1
2	Udumbanchola Taluk	182	818	763	758	5	N	N
3	Meenachil Taluk	109	891	806	801	4	1	1
4	Vaikom Taluk	65	935	841	838	3	N	N
5	Kottayam Taluk	72	928	832	828	3	1	1
	Kottayam Town (M)	69	931	704	699	5	N	8
6	Changanacherry Taluk	75	925	827	823	3	1	1
7	Kanjirappally Taluk	98	902	819	805	12	2	2
8	Peermade Taluk	82	918	847	843	4	N	1
7	ALLEPPEY DISTRICT	70	930	823	817	3	3	N
1	Shertalai Taluk	77	923	803	803	N	N	N
2	Ambalapuzha Taluk	83	917	779	779	N	N	1
	Alleppey Town (M)	90	910	743	743	0	0	2
3	Kuttanad Taluk	45	955	872	870	2	N	0
4	Thiruvalla Taluk	69	931	841	837	4	N	N
5	Chengannur Taluk	64	936	847	838	7	2	N
6	Karthigapally Taluk	73	927	805	787	4	14	N
7	Mavelikkara Taluk	64	936	846	842	4	N	N
8	QUILON DISTRICT	78	922	817	813	3	1	N
1	Pathananthitta Taluk	74	926	843	839	4	N	N
2	Kunnathur Taluk	78	922	831	829	2	N	N
3	Karunagapally Taluk	70	930	811	807	2	2	N
4	Quilon Taluk	85	915	784	780	3	1	1
	Quilon Town (M)	94	906	702	693	6	3	3
5	Kottarakara Taluk	85	915	810	807	2	1	N
6	Pathanapuram Taluk	71	929	851	846	4	1	N
9	TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT	106	894	795	793	2	N	1
1	Chirayinkil Taluk	113	887	786	782	3	1	N
2	Trivandrum Taluk	98	902	787	783	3	1	3
	Trivandrum City (C)	84	916	754	751	2	1	6
3	Neyyattinkara Taluk	98	902	812	811	1	N	1
4	Nedumangad Taluk	121	879	796	795	1	N	N

0 Denotes absence of figure
N denotes negligible figure which is less than 1
M Municipal
C Corporation

TABLE E I-1
AND DIFFERENT TYPES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES (*Concld.*)

Occupied Census Houses								
Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, Workshops and work-sheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, Dispensaries etc.	Others	State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
37	**7**	**10**	**4**	**11**	**1**	**4**	**9**	**KOTTAYAM DISTRICT**
16	5	4	4	6	1	3	16	Devicolam Taluk
18	4	4	2	10	N	3	14	Udumbanchola Taluk
41	6	8	5	12	1	4	7	Meenachil Taluk
44	8	13	4	15	1	3	6	Vaikom Taluk
44	9	13	5	11	1	4	8	Kottayam Taluk
87	32	46	6	16	2	8	22	Kottayam Town (M)
48	6	14	5	11	1	4	8	Changanacherry Taluk
39	7	9	4	8	1	4	9	Kanjirappally Taluk
25	6	6	3	12	1	4	13	Peermade Taluk
46	**6**	**19**	**5**	**19**	**1**	**3**	**8**	**ALLEPPEY DISTRICT**
50	7	25	3	23	1	3	8	Shertalai Taluk
57	11	29	4	18	1	4	13	Ambalapuzha Taluk
73	17	34	4	15	1	4	17	Alleppey Town (M)
36	6	11	5	14	N	3	8	Kuttanad Taluk
46	6	9	6	14	1	3	5	Thiruvalla Taluk
41	6	10	7	14	2	2	7	Chengannur Taluk
50	4	27	5	24	N	3	9	Karthigapally Taluk
36	6	14	6	19	1	2	6	Mavelikkara Taluk
44	**6**	**18**	**5**	**21**	**1**	**2**	**8**	**QUILON DISTRICT**
39	5	9	6	13	1	3	7	Pathanamthitta Taluk
33	5	17	6	20	1	2	7	Kunnathur Taluk
39	5	29	6	30	N	2	8	Karunagapally Taluk
56	8	24	4	22	1	3	12	Quilon Taluk
93	20	39	5	14	1	4	25	Quilon Town (M)
51	5	11	5	24	1	1	7	Kottarakara Taluk
28	5	14	4	16	1	2	8	Pathanapuram Taluk
41	**7**	**17**	**3**	**18**	**1**	**2**	**9**	**TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT**
38	6	25	3	18	N	2	9	Chirayinkil Taluk
49	10	23	3	12	1	2	12	Trivandrum Taluk
72	17	32	4	10	1	2	18	Trivandrum City (C)
41	6	8	3	23	1	1	6	Neyyattinkara Taluk
34	4	11	3	23	N	2	6	Nedumangad Taluk

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E I–2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSES IN EACH TYPE OF USE AMONG RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

State/District/Taluk	Vacant		Used as dwellings		Used as shop-cum-dwellings		Used as workshop-cum-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KERALA STATE	**835**	**165**	**866**	**134**	**860**	**140**	**750**	**250**
CANNANORE DISTRICT	**806**	**194**	**856**	**144**	**945**	**55**	**711**	**289**
Kasaragod Taluk	801	199	845	155	940	60	1000	0
Hosdrug Taluk	761	239	825	175	928	72	258	742
Taliparamba Taluk	937	63	967	33	947	53	0	1000
Cannanore Taluk	594	406	646	354	450	550	440	560
Tellicherry Taluk	892	108	930	70	976	24	951	49
North Wynad Taluk	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)
KOZHIKODE DISTRICT	**842**	**158**	**866**	**134**	**923**	**77**	**816**	**184**
Badagara Taluk	782	218	881	119	1000	0	364	636
Quilandy Taluk	936	64	962	38	545	455	750	250
Kozhikode Taluk	625	375	630	370	750	250	786	214
Tirur Taluk	873	127	888	112	465	535	77	923
Ernad Taluk	977	23	977	23	916	84	1000	0
South Wynad Taluk	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)
PALGHAT DISTRICT	**857**	**143**	**912**	**88**	**880**	**120**	**604**	**396**
Perintalmanna Taluk	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)
Ponnani Taluk	863	137	941	59	1000	0	1000	0
Ottapalam Taluk	851	149	903	97	889	111	977	23
Palghat Taluk	700	300	759	241	759	241	562	438
Alathur Taluk	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)
Chittur Taluk	859	141	873	127	852	148	90	910
TRICHUR DISTRICT	**850**	**150**	**893**	**107**	**822**	**178**	**745**	**255**
Talappilly Taluk	813	187	857	143	835	165	850	150
Trichur Taluk	789	211	853	147	841	159	769	231
Chowghat Taluk	881	119	914	86	842	158	1000	0
Cranganore Taluk	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)	0	(N. U. A.)	0	(N. U. A.)
Mukundapuram Taluk	888	112	924	76	787	213	635	365
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT	**775**	**225**	**809**	**191**	**869**	**131**	**673**	**327**
Parur Taluk	873	127	908	92	1000	0	1000	0
Alwaye Taluk	860	140	916	84	819	181	571	429
Kunnathunad Taluk	905	95	933	67	1000	0	0	0
Kanayannur Taluk	556	444	604	396	741	259	462	538
Cochin Taluk	538	462	580	420	655	345	571	429
Muvattupuzha Taluk	893	107	911	89	902	98	722	278
Thodupuzha Taluk	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT	**921**	**79**	**917**	**83**	**837**	**163**	**796**	**204**
Devicolam Taluk	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U A)	1000	(N U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)
Udumbanchola Taluk	1000	(N U. A.)	1000	(N U. A.)	1000	(N U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)
Meenachil Taluk	962	38	957	43	886	114	900	100
Vaikom Taluk	906	94	919	81	732	268	1000	0
Kottayam Taluk	835	165	857	143	707	293	884	116
Changanacherry Taluk	784	216	837	163	780	220	391	609
Kanjirappally Taluk	866	134	846	154	760	240	565	435
Peermade Taluk	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E I–2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSES IN EACH TYPE OF USE AMONG RURAL AND URBAN AREAS (*Concld.*)

State/District/Taluk	Vacant		Used as dwellings		Used as shop-cum-dwellings		Used as workshop-cum-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ALLEPPEY DISTRICT	**789**	**211**	**835**	**165**	**850**	**150**	**980**	**20**
Shertalai Taluk	876	124	898	102	1000	0	1000	0
Ambalapuzha Taluk	439	561	508	492	1000	0	1000	0
Kuttanad Taluk	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)
Thiruvalla Taluk	930	70	925	75	970	30	1000	0
Chengannur Taluk	873	127	898	102	850	150	857	143
Karthigapally Taluk	758	242	781	219	727	273	993	7
Mavelikkara Taluk	859	141	899	101	774	226	826	174
QUILON DISTRICT	**911**	**89**	**935**	**65**	**870**	**130**	**811**	**189**
Pathanamthitta Taluk	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)
Kunnathur Taluk	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)
Karunagapally Taluk	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)
Quilon Taluk	691	309	746	254	546	454	74	926
Kottarakara Taluk	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)
Pathanapuram Taluk	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)
TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT	**764**	**236**	**761**	**239**	**775**	**225**	**552**	**448**
Chirayinkil Taluk	900	100	924	76	872	128	694	306
Trivandrum Taluk	410	590	381	619	631	369	432	568
Neyyattinkara Taluk	828	172	886	114	873	127	333	667
Nedumangad Taluk	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)	1000	(N. U. A.)

(N. U. A.) Denotes no Urban Area

0 Denotes absence of figure

N denotes negligible figure which is less than 1

TABLE E II

TENURE STATUS OF SAMPLE CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLING

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total No. of Households	Households in Census Houses used as: Dwelling	Shop-cum-dwelling	Workshop-cum-dwelling	Dwelling with other uses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
KERALA STATE ..	T	Total	561,585	558,724	1,979	745	137
		Owned	494,196	492,468	1,109	573	46
		Rented	67,389	66,256	870	172	91
	R	Total	484,701	482,341	1,702	553	105
		Owned	439,036	437,530	1,022	451	33
		Rented	45,665	44,811	680	102	72
	U	Total	76,884	76,383	277	192	32
		Owned	55,160	54,938	87	122	13
		Rented	21,724	21,445	190	70	19
CANNANORE DISTRICT ..	T	Total	57,111	56,951	105	43	12
		Owned	46,524	46,446	42	32	4
		Rented	10,587	10,505	63	11	8
	R	Total	48,664	48,518	102	32	12
		Owned	40,712	40,641	42	25	4
		Rented	7,952	7,877	60	7	8
	U	Total	8,447	8,433	3	11	..
		Owned	5,812	5,805	..	7	..
		Rented	2,635	2,628	3	4	..
Kasaragod Taluk	T	Total	9,180	9,155	22	3	..
		Owned	4,215	4,211	2	2	..
		Rented	4,965	4,944	20	1	..
	R	Total	7,710	7,685	22	3	..
		Owned	3,512	3,508	2	2	..
		Rented	4,198	4,177	20	1	..
	U	Total	1,470	1,470	..	..	..
		Owned	703	703	..	..	..
		Rented	767	767	..	..	..
Hosdrug Taluk	T	Total	8,473	8,440	21	10	2
		Owned	8,163	8,136	17	8	2
		Rented	310	304	4	2	..
	R	Total	6,971	6,948	20	1	2
		Owned	6,781	6,761	17	1	2
		Rented	190	187	3	..	..
	U	Total	1,502	1,492	1	9	..
		Owned	1,382	1,375	..	7	..
		Rented	120	117	1	2	..
Taliparamba Taluk	T	Total	10,498	10,484	14	..	..
		Owned	9,805	9,800	5	..	..
		Rented	693	684	9	..	..
	R	Total	9,998	9,986	12	..	..
		Owned	9,376	9,371	5	..	..
		Rented	622	615	7	..	..
	U	Total	500	498	2	..	..
		Owned	429	429	..	..	..
		Rented	71	69	2	..	..
Cannanore Taluk	T	Total	11,292	11,286	3	3	..
		Owned	8,870	8,867	2	1	..
		Rented	2,422	2,419	1	2	..
	R	Total	7,344	7,340	3	1	..
		Owned	6,213	6,210	2	1	..
		Rented	1,131	1,130	1	..	..
	U	Total	3,948	3,946	..	2	..
		Owned	2,657	2,657	..	..	..
		Rented	1,291	1,289	..	2	..

TABLE E II

TENURE STATUS OF SAMPLE CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLING *(Contd.)*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total No. of Households	Households in Census Houses used as			
				Dwelling	Shop-cum-dwelling	Workshop-cum-dwelling	Dwelling with other uses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tellicherry Taluk	T	Total	14,499	14,454	16	24	5
		Owned	13,032	13,006	3	21	2
		Rented	1,467	1,448	13	3	3
	R	Total	13,472	13,427	16	24	5
		Owned	12,391	12,365	3	21	2
		Rented	1,081	1,062	13	3	3
	U	Total	1,027	1,027	..	..	..
		Owned	641	641	..	..	..
		Rented	386	386	..	..	..
North Wynad Taluk* ..	R	Total	3,169	3,132	29	3	5
		Owned	2,439	2,426	13	..	..
		Rented	730	706	16	3	5
KOZHIKODE DISTRICT ..	**T**	**Total**	**85,236**	**85,052**	**141**	**27**	**16**
		Owned	**73,249**	**73,196**	**45**	**8**	..
		Rented	**11,987**	**11,856**	**96**	**19**	**16**
	R	Total	73,220	73,046	135	24	15
		Owned	65,018	64,967	43	8	..
		Rented	8,202	8,079	92	16	15
	U	Total	12,016	12,006	6	3	1
		Owned	8,231	8,229	2	..	..
		Rented	3,785	3,777	4	3	1
Badagara Taluk	T	Total	10,247	10,243	3	1	..
		Owned	8,752	8,751	1	..	..
		Rented	1,495	1,492	2	1	..
	R	Total	8,980	8,976	3	1	..
		Owned	7,791	7,790	1	..	..
		Rented	1,189	1,186	2	1	..
	U	Total	1,267	1,267	..	..	..
		Owned	961	961	..	..	..
		Rented	306	306	..	..	..
Quilandy Taluk	T	Total	12,171	12,170	1	..	..
		Owned	11,364	11,364	..	..	..
		Rented	807	806	1	..	..
	R	Total	11,683	11,683	..	..	..
		Owned	10,919	10,919	..	..	..
		Rented	764	764	..	..	..
	U	Total	488	487	1	..	..
		Owned	445	445	..	..	..
		Rented	43	42	1	..	..
Kozhikode Taluk	T	Total	19,862	19,848	5	8	1
		Owned	16,052	16,047	..	5	..
		Rented	3,810	3,801	5	3	1
	R	Total	12,292	12,282	3	7	..
		Owned	11,376	11,371	..	5	..
		Rented	916	911	3	2	..
	U	Total	7,570	7,566	2	1	1
		Owned	4,676	4,676	..	..	..
		Rented	2,894	2,890	2	1	1
Calicut Town (M)	U	Total	4,997	4,993	2	1	1
		Owned	2,847	2,847	..	..	..
		Rented	2,150	2,146	2	1	1

* Entirely rural

M Municipal

TABLE E II

TENURE STATUS OF SAMPLE CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLING (*Contd.*)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total No. of Households	Households in Census Houses used as			
				Dwelling	Shop-cum-dwelling	Workshop-cum-dwelling	Dwelling with other uses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tirur Taluk	T	Total	18,068	17,059	7	2	..
		Owned	15,533	15,527	6	..	..
		Rented	2,535	2,532	1	2	..
	R	Total	15,792	15,787	5	..	..
		Owned	13,735	13,730	5	..	..
		Rented	2,057	2,057	..	..	..
	U	Total	2,276	2,272	2	2	..
		Owned	1,798	1,797	1	..	..
		Rented	478	475	1	2	..
Ernad Taluk	T	Total	17,940	17,922	15	3	..
		Owned	16,557	16,543	12	2	..
		Rented	1,383	1,379	3	1	..
	R	Total	17,525	17,508	14	3	..
		Owned	16,206	16,193	11	2	..
		Rented	1,319	1,315	3	1	..
	U	Total	415	414	1	..	..
		Owned	351	350	1	..	..
		Rented	64	64	..	..	..
South Wynad Taluk* ..	R	Total	6,948	6,810	110	13	15
		Owned	4,991	4,964	26	1	..
		Rented	1,957	1,846	84	12	15
PALGHAT DISTRICT ..	T	**Total**	**63,436**	**62,648**	**471**	**290**	**27**
		Owned	**56,114**	**55,597**	**274**	**233**	**10**
		Rented	**7,322**	**7,051**	**197**	**57**	**17**
	R	Total	57,759	57,166	403	172	18
		Owned	52,124	51,712	258	146	8
		Rented	5,635	5,454	145	26	10
	U	Total	5,677	5,482	68	118	9
		Owned	3,990	3,885	16	87	2
		Rented	1,687	1,597	52	31	7
Perintalmanna Taluk* ..	R	Total	12,033	11,918	93	16	6
		Owned	11,358	11,269	71	16	2
		Rented	675	649	22	..	4
Ponnani Taluk ..	T	Total	10,029	10,026	3	..	..
		Owned	8,953	8,952	1	..	..
		Rented	1,076	1,074	2	..	..
	R	Total	9,427	9,424	3	..	..
		Owned	8,434	8,433	1	..	..
		Rented	993	991	2	..	..
	U	Total	602	602	..	..	..
		Owned	519	519	..	..	..
		Rented	83	83	..	..	..
Ottapalam Taluk	T	Total	11,339	11,171	116	46	6
		Owned	10,607	10,490	77	36	4
		Rented	732	681	39	10	2
	R	Total	10,239	10,084	104	46	5
		Owned	9,901	9,786	75	36	4
		Rented	338	298	29	10	1
	U	Total	1,100	1,087	12	..	1
		Owned	706	704	2	..	..
		Rented	394	383	10	..	1

* Entirely rural

TABLE E II

TENURE STATUS OF SAMPLE CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLING (*Contd.*)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total No. of Households	Households in Census Houses used as: Dwelling	Shop-cum-dwelling	Workshop-cum-dwelling	Dwelling with other uses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Palghat Taluk	T	Total	10,888	10,689	121	66	12
		Owned	9,142	9,044	55	40	3
		Rented	1,746	1,645	66	26	9
	R	Total	8,283	8,162	84	33	4
		Owned	7,462	7,390	44	27	1
		Rented	821	772	40	6	3
	U	Total	2,605	2,527	37	33	8
		Owned	1,680	1,654	11	13	2
		Rented	925	873	26	20	6
Palghat Town (M)	U	Total	2,605	2,527	37	33	8
		Owned	1,680	1,654	11	13	2
		Rented	925	873	26	20	6
Alathur Taluk*	R	Total	8,704	8,608	31	65	..
		Owned	8,346	8,261	22	63	..
		Rented	358	347	9	2	..
Chittur Taluk	T	Total	10,443	10,236	107	97	3
		Owned	7,708	7,581	48	78	1
		Rented	2,735	2,655	59	19	2
	R	Total	9,073	8,970	88	12	3
		Owned	6,623	6,573	45	4	1
		Rented	2,450	2,397	43	8	2
	U	Total	1,370	1,266	19	85	..
		Owned	1,085	1,008	3	74	..
		Rented	285	258	16	11	..
**TRICHUR DISTRICT .. .. ..

TABLE E II

TENURE STATUS OF SAMPLE CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLING (*Contd.*)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total No. of Households	Households in Census Houses used as			
				Dwelling	Shop-cum-dwelling	Workshop-cum-dwelling	Dwelling with other uses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Trichur Town (M)	U	Total	2,150	2,125	19	4	2
		Owned	*1,072*	*1,065*	*4*	3	..
		Rented	1,078	1,060	15	1	2
Chowghat Taluk	T	Total	9,930	9,924	4	2	..
		Owned	9,223	9,218	3	2	..
		Rented	707	706	1	..	..
	R	Total	9,054	9,050	2	2	..
		Owned	8,418	8,414	2	2	..
		Rented	636	636	..	..	..
	U	Total	876	874	2	..	..
		Owned	805	804	1	..	..
		Rented	71	70	1	..	..
Cranganore Taluk*	R	Total	2,907	2,907	..	..	..
		Owned	*2,773*	*2,773*	..	..	..
		Rented	134	134	..	..	..
Mukundapuram Taluk ..	T	Total	15,193	15,030	111	38	14
		Owned	13,395	13,310	57	25	3
		Rented	1,798	1,720	54	13	11
	R	Total	14,013	13,890	90	23	10
		Owned	12,608	12,538	52	16	2
		Rented	1,405	1,352	38	7	8
	U	Total	1,180	1,140	21	15	4
		Owned	787	772	5	9	1
		Rented	393	368	16	6	3
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT ..	T	Total	59,501	59,382	85	15	19
		Owned	*53,091*	*53,022*	53	3	*13*
		Rented	6,410	6,360	32	12	6
	R	Total	47,987	47,887	80	12	8
		Owned	45,322	45,263	53	2	4
		Rented	2,665	2,624	27	10	4
	U	Total	11,514	11,495	5	3	11
		Owned	7,769	7,759	..	1	9
		Rented	3,745	3,736	5	2	2
Parur Taluk	T	Total	6,953	6,952	..	1	..
		Owned	6,098	6,097	..	1	..
		Rented	855	855	..	..	..
	R	Total	6,314	6,313	..	1	..
		Owned	*5,547*	*5,546*	..	*1*	..
		Rented	767	767	..	..	..
	U	Total	639	639	..	..	..
		Owned	551	551	..	..	..
		Rented	88	88	..	..	..
Alwaye Taluk	T	Total	7,205	7,177	27	1	..
		Owned	6,675	6,660	15	..	..
		Rented	530	517	12	1	..
	R	Total	6,554	6,530	23	1	..
		Owned	6,280	6,265	15	..	..
		Rented	274	265	8	1	..
	U	Total	651	647	4	..	..
		Owned	395	395	..	..	..
		Rented	256	252	4	..	..

* Entirely rural

M Municipal

TABLE E II

TENURE STATUS OF SAMPLE CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLING (*Contd.*)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total No. of Households	Households in Census Houses used as: Dwelling	Shop-cum-dwelling	Workshop-cum-dwelling	Dwelling with other uses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kunnathunad Taluk	T	Total	7,755	7,749	6	..	..
		Owned	7,512	7,508	4	..	..
		Rented	243	241	2	..	..
	R	Total	7,231	7,225	6	..	..
		Owned	7,123	7,119	4	..	..
		Rented	108	106	2	..	..
	U	Total	524	524	..	..	..
		Owned	389	389	..	..	..
		Rented	135	135	..	..	..
Kanayannur Taluk	T	Total	11,942	11,930	7	4	1
		Owned	10,401	10,397	4	..	..
		Rented	1,541	1,533	3	4	1
	R	Total	7,148	7,139	6	3	..
		Owned	6,848	6,844	4	..	..
		Rented	300	295	2	3	..
	U	Total	4,794	4,791	1	1	1
		Owned	3,553	3,553	..	..	..
		Rented	1,241	1,238	1	1	1
Ernakulam Town (M) ..	U	Total	3,397	3,395	..	1	1
		Owned	2,300	2,300	..	..	..
		Rented	1,097	1,095	..	1	1
Cochin Taluk	T	Total	9,416	9,396	2	6	12
		Owned	7,348	7,333	2	2	11
		Rented	2,068	2,063	..	4	1
	R	Total	5,428	5,420	2	4	2
		Owned	5,210	5,205	2	1	2
		Rented	218	215	..	3	..
	U	Total	3,988	3,976	..	2	10
		Owned	2,138	2,128	..	1	9
		Rented	1,850	1,848	..	1	1
Mattancherry Town (M) ..	U	Total	2,574	2,573	..	1	..
		Owned	1,146	1,146	..	..	..
		Rented	1,428	1,427	..	1	..
Muvattupuzha Taluk ..	T	Total	10,061	10,022	35	2	2
		Owned	9,564	9,539	23	..	2
		Rented	497	483	12	2	..
	R	Total	9,143	9,104	35	2	2
		Owned	8,821	8,796	23	..	2
		Rented	322	308	12	2	..
	U	Total	918	918	..	..	..
		Owned	743	743	..	..	..
		Rented	175	175	..	..	..
Thodupuzha Taluk* ..	R	Total	6,169	6,156	8	1	4
		Owned	5,493	5,488	5	..	..
		Rented	676	668	3	1	4
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT ..	T	**Total**	**57,992**	**57,627**	**313**	**33**	**19**
		Owned	**46,328**	**46,140**	**170**	**13**	**5**
		Rented	**11,664**	**11,487**	**143**	**20**	**14**
	R	Total	53,075	52,781	253	24	17
		Owned	42,609	42,442	150	12	5
		Rented	10,466	10,339	103	12	12
	U	Total	4,917	4,846	60	9	2
		Owned	3,719	3,698	20	1	..
		Rented	1,198	1,148	40	8	2

* Entirely rural

M Municipal

TABLE E II

TENURE STATUS OF SAMPLE CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLING (*Contd.*)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total No. of Households	Households in Census Houses used as			
				Dwelling	Shop-cum-dwelling	Workshop-cum-dwelling	Dwelling with other uses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Devicolam Taluk*	R	Total	5,107	5,078	26	2	1
		Owned	1,675	1,662	12	1	..
		Rented	3,432	3,416	14	1	1
Udumbanchola Taluk* ..	R	Total	5,225	5,177	41	1	6
		Owned	3,988	3,969	15	1	3
		Rented	1,237	1,208	26	..	3
Meenachil Taluk	T	Total	9,727	9,661	51	8	7
		Owned	9,109	9,072	32	5	..
		Rented	618	589	19	3	7
	R	Total	9,281	9,223	47	6	5
		Owned	8,810	8,775	30	5	..
		Rented	471	448	17	1	5
	U	Total	446	438	4	2	2
		Owned	299	297	2	..	..
		Rented	147	141	2	2	2
Vaikom Taluk	T	Total	7,090	7,061	26	2	1
		Owned	6,925	6,910	13	2	..
		Rented	165	151	13	..	1
	R	Total	6,497	6,477	17	2	1
		Owned	6,412	6,397	13	2	..
		Rented	85	80	4	..	1
	U	Total	593	584	9	..	..
		Owned	513	513	..	..	..
		Rented	80	71	9	..	..
Kottayam Taluk	T	Total	13,431	13,363	59	8	1
		Owned	12,409	12,372	34	2	1
		Rented	1,022	991	25	6	..
	R	Total	11,512	11,468	37	6	1
		Owned	11,003	10,973	27	2	1
		Rented	509	495	10	4	..
	U	Total	1,919	1,895	22	2	..
		Owned	1,406	1,399	7	..	..
		Rented	513	496	15	2	..
Kottayam Town (M) ..	U	Total	1,536	1,517	18	1	..
		Owned	1,067	1,063	4	..	..
		Rented	469	454	14	1	..
Changanacherry Taluk ..	T	Total	7,062	7,030	28	4	..
		Owned	6,542	6,526	15	1	..
		Rented	520	504	13	3	..
	R	Total	5,849	5,824	22	3	..
		Owned	5,639	5,625	14	..	..
		Rented	210	199	8	3	..
	U	Total	1,213	1,206	6	1	..
		Owned	903	901	1	1	..
		Rented	310	305	5	..	..
Kanjirappally Taluk ..	T	Total	4,818	4,727	80	8	3
		Owned	4,087	4,036	49	1	1
		Rented	731	691	31	7	2
	R	Total	4,072	4,004	61	4	3
		Owned	3,489	3,448	39	1	1
		Rented	583	556	22	3	2
	U	Total	746	723	19	4	..
		Owned	598	588	10	..	..
		Rented	148	135	9	4	..

* Entirely rural
M Municipal

TABLE E II

TENURE STATUS OF SAMPLE CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLING (*Contd.*)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total No. of Households	Households in Census Houses used as			
				Dwelling	Shop-cum-dwelling	Workshop-cum-dwelling	Dwelling with other uses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Peermade Taluk*	R	Total	5,532	5,530	2	..	..
		Owned	1,593	1,593	..	..	..
		Rented	3,939	3,937	2	..	..
ALLEPPEY DISTRICT ..	T	Total	61,397	61,029	198	168	2
		Owned	58,721	58,406	146	168	1
		Rented	2,676	2,623	52	..	1
	R	Total	51,288	50,944	175	168	1
		Owned	50,176	49,869	139	168	..
		Rented	1,112	1,075	36	..	1
	U	Total	10,109	10,085	23	..	1
		Owned	8,545	8,537	7	..	1
		Rented	1,564	1,548	16	..	..
Shertalai Taluk	T	Total	11,167	11,164	2	1	..
		Owned	11,023	11,020	2	1	..
		Rented	144	144	..	..	..
	R *	Total	10,085	10,082	2	1	..
		Owned	10,015	10,012	2	1	..
		Rented	70	70	..	..	..
	U	Total	1,082	1,082	..	..	..
		Owned	1,008	1,008	..	..	..
		Rented	74	74	..	..	..
Ambalapuzha Taluk ..	T	Total	9,009	9,004	5	..	..
		Owned	7,778	7,773	5	..	..
		Rented	1,231	1,231	..	..	..
	R	Total	4,525	4,520	5	..	..
		Owned	4,410	4,405	5	..	..
		Rented	115	115	..	..	..
	U	Total	4,484	4,484	..	..	..
		Owned	3,368	3,368	..	..	..
		Rented	1,116	1,116	..	..	..
Alleppey Town (M)	U	Total	4,484	4,484	..	..	..
		Owned	3,368	3,368	..	..	..
		Rented	1,116	1,116	..	..	..
Kuttanad Taluk*	R	Total	4,936	4,923	12	1	..
		Owned	4,720	4,714	5	1	..
		Rented	216	209	7	..	..
Thiruvalla Taluk	T	Total	10,122	10,073	49	..	..
		Owned	9,771	9,735	36	..	..
		Rented	351	338	13	..	..
	R	Total	9,363	9,316	47	..	..
		Owned	9,097	9,061	36	..	..
		Rented	266	255	11	..	..
	U	Total	759	757	2	..	..
		Owned	674	674	..	..	..
		Rented	85	83	2	..	..
Chengannur Taluk	T	Total	6 941	6,868	62	9	2
		Owned	6,782	6,725	47	9	1
		Rented	159	143	15	..	1
	R	Total	6,205	6,143	52	9	1
		Owned	6,110	6,057	44	9	..
		Rented	95	86	8	..	1
	U	Total	736	725	10	..	1
		Owned	672	668	3	..	1
		Rented	64	57	7	..	..

* Entirely rural
M Municipal

TABLE E II

TENURE STATUS OF SAMPLE CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLING (*Contd.*)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total No. of Households	Households in Census Houses used as: Dwelling	Shop-cum-dwelling	Workshop-cum-dwelling	Dwelling with other uses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karthigapally Taluk ..	T	Total	9,650	9,467	30	153	..
		Owned	9,399	9,219	27	153	..
		Rented	251	248	3	..	..
	R	Total	7,567	7,388	26	153	..
		Owned	7,438	7,261	24	153	..
		Rented	129	127	2	..	..
	U	Total	2,083	2,079	4	..	..
		Owned	1,961	1,958	3	..	..
		Rented	122	121	1	..	..
Mavelikkara Taluk ..	T	Total	9,572	9,530	38	4	..
		Owned	9,248	9,220	24	4	..
		Rented	324	310	14	..	..
	R	Total	8,607	8,572	31	4	..
		Owned	8,386	8,359	23	4	..
		Rented	221	213	8	..	..
	U	Total	965	958	7	..	..
		Owned	862	861	1	..	..
		Rented	103	97	6	..	..
QUILON DISTRICT ..	**T**	**Total**	**65,146**	**64,838**	**240**	**54**	**14**
		Owned	**60,776**	**60,584**	**148**	**41**	**3**
		Rented	**4,370**	**4,254**	**92**	**13**	**11**
	R	Total	60,782	60,523	206	41	12
		Owned	57,708	57,531	139	35	3
		Rented	3,074	2,992	67	6	9
	U	Total	4,364	4,315	34	13	2
		Owned	3,068	3,053	9	6	..
		Rented	1,296	1,262	25	7	2
Pathanamthitta Taluk* ..	R	Total	11,380	11,333	43	2	2
		Owned	10786	10,756	28	2	..
		Rented	594	577	15	..	2
Kunnathur Taluk*	R	Total	8,318	8,300	18	..	..
		Owned	8,216	8,205	11	..	..
		Rented	102	95	7	..	..
Karunagapally Taluk* ..	R	Total	9,165	9,120	30	12	3
		Owned	8,948	8,913	23	12	..
		Rented	217	207	7	..	3
Quilon Taluk	T	Total	16,665	16,570	77	15	3
		Owned	14,548	14,501	40	7	..
		Rented	2,117	2,069	37	8	3
	R	Total	12,301	12,255	43	2	1
		Owned	11,480	11,448	31	1	..
		Rented	821	807	12	1	1
	U	Total	4,364	4,315	34	13	2
		Owned	3,068	3,053	9	6	..
		Rented	1,296	1,262	25	7	2
Quilon Town (M)	U	Total	2,740	2,700	25	13	2
		Owned	1,699	1,691	2	6	..
		Rented	1,041	1,009	23	7	2
Kottarakara Taluk*	R	Total	11,033	10,990	27	16	..
		Owned	10,852	10,815	21	16	..
		Rented	181	175	6	..	..

* Entirely rural

M Municipal

TABLE E II

TENURE STATUS OF SAMPLE CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLING (*Concld.*)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total No. of Households	Households in Census Houses used as			
				Dwelling	Shop-cum-dwelling	Workshop-cum-dwelling	Dwelling with other uses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pathanapuram Taluk* ..	R	Total	8,585	8,525	45	9	6
		Owned	7,426	7,394	25	4	3
		Rented	1,159	1,131	20	5	3
TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT ..	T	Total	58,316	58,158	123	28	7
		Owned	52,675	52,573	78	18	6
		Rented	5,641	5,585	45	10	1
	R	Total	44,260	44,138	101	14	7
		Owned	42,586	42,507	63	10	6
		Rented	1,674	1,631	38	4	1
	U	Total	14,056	14,020	22	14	..
		Owned	10,089	10,066	15	8	..
		Rented	3,967	3,954	7	6	..
Chirayinkil Taluk	T	Total	12,689	12,630	42	13	4
		Owned	12,074	12,027	33	10	4
		Rented	615	603	9	3	..
	R	Total	11,735	11,684	38	9	4
		Owned	11,211	11,172	29	6	4
		Rented	524	512	9	3	..
	U	Total	954	946	4	4	..
		Owned	863	855	4	4	..
		Rented	91	91	..	..	..
Trivandrum Taluk	T	Total	18,208	18,141	51	15	1
		Owned	13,903	13,863	32	8	..
		Rented	4,305	4,278	19	7	1
	R	Total	7,013	6,972	35	5	1
		Owned	6,471	6,444	23	4	..
		Rented	542	528	12	1	1
	U	Total	11,195	11,169	16	10	..
		Owned	7,432	7,419	9	4	..
		Rented	3,763	3,750	7	6	..
Trivandrum City (C) ..	U	Total	7,346	7,332	8	6	..
		Owned	3,979	3,973	4	2	..
		Rented	3,367	3,359	4	4	..
Neyyattinkara Taluk ..	T	Total	15,758	15,736	20	..	2
		Owned	15,426	15,413	11	..	2
		Rented	332	323	9	..	..
	R	Total	13,851	13,831	18	..	2
		Owned	13,632	13,621	9	..	2
		Rented	219	210	9	..	..
	U	Total	1,907	1,905	2	..	..
		Owned	1,794	1,792	2	..	..
		Rented	113	113	..	..	..
Nedumangad Taluk* ..	R	Total	11,661	11,651	10	..	..
		Owned	11,272	11,270	2	..	..
		Rented	389	381	8	..	..

* Entirely rural
C Corporation

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E II-1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY TYPES OF CENSUS HOUSES IN RURAL AREAS

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/ District/ Taluk	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5
KERALA STATE ..	995	4	1	N
CANNANORE DISTRICT ..	997	2	1	N
Kasaragod Taluk ..	997	3	N	0
Hosdrug Taluk	997	3	N	N
Taliparamba Taluk ..	999	1	0	0
Cannanore Taluk ..	1,000	N	N	0
Tellicherry Taluk ..	997	1	2	N
North Wynad Taluk ..	988	9	1	2
KOZHIKODE DISTRICT ..	998	2	N	N
Badagara Taluk ..	1,000	N	N	0
Quilandy Taluk ..	1,000	0	0	0
Kozhikode Taluk ..	999	N	1	0
Tirur Taluk	1,000	N	0	0
Ernad Taluk	999	1	N	0
South Wynad Taluk ..	980	16	2	2
PALGHAT DISTRICT ..	990	7	3	N
Perintalmanna Taluk ..	990	8	1	1
Ponnani Taluk	1,000	N	0	0
Ottapalam Taluk ..	985	10	5	N
Palghat Taluk	985	10	4	1
Alathur Taluk	989	4	7	0
Chittur Taluk	989	10	1	N
TRICHUR DISTRICT ..	993	5	2	N
Talappilly Taluk ..	991	7	2	N
Trichur Taluk ..	991	7	2	N
Chowghat Taluk ..	1,000	N	N	0
Cranganore Taluk ..	1,000	0	0	0
Mukundapuram Taluk ..	991	6	2	1
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT ..	998	2	N	N
Parur Taluk	1,000	0	N	0
Alwaye Taluk	996	4	N	0
Kunnathunad Taluk ..	999	1	0	0
Kanayannur Taluk ..	999	1	N	0
Cochin Taluk	999	N	1	N
Muvattupuzha Taluk ..	996	4	N	N
Thodupuzha Taluk ..	998	1	N	1
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT ..	995	5	N	N
Devicolam Taluk ..	994	5	1	N
Udumbanchola Taluk ..	991	8	N	1
Meenachil Taluk ..	994	5	1	N
Vaikom Taluk	997	3	N	N
Kottayam Taluk ..	996	3	1	N
Changanacherry Taluk ..	996	4	N	0
Kanjirappally Taluk ..	983	15	1	1
Peermade Taluk ..	1,000	N	0	0
ALLEPPEY DISTRICT ..	993	4	3	N
Shertalai Taluk ..	1,000	N	N	0
Ambalapuzha Taluk ..	999	1	0	0
Kuttanad Taluk ..	997	3	N	0
Thiruvalla Taluk ..	995	5	0	0
Chengannur Taluk ..	990	8	2	N
Karthigapally Taluk ..	976	4	20	0
Mavelikkara Taluk ..	996	4	N	0
QUILON DISTRICT ..	996	3	1	N
Pathanamthitta Taluk ..	996	4	N	N
Kunnathur Taluk ..	998	2	0	0
Karunagapally Taluk ..	995	3	1	1
Quilon Taluk	996	4	N	N
Kottarakara Taluk ..	996	2	2	0
Pathanapuram Taluk ..	993	5	1	1
TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT ..	997	2	1	N
Chirayinkil Taluk ..	996	3	1	N
Trivandrum Taluk ..	994	5	1	N
Neyyattinkara Taluk ..	999	1	0	N
Nedumangad Taluk ..	999	1	0	0

0 Denotes absence of figure
N Denotes negligible figure which is less than 1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E II–2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY TYPES OF CENSUS HOUSES AND TENURE STATUS IN URBAN AREAS

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KERALA STATE	715	279	1	2	2	1	N	N
CANNANORE DISTRICT ..	687	311	0	N	1	1	0	0
Kasaragod Taluk	478	522	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hosdrug Taluk	915	78	0	1	5	1	0	0
Taliparamba Taluk	858	138	0	4	0	0	0	0
Cannanore Taluk	673	326	0	0	0	1	0	0
Tellicherry Taluk	624	376	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Wynad Taluk				(No urban area)				
KOZHIKODE DISTRICT ..	685	315	N	N	0	N	0	N
Badagara Taluk	758	242	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quilandy Taluk	912	86	0	2	0	0	0	0
Kozhikode Taluk	618	382	0	N	0	N	0	N
Calicut Town (M)	570	430	0	N	0	N	0	N
Tirur Taluk	790	209	N	N	0	1	0	0
Ernad Taluk	843	154	3	0	0	0	0	0
South Wynad Taluk				(No urban area)				
PALGHAT DISTRICT	684	281	3	9	15	6	1	1
Perintalmanna Taluk				(No urban area)				
Ponnani Taluk	862	138	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ottapalam Taluk	640	348	2	9	0	0	0	1
Palghat Taluk	635	335	4	10	5	8	1	2
Palghat Town (M)	635	335	4	10	5	8	1	2
Alathur Taluk				(No urban area)				
Chittur Taluk	736	188	2	12	54	8	0	0
TRICHUR DISTRICT	675	310	3	7	2	2	N	1
Talappilly Taluk	802	188	5	4	0	1	0	0
Trichur Taluk	495	493	2	7	1	1	0	1
Trichur Town (M)	495	493	2	7	1	1	0	1
Chowghat Taluk	918	80	1	1	0	0	0	0
Cranganore Taluk				(No urban area)				
Mukundapuram Taluk	654	312	4	14	8	5	1	2
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT ..	674	325	0	N	N	N	1	N
Parur Taluk	862	138	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alwaye Taluk	607	387	0	6	0	0	0	0
Kunnathunad Taluk	742	258	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kanayannur Taluk	741	259	0	N	0	N	0	N
Ernakulam Town (M)	677	323	0	0	0	N	0	N
Cochin Taluk	534	464	0	0	N	N	2	N
Mattancherry Town (M) ..	445	555	0	0	0	N	0	0
Muvattupuzha Taluk	809	191	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thodupuzha Taluk				(No urban area)				

M Municipal
0 Denotes absence of figure
N Denotes negligible figure which is less than 1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E II-2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY TYPES OF CENSUS HOUSES AND TENURE STATUS IN URBAN AREAS (*Concld.*)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT ..	752	234	4	8	N	2	0	N
Devicolam Taluk				(No urban area)				
Udumbanchola Taluk				(No urban area)				
Meenachil Taluk	666	316	5	5	0	4	0	4
Vaikom Taluk	865	120	0	15	0	0	0	0
Kottayam Taluk	729	258	4	8	0	1	0	0
Kottayam Town (M)	692	295	3	9	0	1	0	0
Changanacherry Taluk ..	743	251	1	4	1	0	0	0
Kanjirappally Taluk	788	181	14	12	0	5	0	0
Peermade Taluk				(No urban area)				
ALLEPPEY DISTRICT ..	844	153	1	2	0	0	N	0
Shertalai Taluk	932	68	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ambalapuzha Taluk	751	249	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alleppey Town (M)	751	249	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuttanad Taluk				(No urban area)				
Thiruvalla Taluk	888	109	0	3	0	0	0	0
Chengannur Taluk	908	77	4	10	0	0	1	0
Karthigapally Taluk	940	58	1	1	0	0	0	0
Mavelikkara Taluk	892	101	1	6	0	0	0	0
QUILON DISTRICT	700	289	2	6	1	2	0	N
Pathanamthitta Taluk				(No urban area)				
Kunnathur Taluk				(No urban area)				
Karunagapally Taluk				(No urban area)				
Quilon Taluk	700	289	2	6	1	2	0	N
Quilon Town (M)	617	368	1	8	2	3	0	1
Kottarakara Taluk ..				(No urban area)				
Pathanapuram Taluk				(No urban area)				
TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT ..	716	281	1	1	1	N	0	0
Chirayinkil Taluk	896	96	4	0	4	0	0	0
Trivandrum Taluk	663	335	1	1	N	N	0	0
Trivandrum City (C)	541	457	N	1	N	1	0	0
Neyyattinkara Taluk	940	59	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nedumangad Taluk				(No urban area)				

M Municipal
C Corporation
0 Denotes absence of figure
N Denotes negligible figure which is less than 1

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		KERALA STATE—RURAL								
048	Manufacture of gut from intestines of cattles	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
200	Sub-total	Total	3,778	1,367	2,100	173	112	13	7	6
		I All fuels	1,914	969	798	83	53	5	3	3
		(a) Electricity	1,458	754	608	57	30	5	2	2
		(b) Liquid fuel	453	215	188	26	22	..	1	1
		(c) Coal, Wood and Bagasse	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(d) Others	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1,864	398	1,302	90	59	8	4	3
200	Production of copra	Total	1,470	271	1,077	69	43	5	3	2
		II No power	1,470	271	1,077	69	43	5	3	2
200	Processing of arecanut	Total	57	9	34	6	6	1	..	1
		II No power	57	9	34	6	6	1	..	1
200	Rice and flour mill	Total	1,910	968	797	82	52	5	3	3
		I All fuels	1,910	968	797	82	52	5	3	3
		(a) Electricity	1,458	754	608	57	30	5	2	2
		(b) Liquid fuel	449	214	187	25	21	..	1	1
		(c) Coal, Wood and Bagasse	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(d) Others	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
200	Production of rice, flour etc. by hand-pounding	Total	326	115	185	14	9	2	1	..
		II No power	326	115	185	14	9	2	1	..
200	Processing of cardamom, ginger, pepper etc.	Total	15	4	7	2	2	..	..	..
		I All fuels	4	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	4	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
		II No power	11	3	6	1	1	..	..	..
201	Production of sugar from sugar-cane in mills	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
202	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugar-cane and production of sugar candy	Total	96	36	59	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	90	36	53	1	..	..	..	..
203	Sub-total	Total	166	1	5	1	21	10	16	112
		I All fuels	4	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
		(a) Electricity	4	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
		II No power	162	1	5	1	20	9	15	111
203	Canning and preservation of fruits and production of jam, jelly etc.	Total	4	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
		I All fuels	4	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
		(a) Electricity	4	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
203	Processing and preservation of cashew-nuts	Total	162	1	5	1	20	9	15	111
		II No power	162	1	5	1	20	9	15	111
204	Sub-total	Total	1,349	446	711	74	105	6	6	1
		II No power	1,349	446	711	74	105	6	6	1
204	Slaughtering of cattle	Total	82	54	25	3	..	..	..	..
		II No power	82	54	25	3	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		KERALA STATE—RURAL (*Contd.*)								
204	Preservation of fish, frog's legs etc.	Total	1,267	392	686	71	105	6	6	1
		II No power	1,267	392	686	71	105	6	6	1
205	Bakery	Total	608	106	479	15	5	3	..	..
		II No power	608	106	479	15	5	3	..	..
206	Production of dairy products	Total	12	1	8	1	2	..	..	..
		II No power	12	1	8	1	2	..	..	..
207	Sub-total	Total	758	178	485	61	20	12	..	2
		I All fuels	287	13	199	46	17	11	..	1
		(a) Electricity	249	12	178	36	14	8	..	1
		(b) Liquid fuel	38	1	21	10	3	3	..	..
		II No power	471	165	286	15	3	1	..	1
207	Oil mill	Total	287	13	199	46	17	11	..	1
		I All fuels	287	13	199	46	17	11	..	1
		(a) Electricity	249	12	178	36	14	8	..	1
		(b) Liquid fuel	38	1	21	10	3	3	..	..
207	Extraction of oil by ghani	Total	471	165	286	15	3	1	..	1
		II No power	471	165	286	15	3	1	..	1
209	Manufacture of 'aval' (beaten rice), 'appalam' etc.	Total	591	125	442	16	8	..	..	..
		II No power	591	125	442	16	8	..	..	..
210	Production of brandy, vinegar etc.	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
214	Manufacture of soda-water, lemonade etc.	Total	509	210	292	4	3	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	507	210	290	4	3	..	..	..
215	Manufacture of ice	Total	5	1	1	..	1	2	..	..
		I All fuels	5	1	1	..	1	2	..	..
		(a) Electricity	5	1	1	..	1	2	..	..
217	Processing, packing and distribution of tea	Total	146	3	7	11	18	51	41	15
		I All fuels	112	..	6	9	14	40	33	10
		(a) Electricity	48	..	4	3	2	11	22	6
		(b) Liquid fuel	54	..	2	6	10	24	10	2
		(c) Coal, Wood and Bagasse	5	..	..	..	2	2	1	..
		(d) Others	5	..	..	..	..	3	..	2
		II No power	34	3	1	2	4	11	8	5
218	Processing, grinding, packing and distribution of coffee	Total	27	12	14	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	19	7	11	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	17	7	10	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
		II No power	8	5	3	..	..	..	..	..
219	Manufacture of syrup (beverages)	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
220	Manufacture of beedi	Total	6,963	4,413	1,879	338	234	90	9	..
		II No power	6,963	4,413	1,879	338	234	90	9	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		KERALA STATE—RURAL *(Contd.)*								
221	Manufacture of cigar	Total	55	11	30	10	4	..	..	..
		II No power	55	11	30	10	4	..	..	..
224	Manufacture of tobacco snuff	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
225	Manufacture of chewing tobacco	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
230	Cotton-ginning, cleaning, pressing etc.	Total	4	..	2	..	..	1	1	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		II No power	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
231	Cotton spinning other than in mills	Total	77	17	18	9	19	12	1	1
		II No power	77	17	18	9	19	12	1	1
232	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	Total	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
		I All fuels	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
		(a) Electricity	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
233	Dyeing and bleaching of cotton	Total	11	2	8	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	11	2	8	1	..	..	..	..
234	Cotton-weaving in powerlooms	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
235	Handloom weaving	Total	3,310	378	1,959	546	341	79	5	2
		II No power	3,310	378	1,959	546	341	79	5	2
236	Khadi-weaving in handloom	Total	36	5	8	7	10	6	..	..
		II No power	36	5	8	7	10	6	..	..
237	Printing of cotton textiles	Total	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
239	Manufacture of cotton thread, rope, twine etc	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
241	Jute spinning	Total	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
244	Manufacture of jute products including repairing of gunny bags	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
254	Weaving of silk by handloom	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
271	Manufacture of hosiery goods	Total	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
		I All fuels	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
		(a) Electricity	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
		II No power	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		KERALA STATE—RURAL *(Contd.)*								
272	Making of embroidery products	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		II No power	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
273	Tailoring	Total	4,068	2,991	1,028	40	6	3	..	..
		II No power	4,068	2,991	1,028	40	6	3	..	..
277	Manufacture of coir and coir products	Total	3,479	103	1,893	740	444	203	60	36
		I All fuels	101	58	24	9	2	..	1	7
		(a) Electricity	90	57	18	8	2	..	..	5
		(b) Liquid fuel	11	1	6	1	..	..	1	2
		II No power	3,378	45	1,869	731	442	203	59	29
278	**Sub-total**	**Total**	**98**	**87**	**8**	**2**	..	..	..	**1**
		I All fuels	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
		II No power	96	87	8	1	..	..	..	..
278	Manufacture and assembling of umbrellas and production of spare parts of umbrellas	Total	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
278	Repairing of umbrellas	Total	96	87	8	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	96	87	8	1	..	..	..	..
280	Sawing of wood	Total	194	5	124	48	11	6	..	..
		I All fuels	116	4	65	34	8	5	..	..
		(a) Electricity	112	4	64	32	8	4	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	4	..	1	2	..	1	..	..
		II No power	78	1	59	14	3	1	..	..
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	Total	609	181	376	29	17	4	1	1
		I All fuels	26	3	7	6	7	1	1	1
		(a) Electricity	25	2	7	6	7	1	1	1
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	583	178	369	23	10	3	..	..
282	Manufacture of structural wooden goods such as doors, beams etc.	Total	16	1	9	1	2	3	..	..
		I All fuels	6	..	2	..	2	2	..	..
		(a) Electricity	5	..	2	..	2	1	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	10	1	7	1	..	1	..	..
283	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods such as parts of handlooms, ambar-charka, bobbins etc.	Total	7	2	..	1	4	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	6	2	..	1	3	..	..	..
284	Manufacture of wooden utensils, photoframes, toys etc. and photoframing	Total	75	55	18	2	.	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	74	55	17	2	..	..	..	..
285	Manufacture of veneer, plywood and match splinters	Total	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
		I All fuels	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
		(d) Others	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
286	Manufacture of plywood products such as tea-chest etc.	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KERALA STATE—RURAL *(Contd.)*										
287	Manufacture of wooden boxes and packing cases	Total	56	21	16	9	6	3	..	1
		I All fuels	26	..	9	8	5	3	..	1
		(a) Electricity	24	..	9	7	5	2	..	1
		(b) Liquid fuel	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
		II No power	30	21	7	1	1	..	..	..
288	Cane industry including basket-weaving etc.	Total	181	30	116	12	13	9	1	..
		II No power	181	30	116	12	13	9	1	..
289	Manufacture of miscellaneous wooden articles such as sticks, sandals, rulers etc.	Total	25	9	12	3	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
		II No power	22	9	11	2	..	..	..	..
290	Manufacture of paper and paper-board in mills	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
291	Manufacture of paper-board and paper by hand	Total	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
292	Making of paper boxes, bags, envelops etc.	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
300	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	Total	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
301	Printing and publishing of books	Total	20	..	19	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	19	..	18	1	..	..	..	..
302	Miscellaneous printing works including type-cutting	Total	169	10	127	24	6	2	..	..
		I All fuels	24	1	12	6	4	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	24	1	12	6	4	1	..	..
		II No power	145	9	115	18	2	1	..	..
303	Bookbinding	Total	54	25	29	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	54	25	29	..	..	..	..	..
310	Currying, tanning and finishing of leather hides and skins	Total	8	2	4	2	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	7	2	3	2	..	..	..	..
311	Manufacture of leather shoes and chappals	Total	349	171	175	3	..	..	..	..
		II No power	349	171	175	3	..	..	..	..
313	Manufacture of leather products such as suitcase, bags etc.	Total	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
314	Repairing of leather shoes and chappals	Total	96	70	25	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	96	70	25	1	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KERALA STATE—RURAL *(Contd.)*										
320	Subtotal	Total	25	12	12	..	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	23	12	10	..	..	1	..	..
320	Retreading of tyres	Total	8	3	4	..	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	6	3	2	..	..	1	..	..
320	Vulcanising and repairing of tyres and tubes	Total	17	9	8	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	17	9	8	..	..	..	..	..
323	Manufacture of rubber products such as rubber sheets, nipple and rubber shoes including smoke rubber	Total	463	53	236	60	57	36	13	8
		I All fuels	56	1	6	6	11	20	7	5
		(a) Electricity	24	1	2	5	7	5	3	1
		(b) Liquid fuel	30	..	4	1	4	14	4	3
		(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
		II No power	407	52	230	54	46	16	6	3
330	Manufacture of chemicals such as sodium silicate, copper sulphate, lotion, caustic soda, insecticides etc.	Total	5	..	1	..	..	2	1	1
		I All fuels	4	..	..	..	..	2	1	1
		(a) Electricity	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
331	Manufacture of paints, varnish, indigo, dhobi-blue, dyes, colours etc.	Total	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
332	Manufacture of fertilizers like bone-meal, ammonium sulphate etc.	Total	9	..	..	2	3	3	..	1
		I All fuels	7	..	..	1	2	3	..	1
		(a) Electricity	6	..	..	1	2	2	..	1
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
333	Manufacture of crackers and fire-works	Total	171	24	111	22	8	6	..	..
		II No power	171	24	111	22	8	6	..	..
334	Manufacture of matches	Total	69	2	5	6	11	30	13	2
		I All fuels	30	..	..	..	1	16	11	2
		(a) Electricity	23	..	..	..	1	11	10	1
		(b) Liquid fuel	7	..	..	..	..	5	1	1
		II No power	39	2	5	6	10	14	2	..
335	Subtotal	Total	1,013	572	409	13	12	2	2	3
		I All fuels	4	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
		(a) Electricity	4	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
		II No power	1,009	572	409	12	11	2	1	2
335	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, ayurvedic medicines etc.	Total	1,012	572	409	12	12	2	2	3
		I All fuels	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
		(a) Electricity	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
		II No power	1,009	572	409	12	11	2	1	2
335	Manufacture of agarbathi and other cosmetics	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		KERALA STATE—RURAL *(Contd.)*								
336	Manufacture of soaps	Total	98	8	76	8	4	2	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	96	8	74	8	4	2	..	..
337	Manufacture of plastic products such as name plates etc.	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
339	Manufacture of lemongrass oil, cashew-nuts-shell oil, ink-powder, candle etc.	Total	499	314	178	3	3	..	..	1
		I All fuels	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
		II No power	496	314	177	2	3	..	..	..
340	Manufacture of bricks and tiles	Total	247	..	33	46	41	65	45	17
		I All fuels	113	..	1	3	8	46	38	17
		(a) Electricity	104	..	1	3	7	40	38	15
		(b) Liquid fuel	7	..	..	..	1	4	..	2
		(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(d) Others	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	134	..	32	43	33	19	7	..
341	**Subtotal**	**Total**	**10**	**2**	**4**	**3**	..	..	..	**1**
		I All fuels	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**
		(a) Electricity	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**
		II No power	**9**	**2**	**4**	**3**	..	..	..	..
341	Manufacture of cement	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
341	Manufacture of cement products such as well-kerbs, tubs, tubes, closets etc.	Total	9	2	4	3	..	..	..	..
		II No power	9	2	4	3	..	..	..	..
342	Manufacture of lime	Total	398	142	248	5	2	1	..	..
		II No power	398	142	248	5	2	1	..	..
343	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone crushing, stone carving, stone dressing, marble carving etc.	Total	8	3	1	..	1	3	..	..
		I All fuels	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
		II No power	5	3	..	..	..	2	..	..
344	Manufacture of stonewares	Total	10	2	8	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	10	2	8	..	..	..	..	..
350	Pottery	Total	494	78	393	17	3	3	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	493	78	393	17	3	2	..	..
351	Subtotal	Total	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	4
		I All fuels	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
		(a) Electricity	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
		II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
351	Manufacture of chinaware and crockery	Total	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
		I All fuels	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
		(a) Electricity	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	4

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			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KERALA STATE—RURAL *(Contd.)*										
351	Manufacture of large containers of chinaware	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
357	Manufacture of glass and glass products	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
359	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products such as titanium dioxide, pigments, rayons and cellulose, ilmenite, monosite and imitation diamonds	Total	140	5	71	40	15	4	..	5
		I All fuels	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
		(a) Electricity	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
		II No power	134	5	71	39	15	4	..	..
362	Manufacture and repairing of fire-arms and weapons	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
364	Manufacture of iron and steel furniture	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
365	*Manufacture and repairing of* brass and bell-metal products	Total	182	50	121	3	3	3	2	..
		I All fuels	5	..	1	..	1	1	2	..
		(a) Electricity	5	..	1	..	1	1	2	..
		II No power	177	50	120	3	2	2	..	..
366	Manufacture of aluminium utensils and other products	Total	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
367	Manufacture of tin-cans and copper vessels	Total	250	137	107	2	2	1	..	1
		I All fuels	4	..	..	..	2	1	..	1
		(a) Electricity	4	..	..	..	2	1	..	1
		II No power	246	137	107	2	..	..	..	..
368	Electroplating, tin-plating, welding etc.	Total	17	9	5	1	1	1	..	..
		I All fuels	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
		II No power	14	8	5	..	..	1	..	..
369	Manufacture of agricultural implements, screws etc. (blacksmithy and foundry)	Total	2,815	1,291	1,461	31	18	9	3	2
		I All fuels	40	2	12	6	11	4	3	2
		(a) Electricity	38	2	11	5	11	4	3	2
		(b) Liquid fuel	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2,775	1,289	1,449	25	7	5	..	..
370	Manufacturing, assembling and repairing of machinery such as water-pumps, oil-mill chuck etc.	Total	11	2	5	..	3	..	..	1
		I All fuels	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
		II No power	8	2	4	..	1	..	..	1
372	Manufacture of small machine-tools and machine parts	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
374	Manufacture of electrical machinery and *repairing of electric* motors, armature-winding etc.	Total	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
		I All fuels	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
		(a) Electricity	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	1

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			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KERALA STATE—RURAL *(Contd.)*										
377	Charging and repairing of batteries	Total	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
378	Repairing of radios, microphones etc.	Total	9	3	4	..	1	1	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
		II No power	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
379	Manufacture of electric meters, production of electric and allied products and repairing of electrical appliances etc.	Total	12	1	3	2	..	1	3	2
		I All fuels	7	..	..	1	..	1	3	2
		(a) Electricity	7	..	..	1	..	1	3	2
		II No power	5	1	3	1	..	..	..	..
382	Body-building of motor vehicles	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
383	Manufacture and repairing of motor engine parts and accessories	Total	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
384	Servicing and repairing of motor vehicles	Total	179	22	118	21	7	6	2	3
		I All fuels	25	..	12	7	1	1	1	3
		(a) Electricity	24	..	12	6	1	1	1	3
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	154	22	106	14	6	5	1	..
385	Manufacture of cycle parts and accessories	Total	6	..	..	..	3	2	1	..
		I All fuels	6	..	..	..	3	2	1	..
		(a) Electricity	6	..	..	..	3	2	1	..
386	Subtotal	Total	11	..	5	2	..	2	1	1
		I All fuels	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
		II No power	9	..	4	2	..	2	..	1
386	Manufacture and repair of boats and barges	Total	9	..	4	1	..	2	1	1
		I All fuels	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
		II No power	7	..	3	1	..	2	..	1
386	Repairing of boats	Total	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
388	Repairing of bicycles	Total	990	728	259	3	..	..	..	..
		II No power	990	728	259	3	..	..	..	..
389	Manufacture and repairing of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles	Total	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
391	Manufacture of medical instruments	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
392	Repairing of watches and clocks	Total	176	147	28	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	176	147	28	1	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KERALA STATE—RURAL (*Contd.*)										
393	Manufacture of jewellery	Total	2,813	1,010	1,747	46	10	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2,812	1,010	1,746	46	10	..	..	..
394	Manufacture, repair and tuning of musical instruments	Total	9	2	7	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	9	2	7	..	..	..	..	..
395	Manufacture of pen, pencil, pen-holders, rubber stamps etc.	Total	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
396	Manufacture of sports-goods, baloons etc.	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
399	Subtotal	Total	33	18	13	1	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		II No power	32	18	13	1	..	..	..	..
399	Ivory-carving and ivory works	Total	8	1	6	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	8	1	6	1	..	..	..	..
399	Miscellaneous industries	Total	25	17	7	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		II No power	24	17	7	..	..	..	..	..
KERALA STATE—URBAN										
200	Subtotal	Total	614	189	328	44	43	9	1	..
		I All fuels	451	163	204	39	36	8	1	..
		(a) Electricity	434	156	197	39	34	7	1	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	15	5	7	..	2	1	..	..
		(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	163	26	124	5	7	1	..	..
200	Production of copra	Total	86	13	68	1	4	..	..	..
		II No power	86	13	68	1	4	..	..	..
200	Processing of arecanut	Total	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
200	Rice and flour mill	Total	450	163	204	39	36	8	..	..
		I All fuels	450	163	204	39	36	8	..	..
		(a) Electricity	433	156	197	39	34	7	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	15	5	7	..	2	1	..	..
		(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
200	Production of rice, flour etc. by handpounding	Total	68	13	50	3	1	1	..	..
		II No power	68	13	50	3	1	1	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		KERALA STATE—URBAN (*Contd.*)								
200	Processing of cardamom, ginger, pepper etc.	Total	6	..	2	1	2	..	1	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		II No power	5	..	2	1	2	..	..	..
202	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugarcane and production of sugar candy	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
203	**Subtotal**	Total	39	..	3	2	4	6	1	23
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		II No power	38	..	3	2	4	6	..	23
203	Canning and preservation of fruits and production of jam, jelly etc.	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
203	Processing and preservation of cashew-nuts	Total	38	..	3	2	4	6	..	23
		II No power	38	..	3	2	4	6	..	23
204	**Subtotal**	Total	379	243	82	22	16	7	8	1
		I All fuels	4	..	..	..	..	1	2	1
		(a) Electricity	4	..	..	..	..	1	2	1
		II No power	375	243	82	22	16	6	6	..
204	Slaughtering of cattle	Total	20	7	12	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	20	7	12	1	..	..	..	..
204	Preservation of fish, frog's legs etc.	Total	359	236	70	21	16	7	8	1
		I All fuels	4	..	..	..	..	1	2	1
		(a) Electricity	4	..	..	..	..	1	2	1
		II No power	355	236	70	21	16	6	6	..
205	Bakery	Total	470	32	397	33	6	2	..	..
		I All fuels	5	..	3	1	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	5	..	3	1	1	..	..	..
		II No power	465	32	394	32	5	2	..	..
206	Production of dairy products	Total	11	1	9	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	10	1	8	..	1	..	..	..
207	**Subtotal**	Total	390	19	239	83	33	10	5	1
		I All fuels	332	5	203	76	32	10	5	1
		(a) Electricity	326	5	201	72	32	10	5	1
		(b) Liquid fuel	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
		(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	58	14	36	7	1	..	..	..
207	Oil mill including shark liver oil factories	Total	332	5	203	76	32	10	5	1
		I All fuels	332	5	203	76	32	10	5	1
		(a) Electricity	326	5	201	72	32	10	5	1
		(b) Liquid fuel	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
		(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
207	Extraction of oil by ghani	Total	58	14	36	7	1	..	..	..
		II No power	58	14	36	7	1	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KERALA STATE—URBAN (*Contd.*)										
208	Manufacture of hydrogenated oil	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
209	Manufacture of 'aval' (beaten rice), 'appalam' etc.	Total	279	37	225	12	4	1	..	..
		II No power	279	37	225	12	4	1	..	..
210	Production of brandy, vinegar etc.	Total	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
214	Manufacture of soda-water, lemonade etc.	Total	374	93	275	4	2	..	..	..
		I All fuels	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	371	92	273	4	2	..	..	..
215	Manufacture of ice	Total	39	7	25	5	1	1	..	..
		I All fuels	39	7	25	5	1	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	39	7	25	5	1	1	..	..
216	Manufacture of ice-cream	Total	14	2	12	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	9	2	7	..	..	..	..	..
217	Processing, packing and distribution of tea	Total	8	..	2	5	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	..	1	3	..	1	..	..
218	Processing, grinding, packing and distribution of coffee	Total	120	27	84	6	..	..	1	2
		I All fuels	102	23	73	3	..	..	1	2
		(a) Electricity	102	23	73	3	..	..	1	2
		II No power	18	4	11	3	..	..	..	..
220	Manufacture of bidi	Total	1,844	452	949	253	128	54	8	..
		II No power	1,844	452	949	253	128	54	8	..
221	Manufacture of cigar	Total	164	10	103	36	13	2	..	..
		II No power	164	10	103	36	13	2	..	..
224	Manufacture of tobacco snuff	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
230	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing etc.	Total	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		II No power	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
231	Cotton spinning other than in mills	Total	15	..	8	1	3	2	1	..
		II No power	15	..	8	1	3	2	1	..
232	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	Total	8	..	..	..	1	2	..	5
		I All fuels	8	..	..	..	1	2	..	5
		(a) Electricity	8	..	..	..	1	2	..	5

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and abov
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		KERALA STATE—URBAN *(Contd.)*								
233	Dyeing and bleaching of cotton	Total	29	2	18	5	1	3	..	..
		I All fuels	4	..	1	2	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	4	..	1	2	..	1	..	..
		II No power	25	2	17	3	1	2	..	..
234	Cotton-weaving in powerlooms	Total	5	..	..	..	1	2	..	2
		I All fuels	5	..	..	..	1	2	..	2
		(a) Electricity	5	..	..	..	1	2	..	2
235	Handloom weaving	Total	1,541	222	825	249	132	90	13	10
		II No power	1,541	222	825	249	132	90	13	10
236	Khadi-weaving in handloom	Total	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
237	Printing of cotton textiles	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
239	Manufacture of cotton rope, twine etc.	Total	4	1	2	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
241	Jute spinning	Total	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
244	Manufacture of jute products including repairing of gunny bags	Total	7	2	2	2	1	..	..	..
		II No power	7	2	2	2	1	..	..	..
271	Manufacture of hosiery goods	Total	9	..	..	3	4	..	2	..
		I All fuels	9	..	..	3	4	..	2	..
		(a) Electricity	8	..	..	3	3	..	2	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
273	Tailoring	Total	3,142	1,585	1,516	32	9	..	..	..
		II No power	3,142	1,585	1,516	32	9	..	..	..
274	Manufacture of quilts and matresses	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
277	Manufacture of coir and coir products	Total	551	3	200	144	113	39	23	29
		I All fuels	41	..	8	3	3	4	7	16
		(a) Electricity	35	..	8	3	3	4	5	12
		(b) Liquid fuel	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
		(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
		II No power	510	3	192	141	110	35	16	13
278	**Subtotal**	**Total**	**105**	**55**	**30**	**7**	**2**	**8**	**3**	..
		I All fuels	**6**	..	..	..	..	**4**	**2**	..
		(a) Electricity	**5**	..	..	..	..	**3**	**2**	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	**1**	..	..	..	..	**1**	..	..
		II No power	**99**	**55**	**30**	**7**	**2**	**4**	**1**	..
278	Manufacture and assembling of umbrellas and production of spare parts of umbrellas	Total	16	..	1	2	2	8	3	..
		I All fuels	6	..	..	..	..	4	2	..
		(a) Electricity	5	..	..	..	..	3	2	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	10	..	1	2	2	4	1	..

TABLE E III

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		KERALA STATE—URBAN *(Contd.)*								
278	Repairing of umbrellas	Total	89	55	29	5	..	..	..	..
		II No power	89	55	29	5	..	..	..	..
280	Sawing of wood	Total	285	4	139	46	39	35	18	4
		I All fuels	216	3	87	39	35	33	15	4
		(a) Electricity	211	3	86	39	35	32	12	4
		(b) Liquid fuel	5	..	1	..	..	1	3	..
		II No power	69	1	52	7	4	2	3	..
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	Total	529	69	386	44	21	7	1	1
		I All fuels	44	2	17	8	12	3	1	1
		(a) Electricity	43	2	16	8	12	3	1	1
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	485	67	369	36	9	4	..	..
282	Manufacture of structural wooden goods such as doors, beams etc.	Total	4	..	3	..	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
283	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods such as parts of handlooms, ambar-charka, bobbins etc.	Total	10	2	4	1	1	2	..	..
		I All fuels	5	1	1	1	1	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	5	1	1	1	1	1	..	..
		II No power	5	1	3	..	..	1	..	..
284	Manufacture of wooden utensils, photoframes, toys etc. and photo-framing,	Total	134	57	60	12	4	1	..	..
		I All fuels	16	..	9	6	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	16	..	9	6	..	1	..	..
		II No power	118	57	51	6	4	..	..	..
285	Manufacture of veneer, plywood and match splinters	Total	16	..	1	2	1	2	4	6
		I All fuels	14	..	1	..	1	2	4	6
		(a) Electricity	14	..	1	..	1	2	4	6
		II No power	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
286	Manufacture of plywood products such as tea-chest etc.	Total	5	..	3	..	2	..	..	..
		I All fuels	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
287	Manufacture of wooden boxes and packing cases	Total	64	7	19	11	20	7	..	..
		I All fuels	39	..	7	9	16	7	..	..
		(a) Electricity	39	..	7	9	16	7	..	..
		II No power	25	7	12	2	4	..	..	..
288	Cane industry including basket-weaving etc.	Total	76	19	40	5	10	1	1	..
		II No power	76	19	40	5	10	1	1	..
289	Manufacture of miscellaneous wooden articles such as sticks, sandals, rulers etc.	Total	30	1	22	3	2	..	1	1
		I All fuels	7	..	1	2	2	..	1	1
		(a) Electricity	7	..	1	2	2	..	1	1
		II No power	23	1	21	1	..	..	..	..
290	Manufacture of paper and paper board in mills	Total	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
291	Manufacture of paper board and paper by hand	Total	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
		II No power	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		KERALA STATE—URBAN *(Contd.)*								
922	Making of paper boxes, bags, envelopes etc.	Total	5	2	2	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	5	2	2	..	1	..	..	..
300	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	Total	25	..	4	3	3	5	7	3
		I All fuels	21	..	2	2	2	5	7	3
		(a) Electricity	21	..	2	2	2	5	7	3
		II No power	4	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
301	Printing and publishing of books	Total	50	2	26	12	8	1	1	..
		I All fuels	20	..	6	9	4	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	20	..	6	9	4	..	1	..
		II No power	30	2	20	3	4	1	..	..
302	Miscellaneous printing works including type-cutting	Total	466	17	269	87	65	22	4	2
		I All fuels	148	3	42	41	41	16	3	2
		(a) Electricity	147	3	42	41	40	16	3	2
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	318	14	227	46	24	6	1	..
303	Book binding	Total	113	18	71	20	4	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	111	17	71	20	3	..	..	..
310	Currying, tanning and finishing of leather hides and skins	Total	9	2	6	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	9	2	6	..	1	..	..	..
311	Manufacture of leather shoes and chappals	Total	437	85	343	5	3	1	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
		II No power	435	85	343	4	3	..	..	..
313	Manufacture of leather products such as suitcases, bags etc.	Total	58	8	46	4	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	57	8	45	4	..	..	..	..
314	Repairing of leather shoes and chappals	Total	34	19	15	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	34	19	15	..	..	..	..	..
320	Subtotal	**Total**	174	33	127	9	1	1	..	3
		I All fuels	36	1	26	4	1	1	..	3
		(a) Electricity	21	..	12	4	1	1	..	3
		(b) Liquid fuel	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
		(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	7	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
		(d) Others	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	138	32	101	5	..	..	..	..
320	Manufacture of tyres and tubes	Total	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
		I All fuels	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
		(a) Electricity	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
320	Retreading of tyres	Total	52	2	44	4	1	1	..	..
		I All fuels	15	..	9	4	1	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	11	..	5	4	1	1	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	37	2	35	..	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KERALA STATE—URBAN *(Contd.)*									
320 Vulcanising and repairing of tyres and tubes	Total	119	31	83	5	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	18	1	17	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Others	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	101	30	66	5	..	..	..	..
322 Manufacture of rubber gloves etc.	Total	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	I All fuels	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
323 Manufacture of rubber products such as rubber sheets, nipple and rubber-shoes including smoke rubber	Total	16	4	5	1	2	2	1	1
	I All fuels	4	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
	(a) Electricity	4	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
	II No power	12	4	4	1	1	1	1	..
330 Manufacture of chemicals such as sodium silicate, copper sulphate, lotion, caustic soda, insecticides etc.	Total	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	II No power	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
331 Manufacture of paints, varnish, indigo, dhobi-blue, dyes, colours etc.	Total	15	3	8	2	1	1	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	II No power	14	3	8	2	..	1	..	..
332 Manufacture of fertilizers like bone-meal	Total	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	II No power	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
333 Manufacture of crackers and fire-works	Total	29	5	21	1	2	..	..	..
	II No power	29	5	21	1	2	..	..	..
334 Manufacture of matches	Total	51	1	2	7	6	16	16	3
	I All fuels	34	..	..	1	1	14	15	3
	(a) Electricity	32	..	..	1	1	14	14	2
	(b) Liquid fuel	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	II No power	17	1	2	6	5	2	1	..
335 Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, chemicals, ayurvedic medicines etc.	Total	215	69	125	10	6	4	1	..
	I All fuels	7	..	3	1	1	2	..	..
	(a) Electricity	7	..	3	1	1	2	..	..
	II No power	208	69	122	9	5	2	1	..
336 Manufacture of soaps	Total	137	16	96	10	8	5	1	1
	I All fuels	9	..	2	..	1	4	1	1
	(a) Electricity	9	..	2	..	1	4	1	1
	II No power	128	16	94	10	7	1	..	..
337 Manufacture of plastic products such as name plates etc.	Total	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
339 Manufacture of lemon grass oil, cashew-nuts-shell oil, ink-powder, candle etc.	Total	19	..	15	1	1	2	..	..
	I All fuels	4	..	2	..	..	2	..	..
	(a) Electricity	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	II No power	15	..	13	1	1	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KERALA STATE—URBAN *(Contd.)*										
340	Manufacture of bricks and tiles	Total	91	1	13	12	24	13	11	17
		I All fuels	31	1	..	2	..	8	8	12
		(a) Electricity	26	1	..	2	..	6	7	10
		(b) Liquid fuel	5	..	..	..	..	2	1	2
		II No power	60	..	13	10	24	5	3	5
341	Manufacture of cement products such as well-kerbs, tubs, tubes, closets etc.	Total	12	..	11	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	10	..	9	1	..	..	..	..
342	Manufacture of lime	Total	100	20	78	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	100	20	78	2	..	..	..	..
343	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone crushing, stone carving, stone dressing, marble carving etc.	Total	12	2	6	1	3	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	10	2	5	1	2	..	..	..
344	Manufacture of stonewares	Total	12	9	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	12	9	3	..	..	..	..	..
345	Manufacture of stone images	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
350	Pottery	Total	40	6	29	3	1	1	..	..
		II No power	40	6	29	3	1	1	..	..
351	**Subtotal**	**Total**	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
		I All fuels	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
		(a) Electricity	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
351	Manufacture of chinaware and crockery	Total	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
		I All fuels	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
351	Manufacture of large containers of chinaware	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
355	Manufacture of clay models	Total	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
357	**Subtotal**	**Total**	6	..	4	2	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
357	Manufacture of glass and glass products	Total	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
357	Manufacture of glass products such as mirrors	Total	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KERALA STATE—URBAN *(Contd.)*										
359	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products such as titanium dioxide, pigments, rayon and cellulose, ilmenite, monazite and imitation diamonds	Total	25	..	9	7	5	2	..	2
		I All fuels	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
		(a) Electricity	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
		II No power	21	..	8	7	5	1	..	..
364	Manufacture of iron and steel furniture	Total	4	..	1	..	1	2	..	..
		I All fuels	4	..	1	..	1	2	..	..
		(a) Electricity	4	..	1	..	1	2	..	..
365	Manufacture and repairing of brass and bell-metal products	Total	100	21	68	5	4	1	1	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		II No power	99	21	68	5	4	1	..	..
366	Manufacture of aluminium utensils and other products	Total	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		II No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
367	Manufacture of tin-cans and copper vessels	Total	465	146	281	23	5	8	2	..
		I All fuels	18	..	5	2	3	6	2	..
		(a) Electricity	18	..	5	2	3	6	2	..
		II No power	447	146	276	21	2	2	..	..
368	Electroplating, tin-plating, welding etc.	Total	117	37	63	10	5	2	..	..
		I All fuels	75	10	51	8	4	2	..	..
		(a) Electricity	75	10	51	8	4	2	..	..
		II No power	42	27	12	2	1	..	..	..
369	Manufacture of agricultural implements, screws etc. (blacksmithy and foundry)	Total	730	204	463	28	16	15	1	3
		I All fuels	75	2	34	10	11	14	1	3
		(a) Electricity	71	2	32	9	11	14	1	2
		(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	1
		II No power	655	202	429	18	5	1	..	..
370	Manufacturing, assembling and repairing of machinery such as water-pumps, oil-mill chuck etc.	Total	14	1	6	3	1	2	1	..
		I All fuels	10	..	3	3	1	2	1	..
		(a) Electricity	10	..	3	3	1	2	1	..
		II No power	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
372	Manufacture of small machine-tools and machine parts	Total	11	..	5	2	2	1	..	1
		I All fuels	11	..	5	2	2	1	..	1
		(a) Electricity	11	..	5	2	2	1	..	1
373	Manufacture of sewing-machine parts and assembling and repairing of sewing-machines	Total	5	1	1	..	3	..	..	..
		I All fuels	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
		II No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
374	Manufacture of electrical machinery and repairing of electric motors, armature-winding etc.	Total	19	9	10	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	14	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
375	Subtotal	Total	12	3	8	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		KERALA STATE—URBAN *(Contd.)*								
375	Manufacture of electric fans	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
375	Repairing of electric fans	Total	11	3	7	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..
377	Charging and repairing of batteries	Total	52	14	37	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	23	6	16	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	23	6	16	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	29	8	21	..	..	..	..	..
378	Repairing of radios, microphones etc.	Total	88	46	39	1	1	1	..	..
		I All fuels	21	8	12	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	21	8	12	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	67	38	27	..	1	1	..	..
379	Manufacture of electric meters, production of electric and allied products, repairing and servicing of electrical appliances etc.	Total	26	6	18	..	1	..	..	1
		I All fuels	9	1	7	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	9	1	7	..	..	..	..	1
		II No power	17	5	11	..	1	..	..	..
380	Repairing of locomotives	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
382	Body-building of motor vehicles	Total	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		II No power	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
383	Manufacture and repairing of motor engine parts and accessories	Total	15	1	11	1	..	1	..	1
		I All fuels	13	1	9	1	..	1	..	1
		(a) Electricity	13	1	9	1	..	1	..	1
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
384	Servicing and repairing of motor vehicles	Total	680	14	479	102	55	23	5	2
		I All fuels	165	2	77	31	29	19	5	2
		(a) Electricity	161	2	74	30	29	19	5	2
		(b) Liquid fuel	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	515	12	402	71	26	4	..	..
385	Subtotal	**Total**	10	..	3	2	3	1	..	1
		I All fuels	5	..	1	..	2	1	..	1
		(a) Electricity	5	..	1	..	2	1	..	1
		II No power	5	..	2	2	1	..	..	..
385	Manufacture of cycles	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
385	Manufacture of cycle parts and accessories	Total	9	..	3	2	2	1	..	1
		I All fuels	4	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
		(a) Electricity	4	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
		II No power	5	..	2	2	1	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		KERALA STATE—URBAN *(Contd.)*								
386	Subtotal	Total	18	1	4	1	3	4	2	3
		I All fuels	7	..	1	..	..	2	1	3
		(a) Electricity	7	..	1	..	..	2	1	3
		II No power	11	1	3	1	3	2	1	..
386	Manufacture and repair of boats and barges	Total	11	..	2	1	2	2	1	3
		I All fuels	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
		(a) Electricity	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
		II No power	8	..	2	1	2	2	1	..
386	Repairing of boats	Total	7	1	2	..	1	2	1	..
		I All fuels	4	..	1	..	..	2	1	..
		(a) Electricity	4	..	1	..	..	2	1	..
		II No power	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
388	Repairing of bicycles	Total	982	591	389	2	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	980	591	387	2	..	..	..	..
389	Manufacture and repairing of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles	Total	46	2	41	3	..	..	..	..
		II No power	46	2	41	3	..	..	..	..
390	Repairing of photographic equipments, spectacles etc.	Total	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
391	Manufacture of medical instruments	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
392	Repairing of watches and clocks	Total	382	253	119	8	2	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	380	253	119	6	2	..	..	..
393	Manufacture of jewellery	Total	1,608	312	1,224	53	18	1	..	..
		I All fuels	16	2	11	2	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	16	2	11	2	1	..	..	..
		II No power	1,592	310	1,213	51	17	1	..	..
394	Manufacture, repair and tuning of musical instruments	Total	26	12	11	3	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	25	12	11	2	..	..	..	..
395	Manufacture of pens, pencils, pen-holders, rubber stamps etc.	Total	16	1	9	2	2	2	..	..
		I All fuels	9	..	4	1	2	2	..	..
		(a) Electricity	8	..	4	1	1	2	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	7	1	5	1	..	..	..	..
396	Manufacture of sports-goods, balloons etc.	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
399	Subtotal	Total	157	36	87	22	7	4	1	..
		I All fuels	11	..	5	4	..	2	..	..
		(a) Electricity	11	..	5	4	..	2	..	..
		II No power	146	36	82	18	7	2	1	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KERALA STATE—URBAN *(Concld.)*										
399	Ivory-carving and ivory works	Total	87	9	57	14	6	..	1	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	86	9	56	14	6	..	1	..
399	Miscellaneous industries	Total	70	27	30	8	1	4	..	..
		I All fuels	10	..	4	4	..	2	..	..
		(a) Electricity	10	..	4	4	..	2	..	..
		II No power	60	27	26	4	1	2	..	..
CANNANORE DISTRICT—RURAL										
200	Subtotal	Total	18	6	10	1	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	12	6	4	1	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	9	4	4	1	..	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
200	Production of copra	Total	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
200	Rice and flour mill	Total	12	6	4	1	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	12	6	4	1	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	9	4	4	1	..	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
200	Production of rice, flour etc. by hand-pounding	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
203	Processing of cashew-nut	Total	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
		II No power	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
204	Slaughtering of cattle	Total	9	5	3	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	9	5	3	1	..	..	..	..
205	Bakery	Total	76	7	65	3	..	1	..	..
		II No power	76	7	65	3	..	1	..	..
207	Subtotal	Total	210	65	139	4	2	..	..	..
		I All fuels	21	1	15	3	2	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	8	1	5	..	2	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	13	..	10	3	..	..	..	..
		II No power	189	64	124	1	..	..	..	..
207	Oil mill	Total	21	1	15	3	2	..	..	..
		I All fuels	21	1	15	3	2	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	8	1	5	..	2	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	13	..	10	3	..	..	..	..
207	Extraction of oil by country chuck (ghani)	Total	189	64	124	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	189	64	124	1	..	..	..	..

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CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CANNANORE DISTRICT—RURAL *(Contd.)*								
209	Production of 'aval', 'appalam' etc.	Total	170	21	147	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	170	21	147	2	..	..	..	..
214	Manufacture of soda-water and lemonade	Total	44	20	24	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	44	20	24	..	..	..	..	..
217	Processing of tea	Total	7	..	..	1	2	4	..	..
		I All fuels	6	..	..	1	2	3	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	6	..	..	1	2	3	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
218	Processing of coffee	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
220	Manufacture of bidi	Total	454	36	198	99	82	37	2	..
		II No power	454	36	198	99	82	37	2	..
221	Manufacture of cigar	Total	36	7	15	10	4	..	..	..
		II No power	36	7	15	10	4	..	..	..
224	Manufacture of tobacco snuff	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
231	Cotton spinning by charka	Total	11	1	2	1	5	1	..	1
		II No power	11	1	2	1	5	1	..	1
233	Cotton dyeing and bleaching	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
234	Weaving in mills (powerlooms)	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
235	Handloom weaving	Total	1,538	92	844	333	217	48	2	2
		II No power	1,538	92	844	333	217	48	2	2
271	Manufacture of hosiery	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
273	Tailoring	Total	209	133	74	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	209	133	74	2	..	..	..	..
277	Manufacture of coir and coir products	Total	17	..	7	5	4	1	..	..
		II No power	17	..	7	5	4	1	..	..
278	Repairing of umbrellas	Total	14	13	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	14	13	1	..	..	..	..	..
280	Sawing of wood	Total	33	..	25	6	1	1	..	..
		I All fuels	6	..	2	3	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	4	..	1	2	..	1	..	..
		II No power	27	..	23	3	1	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CANNANORE DISTRICT—RURAL *(Contd.)*									
281 Manufacture of wooden furniture	Total	51	21	27	2	1	..	..	..
	II No power	51	21	27	2	1	..	..	..
282 Manufacture of structural wooden goods	Total	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
	I All fuels	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
283 Manufacture of wooden industrial goods such as parts of handlooms, ambar-charka, bobbins etc.	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
284 Manufacture of photoframes, wooden toys etc., and photo-framing	Total	14	10	4	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	14	10	4	..	..	..	..	..
288 Basket-weaving, cane works etc.	Total	10	1	3	1	4	1	..	..
	II No power	10	1	3	1	4	1	..	..
289 Miscellaneous carpentry works including making of wooden sandals, walking sticks etc.	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
292 Making of paper boxes etc.	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
302 Miscellaneous printing works	Total	7	2	4	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	7	2	4	1	..	..	..	..
310 Currying and tanning of hides and skins	Total	5	2	1	2	..	..	..	..
	II No power	5	2	1	2	..	..	..	..
311 Manufacture of leather shoes and chappals	Total	28	15	13	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	28	15	13	..	..	..	..	..
314 Repairing of shoes and chappals	Total	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
320 Vulcanising and repairing of tyres and tubes	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
323 Manufacture of rubber goods including smoke rubber	Total	15	5	7	1	1	1	..	..
	II No power	15	5	7	1	1	1	..	..
333 Manufacture of crackers and fire-works	Total	7	2	4	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	7	2	4	1	..	..	..	..
334 Manufacture of matches	Total	7	..	..	..	..	3	4	..
	I All fuels	5	..	..	..	..	1	4	..
	(a) Electricity	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	II No power	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CANNANORE DISTRICT—RURAL *(Contd.)*									
335 Manufacture of ayurvedic medicines etc.	Total	164	106	56	2	..	..	..	..
	II No power	164	106	56	2	..	..	..	..
336 Manufacture of soaps	Total	8	1	7	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	8	1	7	..	..	..	..	..
339 Manufacture of lemon grass oil	Total	270	158	111	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	270	158	111	1	..	..	..	..
340 Manufacture of tiles	Total	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	I All fuels	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
342 Manufacture of lime	Total	41	17	24	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	41	17	24	..	..	..	..	..
350 Pottery	Total	18	2	14	1	..	1	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	II No power	17	2	14	1	..	..	..	..
351 Manufacture of chinaware and crockery	Total	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	I All fuels	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	(a) Electricity	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
365 Manufacture of brass and bell-metal utensils	Total	34	4	30	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	34	4	30	..	..	..	..	..
367 Manufacture of tin-cans and copper vessels	Total	35	25	10	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	35	25	10	..	..	..	..	..
368 Electroplating, welding and tin-plating	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
369 Manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy)	Total	289	134	153	2	..	..	..	..
	II No power	289	134	153	2	..	..	..	..
370 Manufacturing and repairing of machinery	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
374 Manufacture of parts of electrical machinery	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
384 Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	Total	13	5	4	3	..	1	..	..
	II No power	13	5	4	3	..	1	..	..
385 Manufacture of cycle parts	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CANNANORE DISTRICT—RURAL *(Concld.)*								
388	Repairing of cycles	Total	37	25	12	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	37	25	12	..	..	..	..	..
392	Repairing of watches and clocks	Total	20	17	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	20	17	3	..	..	..	..	..
393	Manufacture of jewellery	Total	338	115	221	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	338	115	221	2	..	..	..	..
		CANNANORE DISTRICT—URBAN								
200	Subtotal	Total	36	13	19	1	3	..	..	..
		I All fuels	27	9	14	1	3	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	23	9	12	1	1	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
		II No power	9	4	5	..	..	..	..	..
200	Production of copra	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
200	Rice and flour mill	Total	27	9	14	1	3	..	..	..
		I All fuels	27	9	14	1	3	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	23	9	12	1	1	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
200	Production of rice, flour etc. by hand-pounding	Total	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
203	Processing of cashew-nut	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
205	Bakery	Total	65	5	50	8	2	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	64	5	50	8	1	..	..	..
206	Production of dairy products	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
207	Subtotal	Total	25	7	14	4	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	9	1	5	3	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	9	1	5	3	..	..	..	..
		II No power	16	6	9	1	..	..	..	..
207	Oil mills	Total	9	1	5	3	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	9	1	5	3	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	9	1	5	3	..	..	..	..
207	Extraction of oil by country chuck (ghani)	Total	16	6	9	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	16	6	9	1	..	..	..	..
209	Production of 'aval', 'appalam', etc.	Total	16	6	8	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	16	6	8	2	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CANNANORE DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*								
214	Manufacture of soda water and lemonade	Total	56	15	40	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	55	15	39	1	..	..	..	..
215	Production of ice	Total	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
216	Production of ice-cream	Total	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
217	Processing of tea	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
218	Processing of coffee	Total	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
220	Manufacture of bidi	Total	583	3	270	172	94	40	4	..
		II No power	583	3	270	172	94	40	4	..
221	Manufacture of cigar	Total	89	4	58	24	3	..	..	..
		II No power	89	4	58	24	3	..	..	..
224	Manufacture of tobacco snuff	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
231	Cotton spinning by charka	Total	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
232	Cotton spinning in mills	Total	6	..	..	..	1	2	..	3
		I All fuels	6	..	..	..	1	2	..	3
		(a) Electricity	6	..	..	..	1	2	..	3
233	Cotton dyeing and bleaching	Total	9	..	4	2	..	3	..	..
		I All fuels	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	..
		II No power	6	..	4	..	..	2	..	..
234	Weaving in mills (powerlooms)	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
235	Handloom weaving	Total	655	16	313	149	91	73	9	4
		II No power	655	16	313	149	91	73	9	4
236	Khadi-weaving	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CANNANORE DISTRICT—URBAN (*Contd.*)								
239	Manufacture of cotton rope	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
241	Jute spinning	Total	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
271	Manufacture of hosiery	Total	4	..	..	2	1	..	1	..
		I All fuels	4	..	..	2	1	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	4	..	..	2	1	..	1	..
273	Tailoring	Total	321	205	113	2	1	..	..	..
		II No power	321	205	113	2	1	..	..	..
277	Manufacture of coir and coir products	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
278	Repairing of umbrellas	Total	16	11	5	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	16	11	5	..	..	..	..	..
280	Sawing of wood	Total	45	1	23	5	5	8	3	..
		I All fuels	16	1	..	2	5	7	1	..
		(a) Electricity	16	1	..	2	5	7	1	..
		II No power	29	..	23	3	..	1	2	..
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture	Total	69	11	56	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	69	11	56	2	..	..	..	..
282	Manufacture of structural wooden goods	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
283	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods such as parts of handloom, ambar-charka, bobbins etc.	Total	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
284	Manufacture of photoframes, wooden toys etc. and photoframing	Total	16	9	6	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	15	9	5	..	1	..	..	..
285	Manufacture of veneer, plywood and match splinters	Total	5	..	..	1	..	..	1	3
		I All fuels	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
		(a) Electricity	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
		II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
287	Manufacture of wooden packing cases	Total	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
288	Basket-weaving, cane works etc.	Total	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
289	Miscellaneous carpentry works including making of wooden sandals, walking sticks etc.	Total	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CANNANORE DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*										
291	Manufacture of handmade paper and paper board	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
292	Making of paper boxes etc.	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
301	Printing of books	Total	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
302	Miscellaneous printing works	Total	40	1	24	10	3	2	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	39	1	24	10	3	1	..	..
303	Bookbinding	Total	7	2	4	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	7	2	4	1	..	..	..	..
310	Currying and tanning of hides and skins	Total	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
311	Manufacture of leather shoes and chappals	Total	45	9	33	2	1	..	..	..
		II No power	45	9	33	2	1	..	..	..
313	Manufacture of leather products	Total	10	6	4	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	10	6	4	..	..	..	..	..
314	Repairing of shoes and chappals	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
320	**Subtotal**	**Total**	17	2	14	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	16	2	14	..	..	..	..	..
320	Retreading of tyres	Total	6	2	3	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
320	Vulcanising and repairing of tyres and tubes	Total	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
330	Manufacture of chemicals	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
333	Manufacture of crackers and fire-works	Total	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
334	Manufacture of matches	Total	6	..	..	..	1	4	1	..
		I All fuels	5	..	..	..	..	4	1	..
		(a) Electricity	5	..	..	..	..	4	1	..
		II No power	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CANANNORE DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*								
335	Manufacture of ayurvedic medicines etc.	Total	75	43	32	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	75	43	32	..	..	..	..	..
336	Manufacture of soaps	Total	11	..	9	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	11	..	9	2	..	..	..	..
337	Manufacture of plastic goods	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
340	Manufacture of tiles	Total	5	..	..	..	1	2	1	1
		I All fuels	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
		II No power	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
342	Manufacture of lime	Total	14	2	12	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	14	2	12	..	..	..	..	..
350	Pottery	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
365	Manufacture of brass and bell-metal utensils	Total	6	2	3	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	6	2	3	1	..	..	..	..
367	Manufacture of tin-cans and copper vessels	Total	88	30	56	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	88	30	56	2	..	..	..	..
368	Electroplating, welding and tin-plating	Total	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
369	Manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy)	Total	91	27	53	7	2	2	..	..
		I All fuels	7	..	1	3	1	2	..	..
		(a) Electricity	7	..	1	3	1	2	..	..
		II No power	84	27	52	4	1	..	..	..
370	Manufacturing and repairing of machinery	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
377	Battery charging	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
378	Repairing of radios	Total	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..
379	Repairing of electrical appliances	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	Total	75	2	52	12	3	6	..	..
		I All fuels	11	..	1	2	2	6	..	..
		(a) Electricity	11	..	1	2	2	6	..	..
		II No power	64	2	51	10	1	..	..	..

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CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CANNANORE DISTRICT—URBAN *(Concld.)*								
388	Repairing of cycles	Total	99	63	36	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	99	63	36	..	..	..	..	..
389	Manufacture of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles	Total	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
390	Repairing of spectacles	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
392	Repairing of watches and clocks	Total	46	35	11	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	46	35	11	..	..	..	..	..
393	Manufacture of jewellery	Total	233	76	157	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	233	76	157	..	..	..	..	..
394	Repairing of musical instruments	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
399	Miscellaneous industries	Total	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
		KOZHIKODE DISTRICT—RURAL								
048	Manufacture of gut from intestine of cattle	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
200	**Subtotal**	**Total**	**121**	**56**	**50**	**5**	**8**	**1**	**1**	..
		I All fuels	**21**	**4**	**13**	..	**3**	..	**1**	..
		(a) Electricity	**4**	**1**	**2**	..	**1**	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	**16**	**3**	**11**	..	**1**	..	**1**	..
		(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	**1**	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..
		II No power	**100**	**52**	**37**	**5**	**5**	**1**	..	..
200	Production of copra	Total	73	46	26	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	73	46	26	1	..	..	..	..
200	Processing of areca-nut	Total	15	3	9	..	3	..	..	..
		II No power	15	3	9	..	3	..	..	..
200	Rice and flour mill	Total	21	4	13	..	3	..	1	..
		I All fuels	21	4	13	..	3	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	4	1	2	..	1	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	16	3	11	..	1	..	1	..
		(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
200	Production of rice, flour etc. by hand-pounding	Total	12	3	2	4	2	1	..	..
		II No power	12	3	2	4	2	1	..	..
203	Processing of cashew-nuts	Total	4	..	..	..	2	..	1	1
		II No power	4	..	..	..	2	..	1	1

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		KOZHIKODE DISTRICT—RURAL *(Contd.)*								
204	Subtotal	Total	198	45	151	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	198	45	151	2	..	..	..	..
204	Slaughtering of cattle	Total	14	9	5	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	14	9	5	..	..	..	..	..
204	Preservation of fish	Total	184	36	146	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	184	36	146	2	..	..	..	..
205	Bakery	Total	117	15	93	5	3	1	..	..
		II No power	117	15	93	5	3	1	..	..
206	Dairy products (production of butter, ghee etc.)	Total	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
		II No power	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
207	Subtotal	Total	147	53	84	9	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	7	..	4	2	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	6	..	4	2	..	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	140	53	80	7	..	..	..	..
207	Oil mill including one shark liver oil factory	Total	7	..	4	2	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	7	..	4	2	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	6	..	4	2	..	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
207	Extraction of oil by country chuck (ghani)	Total	140	53	80	7	..	..	..	..
		II No power	140	53	80	7	..	..	..	..
209	Manufacture of 'aval', 'appalam' etc.	Total	166	42	107	10	7	..	..	..
		II No power	166	42	107	10	7	..	..	..
214	Production of soda-water, lemonade etc.	Total	59	14	44	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	59	14	44	..	1	..	..	..
217	Processing, packing and distribution of tea	Total	19	3	1	1	2	10	2	..
		I All fuels	16	..	1	1	2	10	2	..
		(a) Electricity	5	..	..	..	..	3	2	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	6	..	1	1	1	3	..	..
		(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
		(d) Others	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
		II No power	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
218	Grinding, processing, packing and distribution of coffee	Total	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
		(b) Liquid fuel	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
220	Manufacture of bidi	Total	687	245	310	80	42	9	1	..
		II No power	687	245	310	80	42	9	1	..
221	Manufacture of cigars	Total	19	4	15	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	19	4	15	..	..	..	..	..
225	Manufacture of chewing tobacco	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KOZHIKODE DISTRICT—RURAL *(Contd.)*									
231 Cotton spinning by ambar-charka	Total	9	..	3	..	5	1	..	..
	II No power	9	..	3	..	5	1	..	..
233 Cotton dyeing and bleaching	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
235 Handloom weaving	Total	165	9	90	46	16	3	1	..
	II No power	165	9	90	46	16	3	1	..
271 Manufacture of hosiery	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	II No power	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
273 Tailoring	Total	499	370	123	5	1	..	..	..
	II No power	499	370	123	5	1	..	..	..
277 Manufacture of coir and coir products	Total	238	..	132	51	44	10	1	..
	II No power	238	..	132	51	44	10	1	..
278 Repairing of umbrellas	Total	32	31	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	32	31	1	..	..	..	..	..
280 Sawing of wood	Total	6	1	3	..	1	1	..	..
	I All fuels	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
	II No power	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
281 Manufacture of wooden furniture	Total	49	15	32	2	..	..	..	..
	II No power	49	15	32	2	..	..	..	..
283 Manufacture of wooden industrial goods such as bobbins etc.	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
284 Manufacture of photoframes and photoframing	Total	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
287 Manufacture of wooden boxes and packing cases	Total	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
288 Basket-weaving, cane industry etc.	Total	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
289 Manufacture of miscellaneous wooden articles such as sandals, rulers etc.	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
300 Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
301 Printing of books	Total	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	KOZHIKODE DISTRICT—RURAL *(Contd.)*								
302 Miscellaneous printing works	Total	18	2	11	3	2	..	..	..
	I All fuels	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
	II No power	15	2	10	3	..	..	..	..
303 Book binding	Total	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
311 Manufacture of leather shoes and chappals	Total	57	25	32	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	57	25	32	..	..	..	..	..
314 Repairing of shoes and chappals	Total	24	16	8	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	24	16	8	..	..	..	..	..
320 Subtotal	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
320 Retreading of tyres	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
320 Vulcanising and repairing of tyres and tubes	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
323 Manufacture of rubber goods like smoke rubber, rubber sheets etc.	Total	57	..	32	7	6	7	1	4
	I All fuels	7	..	..	..	..	2	1	4
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
	(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	II No power	50	..	32	7	6	5	..	..
331 Manufacture of colours, dyes, paints etc.	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
333 Manufacture of crackers and fire-works	Total	14	9	4	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	14	9	4	1	..	..	..	..
334 Manufacture of matches	Total	8	..	1	..	1	3	3	..
	I All fuels	5	..	..	..	..	2	3	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
	II No power	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
335 Manufacture of ayurvedic medicines etc.	Total	196	108	82	1	2	1	1	1
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	II No power	195	108	82	1	2	1	1	..
336 Manufacture of soaps	Total	11	1	9	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	11	1	9	1	..	..	..	..
339 Manufacture of lemon grass oil and ink powder	Total	73	58	14	1	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	71	58	13	..	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	KOZHIKODE DISTRICT—RURAL *(Concld.)*								
340 Manufacture of tiles and bricks	Total	7	..	1	1	..	1	1	3
	I All fuels	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	II No power	4	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
342 Manufacture of lime	Total	55	31	24	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	55	31	24	..	..	..	..	..
350 Pottery	Total	91	24	63	3	..	1	..	..
	II No power	91	24	63	3	..	1	..	..
365 Manufacture of brass and bell-metal utensils	Total	38	14	22	2	..	..	..	..
	II No power	38	14	22	2	..	..	..	..
367 Manufacture of tin-cans and copper vessels	Total	34	22	12	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	34	22	12	..	..	..	..	..
368 Electroplating and tin-plating	Total	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
369 Manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy)	Total	380	192	183	3	2	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	379	192	183	2	2	..	..	..
370 Manufacture of parts of machinery and repairing and assembling of machinery and water-pumps	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
377 Charging and repairing of batteries	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
378 Repairing of radios	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
379 Repairing and servicing of electrical apparatus	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
384 Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	Total	21	4	14	2	..	1	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	20	4	13	2	..	1	..	..
388 Repairing of cycles	Total	144	114	29	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	144	114	29	1	..	..	..	..
392 Repairing of watches and clocks	Total	38	30	8	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	38	30	8	..	..	..	..	..
393 Manufacture of jewellery	Total	514	164	338	10	2	..	..	..
	II No power	514	164	338	10	2	..	..	..
395 Manufacture of pencils and pens	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
399 Miscellaneous industries	Total	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		KOZHIKODE DISTRICT—URBAN								
200	**Subtotal**	**Total**	**38**	**7**	**27**	**3**	**1**	..	..	..
		I All fuels	**19**	**3**	**15**	**1**	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	18	3	14	1	..	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	19	4	12	2	1	..	..	..
200	Production of copra	Total	9	4	3	1	1	..	..	..
		II No power	9	4	3	1	1	..	..	..
200	Rice and flour mill	Total	19	3	15	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	19	3	15	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	18	3	14	1	..	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
200	Production of rice, flour etc. by hand-pounding	Total	10	..	9	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	10	..	9	1	..	..	..	..
203	Processing of cashew-nuts	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		II No power	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
204	**Subtotal**	**Total**	**68**	**16**	**32**	**14**	**6**	..	..	..
		II No power	**68**	**16**	**32**	**14**	**6**	..	..	..
204	Slaughtering of cattle	Total	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
204	Preservation of fish	Total	63	13	30	14	6	..	..	..
		II No power	63	13	30	14	6	..	..	..
205	Bakery	Total	94	5	86	3	..	..	..	..
		II No power	94	5	86	3	..	..	..	..
207	**Subtotal**	**Total**	**44**	**2**	**27**	**12**	**2**	..	**1**	..
		I All fuels	**36**	..	**24**	**9**	**2**	..	**1**	..
		(a) Electricity	31	..	22	6	2	..	1	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
		(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	**8**	**2**	**3**	**3**	..	..	..	..
207	Oil mill including one shark liver oil factory	Total	36	..	24	9	2	..	1	..
		I All fuels	36	..	24	9	2	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	31	..	22	6	2	..	1	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
		(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
207	Extraction of oil by country chuck (ghani)	Total	8	2	3	3	..	..	..	..
		II No power	8	2	3	3	..	..	..	..
208	Manufacture of hydrogenated oil	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
209	Production of 'aval', 'appalam' etc.	Total	93	16	74	3	..	..	..	..
		II No power	93	16	74	3	..	..	..	..
214	Production of soda-water, lemonade etc.	Total	40	6	32	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	40	6	32	2	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		KOZHIKODE DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*								
215	Production of ice	Total	6	..	4	1	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	6	..	4	1	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	6	..	4	1	..	1	..	..
216	Manufacture of ice-cream	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
217	Processing, packing and distribution of tea	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
218	Grinding, processing, packing and distribution of coffee	Total	9	1	6	..	..	..	1	1
		I All fuels	8	1	5	..	..	..	1	1
		(a) Electricity	8	1	5	..	..	..	1	1
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
220	Manufacture of bidi	Total	124	33	59	16	12	3	1	..
		II No power	124	33	59	16	12	3	1	..
221	Manufacture of cigar	Total	74	6	45	12	9	2	..	..
		II No power	74	6	45	12	9	2	..	..
231	Cotton spinning by ambar-charka	Total	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
233	Cotton dyeing and bleaching	Total	8	..	5	2	1	..	..	..
		II No power	8	..	5	2	1	..	..	..
234	Cotton-weaving in powerloom	Total	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
		I All fuels	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
235	Handloom weaving	Total	128	1	67	32	15	7	2	4
		II No power	128	1	67	32	15	7	2	4
239	Manufacture of cotton rope and twine	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
244	Manufacture of jute products	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
271	Manufacture of hosiery	Total	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
		I All fuels	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
273	Tailoring	Total	447	246	197	3	1	..	..	..
		II No power	447	246	197	3	1	..	..	..
277	Manufacture of coir and coir products	Total	97	..	23	32	27	5	3	7
		I All fuels	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
		(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
		II No power	95	..	23	32	27	5	3	5

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		KOZHIKODE DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*								
278	**Subtotal**	**Total**	**42**	**13**	**14**	**4**	**1**	**7**	**3**	..
		I All fuels	**5**	..	..	..	..	**3**	**2**	..
		(a) Electricity	**5**	..	..	..	..	**3**	**2**	..
		II No power	**37**	**13**	**14**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**1**	..
278	Manufacture of umbrellas	Total	11	..	..	..	1	7	3	..
		I All fuels	5	..	..	..	..	3	2	..
		(a) Electricity	5	..	..	..	..	3	2	..
		II No power	6	..	..	..	1	4	1	..
278	Repairing of umbrellas	Total	31	13	14	4	..	..	..	..
		II No power	31	13	14	4	..	..	..	..
280	Sawing of wood	Total	71	..	13	7	16	21	11	3
		I All fuels	60	..	9	5	13	20	10	3
		(a) Electricity	55	..	8	5	13	19	7	3
		(b) Liquid fuel	5	..	1	..	..	1	3	..
		II No power	11	..	4	2	3	1	1	..
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture	Total	101	3	86	8	3	1	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
		II No power	99	3	86	8	2	..	..	..
284	Manufacture of photoframes and photoframing	Total	8	3	4	..	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
286	Manufacture of plywood and tea-chest	Total	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
287	Manufacture of wooden boxes and packing cases	Total	9	..	8	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	9	..	8	..	1	..	..	..
288	Basket-weaving, cane industry etc.	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
289	Manufacture of miscellaneous wooden articles such as sandals, rulers etc.	Total	3	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
		I All fuels	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
300	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	Total	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
		I All fuels	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
		(a) Electricity	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
301	Printing of books	Total	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
302	Miscellaneous printing works	Total	55	2	24	11	12	6	..	..
		I All fuels	8	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
		(a) Electricity	8	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
		II No power	47	2	24	11	8	2	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KOZHIKODE DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*									
303 Bookbinding	Total	8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
310 *Currying and tanning of hides and skins*	*Total*	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	
	II No power	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
311 Manufacture of leather shoes and chappals	Total	52	17	35	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	52	17	35	..	..	..	..	..
313 Manufacture of leather bags, suitcases etc.	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
314 *Repairing of shoes and chappals*	*Total*	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
320 Vulcanising and repairing of tyres and tubes	Total	26	2	24	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Others	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	23	2	21	..	..	..	..	..
323 Manufacture of rubber goods like smoke rubber, rubber sheets etc.	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
330 Manufacture of sodium silicate	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
331 Manufacture of colours, dyes, paints etc.	Total	4	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	II No power	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
332 Manufacture of bone-ash	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
334 Manufacture of matches	Total	11	..	..	1	3	2	5	..
	I All fuels	6	..	..	..	1	..	5	..
	(a) Electricity	5	..	..	..	1	..	4	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	II No power	5	..	..	1	2	2	..	..
335 Manufacture of ayurvedic medicines etc.	Total	23	5	15	2	1	..	..	..
	II No power	23	5	15	2	1	..	..	..
336 Manufacture of soaps	Total	24	..	16	2	2	3	1	..
	I All fuels	5	..	1	..	1	2	1	..
	(a) Electricity	5	..	1	..	1	2	1	..
	II No power	19	..	15	2	1	1	..	..
340 Manufacture of tiles and bricks	Total	18	..	1	..	1	2	3	11
	I All fuels	12	..	..	..	..	1	2	9
	(a) Electricity	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	7
	(b) Liquid fuel	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
	II No power	6	..	1	..	1	1	1	2

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		KOZHIKODE DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*								
341	Manufacture of cement products like tubs, tubes etc.	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
342	Manufacture of lime	Total	12	4	8	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	12	4	8	..	..	..	..	..
343	Manufacture of marble products	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
351	Manufacture of chinaware and crockery	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
365	Manufacture of brass and bell-metal utensils	Total	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
366	Manufacture of aluminium utensils	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
367	Manufacture of tin-cans and copper vessels	Total	59	21	33	5	..	..	..	..
		II No power	59	21	33	5	..	..	..	..
368	Electroplating and tin-plating	Total	14	5	7	2	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	11	5	4	2	..	..	..	..
369	Manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy)	Total	95	29	65	..	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	92	29	63	..	..	..	..	..
370	Manufacture of parts of machinery and repairing and assembling of machinery and water pumps	Total	4	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
		I All fuels	4	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
		(a) Electricity	4	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
375	Repairing of electric fans	Total	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
377	Charging and repairing of batteries	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
378	Repairing of radios	Total	16	1	12	1	1	1	..	..
		I All fuels	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	13	1	10	..	1	1	..	..
379	Repairing and servicing of electrical apparatus	Total	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		KOZHIKODE DISTRICT—URBAN *(Concld.)*								
383	Manufacture and repair of motor-vehicle engine parts and accessories	Total	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	Total	100	1	65	17	10	5	2	..
		I All fuels	31	..	11	5	8	5	2	..
		(a) Electricity	30	..	11	4	8	5	2	..
		(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	69	1	54	12	2	..	..	..
386	Repairing of boats	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
388	Repairing of cycles	Total	195	125	70	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	195	125	70	..	..	..	..	..
389	Repairing of hand-drawn and animal-drawn vehicles	Total	13	2	11	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	13	2	11	..	..	..	..	..
392	Repairing of watches and clocks	Total	66	39	24	1	2	..	..	..
		II No power	66	39	24	1	2	..	..	..
393	Manufacture of jewellery	Total	189	46	129	10	4	..	..	..
		II No power	189	46	129	10	4	..	..	..
394	Manufacturing and repairing of musical instruments	Total	5	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
395	Manufacture of pencils and pens	Total	7	..	3	1	2	1	..	..
		I All fuels	5	..	2	..	2	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	4	..	2	..	1	1	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
399	Miscellaneous industries	Total	9	5	4	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	9	5	4	..	..	..	..	..
		CALICUT MUNICIPAL								
200	Subtotal	Total	24	2	21	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	16	2	13	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	16	2	13	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
200	Rice and flour mill	Total	16	2	13	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	16	2	13	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	16	2	13	1	..	..	..	..
200	Production of rice, flour etc. by hand-pounding	Total	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
203	Processing of cashew-nuts	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		II No power	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CALICUT MUNICIPAL *(Contd.)*								
204	Slaughtering of cattle	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
205	Bakery	Total	52	3	47	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	52	3	47	2	..	..	..	..
207	Subtotal	**Total**	37	..	24	10	2	..	1	..
		I All fuels	32	..	21	8	2	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	29	..	20	6	2	..	1	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
207	Oil mill	Total	32	..	21	8	2	..	1	..
		I All fuels	32	..	21	8	2	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	29	..	20	6	2	..	1	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
207	Extraction of oil by country chuck	Total	5	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
208	Production of hydrogenated oil	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
209	Manufacture of 'aval', 'appalam' etc.	Total	45	1	43	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	45	1	43	1	..	..	..	..
214	Manufacture of soda-water, lemonade etc.	Total	18	1	15	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	18	1	15	2	..	..	..	..
215	Manufacture of ice	Total	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
216	Manufacture of ice-cream	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
217	Processing, packing and distribution of tea	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
218	Grinding, packing and distribution of coffee	Total	5	..	4	..	..	..	1	..
		I All fuels	4	..	3	..	..	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	4	..	3	..	..	..	1	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
220	Manufacture of bidi	Total	17	3	9	1	3	1	..	..
		II No power	17	3	9	1	3	1	..	..
231	Cotton spinning other than in mills	Total	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
233	Dyeing and bleaching of cotton	Total	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
		II No power	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CALICUT MUNICIPAL *(Contd.)*								
234	Weaving in powerlooms	Total	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
		I All fuels	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
235	Handloom weaving	Total	33	..	12	4	4	7	2	4
		II No power	33	..	12	4	4	7	2	4
239	Manufacture of cotton tape	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
244	Manufacture of jute cordage	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
271	Manufacture of hosiery	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
273	Tailoring	Total	280	135	142	2	1	..	..	..
		II No power	280	135	142	2	1	..	..	..
277	Manufacture of coir and coir products	Total	48	..	13	16	6	3	3	7
		I All fuels	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
		(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
		II No power	46	..	13	16	6	3	3	5
278	*Subtotal*	**Total**	27	3	11	4	1	6	2	..
		I All fuels	5	..	..	..	..	3	2	..
		(a) Electricity	5	..	..	..	..	3	2	..
		II No power	22	3	11	4	1	3	..	..
278	Manufacture of umbrella parts	Total	9	..	..	..	1	6	2	..
		I All fuels	5	..	..	..	..	3	2	..
		(a) Electricity	5	..	..	..	..	3	2	..
		II No power	4	..	..	..	1	3	..	..
278	Repairing of umbrellas	Total	18	3	11	4	..	..	..	..
		II No power	18	3	11	4	..	..	..	..
280	Sawing of wood	Total	56	..	4	3	16	20	10	3
		I All fuels	48	..	2	2	13	19	9	3
		(a) Electricity	44	..	2	2	13	18	6	3
		(b) Liquid fuel	4	..	..	..	..	1	3	..
		II No power	8	..	2	1	3	1	1	..
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture	Total	74	1	62	8	2	1	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
		II No power	72	1	62	8	1	..	..	..
284	Photoframing	Total	6	1	4	..	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
286	Manufacture of plywood tea-chest	Total	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CALICUT MUNICIPAL *(Contd.)*										
287	Manufacture of wooden boxes and packing cases	Total	9	..	8	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	9	..	8	..	1	..	..	..
288	Basket-weaving	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
289	Manufacture of miscellaneous wood and allied products	Total	3	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
		I All fuels	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
300	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	Total	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
		I All fuels	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
		(a) Electricity	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
301	Printing of books	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
302	Miscellaneous printing works	Total	34	2	10	5	11	6	..	..
		I All fuels	8	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
		(a) Electricity	8	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
		II No power	26	2	10	5	7	2	..	..
303	Bookbinding	Total	8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
310	Currying and tanning of hides	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
311	Manufacture of leather shoes and chappals	Total	31	9	22	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	31	9	22	..	..	..	..	..
313	Manufacture of leather bags, suitcases etc.	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
314	Repairing of shoes and chappals	Total	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
320	Repairing and vulcanising of tyres and tubes	Total	19	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
323	Manufacture of rubber products such as rubber sheets	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
331	Manufacture of dyes, paints, varnish etc.	Total	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
332	Manufacture of fertilizers	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CALICUT MUNICIPAL (*Contd.*)									
335 Manufacture of ayurvedic medicines etc.	Total	5	..	3	1	1	..	..	..
	II No power	5	..	3	1	1	..	..	..
336 Manufacture of soaps	Total	13	..	8	1	..	3	1	..
	I All fuels	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
	(a) Electricity	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
	II No power	10	..	8	1	..	1	..	..
340 Manufacture of tiles	Total	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
	I All fuels	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
341 Manufacture of cement-slabs etc.	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
342 Manufacture of lime	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
365 Manufacture of brass and bell-metal utensils	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
367 Manufacture of tin-cans and copper vessels	Total	39	11	24	4	..	..	..	..
	II No power	39	11	24	4	..	..	..	..
368 Electroplating and tin-plating	Total	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
369 Manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy)	Total	53	7	46	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	52	7	45	..	..	..	..	..
370 Assembling and repairing of machinery	Total	3	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
	I All fuels	3	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
	(a) Electricity	3	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
375 Repairing of electric fans	Total	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
377 Charging and repairing of batteries	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
378 Repairing of radios	Total	13	1	10	..	1	1	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	12	1	9	..	1	1	..	..
379 Repairing of electrical apparatus	Total	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CALICUT MUNICIPAL *(Concld.)*										
383	Manufacture and repair of motor engine spare parts and accessories	Total	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	Total	86	..	53	16	10	5	2	..
		I All fuels	30	..	11	4	8	5	2	..
		(a) Electricity	30	..	11	4	8	5	2	..
		II No power	56	..	42	12	2	..	..	..
388	Repairing of cycles	Total	152	98	54	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	152	98	54	..	..	..	..	..
389	Repairing of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles	Total	13	2	11	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	13	2	11	..	..	..	..	..
392	Repairing of watches and clocks	Total	37	16	18	1	2	..	..	..
		II No power	37	16	18	1	2	..	..	..
393	Manufacture of jewellery	Total	79	12	59	5	3	..	..	..
		II No power	79	12	59	5	3	..	..	..
394	Repairing of musical instruments	Total	5	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
395	Manufacture of pens, pencils etc.	Total	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
399	Miscellaneous industries	Total	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
PALGHAT DISTRICT—RURAL										
200	Subtotal	Total	288	47	137	56	41	3	2	2
		I All fuels	205	17	96	47	39	2	2	2
		(a) Electricity	115	8	51	31	20	2	2	1
		(b) Liquid fuel	90	9	45	16	19	..	..	1
		II No power	83	30	41	9	2	1	..	..
200	Production of copra	Total	59	23	30	5	1	..	..	..
		II No power	59	23	30	5	1	..	..	..
200	Processing of areca-nut	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
200	Rice mill	Total	201	16	95	46	38	2	2	2
		I All fuels	201	16	95	46	38	2	2	2
		(a) Electricity	115	8	51	31	20	2	2	1
		(b) Liquid fuel	86	8	44	15	18	..	..	1
200	Production of rice, flour etc. by hand-pounding	Total	14	4	7	3	..	..	..	..
		II No power	14	4	7	3	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	PALGHAT DISTRICT—RURAL *(Contd.)*								
200 Processing of cardamom and ginger, dehusking of coffee seeds etc.	*Total*	13	4	5	2	2	..	..	..
	I All fuels	4	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	4	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
	II No power	9	3	4	1	1	..	..	..
202 Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugar-cane	Total	80	33	47	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	80	33	47	..	..	..	..	..
203 Processing of cashew-nuts	Total	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	II No power	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
204 Subtotal	**Total**	**276**	**142**	**105**	**24**	**5**	..	..	..
	II No power	**276**	**142**	**105**	**24**	**5**	..	..	..
204 Slaughtering of cattle	Total	27	17	9	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	27	17	9	1	..	..	..	..
204 Preservation of fish, frog's legs etc.	Total	249	125	96	23	5	..	..	..
	II No power	249	125	96	23	5	..	..	..
205 Bakery	Total	40	11	27	1	..	1	..	..
	II No power	40	11	27	1	..	1	..	..
207 Subtotal	**Total**	**41**	**25**	**13**	**1**	..	**2**	..	..
	I All fuels	**6**	..	**3**	**1**	..	**2**	..	..
	(a) Electricity	**4**	..	**3**	**1**	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	**2**	..	..	..	..	**2**	..	..
	II No power	**35**	**25**	**10**	..	..	..	..	..
207 Oil mills	Total	6	..	3	1	..	2	..	..
	I All fuels	6	..	3	1	..	2	..	..
	(a) Electricity	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
207 Extraction of oil by country chuck (ghani)	Total	35	25	10	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	35	25	10	..	..	..	..	..
209 Manufacture of 'aval', 'appalam' etc.	**Total**	109	26	83	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	109	26	83	..	..	..	..	..
214 Manufacture of soda-water, lemonade etc.	Total	72	22	48	1	1	..	..	..
	II No power	72	22	48	1	1	..	..	..
215 Manufacture of ice	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
217 Processing of tea	Total	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
	I All fuels	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
218 Grinding of coffee	Total	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		PALGHAT DISTRICT—RURAL *(Contd.)*								
220	Manufacture of bidi	Total	684	136	330	110	80	27	1	..
		II No power	684	136	330	110	80	27	1	..
231	Cotton spinning other than in mills	Total	6	1	1	..	2	1	1	..
		II No power	6	1	1	..	2	1	1	..
233	Cotton dyeing and bleaching	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
235	Handloom weaving	Total	314	124	186	4	..	..	..	..
		II No power	314	124	186	4	..	..	..	..
236	Manufacture of khadi textiles	Total	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
		II No power	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
264	Weaving of silk by handloom	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
273	Tailoring	Total	694	526	167	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	694	526	167	1	..	..	..	..
277	Manufacture of coir and coir products	Total	69	..	22	18	25	4	..	..
		II No power	69	..	22	18	25	4	..	..
278	Repairing of umbrellas	Total	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
280	Sawing of wood	Total	8	..	4	2	1	1	..	..
		I All fuels	7	..	4	1	1	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	7	..	4	1	1	1	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture	Total	36	7	25	..	2	1	..	1
		I All fuels	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
		II No power	34	7	25	..	1	1	..	..
283	Manufacture of frames and parts of handlooms, making of charka frames and bobbins etc.	Total	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
284	Photoframing	Total	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
285	Manufacture of plywood and plywood products	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(d) Others	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
287	Manufacture of wooden boxes and packing cases	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
288	Basket-weaving and cane works	Total	67	15	51	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	67	15	51	1	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		PALGHAT DISTRICT—RURAL *(Contd.)*								
289	Manufacture of miscellaneous wooden articles such as wooden sandals etc.	Total	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
291	Manufacture of handmade paper	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
301	Printing of books	Total	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
302	Miscellaneous printing works	Total	6	..	2	4	..	..	..	..
		II No power	6	..	2	4	..	..	..	..
303	Bookbinding	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
310	Currying and tanning of hides	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
311	Manufacture of leather shoes and chappals	Total	80	50	29	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	80	50	29	1	..	..	..	..
314	Repairing of shoes and chappals	Total	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
320	Repairing of tyres and tubes	Total	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
323	Manufacture of rubber products including smoke rubber	Total	28	2	13	1	3	3	5	1
		I All fuels	5	..	1	..	1	2	1	..
		(a) Electricity	4	..	1	..	1	1	1	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	23	2	12	1	2	1	4	1
332	Manufacture of fertilizers (bone-meal etc.)	Total	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
333	Manufacture of crackers and fire-works	Total	13	..	12	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	13	..	12	1	..	..	..	..
334	Manufacture of matches	Total	16	2	3	3	1	7	..	..
		I All fuels	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
		II No power	11	2	3	3	1	2	..	..
335	**Subtotal**	**Total**	**44**	**18**	**23**	**1**	**1**	..	**1**	..
		I All fuels	**2**	..	..	**1**	..	..	**1**	..
		(a) Electricity	**2**	..	..	**1**	..	..	**1**	..
		II No power	**42**	**18**	**23**	..	**1**	..	..	..
335	Manufacture of ayurvedic medicines etc.	Total	43	18	23	..	1	..	1	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		II No power	42	18	23	..	1	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PALGHAT DISTRICT—RURAL *(Contd.)*									
335 Manufacture of 'agarbathi'	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
336 Manufacture of soaps	Total	14	..	12	1	1	..	..	..
	II No power	14	..	12	1	1	..	..	..
339 Manufacture of lemon grass oil	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
340 Manufacture of tiles and bricks	Total	7	..	2	2	..	2	1	..
	I All fuels	4	..	1	..	..	2	1	..
	(a) Electricity	3	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	II No power	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
342 Manufacture of lime	Total	28	11	17	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	28	11	17	..	..	..	..	..
344 Manufacture of stonewares	Total	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
350 Pottery	Total	136	31	102	2	..	1	..	..
	II No power	136	31	102	2	..	1	..	..
365 Manufacture of brass and bell-metal utensils	Total	20	5	11	..	1	1	2	..
	I All fuels	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
	(a) Electricity	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
	II No power	17	5	11	..	1	..	..	..
367 Manufacture of tin-cans and copper vessels	Total	40	20	20	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	40	20	20	..	..	..	..	..
368 Electroplating and tin-plating	Total	4	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
	I All fuels	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	II No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
369 Manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy)	Total	202	63	122	4	5	4	2	2
	I All fuels	16	..	3	1	5	3	2	2
	(a) Electricity	15	..	2	1	5	3	2	2
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	186	63	119	3	..	1	..	..
370 Manufacture of parts of machinery and repairing of machinery	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
377 Repairing and charging of batteries	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
378 Repairing of radios	Total	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	I All fuels	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
379 Manufacture of electric switches etc.	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PALGHAT DISTRICT—RURAL *(Concld.)*									
382 Body-building of motor vehicles	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
384 Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	Total	7	1	2	1	2	..	..	1
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	II No power	6	1	2	1	2	..	..	..
388 Repairing of bicycles	Total	213	163	49	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	213	163	49	1	..	..	..	..
389 Manufacture and repairing of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
391 *Manufacture of medical instruments*	*Total*	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
392 Repairing of watches and clocks	Total	18	17	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	18	17	1	..	..	..	..	..
393 Manufacture of jewellery	Total	341	146	187	7	1	..	..	..
	II No power	341	146	187	7	1	..	..	..
394 Manufacture of musical instruments	Total	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
399 Miscellaneous industries	Total	7	2	4	..	..	..	..	1
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	II No power	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
PALGHAT DISTRICT—URBAN									
200 Subtotal	Total	91	25	26	19	19	2	..	..
	I All fuels	74	23	14	19	16	2	..	..
	(a) Electricity	70	21	12	19	16	2	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	17	2	12	..	3	..	..	..
200 Production of copra	Total	11	1	7	..	3	..	..	..
	II No power	11	1	7	..	3	..	..	..
200 Rice mill	Total	74	23	14	19	16	2	..	..
	I All fuels	74	23	14	19	16	2	..	..
	(a) Electricity	70	21	12	19	16	2	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
200 Production of rice, flour etc. by hand-pounding	Total	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
204 Subtotal	Total	15	1	14	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	15	1	14	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		PALGHAT DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*								
204	Slaughtering of cattle	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
204	Preservation of fish, frog's legs etc.	Total	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
205	Bakery	Total	28	1	21	4	1	1	..	..
		II No power	28	1	21	4	1	1	..	..
207	Subtotal	Total	13	1	8	4	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	10	1	6	3	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	10	1	6	3	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
207	Oil mills	Total	10	1	6	3	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	10	1	6	3	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	10	1	6	3	..	..	..	..
207	Extraction of oil by country chuck (ghani)	Total	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
209	Manufacture of 'aval', 'appalam' etc.	Total	31	5	25	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	31	5	25	..	1	..	..	..
214	Manufacture of soda-water, lemonade etc.	Total	40	10	30	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	40	10	30	..	..	..	..	..
215	Manufacture of ice	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
216	Manufacture of ice-cream	Total	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
218	Grinding of coffee	Total	17	7	10	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	13	5	8	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	13	5	8	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
220	Manufacture of bidi	Total	117	5	46	44	17	4	1	..
		II No power	117	5	46	44	17	4	1	..
230	Cotton cleaning	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
233	Cotton dyeing and bleaching	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
235	Handloom weaving	Total	374	182	189	1	2	..	..	..
		II No power	374	182	189	1	2	..	..	..
239	Manufacture of cotton rope and twine	Total	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..

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CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PALGHAT DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*									
271 Manufacture of hosiery	Total	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	I All fuels	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
273 Tailoring	Total	322	164	154	4	..	..	..	..
	II No power	322	164	154	4	..	..	..	..
277 Manufacture of coir and coir products	Total	15	..	6	8	1	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	14	..	6	7	1	..	..	..
278 Repairing of umbrellas	Total	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
280 Sawing of wood	Total	15	..	8	3	2	2	..	..
	I All fuels	14	..	7	3	2	2	..	..
	(a) Electricity	14	..	7	3	2	2	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
281 Manufacture of wooden furniture	Total	12	1	11	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	11	1	10	..	..	..	..	..
282 Manufacture of structural wooden goods such as beams, doors etc.	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
284 Photoframing	Total	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
285 Manufacture of plywood and plywood products	Total	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
	I All fuels	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
288 Basket-weaving and cane works	Total	25	13	12	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	25	13	12	..	..	..	..	..
289 Manufacture of miscellaneous wooden articles such as wooden sandals etc.	Total	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
301 Printing of books	Total	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
	II No power	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
302 Miscellaneous printing works	Total	23	..	9	8	6	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	22	..	9	7	6	..	..	..
303 Bookbinding	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
311 Manufacture of leather shoes and chappals	Total	33	11	21	..	1	..	..	..
	II No power	33	11	21	..	1	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		PALGHAT DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*								
314	Repairing of shoes and chappals	Total	11	7	4	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	11	7	4	..	..	..	..	..
320	Repairing of tyres and tubes	Total	9	4	5	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
323	Manufacture of rubber products including smoke rubber	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
333	Manufacture of crackers and fire-works	Total	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
334	Manufacture of matches	Total	7	..	..	1	..	2	1	3
		I All fuels	6	..	..	1	..	2	..	3
		(a) Electricity	5	..	..	1	..	2	..	2
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		II No power	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
335	Manufacture of ayurvedic medicines etc.	Total	22	4	16	1	..	..	1	..
		II No power	22	4	16	1	..	..	1	..
336	Manufacture of soaps	Total	16	1	14	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	16	1	14	1	..	..	..	..
339	Manufacture of lemon grass oil	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
340	Manufacture of tiles and bricks	Total	7	..	..	..	..	2	4	1
		I All fuels	5	..	..	..	..	2	3	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
		II No power	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
341	Manufacture of cement products like tubes, tubs etc.	Total	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
342	Manufacture of lime	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
350	Pottery	Total	8	5	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	8	5	3	..	..	..	..	..
365	Manufacture of brass and bell-metal utensils	Total	18	9	8	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	18	9	8	..	1	..	..	..
366	Manufacture of aluminium products	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
367	Manufacture of tin-cans and copper vessels	Total	44	13	29	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	44	13	29	2	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		PALGHAT DISTRICT—URBAN *(Concld.)*								
368	Electroplating and tin-plating	Total	12	8	3	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	9	8	1	..	..	..	..	..
369	Manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy)	Total	61	10	46	2	1	1	..	1
		I All fuels	6	..	2	2	1	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
		(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	1
		II No power	55	10	44	..	..	1	..	..
370	Manufacture of parts of machinery and repairing of machinery	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
374	Repairing of electric motors and armature-winding	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
375	Repairing of electric fans	Total	5	2	2	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
377	Repairing and charging of batteries	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
378	Repairing of radios	Total	10	7	3	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	8	6	2	..	..	..	..	..
380	Repairing of locomotives	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	Total	34	2	20	8	4	..	..	..
		I All fuels	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
		II No power	31	2	19	8	2	..	..	..
388	Repairing of bicycles	Total	122	74	48	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	121	74	47	..	..	..	..	..
392	Repairing of watches and clocks	Total	39	33	6	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	39	33	6	..	..	..	..	..
393	Manufacture of jewellery	Total	149	40	105	3	..	..	..	..
		II No power	149	40	105	3	..	..	..	..
394	Manufacture of musical instruments	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
399	Miscellaneous industries	Total	29	8	6	2	1	3	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	19	8	6	2	1	2	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	PALGHAT MUNICIPAL								
200 Subtotal	**Total**	**35**	**11**	**7**	**4**	**12**	**1**	..	..
	I All fuels	**29**	**10**	**2**	**4**	**12**	**1**	..	..
	(a) Electricity	**28**	**10**	**1**	**4**	**12**	**1**	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	**1**	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	**6**	**1**	**5**	..	..	..	..	..
200 Rice mill	Total	29	10	2	4	12	1	..	..
	I All fuels	29	10	2	4	12	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	28	10	1	4	12	1	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
200 Production of rice, flour etc. by hand-pounding	Total	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
204 Slaughtering of cattle	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
205 Bakery	Total	17	1	12	2	1	1	..	..
	II No power	17	1	12	2	1	1	..	..
207 Subtotal	Total	9	1	5	3	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	6	1	3	2	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	6	1	3	2	..	..	..	..
	II No power	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
207 Oil mill	Total	6	1	3	2	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	6	1	3	2	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	6	1	3	2	..	..	..	..
207 Extraction of oil by country chuck	Total	3	...	2	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
209 Manufacture of 'aval', 'appalam' etc.	Total	26	3	22	..	1	..	..	..
	II No power	26	3	22	..	1	..	..	..
214 Manufacture of soda-water, lemonade etc.	Total	27	6	21	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	27	6	21	..	..	..	..	..
216 Manufacture of ice-cream	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
218 Grinding of coffee	Total	12	3	9	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	8	1	7	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	8	1	7	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
220 Manufacture of bidi	Total	57	4	19	24	6	3	1	..
	II No power	57	4	19	24	6	3	1	..
233 Cotton dyeing and bleaching	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
235 Handloom weaving	Total	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
	II No power	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PALGHAT MUNICIPAL *(Contd.)*									
239 Manufacture of cotton rope and twine	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
271 Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics	Total	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	I All fuels	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
273 Tailoring	Total	185	96	87	2	..	..	..	..
	II No power	185	96	87	2	..	..	..	..
278 Repairing of umbrellas	Total	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
280 Sawing of wood	Total	9	..	5	2	1	1	..	..
	I All fuels	9	..	5	2	1	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	9	..	5	2	1	1	..	..
281 Manufacture of wooden furniture	Total	7	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
284 Photoframing	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
288 Basket-weaving and rattan works	Total	8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
302 Miscellaneous printing works	Total	13	..	4	3	6	..	..	..
	II No power	13	..	4	3	6	..	..	..
303 Bookbinding	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
311 Manufacture of leather shoes and chappals	Total	8	..	7	..	1	..	..	..
	II No power	8	..	7	..	1	..	..	..
314 Repairing of shoes and chappals	Total	10	6	4	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	10	6	4	..	..	..	..	..
320 Repairing of tyres and tubes	Total	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
323 Manufacture of rubber-products including smoke rubber	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
334 Manufacture of matches	Total	4	..	..	1	..	2	1	..
	I All fuels	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
	(a) Electricity	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
	II No power	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		PALGHAT MUNICIPAL *(Contd.)*								
335	Manufacture of ayurvedic medicines etc.	Total	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
336	Manufacture of soaps	Total	14	1	13	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	14	1	13	..	..	..	..	..
340	Manufacture of tiles and bricks	Total	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
		I All fuels	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
		II No power	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
341	Manufacture of cement products like tubs, tubes etc.	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
350	Pottery	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
365	Manufacture of brass and bell-metal utensils	Total	13	7	5	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	13	7	5	..	1	..	..	..
366	Manufacture of aluminium products and engraving on utensils	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
367	Manufacture of tin-cans and copper vessels	Total	23	3	19	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	23	3	19	1	..	..	..	..
368	Electroplating and tin-plating	Total	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
369	Manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy)	Total	30	7	22	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	27	7	20	..	..	..	..	..
374	Repairing of electric motor and armature-winding	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	.	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
375	Repairing of electric fans	Total	5	2	2	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
377	Repairing and charging of batteries	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
378	Repairing of radios	Total	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PALGHAT MUNICIPAL *(Concld.)*										
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	Total	29	..	18	7	4	..	..	..
		I All fuels	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
		II No power	26	..	17	7	2	..	..	..
388	Repairing of cycles	Total	76	38	38	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	75	38	37	..	..	..	..	..
392	Repairing of watches and clocks	Total	22	21	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	22	21	1	..	..	..	..	..
393	Manufacture of jewellery	Total	73	10	60	3	..	..	..	..
		II No power	73	10	60	3	..	..	..	..
394	Manufacture of musical instruments	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
399	Miscellaneous industries	Total	20	8	6	2	1	3	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	19	8	6	2	1	2	..	..
TRICHUR DISTRICT—RURAL										
200	Subtotal	**Total**	717	288	380	34	12	3	..	..
		I All fuels	411	228	159	17	5	2	..	..
		(a) Electricity	330	196	114	14	4	2	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	81	32	45	3	1	..	..	..
		II No power	306	60	221	17	7	1	..	..
200	Production of copra	Total	256	45	197	10	4	..	..	..
		II No power	256	45	197	10	4	..	..	..
200	Processing of areca-nuts	Total	18	1	10	5	2	..	..	..
		II No power	18	1	10	5	2	..	..	..
200	Rice mill	Total	411	228	159	17	5	2	..	..
		I All fuels	411	228	159	17	5	2	..	..
		(a) Electricity	330	196	114	14	4	2	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	81	32	45	3	1	..	..	..
200	Production of rice, flour etc. by hand-pounding	Total	32	14	14	2	1	1	..	..
		II No power	32	14	14	2	1	1	..	..
202	Production of indigenous sugar	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
203	Subtotal	**Total**	6	..	..	..	1	1	..	4
		I All fuels	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
		II No power	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
203	Processing of cashew-nuts	Total	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
		II No power	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	3

TABLE E III

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		TRICHUR DISTRICT—RURAL *(Contd.)*								
203	Canning of fruits	Total	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
		I All fuels	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
204	Subtotal	Total	319	147	127	5	38	1	1	..
		II No power	319	147	127	5	38	1	1	..
204	Slaughtering of cattle	Total	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
204	Preservation of fish	Total	307	135	127	5	38	1	1	..
		II No power	307	135	127	5	38	1	1	..
205	Bakery	Total	53	12	41	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	53	12	41	..	..	..	..	..
206	Production of dairy products	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
207	Subtotal	Total	107	10	63	22	5	6	..	1
		I All fuels	73	1	42	18	5	6	..	1
		(a) Electricity	58	..	37	12	3	5	..	1
		(b) Liquid fuel	15	1	5	6	2	1	..	..
		II No power	34	9	21	4	..	..	..	..
207	Oil mill	Total	73	1	42	18	5	6	..	1
		I All fuels	73	1	42	18	5	6	..	1
		(a) Electricity	58	..	37	12	3	5	..	1
		(b) Liquid fuel	15	1	5	6	2	1	..	..
207	Extraction of oil by country chuck	Total	34	9	21	4	..	..	..	..
		II No power	34	9	21	4	..	..	..	..
209	Manufacture of ' aval ', ' appalam ' etc.	Total	69	14	52	3	..	..	..	..
		II No power	69	14	52	3	..	..	..	..
210	Manufacture of brandy	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
214	Manufacture of soda-water, lemonade etc.	Total	49	18	31	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	49	18	31	..	..	..	..	..
217	Processing of tea	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		II No power	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
218	Processing of coffee	Total	7	4	3	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
219	Manufacture of syrup	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
220	Manufacture of bidi	Total	428	194	182	18	19	10	5	..
		II No power	428	194	182	18	19	10	5	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TRICHUR DISTRICT—RURAL *(Contd.)*										
230	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing etc.	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
231	Cotton spinning other than in mills	Total	18	8	6	2	1	1	..	..
		II No power	18	8	6	2	1	1	..	..
232	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
233	Dyeing and bleaching of cotton	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
235	Handloom weaving	Total	152	55	57	23	10	7	..	..
		II No power	152	55	57	23	10	7	..	..
236	Manufacture of khadi textiles by handloom	Total	12	..	1	3	6	2	..	..
		II No power	12	..	1	3	6	2	..	..
237	Printing of cotton textiles	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
239	Manufacture of cotton thread	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
271	Making of hosiery goods	Total	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
		I All fuels	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
273	Tailoring	Total	445	309	121	15	..	..	..	..
		II No power	445	309	121	15	..	..	..	..
277	Manufacture of coir and coir products	Total	263	28	90	80	50	13	2	..
		I All fuels	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		II No power	260	28	90	80	48	13	1	..
278	Subtotal	**Total**	13	11	..	1	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		II No power	12	11	..	1	..	..	..	..
278	Manufacture of umbrellas	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
278	Repairing of umbrellas	Total	12	11	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	12	11	..	1	..	..	..	..
280	Sawing of wood	Total	32	1	23	6	1	1	..	..
		I All fuels	22	..	16	5	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	22	..	16	5	1	..	..	..
		II No power	10	1	7	1	..	1	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		TRICHUR DISTRICT—RURAL *(Contd.)*								
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	Total	68	21	32	6	6	2	1	..
		I All fuels	10	1	..	4	3	1	1	..
		(a) Electricity	10	1	..	4	3	1	1	..
		II No power	58	20	32	2	3	1	..	..
282	Manufacture of structural wooden goods such as doors, beams etc.	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
283	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods such as bobbins etc.	Total	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
284	Manufacture of wooden utensils, photoframes and photoframing	Total	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
285	Manufacture of plywood	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
287	Manufacture of wooden boxes, packing cases etc.	Total	28	14	7	4	3	..	..	..
		I All fuels	11	..	6	3	2	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	11	..	6	3	2	..	..	..
		II No power	17	14	1	1	1	..	..	..
288	Basket-weaving and cane industry	Total	25	5	13	2	3	2	..	..
		II No power	25	5	13	2	3	2	..	..
289	Manufacture of other miscellaneous wooden and allied products such as sandals etc.	Total	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
301	Printing of books	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
302	Miscellaneous printing works including type cutting	Total	30	1	26	3	..	..	..	..
		II No power	30	1	26	3	..	..	..	..
303	Bookbinding	Total	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
310	Finishing of leather	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
311	Manufacture of leather shoes and chappals	Total	45	36	9	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	45	36	9	..	..	..	..	..
314	Repairing of leather shoes and chappals	Total	24	23	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	24	23	1	..	..	..	..	..
320	Vulcanising and repairing of tyres and tubes	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

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			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TRICHUR DISTRICT—RURAL *(Contd.)*										
323	Manufacture of rubber sheets including smoke rubber	Total	17	..	4	3	1	7	2	..
		I All fuels	6	..	..	..	..	5	1	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	5	..	..	..	..	4	1	..
		(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	11	..	4	3	1	2	1	..
331	Manufacture of dyes, varnish, paints etc.	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
332	Manufacture of fertilizers (bone-meal etc.)	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
333	Manufacture of crackers and fire-works	Total	89	1	57	19	7	5	..	..
		II No power	89	1	57	19	7	5	..	..
334	Manufacture of matches	Total	20	..	1	1	5	9	3	1
		I All fuels	7	..	..	..	1	2	3	1
		(a) Electricity	7	..	..	..	1	2	3	1
		II No power	13	..	1	1	4	7	..	..
335	Manufacture of ayurvedic medicines etc.	Total	100	57	40	1	2	..	..	..
		II No power	100	57	40	1	2	..	..	..
336	Manufacture of soaps	Total	15	1	11	2	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	14	1	10	2	..	1	..	..
337	Manufacture of plastic products such as nameplates etc.	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
339	Manufacture of lemon grass oil and candles	Total	16	11	5	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	16	11	5	..	..	..	..	..
340	Manufacture of bricks and tiles	Total	82	..	..	1	9	31	33	8
		I All fuels	73	..	..	..	7	26	32	8
		(a) Electricity	73	..	..	..	7	26	32	8
		II No power	9	..	..	1	2	5	1	..
342	Manufacture of lime	Total	74	24	49	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	74	24	49	1	..	..	..	..
343	Manufacture of structural stone goods including stone-crushing, stonecarving etc.	Total	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
344	Manufacture of stonewares	Total	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
350	Pottery	Total	78	6	71	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	78	6	71	1	..	..	..	..
351	Manufacture of large containers of chinaware	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

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CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		TRICHUR DISTRICT—RURAL *(Contd.)*								
359	Manufacture of imitation stones	Total	134	4	71	40	15	4	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	133	4	71	39	15	4	..	..
365	Manufacture of brass and bell-metal utensils	Total	33	12	19	..	1	1	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	32	12	18	..	1	1	..	..
366	Manufacture of aluminium products	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
367	Manufacture of tin-cans and copper vessels	Total	20	15	3	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	20	15	3	2	..	..	..	..
368	Electroplating, tin-plating, welding etc.	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
369	Manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy)	Total	292	191	96	4	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	9	..	6	3	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	9	..	6	3	..	..	..	..
		II No power	283	191	90	1	1	..	..	..
372	Manufacture of small machine tools and machine parts	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
378	Repairing of radios, microphones etc.	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
379	Manufacture and repairing of electrical appliances	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
383	Manufacture of spare parts of motor vehicle engines etc.	Total	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	Total	11	1	6	3	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	1
		II No power	7	1	4	2	..	..	..	..
388	Repairing of cycles	Total	135	108	27	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	135	108	27	..	..	..	..	..
389	Manufacture and repairing of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
392	Repairing of watches and clocks	Total	19	17	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	19	17	2	..	..	..	..	..
393	Manufacture of jewellery	Total	276	85	189	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	276	85	189	2	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TRICHUR DISTRICT—RURAL *(Concld.)*										
396	Manufacture of sports-goods, balloons etc.	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
399	Subtotal	Total	11	5	5	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	11	5	5	1	..	..	..	..
399	Manufacture of ivory articles	Total	6	..	5	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	6	..	5	1	..	..	..	..
399	Miscellaneous industries	Total	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
TRICHUR DISTRICT—URBAN										
200	Subtotal	Total	96	33	47	5	7	4	..	..
		I All fuels	79	31	32	5	7	4	..	..
		(a) Electricity	76	29	32	5	7	3	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	17	2	15	..	..	..	..	..
200	Production of copra	Total	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
200	Processing of areca-nut	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
200	Rice mill	Total	79	31	32	5	7	4	..	..
		I All fuels	79	31	32	5	7	4	..	..
		(a) Electricity	76	29	32	5	7	3	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
200	Production of rice, flour etc. by hand-pounding	Total	10	2	8	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	10	2	8	..	..	..	..	..
203	Canning of fruits	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
204	Subtotal	Total	226	223	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	226	223	3	..	..	..	..	..
204	Slaughtering of cattle	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
204	Preservation of fish	Total	224	223	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	224	223	1	..	..	..	..	..
205	Bakery	Total	31	2	27	2	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	30	2	26	2	..	..	..	..
206	Production of dairy products	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2-5 Persons	6-9 Persons	10-19 Persons	20-49 Persons	50-99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TRICHUR DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*									
207 **Subtotal**	**Total**	35	2	18	5	5	3	2	..
	I All fuels	29	1	13	5	5	3	2	..
	(a) Electricity	28	1	13	4	5	3	2	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
207 Oil mill	Total	29	1	13	5	5	3	2	..
	I All fuels	29	1	13	5	5	3	2	..
	(a) Electricity	28	1	13	4	5	3	2	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
207 Extraction of oil by country chuck	Total	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
209 Manufacture of 'aval', 'appalam' etc.	Total	22	2	20	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	22	2	20	..	..	..	..	..
214 Manufacture of soda water, lemonade etc.	Total	33	15	18	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	33	15	18	..	..	..	..	..
215 Manufacture of ice	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
216 Manufacture of ice-cream	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
218 Processing of coffee	Total	13	2	11	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	11	2	9	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	11	2	9	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
220 Manufacture of bidi	Total	50	4	35	2	2	5	2	..
	II No power	50	4	35	2	2	5	2	..
230 Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing etc.	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
231 Cotton spinning other than in mills	Total	4	..	..	..	1	2	1	..
	II No power	4	..	..	..	1	2	1	..
233 Dyeing and bleaching of cotton	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
235 Handloom weaving	Total	11	1	5	1	2	2	..	..
	II No power	11	1	5	1	2	2	..	..
244 Repairing of gunny bags	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
273 Tailoring	Total	187	112	73	2	..	..	..	..
	II No power	187	112	73	2	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TRICHUR DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*									
277 Manufacture of coir and coir products	Total	4	..	..	1	2	1	..	..
	II No power	4	..	..	1	2	1	..	..
278 Repairing of umbrellas	Total	15	9	6	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	15	9	6	..	..	..	..	..
280 Sawing of wood	Total	31	..	15	9	3	2	2	..
	I All fuels	23	..	9	8	2	2	2	..
	(a) Electricity	23	..	9	8	2	2	2	..
	II No power	8	..	6	1	1	..	..	..
281 Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	Total	44	5	28	7	2	2	..	..
	I All fuels	8	2	3	2	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	8	2	3	2	1	..	..	..
	II No power	36	3	25	5	1	2	..	..
283 Manufacture of wooden industrial goods such as bobbins etc.	Total	4	1	1	1	..	1	..	..
	I All fuels	4	1	1	1	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	4	1	1	1	..	1	..	..
284 Manufacture of wooden utensils, photoframes and photoframing	Total	21	5	12	4	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	8	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	8	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
	II No power	13	5	8	..	..	..	..	..
285 Manufacture of plywood	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
287 Manufacture of wooden boxes, packing cases etc.	Total	6	1	3	..	2	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	5	1	2	..	2	..	..	..
288 Basket-weaving and cane industry	Total	6	1	1	1	2	..	1	..
	II No power	6	1	1	1	2	..	1	..
309 Printing and publishing of newspapers	Total	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	I All fuels	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
301 Printing of books.	Total	6	..	2	3	1	..	..	..
	I All fuels	6	..	2	3	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	6	..	2	3	1	..	..	..
302 Miscellaneous printing works including type cutting	Total	54	4	40	6	4	..	..	..
	I All fuels	13	2	6	4	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	13	2	6	4	1	..	..	..
	II No power	41	2	34	2	3	..	..	..
303 Bookbinding	Total	32	1	11	18	2	..	..	..
	II No power	32	1	11	18	2	..	..	..
311 Manufacture of leather shoes and chappals	Total	38	11	25	1	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	37	11	25	..	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TRICHUR DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*									
313 Manufacture of leather products such as suitcases, bags etc.	Total	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
314 Repairing of leather shoes and chappals	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
320 **Subtotal**	**Total**	30	6	20	3	..	1	..	..
	I All fuels	12	..	8	3	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	10	..	6	3	..	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	18	6	12	..	..	..	..	..
320 Retreading of tyres	Total	15	..	11	3	..	1	..	..
	I All fuels	11	..	7	3	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	9	..	5	3	..	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
320 Vulcanising and repairing of tyres and tubes	Total	15	6	9	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	14	6	8	..	..	..	..	..
323 Manufacture of rubber sheets including smoke rubber	Total	4	2	1	..	..	..	1	..
	II No power	4	2	1	..	..	..	1	..
331 Manufacture of dyes, varnish, paints etc.	Total	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
	II No power	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
333 Manufacture of crackers and fire-works	Total	8	3	3	..	2	..	..	..
	II No power	8	3	3	..	2	..	..	..
334 Manufacture of matches	Total	4	..	1	..	..	3	..	..
	I All fuels	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
	(a) Electricity	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
335 Manufacture of ayurvedic medicines etc.	Total	18	2	10	2	1	3	..	..
	I All fuels	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
	II No power	16	2	9	2	1	2	..	..
336 Manufacture of soaps	Total	12	2	7	1	1	1	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	II No power	11	2	7	1	1	..	..	..
339 Manufacture of lemon grass oil and candles	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
340 Manufacture of bricks and tiles	Total	9	1	1	2	1	4	..	..
	I All fuels	6	1	..	2	..	3	..	..
	(a) Electricity	6	1	..	2	..	3	..	..
	II No power	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
342 Manufacture of lime	Total	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	TRICHUR DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*								
343	Manufacture of structural stone goods including stone-crushing, stone carving etc.	Total 3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
	II No power	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
344	Manufacture of stonewares	Total 8	6	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	8	6	2	..	..	..	..	..
350	Pottery	Total 14	..	13	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	14	..	13	1	..	..	..	..
351	Manufacture of large containers of chinaware	Total 1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
355	Manufacture of clay models	Total 3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
357	Manufacture of glass and glass products	Total 1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
359	Manufacture of imitation stones	Total 22	..	8	7	5	2	..	..
	I All fuels	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
	II No power	20	..	7	7	5	1	..	..
365	Manufacture of brass and bell-metal utensils	Total 21	2	16	..	2	1	..	..
	II No power	21	2	16	..	2	1	..	..
366	Manufacture of aluminium products	Total 1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
367	Manufacture of tin-cans and copper vessels	Total 46	13	31	1	..	1	..	..
	I All fuels	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	43	13	28	1	..	1	..	..
368	Electroplating, tin-plating, welding etc.	Total 12	5	7	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
369	Manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy)	Total 65	19	41	1	1	3	..	..
	I All fuels	9	..	5	..	1	3	..	..
	(a) Electricity	9	..	5	..	1	3	..	..
	II No power	56	19	36	1	..	..	..	..
370	Repairing of machines	Total 1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
372	Manufacture of small machine tools and machine parts	Total 3	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
	I All fuels	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
	(a) Electricity	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	1

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TRICHUR DISTRICT—URBAN (*Concld.*)										
373	Repairing of sewing machines	Total	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
374	Repairing of electric motors and armature winding	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
377	Charging and repairing of batteries	Total	10	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
378	Repairing of radios, microphones etc.	Total	12	8	4	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	8	6	2	..	..	..	..	..
379	Manufacture and repairing of *electrical appliances*	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
383	Manufacture of spare parts of motor vehicle engines etc.	Total	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	Total	80	1	63	10	5	1	..	..
		I All fuels	14	..	9	3	2	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	14	..	9	3	2	..	..	..
		II No power	66	1	54	7	3	1	..	..
388	Repairing of cycles	Total	66	38	28	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	66	38	28	..	..	..	..	..
389	Manufacture and repairing of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles	Total	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
391	Manufacture of medical instruments	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
392	Repairing of watches and clocks	Total	35	25	10	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	35	25	10	..	..	..	..	..
393	*Manufacture of jewellery*	*Total*	*110*	*19*	*81*	9	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	105	18	77	9	1	..	..	..
394	Repairing of musical instruments	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
399	Miscellaneous industries	Total	9	1	7	..	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	5	..	4	..	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	5	..	4	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	TRICHUR MUNICIPAL								
200 Subtotal	Total	43	11	20	4	4	4	..	..
	I All fuels	39	11	16	4	4	4	..	..
	(a) Electricity	38	11	16	4	4	3	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	II No power	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
200 Processing of areca-nuts	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
200 Rice mill	Total	39	11	16	4	4	4	..	..
	I All fuels	39	11	16	4	4	4	..	..
	(a) Electricity	38	11	16	4	4	3	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
200 Production of rice, flour etc. by hand-pounding	Total	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
203 Canning of fruits	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
205 Bakery	Total	15	1	13	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	15	1	13	1	..	..	..	..
207 Subtotal	Total	16	1	9	2	3	1	..	..
	I All fuels	14	1	7	2	3	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	14	1	7	2	3	1	..	..
	II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
207 Oil mill	Total	14	1	7	2	3	1	..	..
	I All fuels	14	1	7	2	3	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	14	1	7	2	3	1	..	..
207 Extraction of oil by country chuck	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
209 Manufacture of 'appalam', 'aval' etc.	Total	12	2	10	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	12	2	10	..	..	..	..	..
214 Manufacture of soda-water, lemonade etc.	Total	9	3	6	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	9	3	6	..	..	..	..	..
215 Manufacture of ice	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
216 Manufacture of ice-cream	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
218 Processing of coffee	Total	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
220 Manufacture of bidi	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TRICHUR MUNICIPAL *(Contd.)*										
231	Cotton spinning other than in mills	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
233	Cotton dyeing and bleaching	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I *All fuels*	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
235	Handloom weaving	Total	8	1	3	1	1	2	..	..
		II No power	8	1	3	1	1	2	..	..
244	Repairing of gunny bags	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
273	Tailoring	Total	116	67	47	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	116	67	47	2	..	..	..	..
278	Repairing of umbrellas	Total	9	6	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	9	6	3	..	..	..	..	..
280	Sawing of wood	Total	19	..	8	8	1	1	1	..
		I All fuels	15	..	5	7	1	1	1	..
		(a) Electricity	15	..	5	7	1	1	1	..
		II No power	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	Total	26	4	12	7	2	1	..	..
		I All fuels	8	2	3	2	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	8	2	3	2	1	..	..	..
		II No power	18	2	9	5	1	1	..	..
283	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods such as bobbins etc.	Total	4	1	1	1	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	4	1	1	1	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	4	1	1	1	..	1	..	..
284	Photoframing	Total	18	3	11	4	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	8	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	8	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
		II No power	10	3	7	..	..	..	..	..
287	Manufacture of wooden boxes and packing cases	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
288	Basket-weaving	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
300	Printing and publishing of newspapers	Total	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
		I All fuels	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
302	Miscellaneous printing works	Total	31	2	22	4	3	..	..	..
		I All fuels	7	1	4	2	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	7	1	4	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	24	1	18	2	3	..	..	..
303	Bookbinding	Total	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	TRICHUR MUNICIPAL *(Contd.)*								
311 Manufacture of leather shoes and chappals	Total	14	2	11	1	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	13	2	11	..	..	..	..	..
313 Manufacture of leather products such as suitcases, bags etc.	Total	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
320 Subtotal	Total	23	6	13	3	..	1	..	..
	I All fuels	11	..	7	3	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	9	..	5	3	..	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	12	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
320 Retreading of tyres	Total	14	..	10	3	..	1	..	..
	I All fuels	11	..	7	3	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	9	..	5	3	..	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
320 Repairing of tyres	Total	9	6	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	9	6	3	..	..	..	..	..
323 Manufacture of rubber products including smoke rubber, rubber sheets etc.	Total	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
331 Manufacture of paints	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
334 Manufacture of matches	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
335 Manufacture of ayurvedic medicines etc.	Total	5	..	1	..	1	3	..	..
	I All fuels	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
	II No power	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
336 Manufacture of soaps	Total	7	2	4	..	..	1	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	II No power	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
340 Manufacture of tiles	Total	4	1	..	1	..	2	..	..
	I All fuels	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
	II No power	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
343 Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone crushing etc.	Total	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
	II No power	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
355 Manufacture of clay models	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
357 Manufacture of glass and glass products	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		TRICHUR MUNICIPAL *(Contd.)*								
359	Manufacture of imitation diamonds	Total	22	..	8	7	5	2	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	20	..	7	7	5	1	..	..
365	Manufacture of brass and bell-metal utensils	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
366	Manufacture of aluminium products	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
367	Manufacture of tin-cans and copper vessels	Total	22	8	12	1	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	19	8	9	1	..	1	..	..
368	Electroplating, welding etc.	Total	10	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
369	Manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy)	Total	16	4	10	..	1	1	..	..
		I All fuels	6	..	4	..	1	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	6	..	4	..	1	1	..	..
		II No power	10	4	6	..	..	..	..	..
372	Manufacture of small machine tools and machine parts	Total	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
		I All fuels	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
373	Repairing of sewing machines	Total	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
* 374	Repairing of electric motors and armature-winding	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
377	Repairing and charging of batteries	Total	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
378	Repairing of radios	Total	8	6	2	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
379	Manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
383	Manufacture of spare parts of motor engines	Total	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	Total	58	..	46	8	3	1	..	..
		I All fuels	10	..	8	2	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	10	..	8	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	48	..	38	6	3	1	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TRICHUR MUNICIPAL (*Concld.*)										
388	Repairing of bicycles	Total	37	30	7	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	37	30	7	..	..	..	..	..
392	Repairing of watches and clocks	Total	12	8	4	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	12	8	4	..	..	..	..	..
393	Manufacture of jewellery	Total	41	5	32	6	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	40	5	28	6	1	..	..	..
394	Repairing of musical instruments	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
399	Miscellaneous industries	Total	8	..	7	..	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	5	..	4	..	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	5	..	4	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT—RURAL										
048	Manufacture of gut from intestines of cattle	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
200	**Subtotal**	**Total**	**861**	**400**	**387**	**45**	**28**	..	..	**1**
		I All fuels	**482**	**339**	**132**	**9**	**2**	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	**292**	**200**	**85**	**5**	**2**	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	**190**	**139**	**47**	**4**	..	..	..	..
		II No power	**379**	**61**	**255**	**36**	**26**	..	..	**1**
200	Production of copra	Total	284	31	199	34	20	..	..	..
		II No power	284	31	199	34	20	..	..	..
200	Processing of areca-nut	Total	11	1	8	1	..	..	..	1
		II No power	11	1	8	1	..	..	..	1
200	Rice mill	Total	482	339	132	9	2	..	..	..
		I All fuels	482	339	132	9	2	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	292	200	85	5	2	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	190	139	47	4	..	..	..	..
200	Production of rice, flour etc. by hand-pounding	Total	83	29	47	1	6	..	..	..
		II No power	83	29	47	1	6	..	..	..
200	Processing of ginger	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
202	Production of gur from sugar-cane	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
203	Processing of cashew-nut	Total	4	..	..	..	2	..	1	1
		II No power	4	..	..	..	2	..	1	1
204	*Subtotal*	**Total**	**98**	**6**	**63**	**16**	**8**	**2**	**2**	**1**
		II No power	**98**	**6**	**63**	**16**	**8**	**2**	**2**	**1**

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		ERNAKULAM DISTRICT—RURAL *(Contd.)*								
204	Slaughtering of cattle	Total	10	5	4	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	10	5	4	1	..	..	..	..
204	Preservation of fish	Total	88	1	59	15	8	2	2	1
		II No power	88	1	59	15	8	2	2	1
205	Bakery	Total	93	18	74	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	93	18	74	1	..	..	..	..
206	Manufacture of dairy products	Total	5	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
207	Subtotal	Total	60	9	33	12	3	2	..	1
		I All fuels	42	1	26	10	3	2	..	..
		(a) Electricity	41	1	26	9	3	2	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	18	8	7	2	..	..	..	1
207	Oil mill	Total	42	1	26	10	3	2	..	..
		I All fuels	42	1	26	10	3	2	..	..
		(a) Electricity	41	1	26	9	3	2	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
207	Extraction of oil by country chuck	Total	18	8	7	2	..	..	..	1
		II No power	18	8	7	2	..	..	..	1
209	Manufacture of 'aval', 'appalam' etc.	Total	22	8	13	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	22	8	13	1	..	..	..	..
214	Manufacture of soda-water and lemonade	Total	69	24	45	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	69	24	45	..	..	..	..	..
215	Manufacture of ice	Total	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
217	Processing of tea	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
218	Processing of coffee	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
220	Manufacture of bidi	Total	528	257	245	13	9	4	..	..
		II No power	528	257	245	13	9	4	..	..
231	Cotton spinning other than in mills	Total	4	..	..	1	2	1	..	..
		II No power	4	..	..	1	2	1	..	..
232	Spinning and weaving in mills	Total	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
		I All fuels	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
		(a) Electricity	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		ERNAKULAM DISTRICT—RURAL *(Contd.)*								
233	Dyeing and bleaching of cotton	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
235	Handloom weaving	Total	153	5	120	19	8	1	..	..
		II No power	153	5	120	19	8	1	..	..
236	Khadi-weaving by handloom	Total	7	4	2	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	7	4	2	..	1	..	..	..
273	Tailoring	Total	430	294	132	4	..	..	..	..
		II No power	430	294	132	4	..	..	..	..
277	Manufacture of coir and coir products	Total	534	3	286	160	55	21	4	5
		I All fuels	21	2	10	7	..	..	..	2
		(a) Electricity	11	1	4	6	..	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	10	1	6	1	..	..	..	2
		II No power	513	1	276	153	55	21	4	3
278	Repairing of umbrellas	Total	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
280	Sawing of wood	Total	27	..	13	10	3	1	..	..
		I All fuels	19	..	8	7	3	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	19	..	8	7	3	1	..	..
		II No power	8	..	5	3	..	..	..	..
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture	Total	96	22	63	7	4	..	..	..
		I All fuels	4	1	2	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	4	1	2	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	92	21	61	7	3	..	..	..
282	Manufacture of structural wooden goods	Total	7	..	4	1	1	1	..	..
		I All fuels	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
		II No power	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
284	Photoframing	Total	14	11	2	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	14	11	2	1	..	..	..	..
287	Manufacture of wooden boxes and packing cases	Total	12	3	5	2	..	2	..	..
		I All fuels	5	..	1	2	..	2	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
		II No power	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
288	Basket-weaving and rattan-weaving	Total	6	1	3	1	1	..	..	..
		II No power	6	1	3	1	1	..	..	..
289	Manufacture of wooden sandals and other miscellaneous wooden products	Total	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
300	Printing of newspapers and periodicals	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		ERNAKULAM DISTRICT—RURAL (*Contd.*)								
301	Printing of books	Total	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
302	Miscellaneous printing works including type-cutting	Total	14	..	12	1	1	..	..	..
		II No power	14	..	12	1	1	..	..	..
303	Bookbinding	Total	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
311	Manufacture of leather shoes and chappals	Total	34	10	24	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	34	10	24	..	..	..	..	..
313	Manufacture of leather bags, suitcases etc.	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
314	Repairing of shoes and chappals	Total	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
320	Repairing of tyres and tubes	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
323	Manufacture of rubber products including smoke-rubber	Total	48	7	27	4	6	2	..	2
		I All fuels	4	..	..	1	1	2	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
		II No power	44	7	27	3	5	..	..	2
330	Manufacture of sodium silicate, copper sulphate, insecticides etc.	Total	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
		I All fuels	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
332	Manufacture of fertilizers like bone meal, ammonium sulphate etc.	Total	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
		I All fuels	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
333	Manufacture of crackers and fire-works	Total	22	1	19	..	1	1	..	..
		II No power	22	1	19	..	1	1	..	..
334	Manufacture of matches	Total	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
		I All fuels	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
335	Manufacture of ayurvedic medicines etc.	Total	84	46	36	..	..	..	..	2
		II No power	84	46	36	..	..	..	..	2
336	Manufacture of soaps	Total	16	1	15	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	16	1	15	..	..	..	..	..
339	Manufacture of lemon-grass oil, candle etc.	Total	95	57	37	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		II No power	94	57	37	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		ERNAKULAM DISTRICT—RURAL *(Contd.)*								
340	Manufacture of tiles and bricks	Total	56	..	13	11	16	10	4	2
		I All fuels	13	..	..	..	..	8	3	2
		(a) Electricity	11	..	..	..	..	6	3	2
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	43	..	13	11	16	2	1	..
341	Manufacture of cement products like cement tubs etc.	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
342	Manufacture of lime	Total	84	13	69	1	..	1	..	..
		II No power	84	13	69	1	..	1	..	..
343	Manufacture of marble products, stone crushing, stone dressing etc.	Total	4	1	..	..	..	3	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	..
350	Pottery	Total	43	1	37	3	2	..	..	..
		II No power	43	1	37	3	2	..	..	..
351	Manufacture of chinaware and crockery	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
357	Manufacture of glass and glass products	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
359	Rare earth factory	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
364	Manufacture of iron and steel furniture	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
365	Manufacture and repairing of brass and bell-metal utensils	Total	16	4	12	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	16	4	12	..	..	..	..	..
366	Manufacture of aluminium utensils	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
367	Manufacture of tin cans and copper vessels	Total	29	12	16	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	28	12	16	..	..	..	..	..
368	Electroplating, welding and tin plating	Total	5	1	2	1	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	1	2	..	..	1	..	..
369	Manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy)	Total	298	125	166	2	2	2	1	..
		I All fuels	4	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
		(a) Electricity	4	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
		II No power	294	124	166	2	1	1	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		ERNAKULAM DISTRICT—RURAL *(Concld.)*								
370	Assembling and repairing of machinery	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) *Electricity*	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
374	Repairing of electric motors and armature winding	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
378	Repairing of radios	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
379	Repairing of electrical appliances	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	Total	31	..	22	5	..	2	1	1
		I All fuels	8	..	3	3	..	..	1	1
		(a) Electricity	8	..	3	3	..	..	1	1
		II No power	23	..	19	2	..	2	..	..
385	Manufacture of cycle parts and accessories	Total	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
		I All fuels	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
386	Sub-total	Total	6	..	1	2	..	2	..	1
		II No power	6	..	1	2	..	2	..	1
386	Manufacture and repairing of boats	Total	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	1
		II No power	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	1
386	Repairing of boats	Total	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
388	Repairing of cycles	Total	85	54	31	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	85	54	31	..	..	..	..	..
389	Repairing of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
392	Repairing of watches and clocks	Total	13	8	4	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	13	8	4	1	..	..	..	..
393	Manufacture of jewellery	Total	219	48	167	4	..	..	..	..
		II No power	219	48	167	4	..	..	..	..
395	Manufacture of rubber stamps and pen-holders	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
399	Miscellaneous industries	Total	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT—URBAN									
200 Sub-total	Total	82	23	49	4	5	1	..	..
	I All fuels	59	19	32	3	4	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	59	19	32	3	4	1	..	..
	II No power	23	4	17	1	1	..	..	..
200 Production of copra	Total	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
200 Processing of areca-nut	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
200 Rice mill	Total	59	19	32	3	4	1	..	..
	I All fuels	59	19	32	3	4	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	59	19	32	3	4	1	..	..
200 Production of rice flour etc. by hand-pounding	Total	16	3	13	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	16	3	13	..	..	..	..	..
200 Processing of ginger	Total	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	II No power	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
203 Processing of cashew-nut	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
204 Sub-total	Total	40	1	8	6	10	6	8	1
	I All fuels	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
	(a) Electricity	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
	II No power	37	1	8	6	10	6	6	..
204 Slaughtering of cattle	Total	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
204 Preservation of fish	Total	35	..	4	6	10	6	8	1
	I All fuels	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
	(a) Electricity	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
	II No power	32	..	4	6	10	6	6	..
205 Bakery	Total	77	2	69	5	1	..	..	..
	I All fuels	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	75	2	68	4	1	..	..	..
207 Sub-total	Total	57	1	43	9	3	1	..	..
	I All fuels	47	..	35	8	3	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	47	..	35	8	3	1	..	..
	II No power	10	1	8	1	..	..	..	..
207 Oil mill	Total	47	..	35	8	3	1	..	..
	I All fuels	47	..	35	8	3	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	47	..	35	8	3	1	..	..
207 Extraction of oil by country chuck	Total	10	1	8	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	10	1	8	1	..	..	..	..
209 Manufacture of 'aval', 'appalam' etc.	Total	44	2	37	5	..	..	..	..
	II No power	44	2	37	5	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		ERNAKULAM DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*								
214	Manufacture of soda-water and lemonade	Total	76	10	65	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	75	10	64	..	1	..	..	..
215	Manufacture of ice	Total	10	..	7	2	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	10	..	7	2	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	10	..	7	2	1	..	..	..
216	Manufacture of ice-cream	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
218	Processing of coffee	Total	18	4	13	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	13	3	9	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	13	3	9	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
220	Manufacture of bidi	Total	560	199	341	15	3	2	..	..
		II No power	560	199	341	15	3	2	..	..
231	Cotton spinning other than in mills	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
232	Spinning and weaving in mills	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
233	Dyeing and bleaching of cotton	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
235	Handloom weaving	Total	63	10	38	13	1	1	..	..
		II No power	63	10	38	13	1	1	..	..
244	Repairing of gunny bags	Total	5	..	2	2	1	..	..	..
		II No power	5	..	2	2	1	..	..	..
273	Tailoring	Total	523	168	345	7	3	..	..	..
		II No power	523	168	345	7	3	..	..	..
277	Manufacture of coir and coir products	Total	24	..	7	2	3	3	4	5
		I All fuels	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(b) Liquid fuel	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
		II No power	21	..	7	2	3	3	2	4
278	Subtotal	Total	8	3	2	2	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	7	3	2	2	..	..	..	..
278	Manufacture of umbrellas	Total	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
278	Repairing of umbrellas	Total	6	3	2	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	6	3	2	1	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		ERNAKULAM DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*								
280	Sawing of wood	Total	56	..	34	11	8	1	2	..
		I All fuels	48	..	26	11	8	1	2	..
		(a) Electricity	48	..	26	11	8	1	2	..
		II No power	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture	Total	122	20	78	16	6	2	..	..
		I All fuels	9	..	4	2	3	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	9	..	4	2	3	..	..	..
		II No power	113	20	74	14	3	2	..	..
282	Manufacture of structural wooden goods	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
284	Photoframing	Total	21	10	11	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	21	10	11	..	..	..	..	..
285	Manufacture of plywood	Total	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
286	Manufacture of tea-chests	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
287	Manufacture of wooden boxes and packing cases	Total	9	4	3	..	1	1	..	..
		I All fuels	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
		II No power	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
288	Basket-weaving and rattan-weaving	Total	11	1	6	2	2	..	..	..
		II No power	11	1	6	2	2	..	..	..
289	Manufacture of wooden sandals and other miscellaneous wooden products	Total	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
290	Manufacture of paper in mill	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
292	Manufacture of paper bags	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
300	Printing of newspapers and periodicals	Total	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
		I All fuels	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
301	Printing of books	Total	8	..	4	2	2	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	7	..	4	1	2	..	..	..
302	Miscellaneous printing works including type cutting	Total	92	1	52	15	16	5	2	1
		I All fuels	34	..	7	9	14	2	1	1
		(a) Electricity	34	..	7	9	14	2	1	1
		II No power	58	1	45	6	2	3	1	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		ERNAKULAM DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*								
303	Bookbinding	Total	15	..	13	1	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	14	..	13	1	..	..	..	..
311	Manufacture of leather shoes and chappals	Total	102	14	88	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	102	14	88	..	..	..	..	..
313	Manufacture of leather bags, suitcases etc.	Total	30	2	24	4	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	29	2	23	4	..	..	..	..
320	**Subtotal**	**Total**	22	6	14	2	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) **Electricity**	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) **Liquid fuel**	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(c) **Coal, wood and bagasse**	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	18	6	10	2	..	..	..	..
320	Retreading of tyres	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
320	Repairing of tyres and tubes	Total	20	6	12	2	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	16	6	8	2	..	..	..	..
323	Manufacture of rubber products including smoke rubber	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
330	Manufacture of sodium silicate, copper sulphate, insecticides etc.	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
331	Manufacture of indigo and paints	Total	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
332	Manufacture of fertilizers	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		No power	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
333	Manufacture of crackers and fireworks	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
334	Manufacture of matches	Total	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
		I All fuels	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
335	Manufacture of ayurvedic medicines etc.	Total	26	4	19	1	1	1	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	25	4	19	1	1	..	..	..
336	Manufacture of soaps	Total	21	2	11	1	5	1	..	1
		I All fuels	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
		II No power	19	2	11	1	5	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		ERNAKULAM DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*								
337	Manufacture of plastic products (name plates)	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
339	Manufacture of lemon grass oil, candle etc.	Total	4	..	2	1	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
340	Manufacture of tiles and bricks	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
342	Manufacture of lime	Total	28	5	23	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	28	5	23	..	..	..	..	..
343	Manufacture of marble products, stone crushing, stone dressing etc.	Total	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
344	Manufacture of stonewares	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
350	Pottery	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
357	**Subtotal**	**Total**	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
357	Manufacture of glass and glass products	Total	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
357	Manufacture of glass products (mirror)	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
359	Rayon factory	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
364	Manufacture of iron and steel furniture	Total	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
365	Manufacture and repairing of brass and bell-metal utensils	Total	10	2	6	1	1	..	..	..
		II No power	10	2	6	1	1	..	..	..
367	Manufacture of tin-cans and copper vessels	Total	80	18	47	11	2	2	..	..
		I All fuels	5	..	..	2	1	2	..	..
		(a) Electricity	5	..	..	2	1	2	..	..
		II No power	75	18	47	9	1	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		ERNAKULAM DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*								
368	Electroplating, welding and tinplating	Total	29	3	15	6	4	1	..	..
		I All fuels	23	1	12	6	3	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	23	1	12	6	3	1	..	..
		II No power	6	2	3	..	1	..	..	..
369	Manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy)	Total	133	27	89	10	5	1	..	1
		I All fuels	11	..	6	2	1	1	..	1
		(a) Electricity	11	..	6	2	1	1	..	1
		II No power	122	27	83	8	4	..	..	..
370	Assembling and repairing of machinery	Total	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
372	Manufacture of machine tools	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
373	Manufacture of sewing machine parts and assembling of sewing machines	Total	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
374	Repairing of electric motors and armature-winding	Total	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
377	Charging and repairing of batteries	Total	8	2	5	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
378	Repairing of radios	Total	20	12	8	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	12	9	3	..	..	..	..	..
379	Repairing of electrical appliances	Total	7	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
383	Manufacture and repair of motor engine spare parts and accessories	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	Total	108	3	68	22	10	4	1	..
		I All fuels	36	..	20	9	4	2	1	..
		(a) Electricity	36	..	20	9	4	2	1	..
		II No power	72	3	48	13	6	2	..	..
385	Manufacture of cycle parts and accessories	Total	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
386	Manufacture and repairing of boats and barges	Total	11	..	2	1	2	2	1	3
		I All fuels	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
		(a) Electricity	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
		II No power	8	..	2	1	2	2	1	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT—URBAN *(Concld.)*										
388	Repairing of cycles	Total	166	102	63	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	165	102	63	1	..	..	..	..
389	Repairing of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles	Total	15	..	14	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	15	..	14	1	..	..	..	..
392	Repairing of watches and clocks	Total	78	44	28	6	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	76	44	28	4	..	..	..	..
393	Manufacture of jewellery	Total	200	26	158	11	5	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	199	26	158	11	4	..	..	..
394	Manufacture and repairing of musical instruments	Total	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
395	Manufacture of rubber stamps and pen-holders	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
399	Subtotal	Total	22	8	12	2	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	21	8	12	1	..	..	..	..
399	Ivory-carving	Total	8	1	7	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	8	1	7	..	..	..	..	..
399	Miscellaneous industries	Total	14	7	5	2	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	13	7	5	1	..	..	..	..
ERNAKULAM MUNICIPAL										
200	Subtotal	Total	14	4	9	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	11	3	7	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	11	3	7	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
200	Production of copra	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
200	Rice mill	Total	11	3	7	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	11	3	7	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	11	3	7	1	..	..	..	..
200	Production of rice, flour etc. by hand-pounding	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
203	Processing of cashew-nut	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		ERNAKULAM MUNICIPAL *(Contd.)*								
204	Slaughtering of cattle	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
205	Bakery	Total	35	2	28	4	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	34	2	28	3	1	..	..	..
207	Subtotal	Total	13	..	8	4	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	9	..	5	3	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	9	..	5	3	..	1	..	..
		II No power	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
207	Oil mill	Total	9	..	5	3	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	9	..	5	3	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	9	..	5	3	..	1	..	..
207	Extraction of oil by country chuck	Total	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
209	Manufacture of 'appalam'	Total	14	2	9	3	..	..	..	..
		II No power	14	2	9	3	..	..	..	..
214	Manufacture of soda-water and lemonade	Total	24	5	19	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	23	5	18	..	..	..	..	..
215	Manufacture of ice	Total	6	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	6	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	6	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
218	Processing of coffee	Total	11	1	9	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	9	1	7	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	9	1	7	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
220	Manufacture of bidi	Total	235	111	119	4	1	..	..	..
		II No power	235	111	119	4	1	..	..	..
235	Handloom weaving	Total	13	5	8	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	13	5	8	..	..	..	..	..
244	Repairing of gunny bags	Total	5	..	2	2	1	..	..	..
		II No power	5	..	2	2	1	..	..	..
273	Tailoring	Total	233	45	180	5	3	..	..	..
		II No power	233	45	180	5	3	..	..	..
277	Manufacture of coir and coir products	Total	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
278	Subtotal	Total	5	..	2	2	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		ERNAKULAM MUNICIPAL *(Contd.)*								
278	Manufacture of umbrellas	Total	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
278	Repairing of umbrellas	Total	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
280	Sawing of wood	Total	16	..	14	2	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	15	..	13	2	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	15	..	13	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture	Total	49	5	32	6	4	2	..	..
		I All fuels	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
		II No power	46	5	32	5	2	2	..	..
284	Photoframing	Total	7	4	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	7	4	3	..	..	..	..	..
286	Manufacture of tea-chests	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
287	Manufacture of wooden boxes and packing cases	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
288	Basket-weaving and rattan works	Total	4	1	1	..	2	..	..	..
		II No power	4	1	1	..	2	..	..	..
289	Manufacture of wooden sandals and other miscellaneous wooden articles	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
292	Manufacture of paper bags	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
300	Printing of newspapers and periodicals	Total	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
		I All fuels	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
302	Miscellaneous printing works	Total	40	..	17	6	10	4	2	1
		I All fuels	20	..	3	6	8	1	1	1
		(a) Electricity	20	..	3	6	8	1	1	1
		II No power	20	..	14	..	2	3	1	..
303	Bookbinding	Total	8	..	6	1	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	7	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
311	Manufacture of leather shoes and chappals	Total	33	4	29	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	33	4	29	..	..	..	..	..

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CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ERNAKULAM MUNICIPAL (*Contd.*)									
313 Manufacture of leather products such as suitcases etc.	Total	30	2	24	4	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	29	2	23	4	..	..	..	..
320 Repairing of tyres and tubes	Total	10	4	4	2	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	7	4	1	2	..	..	..	..
331 Manufacture of paints	Total	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
333 Manufacture of crackers and fireworks	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
335 Manufacture of Ayurvedic medicines etc.	Total	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	II No power	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
336 Manufacture of soaps	Total	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	II No power	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
337 Manufacture of plastic products such as name-plates etc.	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
339 Manufacture of lemon-grass oil	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
342 Manufacture of lime	Total	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
343 Manufacture of marble products and stone dressing	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
357 Manufacture of glass products like mirrors	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
364 Manufacture of iron and steel furniture	Total	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	I All fuels	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
365 Manufacture of brass and bell-metal utensils	Total	8	1	5	1	1	..	..	..
	II No power	8	1	5	1	1	..	..	..
367 Manufacture of tin cans and copper vessels	Total	29	6	14	7	1	1	..	..
	I All fuels	4	..	..	2	1	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	4	..	..	2	1	1	..	..
	II No power	25	6	14	5	..	..	..	..
368 Electroplating and tin plating	Total	21	1	12	4	3	1	..	..
	I All fuels	16	..	9	4	2	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	16	..	9	4	2	1	..	..
	II No power	5	1	3	..	1	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		ERNAKULAM MUNICIPAL *(Contd.)*								
369	Manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy)	Total	46	14	27	3	2	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	45	14	26	3	2	..	..	..
373	Manufacture of sewing machine parts and assembling of sewing machine	Total	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
374	Repairing of electric motors including armature winding	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
377	Repairing and charging of batteries	Total	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
378	Repairing of radios	Total	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
379	Repairing of electrical appliances	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
383	Manufacture and repair of motor engine parts and accessories	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	Total	46	2	27	11	3	3	..	..
		I All fuels	28	..	17	7	2	2	..	..
		(a) Electricity	28	..	17	7	2	2	..	..
		II No power	18	2	10	4	1	1	..	..
385	Manufacture of cycle parts and accessories	Total	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
386	Manufacture of boats	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
388	Repairing of cycles	Total	87	44	42	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	87	44	42	1	..	..	..	..
389	Repairing of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles	Total	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
392	Repairing of watches and clocks	Total	33	11	16	6	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	31	11	16	4	..	..	..	..
393	Manufacture of jewellery	Total	71	16	51	3	1	..	..	..
		II No power	71	16	51	3	1	..	..	..

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CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ERNAKULAM MUNICIPAL *(Concld.)*										
394	Repairing of musical instruments	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
395	Manufacture of rubber stamps and pen holders	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
399	Subtotal	Total	15	5	8	2	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	14	5	8	1	..	..	..	..
399	Ivory carving	Total	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
399	Miscellaneous industries	Total	9	4	3	2	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	8	4	3	1	..	..	..	..
MATTANCHERRY MUNICIPAL										
200	Sub-total	Total	20	1	13	3	2	1	..	..
		I All fuels	14	1	9	2	1	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	14	1	9	2	1	1	..	..
		II No power	6	..	4	1	1	..	..	..
200	Rice mill	Total	14	1	9	2	1	1	..	..
		I All fuels	14	1	9	2	1	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	14	1	9	2	1	1	..	..
200	Production of rice flour etc. by hand-pounding	Total	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
200	Processing of ginger	Total	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
204	Subtotal	Total	8	..	1	..	3	1	2	1
		I All fuels	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
		(a) Electricity	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
		II No power	5	..	1	..	3	1	..	..
204	Slaughtering of cattle	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
204	Preservation of fish	Total	7	..	..	..	3	1	2	1
		I All fuels	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
		(a) Electricity	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
		II No power	4	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
205	Bakery	Total	16	..	15	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	16	..	15	1	..	..	..	..
207	Oil mill	Total	8	..	6	..	2	..	..	..
		I All fuels	8	..	6	..	2	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	8	..	6	..	2	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		MATTANCHERRY MUNICIPAL *(Contd.)*								
209	Manufacture of 'appalam', 'aval' etc.	Total	16	..	15	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	16	..	15	1	..	..	..	..
214	Manufacture of soda-water, lemonade etc.	Total	19	1	17	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	19	1	17	..	1	..	..	..
215	Manufacture of ice	Total	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
218	Processing of coffee	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
220	Manufacture of bidi	Total	119	23	94	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	119	23	94	2	..	..	..	..
231	Cotton spinning other than in mills	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
233	Cotton dyeing and bleaching	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
273	Tailoring	Total	136	39	95	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	136	39	95	2	..	..	..	..
277	Manufacture of coir and coir products	Total	6	..	1	..	1	2	1	1
		II No power	6	..	1	..	1	2	1	1
280	Sawing of wood	Total	12	..	8	2	2	..	..	..
		I All fuels	11	..	7	2	2	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	11	..	7	2	2	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture	Total	37	2	27	6	2	..	..	..
		I All fuels	6	..	4	1	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	6	..	4	1	1	..	..	..
		II No power	31	2	23	5	1	..	..	..
284	Photoframing	Total	8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
285	Manufacture of plywood	Total	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
287	Manufacture of wooden boxes and packing cases	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
289	Manufacture of miscellaneous wooden products like sandals, rulers etc.	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
292	Manufacture of paper bags	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

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CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		MATTANCHERRY MUNICIPAL *(Contd.)*								
301	Printing of books	Total	7	..	4	1	2	..	..	..
		II No power	7	..	4	1	2	..	..	..
302	Miscellaneous printing works	Total	11	..	5	2	3	1	..	..
		I All fuels	5	..	1	..	3	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	5	..	1	..	3	1	..	..
		II No power	6	..	4	2	..	..	..	..
303	Bookbinding	Total	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
311	Manufacture of leather shoes	Total	28	2	26	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	28	2	26	..	..	..	..	..
320	Repairing of tyres and tubes	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
330	Manufacture of sodium silicate, copper sulphate, insecticides etc.	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
331	Manufacture of indigo and paints	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
332	Manufacture of fertilizers	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		II No power	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
335	Manufacture of ayurvedic medicines etc.	Total	7	1	5	..	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
336	Manufacture of soaps	Total	8	1	2	..	4	1	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	7	1	2	..	4	..	..	..
339	Manufacture of lemon grass oil	Total	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
342	Manufacture of lime	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
343	Stone crushing etc.	Total	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
344	Manufacture of stonewares	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		MATTANCHERRY MUNICIPAL *(Contd.)*								
357	Manufacture of glass and glass products	Total	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
367	Manufacture of tin-cans and copper vessels	Total	20	8	8	2	1	1	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	19	8	8	2	1	..	..	..
368	Electroplating	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
369	Manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy)	Total	28	5	17	4	1	1	..	..
		I All fuels	6	..	3	2	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	6	..	3	2	..	1	..	..
		II No power	22	5	14	2	1	..	..	..
370	Repairing of machinery	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
372	Manufacture of machine tools	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
377	Battery charging	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
378	Repairing of radios	Total	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
379	Repairing of electrical appliances	Total	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	Total	19	..	9	6	3	1	..	..
		I All fuels	4	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	4	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
		II No power	15	..	8	5	1	1	..	..
385	Manufacture of cycle parts	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
386	Manufacture and repairing of boats	Total	7	..	2	1	2	1	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		II No power	6	..	2	1	2	1	..	..
388	Repairing of cycles	Total	28	14	14	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	28	14	14	..	..	..	..	..
389	Repairing of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles	Total	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MATTANCHERRY MUNICIPAL *(Concld.)*										
392	Repairing of watches and clocks	Total	16	10	6	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	16	10	6	..	..	..	..	..
393	Manufacture of jewellery	Total	41	5	34	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	41	5	34	2	..	..	..	..
394	Manufacture of musical instruments	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
399	Subtotal	Total	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
399	Ivory-carving	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
399	Miscellaneous industries	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT—RURAL										
200	Subtotal	Total	416	129	275	9	3	..	..	..
		I All fuels	181	88	90	3	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	129	68	61	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	50	20	27	3	..	..	..	..
		(d) Others	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	235	41	185	6	3	..	..	..
200	Production of copra	Total	160	18	134	5	3	..	..	..
		II No power	160	18	134	5	3	..	..	..
200	Processing of areca-nuts	Total	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
200	Rice and flour mill	Total	181	88	90	3	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	181	88	90	3	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	129	68	61	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	50	20	27	3	..	..	..	..
		(d) Others	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
200	Production of rice, flour etc. by hand-pounding	Total	71	20	50	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	71	20	50	1	..	..	..	..
200	Processing of spices	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
202	Manufacture of molasses from sugarcane	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
203	Production of jam, jelly etc.	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
204	Slaughtering of cattle	Total	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		KOTTAYAM DISTRICT—RURAL *(Contd.)*								
205	Bakery	Total	93	14	77	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	93	14	77	2	..	..	..	..
207	Subtotal	Total	33	4	29	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	27	2	25	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	21	2	19	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
207	Oil mill	Total	27	2	25	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	27	2	25	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	21	2	19	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
207	Extraction of oil by country chuck	Total	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
209	Manufacture of 'aval', 'appalam' etc.	Total	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
214	Manufacture of soda-water, lemonade etc.	Total	45	20	24	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	44	20	23	1	..	..	..	..
217	Processing of tea in factory, packing and distribution of tea	Total	96	..	5	7	10	26	34	14
		I All fuels	75	..	5	6	8	19	28	9
		(a) Electricity	35	..	4	2	..	4	19	6
		(b) Liquid fuel	36	..	1	4	7	14	9	1
		(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
		(d) Others	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
		II No power	21	..	..	1	2	7	6	5
218	Processing of coffee	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
220	Manufacture of bidi	Total	134	104	25	4	1	..	..	..
		II No power	134	104	25	4	1	..	..	..
231	Cotton spinning other than in mills	Total	6	..	1	2	3	..	..	..
		II No power	6	..	1	2	3	..	..	..
235	Handloom weaving	Total	101	23	64	7	5	2	..	..
		II No power	101	23	64	7	5	2	..	..
236	Khadi-weaving in handloom	Total	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
273	Tailoring	Total	190	153	36	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	190	153	36	..	1	..	..	..
277	Manufacture of coir and coir products	Total	28	..	3	15	5	4	1	..
		II No power	28	..	3	15	5	4	1	..
278	Repairing of umbrellas	Total	11	7	4	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	11	7	4	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		KOTTAYAM DISTRICT—RURAL *(Contd.)*								
280	Sawing of wood	Total	16	..	14	2	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	12	..	11	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	12	..	11	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture	Total	64	13	44	4	2	1	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
		II No power	62	13	44	3	1	1	..	..
284	Manufacture of photoframe and photoframing	Total	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
286	Manufacture of tea-chest	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
287	Manufacture of wooden boxes and packing cases	Total	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
288	Manufacture of cane chairs, basket-weaving etc.	Total	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
289	Manufacture of miscellaneous wooden articles	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
302	Miscellaneous printing works	Total	15	1	12	1	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	13	1	10	1	..	1	..	..
303	Book-binding	Total	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
311	Manufacture of leather shoes and chappals	Total	42	12	28	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	42	12	28	2	..	..	..	..
314	Repairing of leather shoes and chappals	Total	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
323	Manufacture of rubber products, like nipple, smoke rubber etc.	Total	136	15	80	18	14	7	2	..
		I All fuels	22	1	4	4	6	5	2	..
		(a) Electricity	9	1	..	4	3	..	1	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	13	..	4	..	3	5	1	..
		II No power	114	14	76	14	8	2	..	..
332	Manufacture of bone-meal	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
333	Manufacture of crackers and fire-works	Total	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
334	Manufacture of matches	Total	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
		II No power	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..

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CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	KOTTAYAM DISTRICT—RURAL *(Contd.)*								
335 Manufacture of ayurvedic medicines etc.	Total	62	37	22	1	2	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	II No power	61	37	22	1	1	..	..	..
336 Manufacture of soaps	Total	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
339 Manufacture of lemon grass oil, candles etc.	Total	35	28	6	..	1	..	..	..
	II No power	35	28	6	..	1	..	..	..
340 Manufacture of tiles and bricks	Total	4	..	..	2	..	2	..	..
	I All fuels	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(d) Others	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	II No power	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
341 Subtotal	Total	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
341 Manufacture of cement	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
341 Manufacture of cement products like tubs etc.	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
342 Manufacture of lime	Total	39	14	22	2	1	..	..	..
	II No power	39	14	22	2	1	..	..	..
350 Pottery	Total	26	12	14	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	26	12	14	..	..	..	..	..
362 Manufacture and repairing of fire-arms and weapons	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
365 Manufacture of brass and bell-metal utensils	Total	13	2	10	..	1	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	II No power	12	2	10	..	..	..	..	..
367 Manufacture of tin-cans and copper utensils	Total	23	12	11	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	23	12	11	..	..	..	..	..
369 Manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy)	Total	365	212	150	1	1	1	..	..
	I All fuels	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	363	212	150	..	..	1	..	..
370 Repairing of machines, water pumps etc.	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT—RURAL *(Concld.)*										
379	Repairing and servicing of electric machines	Total	5	..	..	1	..	1	2	1
		I All fuels	5	..	..	1	..	1	2	1
		(a) Electricity	5	..	..	1	..	1	2	1
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	Total	30	1	23	2	3	1	..	..
		I All fuels	6	..	3	1	1	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	5	..	3	..	1	1	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	24	1	20	1	2	..	..	..
388	Repairing of bicycles	Total	39	24	15	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	39	24	15	..	..	..	..	..
392	Repairing of watches and clocks	Total	15	11	4	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	15	11	4	..	..	..	..	..
393	Manufacture of jewellery	Total	191	56	128	5	2	..	..	..
		II No power	191	56	128	5	2	..	..	..
399	Miscellaneous industries	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT—URBAN										
200	**Subtotal**	**Total**	**77**	**21**	**44**	**7**	**5**	..	..	..
		I All fuels	**67**	**19**	**36**	**7**	**5**	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	**66**	**19**	**35**	**7**	**5**	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	**1**	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	**10**	**2**	**8**	..	..	..	..	..
200	Production of copra	Total	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
200	Processing of areca-nuts	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
200	Rice and flour mill	Total	67	19	36	7	5	..	..	..
		I All fuels	67	19	36	7	5	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	66	19	35	7	5	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
200	Production of rice, flour etc. by hand-pounding	Total	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
204	Slaughtering of cattle	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
205	Bakery	Total	43	5	32	4	1	1	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	42	5	31	4	1	1	..	..
206	Production of dairy products	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		KOTTAYAM DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*								
207	Oil mill	Total	30	..	24	6	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	30	..	24	6	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	30	..	24	6	..	..	..	..
209	Manufacture of ' aval ', ' appalam ' etc.	Total	14	2	10	..	2	..	..	..
		II No power	14	2	10	..	2	..	..	..
210	Brandy distillery	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
214	Manufacture of soda-water, lemonade etc.	Total	35	7	27	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	1	..		..	..	..	..
		II No power	34	6	27	1	..	..	..	..
215	Manufacture of ice	Total	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
216	Manufacture of ice-cream	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
217	Processing of tea in factory, packing and distribution of tea	Total	5	..	1	4	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
218	Processing of coffee	Total	15	1	12	2	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	13	1	12	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	13	1	12	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
220	Manufacture of bidi	Total	28	12	14	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	28	12	14	2	..	..	..	..
221	Manufacture of cigar	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
235	Handloom weaving	Total	16	1	13	1	..	1	..	..
		II No power	16	1	13	1	..	1	..	..
273	Tailoring	Total	172	88	75	6	3	..	..	..
		II No power	172	88	75	6	3	..	..	..
277	Manufacture of coir and coir products	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
280	Sawing of wood	Total	28	2	20	3	2	1	..	..
		I All fuels	25	2	17	3	2	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	25	2	17	3	2	1	..	..
		II No power	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture	Total	56	7	40	4	4	1	..	..
		I All fuels	6	..	3	..	2	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	5	..	2	..	2	1	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	50	7	37	4	2	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		KOTTAYAM DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*								
284	Manufacture of photoframe and photoframing	Total	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
285	Manufacture of plywood	Total	6	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
		I All fuels	6	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
		(a) Electricity	6	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
286	Manufacture of tea-chest	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
287	Manufacture of wooden boxes and packing cases	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
288	Manufacture of cane chairs, basket-weaving etc.	Total	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
289	Manufacture of miscellaneous wooden articles	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
300	Printing of newspapers and periodicals	Total	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
		I All fuels	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
		(a) Electricity	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
301	Printing of books	Total	21	2	12	3	4	..	..	..
		I All fuels	9	..	4	3	2	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	9	..	4	3	2	..	..	..
		II No power	12	2	8	..	2	..	..	..
302	Miscellaneous printing works	Total	46	2	16	12	11	4	1	..
		I All fuels	37	..	11	11	10	4	1	..
		(a) Electricity	36	..	11	11	9	4	1	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	9	2	5	1	1	..	..	..
303	Bookbinding	Total	13	3	10	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	13	3	10	..	..	..	..	..
311	Manufacture of leather shoes and chappals	Total	34	3	29	1	1	..	..	..
		II No power	34	3	29	1	1	..	..	..
314	Repairing of leather shoes and chappals	Total	9	3	6	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	9	3	6	..	..	..	..	..
320	**Subtotal**	Total	26	..	20	3	1	..	..	2
		I All fuels	7	..	4	..	1	..	..	2
		(a) Electricity	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	19	..	16	3	..	..	..	..
320	Manufacture of tyres and tubes	Total	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
		I All fuels	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	KOTTAYAM DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*								
320 Retreading of tyres	Total	16	..	15	..	1	..	..	..
	I All fuels	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
320 Repairing and vulcanising of tyres and tubes	Total	8	..	5	3	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	6	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
322 Manufacture of rubber gloves etc.	Total	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	I All fuels	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
323 Manufacture of rubber products like nipple, smoke rubber etc.	Total	4	..	1	..	1	2	..	..
	I All fuels	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
	II No power	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
333 Manufacture of crackers and fire-works	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
334 Manufacture of matches	Total	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
335 Manufacture of ayurvedic medicines etc.	Total	13	3	8	1	1	..	..	..
	I All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	11	3	6	1	1	..	..	..
336 Manufacture of soaps	Total	12	4	8	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	11	4	7	..	..	..	..	..
337 Manufacture of plastic nameplates etc.	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
339 Manufacture of lemon grass oil, candles etc.	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
342 Manufacture of lime	Total	7	1	4	2	..	..	..	..
	II No power	7	1	4	2	..	..	..	..
343 Stone carving and stone dressing	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
345 Manufacture of stone images	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
350 Pottery	Total	9	..	7	2	..	..	..	..
	II No power	9	..	7	2	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		KOTTAYAM DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*								
355	Production of clay models	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
357	Production of glass mirrors	Total	1	..	..	1*	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
365	Manufacture of brass and bell-metal utensils	Total	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
366	Manufacture of aluminium products	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
367	Manufacture of tin-cans and copper utensils	Total	33	11	18	1	1	2	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	31	11	17	1	1	1	..	..
368	Welding, electroplating, tin-plating etc.	Total	15	4	9	1	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	11	2	7	1	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	11	2	7	1	..	1	..	..
		II No power	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
369	Manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy)	Total	66	25	33	2	4	2	..	..
		I All fuels	11	..	5	..	4	2	..	..
		(a) Electricity	11	..	5	..	4	2	..	..
		II No power	55	25	28	2	..	..	..	..
370	Repairing of machines, water pumps etc.	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
372	Manufacture of small machine tools and parts	Total	7	..	4	2	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	7	..	4	2	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	7	..	4	2	1	..	..	..
374	Repairing of electric motors and armature-winding	Total	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
377	Charging and repairing of batteries	Total	10	2	8	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
378	Repairing of radios	Total	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..
379	Repairing and servicing of electric machines	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
382	Body building of trucks and buses	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	Total	85	1	53	13	15	2	..	1
		I All fuels	18	..	7	3	5	2	..	1
		(a) Electricity	18	..	7	3	5	2	..	1
		II No power	67	1	46	10	10	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT—URBAN *(Concld.)*										
388	Repairing of bicycles	Total	41	25	15	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	41	25	15	1	..	..	..	..
390	Repairing of optical equipment	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
392	Repairing of watches and clocks	Total	21	16	5	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	21	16	5	..	..	..	..	..
393	Manufacture of jewellery	Total	191	23	152	10	6	..	..	..
		I All fuels	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	187	23	149	9	6	..	..	..
394	Repairing and tuning of musical instruments	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
399	Miscellaneous industries	Total	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
KOTTAYAM MUNICIPAL										
200	Subtotal	Total	31	8	17	3	3	..	..	..
		I All fuels	28	7	15	3	3	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	28	7	15	3	3	..	..	..
		II No power	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
200	Production of copra	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
200	Rice and flour mill	Total	28	7	15	3	3	..	..	..
		I All fuels	28	7	15	3	3	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	28	7	15	3	3	..	..	..
200	Production of rice, flour etc. by hand-pounding	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
205	Bakery	Total	15	1	10	2	1	1	..	..
		II No power	15	1	10	2	1	1	..	..
207	Oil mill	Total	15	..	12	3	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	15	..	12	3	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	15	..	12	3	..	..	..	..
209	Manufacture of 'aval', 'appalam' etc.	Total	4	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	4	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
214	Manufacture of soda-water and lemonade	Total	15	1	14	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	15	1	14	..	..	..	..	..
215	Manufacture of ice	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		KOTTAYAM MUNICIPAL *(Contd.)*								
216	Manufacture of icecream	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
218	Processing of coffee	Total	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
220	Manufacture of bidi	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
235	Handloom weaving	Total	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
273	Tailoring	Total	64	21	37	3	3	..	..	..
		II No power	64	21	37	3	3	..	..	..
280	Sawing of wood	Total	13	..	7	3	2	1	..	..
		I All fuels	13	..	7	3	2	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	13	..	7	3	2	1	..	..
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture	Total	23	1	18	..	3	1	..	..
		I All fuels	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	20	1	17	..	2	..	..	..
284	Manufacture of photoframe and photoframing	Total	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
285	Manufacture of plywood	Total	6	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
		I All fuels	6	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
		(a) Electricity	6	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
286	Manufacture of plywood products such as tea-chest	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
289	Manufacture of miscellaneous wooden products	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
300	Printing of newspapers and periodicals	Total	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
		I All fuels	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
		(a) Electricity	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
302	Miscellaneous printing works	Total	43	1	15	11	11	4	1	..
		I All fuels	35	..	10	10	10	4	1	..
		(a) Electricity	34	..	10	10	9	4	1	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	8	1	5	1	1	..	..	..
303	Bookbinding	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
311	Manufacture of leather shoes and chappals	Total	15	1	12	1	1	..	..	..
		II No power	15	1	12	1	1	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		KOTTAYAM MUNICIPAL *(Contd.)*								
320	Subtotal	Total	15	..	11	2	1	..	..	1
		I All fuels	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	12	..	10	2	..	..	..	..
320	Manufacture of tyres and tubes	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
320	Retreading of tyres	Total	11	..	10	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
320	Repairing and vulcanising of tyres and tubes	Total	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
322	Manufacture of rubber gloves etc.	Total	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
323	Manufacture of rubber products such as nipple etc.	Total	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
333	Manufacture of crackers and fire-works	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
335	Manufacture of ayurvedic medicines etc.	Total	5	..	3	1	1	..	..	..
		II No power	5	..	3	1	1	..	..	..
336	Manufacture of soaps	Total	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
343	Stone-carving and stone dressing	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
350	Pottery	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
367	Manufacture of tin-cans and copper vessels	Total	7	1	5	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	6	1	4	1	..	..	..	..
368	Welding, electroplating, tin-plating etc.	Total	8	..	7	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	7	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	7	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
369	Manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy)	Total	23	5	14	2	2	..	..	..
		I All fuels	5	..	3	..	2	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	5	..	3	..	2	..	..	..
		II No power	18	5	11	2	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		KOTTAYAM MUNICIPAL *(Concld.)*								
370	Repairing of water pumps	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
372	Manufacture of small machine tools and parts	Total	7	..	4	2	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	7	..	4	2	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	7	..	4	2	1	..	..	..
374	Repairing of electric motors	Total	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
377	Repairing and charging of batteries	Total	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
378	Repairing of radios	Total	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
379	Repairing and servicing of electric machines	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
382	Body building of trucks and buses	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	Total	54	..	31	8	12	2	..	1
		I All fuels	11	..	3	2	3	2	..	1
		(a) Electricity	11	..	3	2	3	2	..	1
		II No power	43	..	28	6	9	..	..	..
388	Repairing of bicycles	Total	11	5	5	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	11	5	5	1	..	..	..	..
390	Repairing of optical equipment	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
392	Repairing of watches and clocks	Total	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
393	Manufacture of jewellery	Total	54	5	49	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	52	5	47	..	..	..	..	..
394	Repairing and tuning of musical instruments	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
399	Miscellaneous industries	Total	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		ALLEPPEY DISTRICT—RURAL								
200	**Subtotal**	**Total**	**827**	**220**	**581**	**11**	**8**	**3**	**3**	**1**
		I All fuels	316	124	188	3	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	305	119	182	3	1	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	11	5	6	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	511	96	393	8	7	3	3	1
200	Production of copra	Total	434	73	341	6	7	3	3	1
		II No power	434	73	341	6	7	3	3	1
200	Processing of areca-nuts	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
200	Rice and flour mill	Total	316	124	188	3	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	316	124	188	3	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	305	119	182	3	1	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	11	5	6	..	..	..	..	..
200	Production of rice, flour etc. by hand-pounding	Total	75	23	50	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	75	23	50	2	..	..	..	..
201	Sugar mill	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
202	Production of indigenous sugar from sugarcane	Total	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
203	Processing of cashew-nuts	Total	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
		II No power	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
204	**Subtotal**	**Total**	**236**	**13**	**139**	**24**	**54**	**3**	**3**	..
		II No power	236	13	139	24	54	3	3	..
204	Slaughtering of cattle	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
204	Preservation of fish	Total	234	13	137	24	54	3	3	..
		II No power	234	13	137	24	54	3	3	..
205	Bakery	Total	50	12	36	..	2	..	..	..
		II No power	50	12	36	..	2	..	..	..
207	**Subtotal**	**Total**	**83**	**7**	**69**	**2**	**4**	**1**	..	..
		I All fuels	53	5	43	2	3	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	53	5	43	2	3	..	..	..
		II No power	30	2	26	..	1	1	..	..
207	Oil mill	Total	53	5	43	2	3	..	..	..
		I All fuels	53	5	43	2	3	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	53	5	43	2	3	..	..	..
207	Extraction of oil by country chuck	Total	30	2	26	..	1	1	..	..
		II No power	30	2	26	..	1	1	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		ALLEPPEY DISTRICT—RURAL *(Contd.)*								
209	Manufacture of 'aval', 'appalam' etc.	Total	11	6	5	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	11	6	5	..	..	..	..	..
214	Manufacture of soda-water, lemonade etc.	Total	63	37	23	2	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	62	37	22	2	1	..	..	..
215	Manufacture of ice	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
218	Processing of coffee	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
220	Manufacture of bidi	Total	842	678	159	5	..	..	..	..
		II No power	842	678	159	5	..	..	..	..
230	Cotton cleaning, pressing etc.	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
231	Cotton spinning other than in mills	Total	12	5	1	1	1	4	..	..
		II No power	12	5	1	1	1	4	..	..
235	Handloom weaving	Total	116	28	70	8	6	4	..	..
		II No power	116	28	70	8	6	4	..	..
236	Manufacture of khadi in handloom	Total	4	..	2	1	..	1	..	..
		II No power	4	..	2	1	..	1	..	..
237	Printing of cotton textiles	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
273	Tailoring	Total	449	341	99	5	1	3	..	..
		II No power	449	341	99	5	1	3	..	..
277	Manufacture of coir and coir products	Total	1,916	1	1,287	358	161	62	27	20
		I All fuels	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
		(a) Electricity	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
		II No power	1,912	1	1,286	357	161	62	27	18
278	Repairing of umbrellas	Total	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
280	Sawing of wood	Total	8	1	5	2	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	7	1	5	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	7	1	5	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	Total	66	19	45	2	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	61	18	41	2	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALLEPPEY DISTRICT—RURAL *(Contd.)*										
284	Manufacture of wooden utensils and photoframing	Total	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
288	Basket-weaving, cane industry etc.	*Total*	*13*	*1*	*8*	*1*	*1*	2	..	..
		II No power	*13*	*1*	*8*	*1*	*1*	2	..	..
301	Printing and publishing of books	*Total*	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
302	Miscellaneous printing works	Total	26	..	19	6	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	11	..	7	3	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	11	..	7	3	..	1	..	..
		II No power	15	..	12	3	..	..	..	..
303	Bookbinding	Total	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
311	Manufacture of leather shoes and chappals	Total	14	6	8	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	14	6	8	..	..	..	..	..
314	Repairing of shoes and chappals	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
320	Retreading of tyres	Total	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
323	Manufacture of rubber shoes and other products including smoke rubber	Total	5	2	2	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	5	2	2	..	1	..	..	..
332	Manufacture of fertilizers (bone-meal)	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
333	Manufacture of crackers and fire-works	Total	10	3	7	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	10	3	7	..	..	..	..	..
334	Manufacture of matches	Total	9	..	..	..	4	4	1	..
		I All fuels	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
		II No power	7	..	..	..	4	2	1	..
335	Manufacture of ayurvedic medicines etc.	Total	112	63	38	6	4	1	..	..
		II No power	112	63	38	6	4	1	..	..
336	Manufacture of soap	Total	11	2	7	..	1	1	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	10	2	6	..	1	1	..	..
339	Manufacture of candles, cashew-nut oil, lemon grass oil etc.	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		ALLEPPEY DISTRICT—RURAL *(Contd.)*								
340	Manufacture of tiles	Total	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
342	Manufacture of lime	Total	43	13	29	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	43	13	29	..	1	..	..	..
350	Pottery	Total	47	..	40	6	1	..	..	..
		II No power	47	..	40	6	1	..	..	..
365	Manufacture of brass and bell-metal utensils	Total	20	8	11	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	20	8	11	..	..	1	..	..
367	Manufacture of tin-cans and copper vessels	Total	34	14	20	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	34	14	20	..	..	..	..	..
369	Manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy)	Total	319	129	183	2	4	1	..	..
		I All fuels	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	316	128	182	2	3	1	..	..
374	Manufacture of electrical appliances such as electric motors etc.	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
378	Repairing of radios	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	Total	7	2	4	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
386	Repairing and building of boats	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
388	Repairing of bicycles	Total	71	53	17	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	71	53	17	1	..	..	..	..
392	Repairing of watches and clocks	Total	10	9	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	10	9	1	..	..	..	..	..
393	Manufacture of jewellery	Total	222	95	123	1	3	..	..	..
		II No power	222	95	123	1	3	..	..	..
394	Manufacture, repair and tuning of musical instruments	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	ALLEPPEY DISTRICT—URBAN								
200 **Subtotal**	Total	114	41	70	..	2	..	1	..
	I All fuels	66	34	30	..	1	..	1	..
	(a) Electricity	62	31	29	..	1	..	1	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	48	7	40	..	1	..	..	..
200 Production of copra	Total	38	5	33	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	38	5	33	..	..	..	..	..
200 Rice and flour mill	Total	65	34	30	..	1	..	..	..
	I All fuels	65	34	30	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	61	31	29	..	1	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
200 Production of rice, flour etc. by hand-pounding	Total	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
200 Processing of pepper	Total	4	..	2	..	1	..	1	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	II No power	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
203 Processing of cashew-nuts	Total	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	II No power	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
204 Preservation of fish	Total	18	..	17	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	18	..	17	1	..	..	..	..
205 Bakery	Total	62	10	51	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	62	10	51	1	..	..	..	..
205 Production of dairy products	Total	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
207 **Subtotal**	Total	103	3	52	28	15	3	1	1
	I All fuels	99	1	51	28	14	3	1	1
	(a) Electricity	99	1	51	28	14	3	1	1
	II No power	4	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
207 Oil mill	Total	99	1	51	28	14	3	1	1
	I All fuels	99	1	51	28	14	3	1	1
	(a) Electricity	99	1	51	28	14	3	1	1
207 Extraction of oil by country chuck	Total	4	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
	II No power	4	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
209 Manufacture of 'aval', 'appalam' etc.	Total	14	2	12	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	14	2	12	..	..	..	..	..
210 Manufacture of vinegar	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
214 Manufacture of soda-water, lemonade etc.	Total	50	19	31	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	50	19	31	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E-III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	ALLEPPEY DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*								
215 Manufacture of ice	Total	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
218 Processing of coffee	Total	14	3	11	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	14	3	11	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	14	3	11	..	..	..	..	..
220 Manufacture of bidi	Total	65	33	30	2	..	..	..	..
	II No power	65	33	30	2	..	..	..	..
235 Handloom weaving	Total	20	4	14	1	..	1	..	..
	II No power	20	4	14	1	..	1	..	..
237 Printing of cotton textiles	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
273 Tailoring	Total	389	236	150	3	..	..	..	..
	II No power	389	236	150	3	..	..	..	..
277 Manufacture of coir and coir products	Total	367	1	140	89	76	28	16	17
	I All fuels	32	..	6	2	3	3	5	13
	(a) Electricity	30	..	6	2	3	3	5	11
	(b) Liquid fuel	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	II No power	335	1	134	87	73	25	11	4
278 Subtotal	Total	10	8	1	..	1	..	..	..
	II No power	10	8	1	..	1	..	..	..
278 Manufacture of umbrellas	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
278 Repairing of umbrellas	Total	9	8	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	9	8	1	..	..	..	..	..
280 Sawing of wood	Total	18	1	16	1	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	7	1	5	1	..	..	..	..
281 Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	Total	42	17	23	2	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	39	17	20	2	..	..	..	..
284 Manufacture of wooden utensils and photoframing	Total	10	7	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	10	7	3	..	..	..	..	..
288 Basket-weaving, cane industry etc.	Total	8	1	4	..	3	..	..	..
	II No power	8	1	4	..	3	..	..	..
289 Manufacture of miscellaneous wooden products	Total	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50-99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	ALLEPPEY DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*								
290 Manufacture of paper board in mills	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
291 Manufacture of paper by hand	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
292 Making of paper boxes, bags, envelopes etc.	Total	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	II No power	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
301 Printing and publishing of books	Total	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
302 Miscellaneous printing works	Total	55	1	41	9	3	1	..	..
	I All fuels	18	1	8	5	3	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	18	1	8	5	3	1	..	..
	II No power	37	..	33	4	..	..	..	..
303 Bookbinding	Total	14	4	10	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	14	4	10	..	..	..	..	..
311 Manufacture of leather shoes and chappals	Total	50	12	38	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	50	12	38	..	..	..	..	..
313 Manufacture of miscellaneous leather products	Total	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
314 Repairing of shoes and chappals	Total	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
320 Subtotal	Total	9	3	6	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	9	3	6	..	..	..	..	..
320 Retreading of tyres	Total	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
320 Repairing and vulcanising of tyres and tubes	Total	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
323 Manufacture of rubber shoes and other products including smoke rubber	Total	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
333 Manufacture of crackers and fire-works	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
334 Manufacture of matches	Total	5	1	1	2	..	..	1	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	II No power	4	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
335 Manufacture of ayurvedic medicines etc.	Total	9	4	4	..	1	..	..	..
	II No power	9	4	4	..	1	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		ALLEPPEY DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*								
336	Manufacture of soaps	Total	21	6	14	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	21	6	14	1	..	..	..	..
339	Manufacture of candle, *cashew-nut shell oil,* lemon grass oil etc.	*Total*	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
342	Manufacture of lime	Total	14	5	9	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	14	5	9	..	..	..	..	..
344	Manufacture of stoneware	Total	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
365	Manufacture of brass and bell-metal utensils	Total	9	2	4	3	..	..	..	..
		II No power	9	2	4	3	..	..	..	..
367	Manufacture of tin-cans and copper vessels	Total	47	19	28	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	47	19	28	..	..	..	..	..
368	Electroplating, welding, including tin-plating	Total	9	3	5	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	8	3	4	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	8	3	4	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
369	Manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy)	Total	92	37	52	2	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	6	..	4	1	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	6	..	4	1	..	1	..	..
		II No power	86	37	48	1	..	..	..	..
374	Manufacture of electrical machinery such as electric motors etc.	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
375	Repairing of electric fans	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
377	Charging and repairing of batteries	Total	8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
378	Repairing of radios	Total	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
383	Manufacture of motor vehicle engine parts and accessories	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicle	Total	62	..	57	3	1	..	1	..
		I All fuels	11	..	8	1	1	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	11	..	8	1	1	..	1	..
		II No power	51	..	49	2	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALLEPPEY DISTRICT—URBAN *(Concld.)*										
386	Repairing of boats	Total	6	..	2	..	1	2	1	..
		I All fuels	4	..	1	..	..	2	1	..
		(a) Electricity	4	..	1	..	..	2	1	..
		II No power	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
388	Repairing of bicycles	Total	99	61	38	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	98	61	37	..	..	..	..	..
389	Repairing of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles	Total	11	..	10	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	11	..	10	1	..	..	..	..
390	Repairing of photographic equipment	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
392	Repairing of watches and clocks	Total	30	21	9	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	30	21	9	..	..	..	..	..
393	Manufacture of jewellery	Total	217	30	179	6	2	..	..	..
		I All fuels	5	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	5	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	212	30	175	5	2	..	..	..
394	Manufacture and repairing of musical instruments	Total	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
395	Manufacture of pen, rubber stamps etc.	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
399	Miscellaneous industries	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALLEPPEY MUNICIPAL										
200	Subtotal	Total	22	10	10	..	1	..	1	..
		I All fuels	18	10	7	..	..	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	18	10	7	..	..	..	1	..
		II No power	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
200	Production of copra	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
200	Rice mill	Total	17	10	7	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	17	10	7	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	17	10	7	..	..	..	..	..
200	Processing of pepper	Total	4	..	2	..	1	..	1	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		II No power	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALLEPPEY MUNICIPAL *(Contd.)*									
204 Preservation of fish	Total	18	..	17	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	18	..	17	1	..	..	..	..
205 Bakery	Total	20	1	18	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	20	1	18	1	..	..	..	..
206 Production of dairy products	Total	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
207 Oil mill	Total	55	..	26	19	6	3	..	1
	I All fuels	55	..	26	19	6	3	..	1
	(a) Electricity	55	..	26	19	6	3	..	1
209 Manufacture of 'aval', 'appalam' etc.	Total	9	2	7	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	9	2	7	..	..	..	..	..
214 Manufacture of soda-water, lemonade etc.	Total	25	10	15	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	25	10	15	..	..	..	..	..
215 Manufacture of ice	Total	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
218 Processing of coffee	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
220 Manufacture of bidi	Total	43	23	20	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	43	23	20	..	..	..	..	..
235 Handloom weaving	Total	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
237 Printing of cotton textiles	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
273 Tailoring	Total	214	122	91	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	214	122	91	1	..	..	..	..
277 Manufacture of coir and coir products	Total	191	1	70	50	32	14	9	15
	I All fuels	31	..	6	2	2	3	5	13
	(a) Electricity	29	..	6	2	2	3	5	11
	(b) Liquid fuel	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	II No power	160	1	64	48	30	11	4	2
278 Subtotal	Total	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	II No power	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
278 Manufacture of umbrellas	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
278 Repairing of umbrellas	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		ALLEPPEY MUNICIPAL *(Contd.)*								
280	Sawing of wood	Total	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
291	Manufacture of wooden furniture	Total	22	9	12	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	21	9	11	1	..	..	..	..
284	Photoframing	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
288	Basket-weaving and cane industry	Total	5	..	3	..	2	..	..	..
		II No power	5	..	3	..	2	..	..	..
289	Manufacture of miscellaneous wooden products	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
292	Making of paper boxes, bags, envelopes etc.	Total	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
302	Miscellaneous printing works	Total	18	..	10	4	3	1	..	..
		I All fuels	6	..	1	1	3	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	6	..	1	1	3	1	..	..
		II No power	12	..	9	3	..	..	..	..
303	Bookbinding	Total	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
311	Manufacture of leather shoes and chappals	Total	15	4	11	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	15	4	11	..	..	..	..	..
320	**Subtotal**	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
320	Retreading of tyres	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
320	Repairing and vulcanising of tyres and tubes	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
323	Manufacture of rubber shoes	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
334	Manufacture of matches	Total	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
335	Manufacture of ayurvedic medicines etc.	Total	6	3	2	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	6	3	2	..	1	..	..	..
336	Manufacture of soaps	Total	12	1	10	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	12	1	10	1	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		ALLEPPEY MUNICIPAL *(Contd.)*								
339	Manufacture of candle etc.	Total	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
365	Manufacture of brass and bell-metal utensils	Total	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
367	Manufacture of tin-cans and copper vessels	Total	23	5	18	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	23	5	18	..	..	..	..	..
368	Welding, electroplating etc.	Total	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
369	Manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy)	Total	47	21	24	1	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	6	..	4	1	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	6	..	4	1	..	1	..	..
		II No power	41	21	20	..	..	..	..	..
375	Repairing of electric fans	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
377	Charging and repairing of batteries	Total	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
378	Repairing of radios	Total	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
383	Manufacture of motor vehicle engine parts and accessories	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	Total	25	..	22	1	1	..	1	..
		I All fuels	6	..	4	..	1	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	6	..	4	..	1	..	1	..
		II No power	19	..	18	1	..	..	..	..
386	Repairing of boats	Total	6	..	2	..	1	2	1	..
		I All fuels	4	..	1	..	..	2	1	..
		(a) Electricity	4	..	1	..	..	2	1	..
		II No power	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
388	Repairing of bicycles	Total	43	29	14	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	43	29	14	..	..	..	..	..
389	Repairing of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles	Total	6	..	5	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	6	..	5	1	..	..	..	..
390	Repairing of photographic equipment	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
392	Repairing of watches and clocks	Total	10	7	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	10	7	3	..	..	..	..	..

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CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALLEPPEY MUNICIPAL (*Concld.*)										
393	Manufacture of jewellery	Total	77	9	64	2	2	..	..	..
		I All fuels	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	74	9	61	2	2	..	..	..
394	Manufacture and repairing of musical instruments	Total	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
395	Manufacture of rubber stamps	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
399	Miscellaneous industries	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
QUILON DISTRICT—RURAL										
200	**Subtotal**	Total	407	186	212	3	3	1	1	1
		I All fuels	236	140	92	2	..	1	..	1
		(a) Electricity	226	136	86	2	..	1	..	1
		(b) Liquid fuel	10	4	6	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	171	46	120	1	3	..	1	..
200	Production of copra	Total	142	30	109	1	2	..	..	..
		II No power	142	30	109	1	2	..	..	..
203	Processing of areca-nut	Total	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
200	Rice and flour mill	Total	236	140	92	2	..	1	..	1
		I All fuels	236	140	92	2	..	1	..	1
		(a) Electricity	226	136	86	2	..	1	..	1
		(b) Liquid fuel	10	4	6	..	..	..	..	..
200	Production of rice, flour etc. by hand-pounding	Total	26	16	9	..	..	..	1	..
		II No power	26	16	9	..	..	..	1	..
203	Subtotal	Total	135	1	3	1	14	9	11	96
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		II No power	134	1	3	1	14	9	10	96
203	Canning and preservation of fruits	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
203	Processing of cashew-nuts	Total	134	1	3	1	14	9	10	96
		II No power	134	1	3	1	14	9	10	96
204	Subtotal	Total	115	82	33	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	115	82	33	..	..	..	..	..
204	Slaughtering of cattle	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		QUILON DISTRICT—RURAL *(Contd.)*								
204	Preservation of fish	Total	113	80	33	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	113	80	33	..	..	..	..	..
205	Bakery	Total	51	9	39	3	..	..	..	..
		II No power	51	9	39	3	..	..	..	..
207	**Subtotal**	**Total**	66	3	51	9	3	..	..	..
		I All fuels	51	2	38	8	3	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	51	2	38	8	3	..	..	..
		II No power	15	1	13	1	..	..	..	..
207	Oil mill	Total	51	2	38	8	3	..	..	..
		I All fuels	51	2	38	8	3	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	51	2	38	8	3	..	..	..
207	Extraction of oil by country chuck	Total	15	1	13	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	15	1	13	1	..	..	..	..
209	Manufacture of 'aval', 'appalam' etc.	Total	25	8	17	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	25	8	17	..	..	..	..	..
214	Manufacture of soda-water and lemonade	Total	84	47	37	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	84	47	37	..	..	..	..	..
215	Manufacture of ice	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
217	Processing, packing and distribution of tea	Total	16	..	1	2	4	8	1	..
		I All fuels	8	..	..	1	2	5	..	..
		(a) Electricity	7	..	..	1	2	4	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	8	..	1	1	2	3	1	..
218	Processing of coffee	Total	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
220	Manufacture of bidi	Total	2,175	1,886	280	8	1	..	..	..
		II No power	2,175	1,886	280	8	1	..	..	..
230	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing etc.	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
231	Cotton spinning other than in mills	Total	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
233	Bleaching and dyeing of cotton	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
235	Handloom weaving	Total	294	31	219	30	13	..	1	..
		II No power	294	31	219	30	13	..	1	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		QUILON DISTRICT—RURAL *(Contd)*								
236	Khadi-weaving in handloom	*Total*	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
		II No power	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
237	Printing of cotton textiles	Total	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
241	Jute spinning	Total	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
273	*Tailoring*	*Total*	598	468	125	4	1	..	..	..
		II No power	598	468	125	4	1	..	..	..
277	Manufacture of coir and coir products	Total	180	70	53	25	19	10	..	3
		I All fuels	72	56	13	1	..	..	..	2
		(a) Electricity	72	56	13	1	..	..	..	2
		II No power	108	14	40	24	19	10	..	1
278	**Subtotal**	**Total**	6	4	1	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
278	Assembling and production of spare parts of umbrellas	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
278	Repairing of umbrellas	Total	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
280	Sawing of wood	Total	58	2	32	19	4	1	..	..
		I All fuels	40	2	18	16	3	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	40	2	18	16	3	1	..	..
		II No power	18	..	14	3	1	..	..	..
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture	Total	116	41	72	2	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	114	41	71	1	1	..	..	..
282	Manufacture of structural wooden goods	Total	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
284	Manufacture of photoframes and photoframing	Total	12	8	3	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	12	8	3	1	..	..	..	..
285	Manufacture of veneer, plywood and match splinters	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
287	Manufacture of wooden boxes and packing cases	Total	8	..	2	1	3	1	..	1
		I All fuels	7	..	1	1	3	1	..	1
		(a) Electricity	7	..	1	1	3	1	..	1
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
288	Basket-weaving, cane industry etc.	Total	36	4	24	2	2	3	1	..
		II No power	36	4	24	2	2	3	1	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		QUILON DISTRICT—RURAL *(Contd.)*								
289	Making of wooden fittings for electrical wiring, beehive shelves etc.	Total	8	3	3	1	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	7	3	3	1	..	..	..	..
290	Manufacture of paper and paper board in mills	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
301	Printing of books	Total	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
302	Miscellaneous printing works	Total	42	2	32	5	3	..	..	..
		I All fuels	7		2	3	2	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	7		2	3	2	..	..	..
		II No power	35	2	30	2	1	..	..	..
303	Bookbinding	Total	20	9	11	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	20	9	11	..	..	..	..	..
310	Currying and tanning of hides and skins	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
311	Manufacture of leather shoes and chappals	Total	39	15	24	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	39	15	24	..	..	..	..	..
313	Manufacture of leather bags etc.	Total	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
314	Repairing of leather shoes and chappals	Total	26	21	5	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	26	21	5	..	..	..	..	..
320	Subtotal	Total	14	6	8	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	14	6	8	..	..	..	..	..
320	Retreading of tyres	Total	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
320	Vulcanising and repairing of tyres and tubes	Total	9	3	6	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	9	3	6	..	..	..	..	..
323	Manufacture of rubber products like rubber sheets, smoke rubber etc	Total	121	19	48	19	23	9	2	1
		I All fuels	10	..	1	1	2	4	1	1
		(a) Electricity	8	..	1	1	2	2	1	1
		(b) Liquid fuel	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
		II No power	111	19	47	18	21	5	1	..
330	Manufacture of chemicals (lotion etc.)	Total	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
333	Manufacture of crackers and fire-works	Total	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50-99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		QUILON DISTRICT—RURAL *(Contd.)*								
334	Manufacture of matches	Total	5	..	..	1	..	3	..	1
		I All fuels	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	1
		(a) Electricity	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
335	Manufacture of ayurvedic medicines, pharmaceuticals etc.	Total	175	92	82	1	1	..	..	..
		II No power	176	92	82	1	1	..	..	..
336	Manufacture of soaps	Total	11	1	8	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	11	1	8	2	..	..	..	..
339	Manufacture of lemon grass oil, ink-powder, candles and cashew-nut shell oil	Total	7	1	4	1	1	..	..	..
		II No power	7	1	4	1	1	..	..	..
340	Manufacture of tiles and bricks	Total	51	..	4	24	4	10	5	4
		I All fuels	14	..	..	1	1	6	2	4
		(a) Electricity	12	..	..	1	..	6	2	3
		(b) Liquid fuel	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
		II No power	37	..	4	23	3	4	3	..
341	Manufacture of cement products like tubs, wellkerbs, closets, tubes etc.	Total	6	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
		II No power	6	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
342	Manufacture of lime	Total	32	18	13	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	32	18	13	1	..	..	..	..
343	Stone-carving and stone dressing	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
350	Pottery	Total	52	2	49	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	52	2	49	1	..	..	..	..
351	Manufacture of chinaware and crockery	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
359	Mineral concerns	Total	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
		I All fuels	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
		(a) Electricity	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
365	Manufacture of brass and bell-metal utensils	Total	7	1	5	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	7	1	5	1	..	..	..	..
367	Manufacture of tin-cans and copper vessels	Total	29	14	13	..	..	1	..	1
		I All fuels	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
		II No power	27	14	13	..	..	..	..	..
369	Manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy)	Total	442	191	246	5	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	441	191	245	5	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
QUILON DISTRICT—RURAL *(Concld.)*										
370	Repairing and assembling of machinery	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		II No power	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
377	Repairing and charging of batteries	Total	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
378	Repairing of radios	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
379	Manufacture of electric meters, production of electric and allied products, repairing of electrical appliances etc.	Total	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	Total	51	6	37	4	2	1	1	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	50	6	37	3	2	1	1	..
385	Manufacture of cycle parts and accessories	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
386	Manufacture and repairing of boats and barges	Total	4	..	3	..	..	..	1	..
		I All fuels	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
388	Repairing of bicycles	Total	148	113	35	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	148	113	35	..	..	..	..	..
389	Repairing of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
392	Repairing of watches and clocks	Total	33	29	4	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	33	29	4	..	..	..	..	..
393	Manufacture of jewellery	Total	424	189	219	14	2	..	..	..
		II No power	424	189	219	14	2	..	..	..
QUILON DISTRICT—URBAN										
200	**Subtotal**	**Total**	35	12	23	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	26	12	14	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	26	12	14	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
200	Production of copra	Total	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
200	Rice and flour mill	Total	26	12	14	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	26	12	14	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	26	12	14	..	..	..	..	..

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CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
QUILON DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*									
200 Production of rice, flour etc. by hand-pounding	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
203 Processing and preservation of cashew-nuts	Total	33	..	3	1	4	5	..	20
	II No power	33	..	3	1	4	5	..	20
204 Subtotal	**Total**	7	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	7	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
204 Slaughtering of cattle	Total	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
204 Preservation of fish	Total	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
205 Bakery	Total	19	..	17	2	..	..	..	..
	II No power	19	..	17	2	..	..	..	..
206 Production of dairy products	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
207 Subtotal	**Total**	39	..	19	8	8	3	1	..
	I All fuels	37	..	18	7	8	3	1	..
	(a) Electricity	37	..	18	7	8	3	1	..
	II No power	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
207 Oil mill	Total	37	..	18	7	8	3	1	..
	I All fuels	37	..	18	7	8	3	1	..
	(a) Electricity	37	..	18	7	8	3	1	..
207 Extraction of oil by country chuck	Total	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
209 Manufacture of 'aval', 'appalam' etc.	**Total**	9	1	7	..	..	1	..	..
	II No power	9	1	7	..	..	1	..	..
214 Manufacture of soda-water and lemonade	Total	19	6	13	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	19	6	13	..	..	..	..	..
215 Manufacture of ice	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
216 Manufacture of icecream	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
218 Processing of coffee	Total	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
220 Manufacture of bidi	Total	180	80	100	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	180	80	100	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
QUILON DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*									
231 Cotton spinning other than in mills	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
232 Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
233 Bleaching and dyeing of cotton	Total	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
235 Handloom weaving	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
273 Tailoring	Total	197	87	109	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	197	87	109	1	..	..	..	..
274 Manufacture of mattresses	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
277 Manufacture of coir and coir products	Total	17	..	9	5	3	..	..	..
	I All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	15	..	7	5	3	..	..	..
278 **Subtotal**	**Total**	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
278 Assembling and production of spare parts of umbrellas	Total	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
278 Repairing of umbrellas	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
280 Sawing of wood	Total	19	..	8	7	3	..	..	1
	I All fuels	17	..	6	7	3	..	..	1
	(a) Electricity	17	..	6	7	3	..	..	1
	II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
281 Manufacture of wooden furniture	Total	23	3	14	3	3	..	..	..
	I All fuels	9	..	3	3	3	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	9	..	3	3	3	..	..	..
	II No power	14	3	11	..	..	..	..	..
283 Manufacture of wooden handloom frames and parts, bobbins etc.	Total	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
284 Manufacture of photoframes and photoframing	Total	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
287 Manufacture of wooden boxes and packing cases	Total	37	1	5	10	15	6	..	..
	I All fuels	35	..	5	9	15	6	..	..
	(a) Electricity	35	..	5	9	15	6	..	..
	II No power	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
QUILON DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*									
288 Basket-weaving, cane industry etc.	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
289 Making of wooden fittings for electrical wiring, beehive shelves etc.	Total	5	..	3	1	1	..	..	..
	I All fuels	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
	II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
300 Printing of newspapers and periodicals	Total	6	..	2	1	..	2	1	..
	I All fuels	5	..	1	1	..	2	1	..
	(a) Electricity	5	..	1	1	..	2	1	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
302 Miscellaneous printing works	Total	24	2	16	2	2	1	1	..
	I All fuels	5	..	..	1	2	1	1	..
	(a) Electricity	5	..	..	1	2	1	1	..
	II No power	19	2	16	1	..	..	..	..
303 Bookbinding	Total	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
310 Currying, finishing and tanning of leather hides and skins	Total	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	II No power	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
311 Manufacture of leather shoes and chappals	Total	26	2	24	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	26	2	24	..	..	..	..	..
313 Manufacture of leather bags etc.	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
314 Repairing of leather shoes and chappals	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
320 **Subtotal**	**Total**	**18**	**3**	**15**	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	**1**	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	**1**	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	**17**	**3**	**14**	..	..	..	..	..
320 Retreading of tyres	Total	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
320 Vulcanising and repairing of tyres and tubes	Total	13	3	10	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	12	3	9	..	..	..	..	..
331 Manufacture of dhobi blue	Total	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
	II No power	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
334 Manufacture of matches	Total	12	..	..	2	2	3	5	..
	I All fuels	8	..	..	..	..	3	5	..
	(a) Electricity	8	..	..	..	..	3	5	..
	II No power	4	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
335 Manufacture of ayurvedic medicines, pharmaceuticals etc.	Total	10	2	7	1	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	9	2	7	..	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
QUILON DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*									
326 Manufacture of soaps	Total	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
339 Manufacture of lemongrass oil, ink-powder, candle and cashew-nut shell oil	Total	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
340 Manufacture of tiles and bricks	Total	8	..	1	..	..	..	3	4
	I All fuels	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
	(a) Electricity	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
	II No power	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
341 Manufacture of cement products like tubs, well-kerbs, closets, tubes etc.	Total	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
342 Manufacture of lime	Total	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
351 Manufacture of chinaware and crockery	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
355 Manufacture of clay models	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
365 Manufacture of brass and bell-metal utensils	Total	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
367 Manufacture of tin-cans and copper vessels	Total	31	3	21	..	2	3	2	..
	I All fuels	7	..	..	..	2	3	2	..
	(a) Electricity	7	..	..	..	2	3	2	..
	II No power	24	3	21	..	..	..	..	..
368 Electroplating	Total	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
369 Manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy)	Total	42	11	26	2	2	..	..	1
	I All fuels	5	..	2	..	2	..	..	1
	(a) Electricity	5	..	2	..	2	..	..	1
	II No power	37	11	24	2	..	..	..	..
374 Repairing of electric motors and armature-winding	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
377 Repairing and charging of batteries	Total	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
378 Repairing of radios	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
QUILON DISTRICT—URBAN *(Concld.)*									
379 Manufacture of electric meters, production of electric and allied products, repairing of electrical appliances etc.	Total	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	1
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	II No power	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
383 Manufacture of motor engine parts and accessories	Total	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
384 Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	Total	43	..	35	6	1	1	..	..
	I All fuels	14	..	9	3	1	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	14	..	9	3	1	1	..	..
	II No power	29	..	26	3	..	..	..	..
385 Manufacture of cycle parts and accessories	Total	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
	I All fuels	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
388 Repairing of bicycles	Total	53	21	32	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	53	21	32	..	..	..	..	..
392 Repairing of watches and clocks	Total	16	7	9	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	16	7	9	..	..	..	..	..
393 Manufacture of jewellery	Total	75	9	64	1	..	1	..	..
	II No power	75	9	64	1	..	1	..	..
394 Repairing and tuning of musical instruments	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
395 Manufacture of pencils	Total	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
	I All fuels	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
399 Miscellaneous industries	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
QUILON MUNICIPAL									
200 Subtotal	Total	30	9	21	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	21	9	12	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	21	9	12	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
200 Production of copra	Total	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
200 Rice and flour mill	Total	21	9	12	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	21	9	12	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	21	9	12	..	..	..	..	..
200 Production of rice, flour etc. by hand-pounding	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		QUILON MUNICIPAL *(Contd.)*								
203	Processing of cashew-nuts	Total	8	..	..	1	1	2	..	4
		II No power	8	..	..	1	1	2	..	4
204	**Subtotal**	**Total**	7	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	7	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
204	Slaughtering of cattle	Total	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
204	Preservation of fish	Total	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
205	Bakery	Total	11	..	9	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	11	..	9	2	..	..	..	..
206	Production of dairy products	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
207	Subtotal	Total	28	..	12	5	7	3	1	..
		I All fuels	27	..	11	5	7	3	1	..
		(a) Electricity	27	..	11	5	7	3	1	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
207	Oil mill	Total	27	..	11	5	7	3	1	..
		I All fuels	27	..	11	5	7	3	1	..
		(a) Electricity	27	..	11	5	7	3	1	..
207	Extraction of oil by country chuck	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
209	Manufacture of "aval", "appalam" etc.	Total	9	1	7	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	9	1	7	..	..	1	..	..
214	Manufacture of soda-water and lemonade	Total	15	6	9	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	15	6	9	..	..	..	..	..
215	Manufacture of ice	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
216	Manufacture of ice-cream	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
218	Processing of coffee	Total	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
220	Manufacture of bidi	Total	69	29	40	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	69	29	40	..	..	..	..	..
232	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		QUILON MUNICIPAL *(Contd.)*								
263	Bleaching and dyeing of cotton	Total	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
273	Tailoring	Total	157	65	92	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	157	65	92	..	..	..	..	..
274	Manufacture of mattresses	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
277	Manufacture of coir and coir products	Total	12	..	6	5	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	10	..	4	5	1	..	..	..
278	Subtotal	Total	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
278	Assembling and production of spare parts of umbrellas	Total	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
278	Repairing of umbrellas •	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
280	Sawing of wood	Total	7	..	1	4	1	..	..	1
		I All fuels	7	..	1	4	1	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	7	..	1	4	1	..	..	1
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture	Total	16	2	9	3	2	..	..	..
		I All fuels	8	..	3	3	2	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	8	..	3	3	2	..	..	..
		II No power	8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
283	Manufacture of wooden handloom frames and parts, bobbins etc.	Total	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
284	Manufacture of photoframes and photoframing	Total	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
287	Manufacture of wooden boxes and packing cases	Total	16	1	3	3	6	3	..	..
		I All fuels	15	..	3	3	6	3	..	..
		(a) Electricity	15	..	3	3	6	3	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
289	Making of wooden fittings for electrical wiring, bee-hive shelves etc.	Total	5	..	3	1	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
300	Printing of news papers and periodicals	Total	6	..	2	1	..	2	1	..
		I All fuels	5	..	1	1	..	2	1	..
		(a) Electricity	5	..	1	1	..	2	1	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
QUILON MUNICIPAL *(Contd.)*									
302 Miscellaneous printing works	Total	23	..	16	2	2	1	1	..
	I All fuels	5	..	..	1	2	1	1	..
	(a) Electricity	5	..	..	1	2	1	1	..
	II No power	17	..	16	1	..	..	..	..
303 Bookbinding	Total	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
310 Currying, finishing and tanning of leather hides and skins	Total	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	II No power	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
311 Manufacture of leather shoes and chappals	Total	22	2	20	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	22	2	20	..	..	..	..	..
313 Manufacture of leather bags	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
314 Repairing of shoes and chappals	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
320 Subtotal	Total	17	2	15	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	16	2	14	..	..	..	..	..
320 Retreading of tyres	Total	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
320 Repairing and vulcanising of tyres and tubes	Total	12	2	10	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	11	2	9	..	..	..	..	..
331 Manufacture of dhobi blue	Total	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
	II No power	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
334 Manufacture of matches	Total	10	..	..	2	2	1	5	..
	I All fuels	6	..	..	..	..	1	5	..
	(a) Electricity	6	..	..	..	..	1	5	..
	II No power	4	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
335 Manufacture of ayurvedic medicines, pharmaceuticals etc.	Total	9	2	6	1	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
336 Manufacture of soaps	Total	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
339 Manufacture of ink-powder and candle	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
340 Manufacture of tiles	Total	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
	I All fuels	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
	(a) Electricity	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	3

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			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		QUILON MUNICIPAL *(Contd.)*								
341	Manufacture of cement products like tubs, well-kerbs, closets, tubes etc.	Total	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
355	Manufacture of clay models	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
365	Manufacture of brass and bell-metal utensils	Total	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
367	Manufacture of tin-cans and copper utensils	Total	28	1	21	..	2	2	2	..
		I All fuels	6	..	..	..	2	2	2	..
		(a) Electricity	6	..	..	..	2	2	2	..
		II No power	22	1	21	..	..	..	..	..
368	Electroplating	Total	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
369	Manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy)	Total	35	11	22	..	2	..	..	..
		I All fuels	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
		II No power	31	11	20	..	..	..	..	..
374	Repairing of electric motors and armature-winding	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
377	Repairing and charging of batteries	Total	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
378	Repairing of radios	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
379	Manufacture of electric meters, production of electric and allied products, repairing of electrical appliances etc.	Total	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		II No power	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
383	Manufacture of motor engine parts and accessories	Total	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	Total	39	..	32	5	1	1	..	..
		I All fuels	14	..	9	3	1	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	14	..	9	3	1	1	..	..
		II No power	25	..	23	2	..	..	..	..
385	Manufacture of cycle parts and accessories	Total	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
388	Repairing of cycles	Total	39	16	23	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	39	16	23	..	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
QUILON MUNICIPAL *(Concld.)*										
392	Repairing of watches and clocks	Total	13	4	9	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	13	4	9	..	..	..	..	..
393	Manufacture of jewellery	Total	56	9	45	1	..	1	..	..
		II No power	56	9	45	1	..	1	..	..
394	Tuning and repairing of musical instruments	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
395	Manufacture of pencils	Total	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
399	Miscellaneous industries	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT—RURAL										
200	Subtotal	Total	123	35	63	9	8	2	..	1
		I All fuels	50	23	24	1	2	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	48	22	23	1	2	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	73	12	44	8	6	2	..	1
200	Production of copra	Total	57	5	36	7	6	2	..	1
		II No power	57	5	36	7	6	2	..	1
200	Processing of areca-nut	Total	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
200	Rice mill	Total	50	23	24	1	2	..	..	..
		I All fuels	50	23	24	1	2	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	48	22	23	1	2	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
200	Production of rice, flour etc. by hand-pounding	Total	12	6	5	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	12	6	5	1	..	..	..	..
203	Processing and preservation of cashew-nuts	Total	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
		II No power	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
204	Subtotal	Total	93	2	89	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	93	2	89	2	..	..	..	..
204	Slaughtering of cattle	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
204	Preservation of fish	Total	92	2	88	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	92	2	88	2	..	..	..	..
205	Bakery	Total	35	8	27	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	35	8	27	..	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT—RURAL *(Contd.)*								
206 Production of dairy products	Total	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
207 Subtotal	Total	11	2	4	2	2	1	..	..
	I All fuels	7	1	3	2	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	7	1	3	2	..	1	..	..
	II No power	4	1	1	..	2	..	..	..
207 Oil mill	Total	7	1	3	2	..	1	..	..
	I All fuels	7	1	3	2	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	7	1	3	2	..	1	..	..
207 Extraction of oil by country chuck	Total	4	1	1	..	2	..	..	..
	II No power	4	1	1	..	2	..	..	..
209 Manufacture of 'aval', 'appalam' etc.	Total	11	..	10	..	1	..	..	..
	II No power	11	..	10	..	1	..	..	..
214 Manufacture of soda-water, lemonade etc.	Total	24	8	16	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	24	8	16	..	..	..	..	..
217 Processing, packing and distribution of tea	Total	5	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
	I All fuels	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
220 Manufacture of bidi	Total	1,031	877	150	1	..	3	..	..
	II No power	1,031	877	150	1	..	3	..	..
230 Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing etc.	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
231 Cotton spinning other than in mills	Total	6	..	1	2	..	3	..	..
	II No power	6	..	1	2	..	3	..	..
232 Cotton spinning in mills	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
233 Bleaching and dyeing of cotton	Total	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
235 Handloom weaving	Total	477	11	309	76	66	14	1	..
	II No power	477	11	309	76	66	14	1	..
276 Khadi-weaving in handloom	Total	5	..	1	1	1	2	..	..
	II No power	5	..	1	1	1	2	..	..
244 Manufacture of jute products including repairing of gunny bags	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
272 Making of embroidery products	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	II No power	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT—RURAL *(Contd.)*										
273	Tailoring	Total	554	397	151	4	2	..	..	..
		II No power	554	397	151	4	2	..	..	..
277	Manufacture of coir and coir products	Total	234	1	13	28	81	78	25	8
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		II No power	233	1	13	28	81	78	25	7
278	Repairing of umbrellas	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
280	Sawing of wood	Total	6	..	5	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	6	..	5	1	..	..	..	..
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	Total	63	22	36	4	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	62	22	36	4	..	..	..	..
282	Manufacture of structural wooden goods such as doors, beams etc.	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
284	Manufacture of wooden toys, photoframes etc. and photoframing	Total	9	6	3	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	8	6	2	..	..	..	..	..
288	Basket-weaving, cane industry etc.	Total	14	..	8	3	2	1	..	..
		II No power	14	..	8	3	2	1	..	..
291	Manufacture of paper board by hand	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
300	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
301	Printing and publishing of books	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
302	Miscellaneous printing works	Total	11	2	9	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	10	1	9	..	..	..	..	..
303	Bookbinding	Total	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
311	Manufacture of leather shoes and chappals	Total	10	2	8	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	10	2	8	..	..	..	..	..
313	Manufacture of suit-case, leather bags etc.	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
314	Repairing of leather shoes and chappals	Total	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

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CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT—RURAL *(Contd.)*								
320	Vulcanising and repairing of tyres and tubes	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
323	Manufacture of rubber products including smoke rubber	Total	36	3	23	7	2	..	1	..
		I All fuels	2	..	..	.	1	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		II No power	34	3	23	7	1	..	..	..
333	Manufacture of crackers and fire-works	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..		..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
335	Manufacture of ayurvedic medicines etc.	Total	75	45	30	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	75	45	30	..	..	..	..	..
336	Manufacture of soaps	Total	6	..	2	2	2	..	..	..
		II No power	6	..	2	2	2	..	..	..
339	Manufacture of candle, ink-powder etc.	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
340	Manufacture of bricks	Total	36	..	13	4	12	6	1	..
		II No power	36	..	13	4	12	6	1	..
341	Manufacture of cement products like tubs, tubes etc.	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
342	Manufacture of lime	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
350	Pottery	Total	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
359	Manufacture of imitation diamonds	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
365	Manufacture of brass and bell-metal products	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
367	Manufacture of tin-cans and copper vessels	Total	6	3	2	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
368	Electroplating, welding, tin-plating etc.	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
369	Manufacture of agricultural implements, screws etc. (including blacksmithy and foundry)	Total	228	54	162	8	3	1	..	..
		I All fuels	4	..	1	..	3	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	4	..	1	..	3	..	..	..
		II No power	224	54	161	8	..	1	..	..
370	Repairing of machines like oil mill chuck	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

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CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT—RURAL *(Concld.)*										
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	Total	8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
385	Manufacture of cycle parts and accessories	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
388	Repairing of cycles	Total	118	74	44	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	118	74	44	..	..	..	..	..
392	Repairing of watches and clocks	Total	10	9	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	10	9	1	..	..	..	..	..
393	Manufacture of jewellery	Total	288	112	175	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	287	112	174	1	..	..	..	..
394	Repairing of musical instruments	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
399	Subtotal	Total	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
399	Ivory carving and ivory works	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
399	Miscellaneous industries	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT—URBAN										
200	Subtotal	Total	45	14	23	5	1	2	..	..
		I All fuels	34	13	17	3	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	34	13	17	3	..	1	..	..
		II No power	11	1	6	2	1	1	..	..
200	Production of copra	Total	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
200	Rice mill	Total	34	13	17	3	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	34	13	17	3	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	34	13	17	3	..	1	..	..
200	Production of rice, flour etc. by hand-pounding	Total	7	1	2	2	1	1	..	..
		II No power	7	1	2	2	1	1	..	..
202	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugar-cane and production of sugar candy	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
204	Subtotal	Total	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..

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CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*									
204 Slaughtering of cattle	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
204 Preservation of fish	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
205 Bakery	Total	51	2	44	4	1	..	..	..
	II No power	51	2	44	4	1	..	..	..
206 Production of dairy products	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
207 Subtotal	Total	44	3	34	7	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	35	1	27	7	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	35	1	27	7	..	..	..	..
	II No power	9	2	7	..	..	..	..	..
207 Oil mill including shark liver oil factories	Total	35	1	27	7	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	35	1	27	7	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	35	1	27	7	..	..	..	..
207 Extraction of oil by country chuck	Total	9	2	7	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	9	2	7	..	..	..	..	..
209 Manufacture of 'aval', 'appalam' etc.	Total	36	1	32	2	1	..	..	..
	II No power	36	1	32	2	1	..	..	..
214 Manufacture of soda-water, lemonade etc.	Total	25	5	19	..	1	..	..	..
	II No power	25	5	19	..	1	..	..	..
215 Manufacture of ice	Total	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
217 Processing, packing and distribution of tea	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
218 Processing of coffee	Total	25	8	14	3	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	23	7	14	2	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	23	7	14	2	..	..	..	..
	II No power	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
220 Manufacture of bidi	Total	137	83	54	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	137	83	54	..	..	..	..	..
231 Cotton spinning other than in mills	Total	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
	II No power	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
233 Bleaching and dyeing of cotton	Total	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*								
234 Cotton weaving in mills (powerlooms)	Total	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	I All fuels	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
235 Handloom weaving	Total	272	7	184	51	21	5	2	2
	II No power	272	7	184	51	21	5	2	2
236 Khadi-weaving in handloom	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	II No power	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
271 Manufacture of hosiery	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
273 Tailoring	Total	584	279	300	4	1	..	..	..
	II No power	584	279	300	4	1	..	..	..
274 Manufacture of quilts	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
277 Manufacture of coir and coir products	Total	24	..	14	7	1	2	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	II No power	23	..	14	7	1	1	..	..
278 Repairing of umbrellas	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
280 Sawing of wood	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
281 Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	Total	60	2	50	2	3	1	1	1
	I All fuels	6	..	..	1	2	1	1	1
	(a) Electricity	6	..	..	1	2	1	1	1
	II No power	54	2	50	1	1	..	..	..
282 Manufacture of structural wooden goods such as doors, beams etc.	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
284 Manufacture of wooden toys, photoframes etc. and photoframing	Total	39	8	20	8	3	..	..	..
	I All fuels	5	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	5	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
	II No power	34	8	17	6	3	..	..	..
288 Basket-weaving, cane industry etc.	Total	16	1	11	2	1	1	..	..
	II No power	16	1	11	2	1	1	..	..
289 Manufacture of wooden sandals, sticks and other miscellaneous wooden products	Total	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
300 Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	Total	7	..	1	2	1	2	1	..
	I All fuels	4	..	..	1	..	2	1	..
	(a) Electricity	4	..	..	1	..	2	1	..
	II No power	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*								
301	Printing and publishing of books	Total	5	..	3	1	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
		II No power	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
302	Miscellaneous printing works	Total	77	4	47	14	8	3	..	1
		I All fuels	31	..	10	10	7	3	..	1
		(a) Electricity	31	..	10	10	7	3	..	1
		II No power	46	4	37	4	1	..	..	..
303	Bookbinding	Total	16	4	11	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	15	3	11	..	1	..	..	..
310	Currying and tanning of leather hides and skins	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
311	Manufacture of leather shoes and chappals	Total	57	6	49	1	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		II No power	56	6	49	1	..	..	..	..
314	Repairing of leather shoes and chappals	Total	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
320	**Subtotal**	Total	17	7	9	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
		II No power	14	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
320	Manufacture of tyres and tubes	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
320	Retreading of tyres	Total	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
320	Vulcanising and repairing of tyres and tubes	Total	11	7	4	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	9	7	2	..	..	..	..	..
323	Manufacture of rubber products including smoke rubber	Total	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
332	Manufacture of fertilizers (bone-meal)	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
333	Manufacture of crackers and fire-works	Total	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
334	Manufacture of matches	Total	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
		I All fuels	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*								
335	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, chemicals, ayurvedic medicines etc.	Total	19	2	14	2	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	
		II No power	18	2	14	2	..	..	..	..
336	Manufacture of soaps	Total	9	1	6	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	9	1	6	2	..	..	..	..
339	Manufacture of candle, ink-powder etc.	Total	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
340	Manufacture of bricks	Total	43	..	10	9	21	3	..	..
		II No power	43	..	10	9	21	3	..	..
341	Manufacture of cement products like tubs, tubes etc.	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
342	Manufacture of lime	Total	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
343	Manufacture of structural stone goods and marble carving	Total	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
350	Pottery	Total	7	..	5	..	1	1	..	..
		II No power	7	..	5	..	1	1	..	..
359	Manufacture of titanium dioxide and imitation diamonds	Total	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
364	Manufacture of iron and steel furniture	Total	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
365	Manufacture of brass and bell-metal products	Total	15	2	12	..	..	..	1	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		II No power	14	2	12	..	..	..	..	..
367	Manufacture of tin-cans and copper vessels	Total	37	18	18	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	36	18	17	1	..	..	..	..
368	Electroplating, welding, tin-plating etc.	Total	14	5	9	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	11	2	9	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	11	2	9	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
369	Manufacture of agricultural implements, screws etc. (including blacksmithy and foundry)	Total	85	19	58	2	1	4	1	..
		I All fuels	17	2	7	2	1	4	1	..
		(a) Electricity	17	2	7	2	1	4	1	..
		II No power	68	17	51	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT—URBAN *(Contd.)*										
370	Repairing of machines like oil mill chuck	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
373	Repairing of sewing machines	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
374	Repairing of electric motors and appliances including armature-winding	Total	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
375	Manufacture of electric fans	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
377	Repairing and charging of batteries	Total	8	1	7	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
378	Repairing of radios	Total	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
379	Repairing of electrical appliances	Total	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
382	Body-building of motor vehicles	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
383	Lathe works (turning of motor parts)	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	Total	93	4	66	11	6	4	1	1
		I All fuels	27	2	11	5	4	3	1	1
		(a) Electricity	24	2	8	5	4	3	1	1
		(b) Liquid fuel	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	66	2	55	6	2	1	..	..
385	Subtotal	Total	4	..	..	..	2	1	..	1
		I All fuels	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
		(a) Electricity	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
		II No power	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
385	Manufacture of cycles	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
385	Manufacture of cycle parts and accessories	Total	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
		I All fuels	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
		II No power	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
388	Repairing of cycles	Total	141	82	59	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	141	82	59	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT—URBAN *(Concld.)*								
389	Repairing of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
392	Repairing of watches and clocks	Total	51	33	17	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	51	33	17	1	..	..	..	..
393	Manufacture of jewellery	Total	244	43	193	3	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	243	42	198	3	..	..	..	..
394	Repairing of musical instruments	Total	5	3	1	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	3	1	1	..	..	..	..
395	Manufacture of pen and pen-holders	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
396	Manufacture of sports-goods, balloons etc.	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
399	**Subtotal**	**Total**	**87**	**10**	**52**	**18**	**6**	..	**1**	..
		I All fuels	**4**	..	**1**	**3**	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	**4**	..	**1**	**3**	..	..	..	..
		II No power	**83**	**10**	**51**	**15**	**6**	..	**1**	..
399	Ivory-carving and ivory works	Total	79	8	50	14	6	..	1	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	78	8	49	14	6	..	1	..
399	Miscellaneous industries	Total	8	2	2	4	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	2	2	1	..	..	..	..
		TRIVANDRUM CORPORATION								
200	*Subtotal*	*Total*	30	10	15	4	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	23	9	10	3	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	23	9	10	3	..	1	..	..
		II No power	7	1	5	1	..	..	..	..
200	Production of copra	Total	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
200	Rice mill	Total	23	9	10	3	..	1	..	..
		I All fuels	23	9	10	3	..	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	23	9	10	3	..	1	..	..
200	Production of rice, flour etc. by hand-pounding	Total	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
202	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugar-cane and production of sugar candy	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TRIVANDRUM CORPORATION *(Contd.)*									
204 Subtotal	**Total**	**2**	..	**1**	..	..	**1**	..	..
	I All fuels	**1**	..	..	..	..	**1**	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
204 Slaughtering of cattle	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
204 Preservation of fish	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
205 Bakery	Total	34	..	31	2	1	..	..	..
	II No power	34	..	31	2	1	..	..	..
206 Production of dairy products	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
207 Subtotal	**Total**	**31**	..	**24**	**7**	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	**30**	..	**23**	**7**	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	30	..	23	7	..	..	..	..
	II No power	**1**	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
207 Oil mill including shark liver oil factory	Total	30	..	23	7	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	30	..	23	7	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	30	..	23	7	..	..	..	..
207 Extraction of oil by country chuck	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
209 Manufacture of 'aval', 'appalam' etc.	Total	20	1	17	2	..	..	..	..
	II No power	20	1	17	2	..	..	..	..
214 Manufacture of soda-water and lemonade	Total	17	4	13	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	17	4	13	..	..	..	..	..
215 Manufacture of ice	Total	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
217 Processing, packing and distribution of tea	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
218 Processing of coffee	Total	24	7	14	3	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	22	6	14	2	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	22	6	14	2	..	..	..	..
	II No power	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
220 Manufacture of bidi	Total	14	9	5	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	14	9	5	..	..	..	..	..
233 Bleaching and dyeing of cotton	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TRIVANDRUM CORPORATION *(Contd.)*										
234	Cotton-weaving in mills (powerlooms)	Total	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
235	Handloom weaving	Total	19	..	5	5	4	2	2	1
		II No power	19	..	5	5	4	2	2	1
273	Tailoring	Total	422	173	239	4	1	..	..	..
		II No power	422	178	239	4	1	..	..	..
274	Manufacture of quilts	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
277	Manufacture of coir and coir products	Total	6	..	1	4	1	..	..	..
		II No power	6	..	1	4	1	..	..	..
280	Sawing of wood	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture	Total	43	2	36	2	2	1	..	..
		I All fuels	4	..	..	1	2	1	..	..
		(a) Electricity	4	..	..	1	2	1	..	..
		II No power	39	2	36	1	..	..	..	..
282	Manufacture of structural wooden goods such as beams, doors etc.	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
284	Manufacture of wooden toys, photoframes etc. and photoframing	Total	32	4	17	8	3	..	..	..
		I All fuels	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
		II No power	29	4	16	6	3	..	..	..
288	Basket-weaving and cane industry	Total	9	..	6	2	1	..	..	..
		II No power	9	..	6	2	1	..	..	..
289	Manufacture of wooden sandals, sticks and other miscellaneous wooden products	Total	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
300	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	Total	6	..	1	1	1	2	1	..
		I All fuels	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
		(a) Electricity	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
		II No power	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
301	Printing and publishing of books	Total	5	..	3	1	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
		II No power	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
302	Miscellaneous printing works	Total	65	2	39	13	7	3	..	1
		I All fuels	27	..	7	10	6	3	..	1
		(a) Electricity	27	..	7	10	6	3	..	1
		II No power	38	2	32	3	1	..	..	..

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CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		TRIVANDRUM CORPORATION *(Contd.)*								
303	Bookbinding	Total	14	4	10	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	13	3	10	..	..	..	..	..
311	Manufacture of leather shoes and chappals	Total	43	3	39	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	43	3	39	1	..	..	..	..
314	Repairing of leather shoes and chappals	Total	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
320	Subtotal	Total	14	7	6	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		II No power	13	7	6	..	..	..	..	..
320	Manufacture of tyres and tubes	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
320	Retreading of tyres	Total	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
320	Repairing of tyres and tubes	Total	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	..
323	Manufacture of rubber products including smoke rubber	Total	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
333	Manufacture of crackers and fire-works	Total	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
335	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, chemicals, ayurvedic medicines etc.	Total	10	1	6	2	1	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		II No power	9	1	6	2	..	..	..	..
336	Manufacture of soaps	Total	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
339	Manufacture of candle, ink-powder etc.	Total	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
340	Manufacture of bricks	Total	11	..	3	5	3	..	..	..
		II No power	11	..	3	5	3	..	..	..
341	Manufacture of cement products like tubs, tubes etc.	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
342	Manufacture of lime	Total	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..

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Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		TRIVANDRUM CORPORATION *(Contd.)*								
343	Manufacture of structural stone goods and marble carving	Total	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
359	Manufacture of imitation diamonds	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
365	Manufacture of brass and bell-metal utensils	Total	13	1	11	..	..	..	1	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		II No power	12	1	11	..	..	..	..	..
367	Manufacture of tin-cans and copper vessels	Total	26	10	15	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	25	10	14	1	..	..	..	..
368	Electroplating, welding and tin-plating	Total	12	5	7	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	9	2	7	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	9	2	7	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
369	Manufacture of agricultural implements (including blacksmithy)	Total	42	9	30	1	..	1	1	..
		I All fuels	9	2	4	1	..	1	1	..
		(a) Electricity	9	2	4	1	..	1	1	..
		II No power	33	7	26	..	..	..	..	..
370	Repairing of machines like oil mill chuck	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
373	Repairing of sewing machines	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
374	Repairing of electric motors and appliances including armature-winding	Total	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
375	Manufacture of electric fans	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
377	Charging and repairing of batteries	Total	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
378	Repairing of radios	Total	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
379	Repairing of electrical appliances	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
383	Lathe works (turning of motor parts)	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		I All fuels	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	TRIVANDRUM CORPORATION *(Concld.)*								
384 Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	Total	74	2	54	7	5	4	1	1
	I All fuels	24	1	10	4	4	3	1	1
	(a) Electricity	21	1	7	4	4	3	1	1
	(b) Liquid fuel	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	50	1	44	3	1	1	..	..
385 Manufacture of cycle parts and accessories	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
388 Repairing of cycles	Total	114	66	48	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	114	66	48	..	..	..	..	..
389 Repairing of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
392 Repairing of watches and clocks	Total	35	21	13	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	35	21	13	1	..	..	..	..
393 Manufacture of jewellery	Total	165	27	136	2	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	164	26	136	2	..	..	..	..
394 Repairing of musical instruments	Total	5	3	1	1	..	..	..	..
	II No power	5	3	1	1	..	..	..	..
395 Manufacture of fountain pen	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
396 Manufacture of sports goods, balloons etc.	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
399 Subtotal	Total	75	7	45	16	6	..	1	..
	I All fuels	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
	II No power	72	7	44	14	6	..	1	..
399 Ivory-carving	Total	70	6	44	13	6	..	1	..
	I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	69	6	43	13	6	..	1	..
399 Miscellaneous industries	Total	5	1	1	3	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	II No power	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III–1

PROPORTION OF WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES

State/District		All factories and workshops	Division 0	Major Group 04	Division 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Group 200	Minor Group 201	Minor Group 202	Minor Group 203	Minor Group 204	Minor Group 205
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
KERALA STATE	R	1,000	N	N	1,000	187	97	N	2	4	34	16
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	115	32	0	N	2	20	25
Cannanore District	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	113	4	0	0	1	2	18
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	48	12	0	0	N	0	22
Kozhikode District	R	1,000	N	N	1,000	173	28	0	0	1	45	27
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	132	15	0	0	N	27	37
Palghat District	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	205	70	0	20	N	68	10
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	97	50	0	0	0	8	15
Trichur District	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	290	163	0	1	1	73	12
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	253	59	0	0	1	138	19
Ernakulam District	R	1,000	N	N	1,000	266	200	0	N	1	23	22
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	97	27	0	0	N	13	25
Kottayam District	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	238	178	0	1	N	2	40
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	133	61	0	0	0	2	34
Alleppey District	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	214	144	N	2	1	41	9
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	149	53	0	0	1	8	29
Quilon District	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	129	65	0	0	22	19	8
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	130	32	0	0	30	6	17
Trivandrum District	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	79	34	0	0	2	26	10
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	73	18	0	N	0	1	21

State/District		Minor Group 206	Minor Group 207	Minor Group 208	Minor Group 209	Major Group 21	Minor Group 210	Minor Group 214	Minor Group 217	Minor Group 218	Major Group 22	Minor Group 220
1		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
KERALA STATE	R	N	19	0	15	18	N	13	4	1	179	177
	U	1	20	N	15	29	N	20	N	6	105	96
Cannanore District	R	0	48	0	40	12	0	10	2	N	115	106
	U	N	9	0	5	24	0	19	N	2	227	196
Kozhikode District	R	1	33	0	38	18	0	14	4	N	162	157
	U	0	17	N	36	23	0	16	N	4	77	48
Palghat District	R	0	10	0	27	20	0	17	1	2	168	168
	U	0	7	0	17	33	0	22	0	9	64	64
Trichur District	R	N	24	0	16	13	N	11	N	2	97	97
	U	1	21	0	14	30	0	20	0	8	31	31
Ernakulam District	R	1	14	0	5	17	0	16	N	1	123	123
	U	0	18	0	14	34	0	24	0	6	180	180
Kottayam District	R	0	14	0	3	61	0	19	41	1	57	57
	U	1	24	0	11	47	1	28	4	12	23	22
Alleppey District	R	0	15	0	2	11	0	11	0	N	148	148
	U	3	48	0	7	34	N	23	0	7	30	30
Quilon District	R	0	11	0	4	17	0	13	3	1	351	351
	U	1	36	0	8	23	0	17	0	4	164	164
Trivandrum District	R	1	3	0	3	8	0	7	1	0	288	288
	U	N	18	0	15	23	0	10	N	10	55	55

0 denotes absence of figure.
N denotes negligible figure which is less than 1.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III–1

PROPORTION OF WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES *(Contd.)*

State/District		Minor Group 221	Major Group 23	Minor Group 231	Minor Group 232	Minor Group 233	Minor Group 234	Minor Group 235	Minor Group 236	Major Group 24	Major Group 26	Major Group 27
1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
KERALA STATE	R	1	88	2	N	N	N	84	1	N	N	195
	U	9	84	1	N	2	N	81	N	1	0	200
Cannanore District	R	8	362	3	0	N	N	359	0	0	0	56
	U	30	228	1	2	3	N	220	N	1	0	115
Kozhikode District	R	4	40	2	0	N	0	38	0	0	0	175
	U	29	55	1	0	3	1	50	0	N	0	228
Palghat District	R	0	79	1	0	N	0	77	1	0	N	188
	U	0	207	0	0	1	0	205	0	0	0	191
Trichur District	R	0	43	4	N	N	0	35	3	0	0	165
	U	0	11	2	0	1	0	7	0	1	0	127
Ernakulam District	R	0	39	1	1	N	0	35	2	0	0	227
	U	0	21	N	N	N	0	20	0	2	0	178
Kottayam District	R	0	47	3	0	0	0	43	1	0	0	58
	U	1	13	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	138
Alleppey District	R	0	24	2	0	0	0	21	1	0	0	415
	U	0	10	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	359
Quilon District	R	0	50	1	0	N	0	47	N	N	0	127
	U	0	6	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	199
Trivandrum District	R	0	138	2	N	1	0	133	1	N	0	221
	U	0	114	1	0	2	1	109	N	0	0	244

State/District		Minor Group 273	Minor Group 277	Minor Group 278	Major Group 28	Minor Group 280	Minor Group 281	Minor Group 282	Minor Group 283	Minor Group 284	Minor Group 285	Minor Group 286
1		35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
KERALA STATE	R	103	89	3	30	5	16	N	N	2	N	N
	U	164	29	6	60	15	27	N	1	7	1	N
Cannanore District	R	49	4	3	27	8	12	1	1	3	0	0
	U	108	1	5	50	15	23	N	1	6	2	0
Kozhikode District	R	114	54	7	56	1	11	0	N	1	0	0
	U	174	38	16	77	28	39	0	0	3	0	1
Palghat District	R	170	17	1	30	2	9	0	1	1	N	0
	U	176	8	5	36	8	7	N	0	4	1	0
Trichur District	R	101	60	3	58	7	16	N	N	2	N	0
	U	115	3	9	69	19	27	0	2	13	N	0
Ernakulam District	R	100	124	3	38	6	22	2	0	3	0	0
	U	168	7	3	74	18	39	N	0	7	1	N
Kottayam District	R	81	12	5	41	7	27	0	0	2	0	1
	U	137	1	0	80	22	44	0	0	5	5	1
Alleppey District	R	78	335	1	16	1	12	0	0	1	0	0
	U	182	172	5	38	8	19	0	0	5	0	0
Quilon District	R	97	29	1	39	10	19	N	0	2	N	0
	U	180	16	3	84	17	21	0	2	5	0	0
Trivandrum District	R	155	65	N	26	2	17	1	0	2	0	0
	U	234	10	N	49	1	24	N	0	16	0	0

0 denotes absence of figure.
N denotes negligible figure which is less than 1.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III-1

PROPORTION OF WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES *(Contd.)*

State/District		Minor Group 287	Minor Group 288	Minor Group 289	Major Group 29	Minor Group 290	Major Group 30	Minor Group 300	Minor Group 301	Minor Group 302	Minor Group 303	Major Group 31
		46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
KERALA STATE	R	1	5	1	N	N	6	N	1	4	1	12
	U	3	4	2	N	N	34	1	3	24	6	28
Cannanore District	R	0	2	N	N	0	2	0	0	2	0	9
	U	1	1	1	1	0	16	0	1	13	2	20
Kozhikode District	R	N	2	1	0	0	6	N	1	4	1	19
	U	4	1	1	0	0	27	2	1	21	3	24
Palghat District	R	N	16	1	N	0	3	0	1	1	1	21
	U	0	14	2	0	0	16	0	2	12	2	24
Trichur District	R	6	6	1	0	0	8	0	N	7	1	16
	U	4	4	0	0	0	58	1	4	33	20	31
Ernakulam District	R	3	1	1	0	0	6	N	1	4	1	10
	U	3	4	2	1	N	38	1	3	29	5	42
Kottayam District	R	2	1	1	0	0	9	0	0	6	3	19
	U	1	1	1	0	0	66	2	17	37	10	34
Alleppey District	R	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	1	4	1	3
	U	0	4	2	2	N	34	0	1	26	7	26
Quilon District	R	1	6	1	N	N	10	0	N	7	3	11
	U	33	1	5	0	0	32	5	0	22	5	27
Trivandrum District	R	0	4	0	N	0	5	1	N	3	1	4
	U	0	6	2	0	0	42	3	2	31	6	25

State/District		Minor Group 310	Minor Group 311	Minor Group 313	Minor Group 314	Major Group 32	Minor Group 320	Minor Group 323	Major Group 33	Minor Group 330	Minor Group 331	Minor Group 332
		57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
KERALA STATE	R	N	9	N	3	12	1	11	48	N	N	N
	U	N	23	3	2	10	9	1	25	N	1	N
Cannanore District	R	1	7	0	1	4	N	4	106	0	0	0
	U	1	15	4	N	6	6	0	33	N	0	0
Kozhikode District	R	0	13	0	6	14	N	13	69	0	N	0
	U	1	20	1	2	10	10	N	25	N	2	N
Palghat District	R	N	20	0	1	8	1	7	22	0	0	1
	U	0	18	0	6	6	5	1	28	0	0	0
Trichur District	R	N	10	0	6	4	N	4	56	0	N	N
	U	0	23	7	1	21	18	2	28	0	1	0
Ernakulam District	R	0	8	1	1	12	1	11	52	1	0	1
	U	0	33	9	0	8	7	1	20	N	1	N
Kottayam District	R	0	18	0	1	58	0	58	48	0	0	N
	U	0	27	0	7	25	21	3	26	0	0	0
Alleppey District	R	0	3	0	N	1	N	1	25	0	0	N
	U	0	24	1	1	5	4	1	19	0	0	0
Quilon District	R	N	6	1	4	22	2	20	34	N	0	0
	U	2	23	1	1	16	16	0	36	0	3	0
Trivandrum District	R	0	3	N	1	10	N	10	23	0	0	0
	U	N	23	0	2	8	7	1	16	0	0	N

0 denotes absence of figure
N denotes negligible figure which is less than 1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III-1

PROPORTION OF WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES *(Contd.)*

State/District		Minor Group 333	Minor Group 334	Minor Group 335	Minor Group 336	Minor Group 339	Major Group 34–35	Minor Group 340	Minor Group 341	Minor Group 342	Minor Group 343	Minor Group 344
		68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
KERALA STATE	R	4	2	26	3	13	33	6	N	10	N	N
	U	2	3	11	7	1	16	5	1	5	1	1
Cannanore District	R	2	2	38	2	62	15	N	0	10	0	0
	U	1	2	25	4	0	7	2	0	5	0	0
Kozhikode District	R	3	2	44	3	17	35	2	0	13	0	0
	U	0	4	9	9	0	13	7	1	5	N	0
Palghat District	R	3	4	11	3	N	43	2	0	7	0	1
	U	3	4	12	9	N	12	4	3	1	0	0
Trichur District	R	20	5	23	3	4	86	19	0	17	1	1
	U	5	2	11	7	1	42	6	0	5	2	5
Ernakulam District	R	5	N	19	4	22	44	13	N	20	1	0
	U	1	1	8	7	1	12	N	0	9	1	N
Kottayam District	R	3	1	26	3	15	30	2	1	16	0	0
	U	2	2	10	10	2	17	0	0	6	1	0
Alleppey District	R	2	1	20	2	N	16	N	0	8	0	0
	U	1	2	4	10	2	8	0	0	7	0	1
Quilon District	R	1	1	28	2	1	24	8	1	5	N	0
	U	0	11	9	10	3	15	7	3	3	0	0
Trivandrum District	R	N	0	21	2	N	12	10	N	1	0	0
	U	2	1	8	4	1	23	17	1	5	1	0

State/District		Minor Group 350	Minor Group 351	Minor Group 357	Minor Group 359	Major Group 36	Minor Group 364	Minor Group 365	Minor Group 366	Minor Group 367	Minor Group 368	Minor Group 369
		79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
KERALA STATE	R	13	N	N	4	83	N	5	N	6	N	72
	U	2	N	N	1	74	N	5	N	24	6	38
Cannanore District	R	4	1	0	0	84	0	8	0	8	N	67
	U	N	0	0	0	65	0	2	0	30	3	30
Kozhikode District	R	20	0	0	0	105	0	9	0	8	1	87
	U	0	N	0	0	69	0	4	N	23	5	37
Palghat District	R	33	0	0	0	65	0	5	0	10	1	49
	U	4	0	0	0	74	0	10	N	24	7	33
Trichur District	R	18	N	0	30	79	0	8	N	5	N	66
	U	9	1	1	13	89	0	13	1	28	7	40
Ernakulam District	R	10	N	N	N	81	N	3	N	7	1	69
	U	N	0	1	N	82	1	3	0	26	9	43
Kottayam District	R	11	0	0	0	172	0	6	0	10	0	156
	U	7	0	1	0	96	0	5	1	26	12	52
Alleppey District	R	8	0	0	0	66	0	4	0	6	0	56
	U	0	0	0	0	74	0	4	0	22	4	43
Quilon District	R	8	N	0	1	77	0	1	0	5	0	71
	U	0	1	0	0	76	0	5	0	28	4	38
Trivandrum District	R	1	0	0	N	66	0	N	0	2	N	64
	U	3	0	0	1	61	1	6	0	14	6	34

0 denotes absence of figure

N denotes negligible figure which is less than 1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III-1

PROPORTION OF WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES *(Concld.)*

State/District		Major Group 37	Minor Group 370	Minor Group 372	Minor Group 373	Minor Group 374	Minor Group 375	Minor Group 377	Minor Group 378	Minor Group 379	Major Group 38	Minor Group 383
		90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
KERALA STATE	R	1	N	N	0	N	0	N	N	N	30	N
	U	12	1	1	N	1	1	3	4	1	92	1
Cannanore District	R	N	N	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	12	0
	U	4	1	0	0	0	0	N	2	1	59	0
Kozhikode District	R	1	N	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	38	0
	U	12	2	0	0	0	1	1	6	2	121	1
Palghat District	R	2	1	0	0	0	0	N	1	N	54	0
	U	11	1	0	0	1	3	1	5	0	86	0
Trichur District	R	1	0	N	0	0	0	0	N	N	34	N
	U	20	1	2	1	1	0	6	7	2	93	2
Ernakulam District	R	1	N	0	0	N	0	0	N	N	29	0
	U	15	1	N	1	2	0	3	6	2	98	N
Kottayam District	R	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	30	0
	U	25	1	5	0	4	0	8	6	2	101	0
Alleppey District	R	N	0	0	0	N	0	0	N	0	14	0
	U	9	0	0	0	1	1	4	3	0	84	N
Quilon District	R	2	N	0	0	0	0	1	1	N	33	0
	U	10	0	0	0	1	0	4	2	3	95	5
Trivandrum District	R	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0
	U	9	1	0	N	1	N	3	3	1	97	1

State/District		Minor Group 384	Minor Group 385	Minor Group 386	Minor Group 388	Minor Group 389	Major Group 39	Minor Group 391	Minor Group 392	Minor Group 393	Minor Group 394	Minor Group 395	Minor Group 399
		101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
KERALA STATE	R	5	N	N	25	N	78	N	4	72	N	N	1
	U	36	1	1	51	2	115	N	20	84	1	1	8
Cannanore District	R	3	N	0	9	0	83	0	4	79	0	0	0
	U	25	0	0	33	1	96	0	15	78	1	0	1
Kozhikode District	R	4	0	0	33	0	128	0	9	118	0	N	1
	U	39	0	N	76	5	107	0	25	73	2	3	4
Palghat District	R	2	0	0	52	N	92	N	4	83	2	0	2
	U	19	0	0	67	0	115	0	21	82	1	0	11
Trichur District	R	3	0	0	31	N	70	0	4	63	0	0	3
	U	49	0	0	40	2	96	1	21	67	1	0	6
Ernakulam District	R	7	1	1	20	N	55	0	3	51	0	N	1
	U	35	1	4	53	5	98	0	25	64	1	N	7
Kottayam District	R	13	0	0	17	0	89	0	6	82	0	0	N
	U	68	0	0	33	0	175	0	17	152	2	0	3
Alleppey District	R	1	0	N	12	0	41	0	2	39	N	0	0
	U	29	0	3	46	5	119	0	14	102	1	1	N
Quilon District	R	8	N	1	24	N	74	0	5	69	0	0	0
	U	39	3	0	48	0	87	0	14	68	1	3	1
Trivandrum District	R	2	N	0	33	0	85	0	3	80	N	0	1
	U	37	2	0	56	N	156	0	20	98	2	1	35

0 denotes absence of figure.
N denotes negligible figure which is less than 1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III–2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH KIND OF FUEL USED BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

State/District (Rural/Urban)/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above		Electricity							Liquid Fuel				
		1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
KERALA STATE	R	351	405	78	50	47	38	31	353	365	79	65	89
	U	111	452	152	123	88	39	35	96	385	39	115	115
Cannanore District ..	R	152	303	91	152	30	121	151	67	366	200	100	267
	U	158	255	149	105	228	35	70	0	500	0	500	0
Kozhikode District ..	R	57	343	171	86	143	114	86	88	382	30	88	177
	U	22	365	93	151	178	120	71	0	235	59	177	118
Calicut (Municipal) ..		17	350	91	175	209	107	51	0	167	0	0	333
Palghat District	R	62	390	198	175	85	56	34	91	465	161	192	81
	U	199	322	212	164	62	21	20	182	545	0	0	91
Palghat (Municipal) ..		189	338	162	243	68	0	0	0	714	0	0	143
Trichur District	R	359	345	80	47	71	67	31	320	495	87	29	49
	U	159	484	144	90	87	25	11	500	0	250	0	250
Trichur (Municipal) ..		123	520	170	70	88	23	6	0	0	0	0	1,000
Ernakulam District ..	R	482	313	82	31	45	19	28	663	251	38	5	24
	U	76	497	176	148	53	22	28	0	200	0	0	400
Ernakulam (Municipal) ..		33	520	227	154	40	13	13	0	500	0	0	500
Mattancherry (Municipal)		51	500	115	179	103	26	26	0	0	0	0	1,000
Kottayam District ..	R	313	444	43	43	26	96	35	187	355	84	94	178
	U	95	535	146	125	62	15	22	0	750	0	250	0
Kottayam (Municipal) ..		45	500	156	162	78	26	33	0	667	0	333	0
Alleppey District	R	311	625	29	15	10	0	10	500	500	0	0	0
	U	141	529	134	79	38	34	45	250	250	0	0	0
Alleppey (Municipal) ..		81	470	161	80	67	54	87	0	0	0	0	0
Quilon District	R	425	363	86	34	47	11	34	250	375	0	63	187
	U	58	384	170	189	97	63	39	0	0	0	0	0
Quilon (Municipal) ..		58	406	155	168	90	84	39	0	0	0	0	0
Trivandrum District ..	R	338	423	42	141	14	14	28	200	200	0	0	200
	U	145	475	157	78	87	29	29	0	1,000	0	0	0
Trivandrum (Corporation)		145	478	183	81	75	22	16	0	1,000	0	0	0

0 Denotes absence of figure
N Denotes negligible figure which is less than 1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III-2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH KIND OF FUEL USED BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT *(Contd.)*

State/District (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Coal, wood and bagasse											
		50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
KERALA STATE	R	28	21	0	0	0	333	445	111	111	0	222	0
	U	135	115	167	444	222	0	0	0	167	0	1,000	0
Cannanore District ..	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kozhikode District ..	R	88	147	0	0	0	500	250	0	250	0	0	0
	U	235	176	0	0	600	0	0	0	400	0	1,000	0
Calicut (Municipal) ..		500	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	500	0	0	0
Palghat District ..	R	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
..	U	91	91	200	400	200	0	0	0	200	0	0	0
Palghat (Municipal) ..		143	0	333	667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichur District ..	R	20	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichur (Municipal) ..		0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ernakulam District ..	R	0	19	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
	U	400	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ernakulam (Municipal) ..		0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mattancherry (Municipal) ..		0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kottayam District ..	R	93	9	0	0	0	500	500	0	0	0	400	0
	U	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kottayam (Municipal) ..		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alleppey District ..	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	500	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alleppey (Municipal) ..		0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quilon District ..	R	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quilon (Municipal) ..		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trivandrum District ..	R	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trivandrum (Corporation) ..		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

'0' Denotes absence of figure

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III–2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH KIND OF FUEL USED BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT *(Concld.)*

State/District (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Other power				No power						
		10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
		26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
KERALA STATE	R	0	445	0	333	405	469	64	40	15	3	4
	U	0	0	0	0	292	577	72	37	15	4	3
Cannanore District	R	0	0	0	0	255	532	114	75	22	1	1
	U	0	0	0	0	218	521	140	71	42	6	2
Kozhikode District	R	0	1,000	0	0	404	495	58	33	8	2	N
	U	0	0	0	0	287	567	80	44	13	4	5
Calicut (Municipal) ..		0	0	0	0	262	614	63	31	17	5	8
Palghat District	R	0	0	0	1,000	434	466	53	34	11	2	N
	U	0	0	0	0	387	530	52	22	6	2	1
Palghat (Municipal) ..		0	0	0	0	338	554	66	30	8	3	1
Trichur District ..	R	0	0	0	0	408	456	69	46	17	3	1
	U	0	0	0	0	416	489	49	27	15	4	0
Trichur (Municipal) ..		0	0	0	0	341	538	65	36	20	0	0
Ernakulam District ..	R	0	0	0	0	309	557	79	39	11	2	3
	U	0	0	0	0	263	649	53	22	8	4	1
Ernakulam (Municipal) ..		0	0	0	0	280	640	55	18	6	1	0
Mattancherry (Municipal) ..		0	0	0	0	196	710	50	31	8	3	2
Kottayam District	R	0	200	0	400	418	511	37	19	9	4	2
	U	0	0	0	0	269	634	59	33	5	0	0
Kottayam (Municipal) ..		0	0	0	0	170	711	58	55	6	0	0
Alleppey District	R	0	0	0	0	312	530	82	48	17	7	4
	U	0	0	0	0	310	556	64	47	14	6	3
Alleppey (Municipal) ..		0	0	0	0	313	542	76	48	13	5	3
Quilon District	R	0	0	0	0	594	336	28	16	6	3	17
	U	0	0	0	0	276	650	29	12	9	0	24
Quilon (Municipal) ..		0	0	0	0	257	688	32	8	8	0	7
Trivandrum District	R	0	0	0	0	474	388	44	50	32	8	4
	U	0	0	0	0	284	620	57	30	6	2	1
Trivandrum (Corporation) ..		0	0	0	0	280	648	49	18	2	2	1

'0' Denotes absence of figure

'N' Denotes negligible figure which is less than 1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III-3

Note :—Workshops and factories under the following major and minor groups viz, 209, 22, 220 and 273 which are run without power in all the territorial units are not shown in the table. Factories and workshops under the divisions, major and minor groups 0, 04, 221, 231, 235, 236, 26, 288, 314, 333, 342, 344 and 389 run without power are shown in the table itself as they do not occur in all the territorial units

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III-3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		All Divisions	Division 0	Major Group 04	Division 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Group 200	Minor Group 201	Minor Group 202	Minor Group 203	Minor Group 204
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
KERALA STATE	Rural										
	Electricity	61	0	0	61	234	386	1,000	63	24	0
	Liquid fuel	16	0	0	16	67	120	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	0	0
	Other power	N	0	0	N	N	1	0	0	0	0
	No power	923	1,000	1,000	923	699	493	0	937	976	1,000
	Urban										
	Electricity	111	0	0	111	353	707	0	0	26	11
	Liquid fuel	3	0	0	3	9	24	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	1	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0
	Other power	N	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	885	0	0	885	636	266	0	1,000	974	989
Cannanore District	Rural										
	Electricity	8	0	0	8	35	500	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	7	0	0	7	33	167	0	0	0	0
	No power	985	0	0	985	932	333	0	0	1,000	1,000
	Urban										
	Electricity	38	0	0	38	229	639	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	2	0	0	2	28	111	0	0	0	0
	No power	960	0	0	960	743	250	0	0	1,000	0
Kozhikode District	Rural										
	Electricity	8	0	0	8	13	33	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	8	0	0	8	23	132	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	1	0	0	1	1	8	0	0	0	0
	Other power	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	982	1,000	1,000	982	963	827	0	0	1,000	1,000
	Urban										
	Electricity	87	0	0	87	147	474	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	7	0	0	7	12	26	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	2	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	903	0	0	903	835	500	0	0	1,000	1,000
Calicut (Municipal)											
	Electricity	127	0	0	127	284	667	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	4	0	0	4	6	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	3	0	0	3	12	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	866	0	0	866	698	333	0	0	1,000	1,000
Palghat District	Rural										
	Electricity	44	0	0	44	142	399	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	24	0	0	24	110	313	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	N	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	N	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	932	0	0	932	748	288	0	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Urban										
	Electricity	80	0	0	80	449	769	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	6	0	0	6	23	44	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	911	0	0	911	528	187	0	0	0	1,000

'0' denotes absence of figure
'N' denotes negligible figure which is less than 1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III–3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED *(Contd.)*

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Minor Group 205	Minor Group 206	Minor Group 207	Minor Group 208	Major Group 21	Minor Group 210	Minor Group 214	Minor Group 217	Minor Group 218	Minor Group 221
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
KERALA STATE	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	329	0	106	1,000	4	329	620	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	50	0	82	0	0	370	74	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	34	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	34	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	621	0	798	0	996	233	295	1,000
	Urban										
	Electricity	11	91	836	1,000	273	0	8	375	850	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	989	909	149	0	727	1,000	992	625	150	1,000
Cannanore District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	62	0	115	0	0	857	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	900	0	885	0	1,000	143	1,000	1,000
	Urban										
	Electricity	15	0	360	0	155	0	18	0	600	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	985	1,000	640	0	845	0	982	1,000	400	1,000
Kozhikode District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	41	0	62	0	0	263	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	7	0	100	0	0	316	1,000	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	105	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	158	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	952	0	775	0	1,000	158	0	1,000
	Urban										
	Electricity	0	0	705	1,000	241	0	0	0	889	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	182	0	759	0	1,000	1,000	111	1,000
Calicut (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	784	1,000	214	0	0	0	800	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	135	0	786	0	1,000	1,000	200	0
Palghat District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	97	0	84	0	0	0	857	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	49	0	24	0	0	667	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	333	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	854	0	880	0	1,000	0	143	0
	Urban										
	Electricity	0	0	769	0	246	0	0	0	765	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	231	0	754	0	1,000	0	235	0

0 denotes absence of figure

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III-3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED *(Contd.)*

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Major Group 23	Minor Group 231	Minor Group 232	Minor Group 233	Minor Group 234	Minor Group 235	Minor Group 236	Major Group 24	Major Group 26	Major Group 27
		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
KERALA STATE	Rural										
	Electricity	2	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	750	0	12
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	998	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	250	1,000	986
	Urban										
	Electricity	12	0	1,000	138	1,000	0	0	0	0	13
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	988	1,000	0	862	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	985
Cannanore District	Rural										
	Electricity	1	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	4
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	999	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	996
	Urban										
	Electricity	15	0	1,000	333	1,000	0	0	0	0	12
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	985	1,000	0	667	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	988
Kozhikode District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
	Urban										
	Electricity	14	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	10
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	986	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	985
Calicut (Municipal)											
	Electricity	49	0	0	0	1 000	0	0	0	0	17
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	No power	951	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	977
Palghat District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
	Urban										
	Electricity	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	995	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	991

0 denotes absence of figure
N denotes negligible figure which is less than 1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III–3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED *(Contd.)*

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Minor Group 277	Minor Group 278	Major Group 28	Minor Group 280	Minor Group 281	Minor Group 282	Minor Group 283	Minor Group 284	Minor Group 285	Minor Group 286
		32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
KERALA STATE	Rural										
	Electricity	26	20	148	577	41	312	143	13	667	0
	Liquid fuel	3	0	7	21	2	63	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	333	0
	No power	971	980	844	402	957	625	857	987	0	1,000
	Urban										
	Electricity	63	48	294	740	81	250	500	119	875	600
	Liquid fuel	7	9	5	18	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	926	943	701	242	917	750	500	881	125	400
Cannanore District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	26	61	0	333	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	44	121	0	333	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	930	818	1,000	334	1,000	1,000	0	0
	Urban										
	Electricity	0	0	148	356	0	0	0	63	800	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	852	644	1,000	1,000	1,000	937	200	0
Kozhikode District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	69	500	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	931	500	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	0
	Urban										
	Electricity	0	119	313	775	20	0	0	125	0	667
	Liquid fuel	0	0	25	70	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	979	881	662	155	980	0	0	875	0	333
Calicut (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	185	336	785	27	0	0	167	0	667
	Liquid fuel	0	0	26	71	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	958	815	638	143	973	0	0	833	0	333
Palghat District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	81	875	56	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	911	125	944	0	1,000	1,000	0	0
	Urban										
	Electricity	67	0	258	933	83	0	0	0	1,000	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	933	1,000	742	67	917	1,000	0	1,000	0	0

0 denotes absence of figure
N denotes negligible figure which is less than 1

AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED (Contd.)

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Minor Group 287	Minor Group 288	Minor Group 289	Major Group 29	Minor Group 290	Major Group 30	Minor Group 300	Minor Group 301	Minor Group 302	Minor Group 303
		42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
KERALA STATE	Rural										
	Electricity	428	0	120	250	1,000	106	333	50	142	0
	Liquid fuel	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	536	1,000	880	750	0	894	667	950	858	1,000
	Urban										
	Electricity	609	0	233	222	1,000	290	840	400	316	18
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	391	1,000	767	778	0	708	160	600	682	982
Cannanore District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0
	Urban										
	Electricity	0	0	333	0	0	41	0	500	25	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	667	1,000	0	959	0	500	975	1,000
Kozhikode District	Rural										
	Electricity	1,000	0	0	0	0	111	0	0	167	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	889	1,000	1,000	833	1,000
	Urban										
	Electricity	0	0	667	0	0	183	1,000	500	145	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	333	0	0	812	0	500	855	1,000
Calicut (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	667	0	0	277	1,000	1,000	235	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	333	0	0	723	0	0	765	1,000
Palghat District	Rural										
	Electricity	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Urban										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	43	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	966	0	1,000	957	1,000

0 Denotes absence of figure
N Denotes negligible figure which is less than 1

AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED *(Contd.)*

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Major Group 31	Minor Group 310	Minor Group 311	Minor Group 313	Minor Group 314	Major Group 32	Minor Group 320	Minor Group 323	Major Group 33	Minor Group 330
		52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
KERALA STATE	Rural										
	Electricity	2	125	0	0	0	53	80	52	23	600
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	62	0	65	5	200
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	998	875	1,000	1,000	1,000	881	920	879	972	200
	Urban										
	Electricity	6	0	5	17	0	141	121	250	115	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	31	34	0	9	333
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	37	40	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	10	12	0	0	0
	No power	994	1,000	995	983	1,000	781	793	750	876	667
Cannanore District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	989	0
	Urban										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	59	59	0	62	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	941	941	0	938	1,000
Kozhikode District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	34	500	18	20	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	85	0	88	10	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	17	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	864	500	877	970	0
	Urban										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	37	38	0	188	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	1,000
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	74	77	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	889	885	1,000	781	0
Calicut (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	50	53	0	238	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	950	947	1,000	762	0
Palghat District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	129	0	143	77	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	36	22	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	839	1,000	821	901	0
	Urban										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	400	445	0	19	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	100	111	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	500	444	1,000	866	0

0 denotes absence of figure

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III-3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED *(Contd.)*

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Minor Group 331	Minor Group 332	Minor Group 333	Minor Group 334	Minor Group 335	Minor Group 336	Minor Group 339	Major Group 34-35	Minor Group 340	Minor Group 341
		62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
KERALA STATE	Rural										
	Electricity	500	667	0	333	4	10	6	91	421	100
	Liquid fuel	0	111	0	102	0	10	0	6	28	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
	No power	500	222	1,000	565	996	980	994	901	543	900
	Urban										
	Electricity	67	333	0	628	33	66	158	127	286	167
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	39	0	0	53	16	55	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	933	667	1,000	333	967	934	789	857	659	833
Cannanore District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	0	571	0	0	0	63	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	143	0	0	0	31	1,000	0
	No power	0	0	1,000	286	1,000	1,000	1,000	906	0	0
	Urban										
	Electricity	0	0	0	833	0	0	0	100	400	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	0	1,000	167	1,000	1,000	0	900	600	0
Kozhikode District	Rural										
	Electricity	1,000	0	0	250	5	0	27	13	286	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	375	0	0	0	7	143	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	0	1,000	375	995	1,000	973	980	571	0
	Urban										
	Electricity	250	1,000	0	455	0	208	0	324	500	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	91	0	0	0	88	167	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	750	0	0	454	1,000	792	0	588	333	1,000
Calicut (Municipal)											
	Electricity	500	1,000	0	0	0	231	0	200	334	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	333	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	500	0	0	0	1,000	769	0	600	333	1,000
Palghat District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	667	0	188	45	0	0	17	429	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	125	0	0	0	6	143	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	333	1,000	687	955	1,000	1,000	977	428	0
	Urban										
	Electricity	0	0	0	714	0	0	1,000	143	428	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	143	0	0	0	95	286	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	0	1,000	143	1,000	1,000	0	762	286	1,000

0 Denotes absence of figure

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III-3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED *(Contd.)*

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Minor Group 342	Minor Group 343	Minor Group 344	Minor Group 350	Minor Group 351	Minor Group 357	Minor Group 359	Major Group 36	Minor Group 364	Minor Group 365
		72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
KERALA STATE	Rural										
	Electricity	0	375	0	2	833	0	43	15	0	27
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	625	1,000	998	167	0	957	984	1,000	973
	Urban										
	Electricity	0	167	0	0	1,000	333	160	120	1,000	10
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	833	1,000	1,000	0	667	840	877	0	990
Cannanore District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	0	56	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	0	944	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000
	Urban										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	938	0	1,000
Kozhikode District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	998	0	1,000
	Urban										
	Electricity	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	34	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	961	0	1,000
Calicut (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	970	0	1,000
Palghat District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	150
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	921	0	850
	Urban										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	934	0	1,000

0 Denotes absence of figure

N denotes negligible figure which is less than 1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III–3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED *(Contd.)*

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Minor Group 366	Minor Group 367	Minor Group 368	Minor Group 369	Major Group 37	Minor Group 370	Minor Group 372	Minor Group 373	Minor Group 374
		82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
KERALA STATE	Rural									
	Electricity	500	16	176	13	465	273	1,000	0	1,000
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	500	984	824	986	535	727	0	0	0
	Urban									
	Electricity	250	39	641	97	379	714	1,000	600	263
	Liquid fuel	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	500	961	359	897	621	286	0	400	737
Cannanore District	Rural									
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban									
	Electricity	0	0	625	77	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	1,000	375	923	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
Kozhikode District	Rural									
	Electricity	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	1,000	1,000	997	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
	Urban									
	Electricity	0	0	214	32	400	1,000	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	1,000	786	968	600	0	0	0	0
Calicut (Municipal)										
	Electricity	0	0	333	19	346	1,000	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	1,000	667	981	654	0	0	0	0
Palghat District	Rural									
	Electricity	0	0	500	74	571	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	1,000	500	921	429	1,000	0	0	0
	Urban									
	Electricity	0	0	250	31	400	1,000	0	0	500
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	750	902	600	0	0	0	500

0 denotes absence of figure

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III-3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED *(Contd.)*

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Minor Group 375	Minor Group 377	Minor Group 378	Minor Group 379	Major Group 38	Minor Group 383	Minor Group 384	Minor Group 385	Minor Group 386
		91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
KERALA STATE	Rural									
	Electricity	0	571	222	583	28	1,000	134	1,000	182
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	429	778	417	971	0	860	0	818
	Urban									
	Electricity	333	442	239	346	108	867	237	500	389
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	667	558	761	654	889	133	757	500	611
Cannanore District	Rural									
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	1,000	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	0	0	0	980	0	1,000	0	0
	Urban									
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	62	0	147	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	938	0	853	0	0
Kozhikode District	Rural									
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	6	0	48	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	994	0	952	0	0
	Urban									
	Electricity	333	500	187	600	103	667	300	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	3	0	10	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	667	500	813	400	894	333	690	0	1,000
Calicut (Municipal)										
	Electricity	333	500	77	600	126	667	349	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	667	500	923	400	874	333	651	0	0
Palghat District	Rural									
	Electricity	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	0	143	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	0	0	0	995	0	857	0	0
	Urban									
	Electricity	400	1,000	200	0	32	0	88	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	600	0	800	0	968	0	912	0	0

0 denotes absence of figure

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III–3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED *(Contd.)*

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Minor Group 388	Minor Group 389	Major Group 39	Minor Group 391	Minor Group 392	Minor Group 393	Minor Group 394	Minor Group 395	Minor Group 399
		100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
KERALA STATE	Rural									
	Electricity	0	0	1	1,000	0	N	0	0	30
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	999	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	970
	Urban									
	Electricity	2	0	18	1,000	5	10	38	500	70
	Liquid fuel	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	63	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	998	1,000	982	0	995	990	962	437	930
Cannanore District	Rural									
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
	Urban									
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
Kozhikode District	Rural									
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
	Urban									
	Electricity	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	571	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	143	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	982	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	286	1,000
Calicut (Municipal)										
	Electricity	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	500	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	984	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	1,000
Palghat District	Rural									
	Electricity	0	0	5	1,000	0	0	0	0	143
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	995	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	857
	Urban									
	Electricity	8	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	50
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	992	0	995	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	950

0 denotes absence of figure
N denotes negligible figure which is less than 1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III-3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED *(Contd.)*

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		All Divisions	Division 0	Major Group 04	Division 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Group 200	Minor Group 201	Minor Group 202	Minor Group 203	Minor Group 204
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Palghat (Municipal)											
	Electricity	94	0	0	94	387	800	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	9	0	0	9	11	29	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	893	0	0	893	602	171	0	0	0	1,000
Trichur District	Rural										
	Electricity	125	0	0	125	306	460	0	0	333	0
	Liquid fuel	24	0	0	24	75	113	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	N	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	851	0	0	851	619	427	0	1,000	667	1,000
	Urban										
	Electricity	170	0	0	170	257	792	0	0	1,000	0
	Liquid fuel	3	0	0	3	10	31	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	826	0	0	826	733	177	0	0	0	1,000
Trichur (Municipal)											
	Electricity	251	0	0	251	609	884	0	0	1,000	0
	Liquid fuel	1	0	0	1	12	23	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	745	0	0	745	379	93	0	0	0	0
Ernakulam District	Rural										
	Electricity	99	0	0	99	291	339	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	49	0	0	49	167	221	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	N	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	852	1,000	1,000	852	542	440	0	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Urban										
	Electricity	115	0	0	115	369	720	0	0	0	75
	Liquid fuel	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	883	0	0	883	631	280	0	0	1,000	925
Ernakulam (Municipal)											
	Electricity	122	0	0	122	266	786	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	875	0	0	875	734	214	0	0	1,000	1,000
Mattancherry (Municipal)											
	Electricity	114	0	0	114	368	700	0	0	0	375
	Liquid fuel	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	883	0	0	883	632	300	0	0	0	625
Kottayam District	Rural										
	Electricity	98	0	0	98	271	310	0	0	1,000	0
	Liquid fuel	46	0	0	46	100	120	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	2	0	0	2	4	5	0	0	0	0
	No power	853	0	0	853	625	565	0	1,000	0	1,000

0 denotes absence of figure
N denotes negligible figure which is less than 1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III–3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED *(Contd.)*

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Minor Group 205	Minor Group 206	Minor Group 207	Minor Group 208	Major Group 21	Minor Group 210	Minor Group 214	Minor Group 217	Minor Group 218	Minor Group 221
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Palghat (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	667	0	220	0	0	0	667	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	333	0	780	0	1,000	0	333	0
Trichur District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	542	0	34	1,000	0	0	143	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	318	0	966	0	1,000	1,000	857	0
	Urban										
	Electricity	32	0	800	0	245	0	0	0	846	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	968	1,000	171	0	755	0	1,000	0	154	0
Trichur (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	875	0	188	0	0	0	500	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	125	0	812	0	1,000	0	500	0
Ernakulam District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	683	0	67	0	0	0	1,000	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	17	0	13	0	0	1,000	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	300	0	920	0	1,000	0	0	0
	Urban										
	Electricity	26	0	825	0	238	0	13	0	722	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	974	0	175	0	762	0	987	0	278	0
Ernakulam (Municipal)											
	Electricity	29	0	692	0	390	0	42	0	818	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	971	0	308	0	610	0	958	0	182	0
Mattancherry (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	1,000	0	174	0	0	0	1,000	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	0	0	826	0	1,000	0	0	0
Kottayam District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	636	0	266	0	22	364	1,000	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	182	0	252	0	0	375	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	21	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	21	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	182	0	454	0	978	219	0	0

0 denotes absence of figure

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III–3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED *(Contd.)*

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Major Group 23	Minor Group 231	Minor Group 232	Minor Group 233	Minor Group 234	Minor Group 235	Minor Group 236	Major Group 24	Major Group 26	Major Group 27
		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Palghat (Municipal)											
	Electricity	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	800	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	989
Trichur District	Rural										
	Electricity	16	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	984	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	992
	Urban										
	Electricity	111	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	889	1,000	0	500	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000
Trichur (Municipal)											
	Electricity	100	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	900	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000
Ernakulam District	Rural										
	Electricity	18	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	982	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	979
	Urban										
	Electricity	15	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	985	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	993
Ernakulam (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	996
Mattancherry (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Kottayam District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000

0 denotes absence of figure

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III–3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED *(Contd.)*

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Minor Group 277	Minor Group 278	Major Group 28	Minor Group 280	Minor Group 281	Minor Group 282	Minor Group 283	Minor Group 284	Minor Group 285	Minor Group 286
		32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Palghat (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	385	1,000	143	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	1,000	615	0	857	0	0	1,000	0	0
Trichur District	Rural										
	Electricity	8	77	278	687	147	500	500	0	1,000	0
	Liquid fuel	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	988	923	722	313	853	500	500	1,000	0	0
	Urban										
	Electricity	0	0	398	742	182	0	1,000	381	1,000	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	602	258	818	0	0	619	0	0
Trichur (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	507	789	308	0	1,000	444	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	1,000	493	211	692	0	0	556	0	0
Ernakulam District	Rural										
	Electricity	20	0	182	704	42	429	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	19	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	961	1,000	806	296	958	571	0	1,000	0	0
	Urban										
	Electricity	42	0	274	857	74	1,000	0	0	500	1,000
	Liquid fuel	83	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	875	875	726	143	926	0	0	1,000	500	0
Ernakulam (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	241	937	61	0	0	0	0	1,000
	Liquid fuel	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	800	759	63	939	0	0	1,000	0	0
Mattancherry (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	286	917	162	0	0	0	500	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	714	83	838	0	0	1,000	500	0
Kottayam District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	144	750	31	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	856	250	969	0	0	1,000	0	1,000

0 denotes absence of figure

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III-3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED *(Contd.)*

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Minor Group 287	Minor Group 288	Minor Group 289	Major Group 29	Minor Group 290	Major Group 30	Minor Group 300	Minor Group 301	Minor Group 302	Minor Group 303
		42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Palghat (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000
Trichur District	Rural										
	Electricity	393	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	607	1,000	750	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Urban										
	Electricity	167	0	0	0	0	223	1,000	1,000	241	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	833	1,000	0	0	0	777	0	0	759	1,000
Trichur (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	231	1,000	0	226	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	769	0	0	774	1,000
Ernakulam District	Rural										
	Electricity	250	0	333	0	0	40	1,000	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	583	1,000	667	0	0	960	0	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Urban										
	Electricity	333	0	0	333	1,000	331	1,000	125	370	67
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	667	1,000	1,000	667	0	669	0	875	630	933
Ernakulam (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	471	1,000	0	500	125
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	529	0	0	500	875
Mattancherry (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	217	0	0	455	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	783	0	1,000	545	1,000
Kottayam District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	95	0	0	133	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	905	0	0	867	1,000

0 denotes absence of figure

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III-3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED *(Contd.)*

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Major Group 31	Minor Group 310	Minor Group 311	Minor Group 313	Minor Group 314	Major Group 32	Minor Group 320	Minor Group 323	Major Group 33	Minor Group 330
		52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
Palghat (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	136	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	445	500	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	111	125	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	444	375	1,000	864	0
Trichur District	Rural										
	Electricity	14	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	278	0	294	4	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	59	0	0
	No power	986	0	1,000	0	1,000	667	1,000	647	959	0
	Urban										
	Electricity	20	0	26	0	0	294	333	0	130	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	59	67	0	0	0
	No power	980	0	974	1,000	1,000	647	600	1,000	870	0
Trichur (Municipal)											
	Electricity	43	0	71	0	0	346	391	0	286	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	77	87	0	0	0
	No power	957	0	929	1,000	0	577	522	1,000	714	0
Ernakulam District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	21	31	667
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	62	9	333
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	918	1,000	917	960	0
	Urban										
	Electricity	8	0	0	33	0	42	46	0	94	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	42	45	0	16	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	83	91	0	0	0
	No power	992	0	1,000	967	0	833	818	1,000	890	1,000
Ernakulam (Municipal)											
	Electricity	16	0	0	33	0	100	100	0	143	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0
	No power	984	0	1,000	967	0	700	700	0	857	0
Mattancherry (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	500	500	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	500	500	0	850	1,000
Kottayam District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	66	0	66	18	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	96	0	96	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	838	0	838	982	0

0 denotes absence of figure

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III-3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED *(Contd.)*

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Minor Group 331	Minor Group 332	Minor Group 333	Minor Group 334	Minor Group 335	Minor Group 336	Minor Group 339	Major Group 34 — 35	Minor Group 340	Minor Group 341
		62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
Palghat (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	0	750	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	667	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	0	0	250	1,000	1,000	0	667	333	1,000
Trichur District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	0	350	0	0	0	202	890	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	650	1,000	933	1,000	798	110	0
	Urban										
	Electricity	0	0	0	750	111	83	0	145	667	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	1,000	250	889	917	1,000	855	333	0
Trichur (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	0	1,000	400	143	0	182	750	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	0	0	600	857	0	818	250	0
Ernakulam District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	667	0	1,000	0	0	11	73	196	0
	Liquid fuel	0	333	0	0	0	0	0	11	18	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	18	0
	No power	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	989	911	768	1,000
	Urban										
	Electricity	0	0	0	1,000	38	95	0	77	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	962	905	750	923	1,000	0
Ernakulam (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	333	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	667	1,000	1,000	0	0
Mattancherry (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	143	125	0	286	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	0	0	857	875	500	714	0	0
Kottayam District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	1,000	0	0	16	0	0	28	250	500
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	250	0
	No power	0	0	1,000	1,000	984	1,000	1,000	958	500	500

0 denotes absence of figure

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III–3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED *(Contd.)*

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Minor Group 342	Minor Group 343	Minor Group 344	Minor Group 350	Minor Group 351	Minor Group 357	Minor Group 359	Major Group 36	Minor Group 364	Minor Group 365
		72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
Palghat (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0
	No power	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	916	0	1,000
Trichur District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	667	0	0	0	0	7	29	0	30
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	333	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	993	971	0	970
	Urban										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	91	131	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	909	869	0	1,000
Trichur (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	91	280	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	909	720	0	1,000
Ernakulam District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	250	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	20	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	750	0	1,000	0	0	0	980	1,000	1,000
	Urban										
	Electricity	0	333	0	0	0	250	1,000	161	1,000	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	667	1,000	1,000	0	750	0	839	0	1,000
Ernakulam (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	1,000	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0	783	0	1,000
Mattancherry (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	500	0	0	0	500	0	163	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	500	1,000	0	0	500	0	837	0	0
Kottayam District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	77
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	993	0	923

0 denotes absence of figure

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III–3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED *(Contd.)*

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Minor Group 366	Minor Group 367	Minor Group 368	Minor Group 369	Major Group 37	Minor Group 370	Minor Group 372	Minor Group 373	Minor Group 374
		82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
Palghat (Municipal)										
	Electricity	0	0	750	33	429	0	0	0	500
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	250	900	571	0	0	0	500
Trichur District	Rural									
	Electricity	0	0	0	31	250	0	1,000	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	969	750	0	0	0	0
	Urban									
	Electricity	0	65	583	138	515	1,000	1,000	500	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	935	417	862	485	0	0	500	1,000
Trichur (Municipal)										
	Electricity	0	136	500	375	560	0	1,000	500	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	864	500	625	440	0	0	500	1,000
Ernakulam District	Rural									
	Electricity	1,000	54	200	13	400	500	0	0	1,000
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	966	800	987	600	500	0	0	0
	Urban									
	Electricity	0	63	793	83	457	667	1,000	1,000	200
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	937	207	917	543	333	0	0	800
Ernakulam (Municipal)										
	Electricity	0	138	762	22	647	0	0	1,000	500
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	862	238	978	353	0	0	0	500
Mattancherry (Municipal)										
	Electricity	0	50	1,000	214	750	1,000	1,000	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	950	0	786	250	0	0	0	0
Kottayam District	Rural									
	Electricity	0	0	0	3	833	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	1,000	0	994	167	1,000	0	0	0

0 denotes absence of figure

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III–3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED *(Contd.)*

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Minor Group 375	Minor Group 377	Minor Group 378	Minor Group 379	Major Group 38	Minor Group 383	Minor Group 384	Minor Group 385	Minor Group 386
		91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
Palghat (Municipal)										
	Electricity	400	1,000	333	0	38	0	103	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	600	0	667	0	962	0	897	0	0
Trichur District	Rural									
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	40	1,000	364	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	0	1,000	1,000	960	0	636	0	0
	Urban									
	Electricity	0	700	333	333	112	1,000	175	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	300	667	667	888	0	825	0	0
Trichur (Municipal)										
	Electricity	0	875	250	1,000	133	1,000	172	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	125	750	0	867	0	828	0	0
Ernakulam District	Rural									
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	87	0	258	1,000	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	0	1,000	1,000	913	0	742	0	1,000
	Urban									
	Electricity	0	375	400	571	132	1,000	333	0	273
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	625	600	429	868	0	667	1,000	727
Ernakulam (Municipal)										
	Electricity	0	667	500	1,000	206	1,000	609	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	333	500	0	794	0	391	1,000	1,000
Mattancherry (Municipal)										
	Electricity	0	1,000	800	500	76	0	211	0	143
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	0	200	500	924	0	789	1,000	857
Kottayam District	Rural									
	Electricity	0	0	0	1,000	72	0	167	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	15	0	33	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	0	0	0	913	0	800	0	0

0 denotes absence of figure

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III–3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED *(Contd.)*

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Minor Group 388	Minor Group 389	Major Group 39	Minor Group 391	Minor Group 392	Minor Group 393	Minor Group 394	Minor Group 395	Minor Group 399
		100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
Palghat (Municipal)										
	Electricity	13	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	50
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	987	0	991	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	950
Trichur District	Rural									
	Electricity	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	997	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
	Urban									
	Electricity	0	0	71	1,000	0	45	0	0	556
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	929	0	1,000	955	1,000	0	444
Trichur (Municipal)										
	Electricity	0	0	143	0	0	91	0	0	625
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	857	0	1,000	909	1,000	0	375
Ernakulam District	Rural									
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
	Urban									
	Electricity	0	0	13	0	26	5	0	0	45
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	987	0	974	995	1,000	1,000	955
Ernakulam (Municipal)										
	Electricity	0	0	25	0	61	0	0	0	67
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	975	0	939	1,000	1,000	1,000	933
Mattancherry (Municipal)										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
Kottayam District	Rural									
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000

0 denotes absence of figure

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III-3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED *(Contd.)*

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		All Divisions	Division 0	Major Group 04	Division 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Group 200	Minor Group 201	Minor Group 202	Minor Group 203	Minor Group 204
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kottayam District—(Contd.)	Urban										
	Electricity	217	0	0	217	581	857	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	3	0	0	3	6	13	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	778	0	0	778	413	130	0	0	0	1,000
Kottayam (Municipal)											
	Electricity	306	0	0	306	662	903	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	688	0	0	688	338	97	0	0	0	0
Alleppey District	Rural										
	Electricity	72	0	0	72	298	369	1,000	545	0	0
	Liquid fuel	2	0	0	2	9	13	0	0	0	0
	No power	926	0	0	926	693	618	0	455	1,000	1,000
	Urban										
	Electricity	136	0	0	136	505	544	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	2	0	0	2	6	18	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	1	0	0	1	6	17	0	0	0	0
	No power	861	0	0	861	483	421	0	0	1,000	1,000
Alleppey (Municipal)											
	Electricity	152	0	0	152	570	818	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	846	0	0	846	430	182	0	0	0	1,000
Quilon District	Rural										
	Electricity	75	0	0	75	348	555	0	0	7	0
	Liquid fuel	3	0	0	3	12	25	0	0	0	0
	No power	922	0	0	922	640	420	0	0	993	1,000
	Urban										
	Electricity	188	0	0	188	441	743	0	0	0	0
	No power	812	0	0	812	559	257	0	0	1,000	1,000
Quilon (Municipal)											
	Electricity	201	0	0	201	511	700	0	0	0	0
	No power	799	0	0	799	489	300	0	0	1,000	1,000
Trivandrum District	Rural										
	Electricity	20	0	0	20	194	390	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	1	0	0	1	7	16	0	0	0	0
	No power	979	0	0	979	799	594	0	0	1,000	1,000
	Urban										
	Electricity	97	0	0	97	392	756	0	0	0	333
	Liquid fuel	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	902	0	0	902	608	244	0	1,000	0	667
Trivandrum (Corporation)											
	Electricity	123	0	0	123	462	767	0	0	0	500
	Liquid fuel	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	875	0	0	875	538	233	0	1,000	0	500

0 denotes absence of figure

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III–3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED *(Contd.)*

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Minor Group 205	Minor Group 206	Minor Group 207	Minor Group 208	Major Group 21	Minor Group 210	Minor Group 214	Minor Group 217	Minor Group 218	Minor Group 221
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Kottayam District—(Contd.)	Urban										
	Electricity	23	0	1,000	0	339	0	29	600	867	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	977	1,000	0	0	661	1,000	971	400	133	1,000
Kottayam (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	1,000	0	400	0	0	0	1,000	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	0	0	600	0	1,000	0	0	0
Alleppey District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	639	0	46	0	16	0	1,000	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	361	0	954	0	984	0	0	0
	Urban										
	Electricity	0	0	961	0	292	0	0	0	1,000	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	39	0	708	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
Alleppey (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	1,000	0	219	0	0	0	1,000	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	0	0	781	0	1,000	0	0	0
Quilon District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	773	0	114	0	0	437	1,000	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	63	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	227	0	876	0	1,000	500	0	0
	Urban										
	Electricity	0	0	949	0	200	0	0	0	1,000	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	51	0	800	0	1,000	0	0	0
Quilon (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	964	0	238	0	0	0	1,000	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	36	0	762	0	1,000	0	0	0
Trivandrum District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	636	0	37	0	0	333	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	74	0	0	667	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	364	0	889	0	1,000	0	0	0
	Urban										
	Electricity	0	1,000	795	0	509	0	0	0	920	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	205	0	491	0	1,000	1,000	80	0
Trivandrum (Corporation)											
	Electricity	0	1,000	968	0	574	0	0	0	917	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	32	0	426	0	1,000	1,000	83	0

0 denotes absence of figure

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III-3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED *(Contd.)*

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Major Group 23	Minor Group 231	Minor Group 232	Minor Group 233	Minor Group 234	Minor Group 235	Minor Group 236	Major Group 24	Major Group 26	Major Group 27
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Kottayam District—(Contd.) Urban										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
Kottayam (Municipal)										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
Alleppey District Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	998
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	958
Alleppey (Municipal)										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
No power	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	924
Quilon District Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	93
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	907
Urban										
Electricity	167	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
No power	833	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	991
Quilon (Municipal)										
Electricity	333	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
No power	667	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	988
Trivandrum District Rural										
Electricity	2	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	998	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	999
Urban										
Electricity	7	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	3
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	993	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	997
Trivandrum (Corporation)										
Electricity	87	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	913	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000

0 denotes absence of figure

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III-3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED *(Contd.)*

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Minor Group 277	Minor Group 278	Major Group 28	Minor Group 280	Minor Group 281	Minor Group 282	Minor Group 283	Minor Group 284	Minor Group 285	Minor Group 286
		32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Kottayam District—(Contd.)	Urban										
	Electricity	0	0	376	893	89	0	0	167	1,000	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	10	0	18	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	614	107	893	0	0	833	0	1,000
Kottayam (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	479	1,000	87	0	0	250	1,000	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	21	0	43	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	0	500	0	870	0	0	750	0	1,000
Alleppey District	Rural										
	Electricity	2	0	118	875	61	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	11	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	998	1,000	871	125	924	0	0	1,000	0	0
	Urban										
	Electricity	82	0	171	611	71	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	913	1,000	829	389	929	0	0	1,000	0	0
Alleppey (Municipal)											
	Electricity	152	0	222	1,000	45	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	838	1,000	778	0	955	0	0	1,000	0	0
Quilon District	Rural										
	Electricity	400	167	212	690	17	0	0	0	1,000	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	600	833	788	310	983	1,000	0	1,000	0	0
	Urban										
	Electricity	118	0	707	895	391	0	500	0	0	0
	No power	882	1,000	293	105	609	0	500	1,000	0	0
Quilon (Municipal)											
	Electricity	167	0	667	1,000	500	0	500	0	0	0
	No power	833	1,000	333	0	500	0	500	1,000	0	0
Trivandrum District	Rural										
	Electricity	4	0	21	0	16	0	0	111	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	996	1,000	979	1,000	984	1,000	0	889	0	0
	Urban										
	Electricity	42	0	107	1,000	100	0	0	128	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	958	1,000	893	0	900	1,000	0	872	0	0
Trivandrum (Corporation)											
	Electricity	0	0	99	1,000	93	0	0	94	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	901	0	907	1,000	0	906	0	0

0 denotes absence of figure

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III-3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED *(Contd.)*

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group 287	Minor Group 288	Minor Group 289	Major Group 29	Minor Group 290	Major Group 30	Minor Group 300	Minor Group 301	Minor Group 302	Minor Group 303
	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Kottayam District—(Contd.) Urban										
Electricity	0	0	1,000	0	0	578	1,000	429	782	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	22	0
Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	410	0	571	196	1,000
Kottayam (Municipal)										
Electricity	0	0	1,000	0	0	755	1,000	0	791	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	23	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	225	0	0	186	1,000
Alleppey District Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	314	0	0	423	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	1,000	0	0	0	686	0	1,000	577	1,000
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	0	250	1,000	250	0	0	327	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	1,000	1,000	750	0	750	0	1,000	673	1,000
Alleppey (Municipal)										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	261	0	0	333	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	739	0	0	667	1,000
Quilon District Rural										
Electricity	875	0	125	1,000	1,000	123	0	333	167	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	125	1,000	875	0	0	877	0	667	833	1,000
Urban										
Electricity	946	0	600	0	0	286	833	0	208	0
No power	54	1,000	400	0	0	714	167	0	792	1,000
Quilon (Municipal)										
Electricity	937	0	600	0	0	313	833	0	227	0
No power	63	0	400	0	0	687	167	0	773	1,000
Trivandrum District Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	91	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	941	1,000	1,000	909	1,000
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	362	571	400	403	63
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	638	429	600	597	937
Trivandrum (Corporation)										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	367	500	400	415	71
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	633	500	600	585	929

0 denotes absence of figure

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III–3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED *(Contd.)*

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Major Group 31	Minor Group 310	Minor Group 311	Minor Group 313	Minor Group 314	Major Group 32	Minor Group 320	Minor Group 323	Major Group 33	Minor Group 330
		52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
Kottayam District—(Contd.)	Urban										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	281	154	750	121	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	31	38	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	63	77	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	625	731	250	879	0
Kottayam (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	316	133	1,000	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	53	67	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	631	800	0	1,000	0
Alleppey District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	143	500	0	28	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	857	500	1,000	972	0
	Urban										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	91	0	500	24	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	909	1,030	500	976	0
Alleppey (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	1,000	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	750	1,000	0	1,000	0
Quilon District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	66	19	500
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	17	5	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	926	1,000	917	976	500
	Urban										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	56	56	0	275	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	944	944	0	725	0
Quilon (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	59	59	0	290	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	941	941	0	710	0
Trivandrum District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	28	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	28	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	946	1,000	944	1,000	0
	Urban										
	Electricity	16	0	18	0	0	158	176	0	75	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	984	1,000	982	0	1,000	842	824	1,000	925	0
Trivandrum (Corporation)											
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	63	71	0	48	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	937	929	1,000	952	0

0 denotes absence of figure

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III–3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED *(Contd.)*

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Minor Group 331	Minor Group 332	Minor Group 333	Minor Group 334	Minor Group 335	Minor Group 336	Minor Group 339	Major Group 34–35	Minor Group 340	Minor Group 341
		62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
Kottayam District—(Contd.)	Urban										
	Electricity	0	0	0	500	154	83	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	0	1,000	500	846	917	1,000	1,000	0	0
Kottayam (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	0
Alleppey District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	1,000	0	222	0	91	0	22	1,000	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	0	1,000	778	1,000	909	1,000	978	0	0
	Urban										
	Electricity	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	0	1,000	800	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Alleppey (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
Quilon District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	0	600	0	0	0	116	235	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	13	39	0
	No power	0	0	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	1,000	871	726	1,000
	Urban										
	Electricity	0	0	0	667	100	0	667	438	750	0
	No power	1,000	0	0	333	900	1,000	333	562	250	1,000
Quilon (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	0	600	111	0	1,000	600	1,000	0
	No power	1,000	0	0	400	889	1,000	0	400	0	1,000
Trivandrum District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Urban										
	Electricity	0	0	0	1,000	53	0	0	42	0	1,000
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	1,000	1,000	0	947	1,000	1,000	958	1,000	0
Trivandrum (Corporation)											
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	67	0	1,000
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	0	1,000	0	900	1,000	1,000	933	1,000	0

0 denotes absence of figure

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III-3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED *(Contd.)*

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Minor Group 342	Minor Group 343	Minor Group 344	Minor Group 350	Minor Group 351	Minor Group 357	Minor Group 359	Major Group 36	Minor Group 364	Minor Group 365
		72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
Kottayam District—(Contd.)	Urban										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	207	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	793	0	1,000
Kottayam (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	342	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	658	0	0
Alleppey District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	992	0	1,000
	Urban										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	911	0	1,000
Alleppey (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	885	0	1,000
Quilon District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	6	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	994	0	1,000
	Urban										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	193	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	807	0	1,000
Quilon (Municipal)											
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	192	0	0
	No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	808	0	1,000
Trivandrum District	Rural										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	979	0	1,000
	Urban										
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	209	1,000	67
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	500	791	0	933
Trivandrum (Corporation)											
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	215	0	77
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	785	0	923

0 denotes absence of figure

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III–3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED *(Contd.)*

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Minor Group 366	Minor Group 367	Minor Group 368	Minor Group 369	Major Group 37	Minor Group 370	Minor Group 372	Minor Group 373	Minor Group 374
		82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
Kottayam District—(Contd.)	Urban									
	Electricity	1,000	61	733	167	303	0	1,000	0	200
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	939	267	833	697	1,000	0	0	800
Kottayam (Municipal)										
	Electricity	0	143	875	217	333	0	1,000	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	857	125	783	667	1,000	0	0	1,000
Alleppey District	Rural									
	Electricity	0	0	0	9	500	0	0	0	1,000
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	1,000	0	991	500	0	0	0	0
	Urban									
	Electricity	0	0	889	65	368	0	0	0	1,000
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	1,000	111	935	632	0	0	0	0
Alleppey (Municipal)										
	Electricity	0	0	750	128	91	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	1,000	250	872	909	0	0	0	0
Quilon District	Rural									
	Electricity	0	69	0	2	400	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	931	0	998	600	1,000	0	0	0
	Urban									
	Electricity	0	226	1,000	119	182	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	774	0	881	818	0	0	0	1,000
Quilon (Municipal)										
	Electricity	0	214	1,000	114	182	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	786	0	886	818	0	0	0	1,000
Trivandrum District	Rural									
	Electricity	0	167	0	18	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	833	1,000	982	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban									
	Electricity	0	27	786	200	409	1,000	0	0	333
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	973	214	800	591	0	0	1,000	667
Trivandrum (Corporation)										
	Electricity	0	38	750	214	368	1,000	0	0	333
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	962	250	786	632	0	0	1,000	667

0 denotes absence of figure

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III–3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED *(Contd.)*

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Minor Group 375	Minor Group 377	Minor Group 378	Minor Group 379	Major Group 38	Minor Group 383	Minor Group 384	Minor Group 385	Minor Group 386
		91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
Kottayam District—(Contd.)	Urban									
	Electricity	0	200	0	0	142	0	212	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	800	1,000	1,000	858	0	788	0	0
Kottayam (Municipal)										
	Electricity	0	333	0	0	167	0	204	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	667	1,000	1,000	833	0	796	0	0
Alleppey District	Rural									
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	38	0	429	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	0	1,000	0	962	0	571	0	1,000
	Urban									
	Electricity	0	625	143	0	95	1,000	177	0	667
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	375	857	0	905	0	823	0	333
Alleppey (Municipal)										
	Electricity	0	250	0	0	136	1,000	240	0	667
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	750	1,000	0	864	0	760	0	333
Quilon District	Rural									
	Electricity	0	750	0	500	19	0	20	1,000	500
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	250	1,000	500	981	0	980	0	500
	Urban									
	Electricity	0	0	500	250	192	800	326	667	0
	No power	0	1,000	500	750	808	200	674	333	0
Quilon (Municipal)										
	Electricity	0	0	500	250	233	800	359	667	0
	No power	0	1,000	500	750	767	200	641	333	0
Trivandrum District	Rural									
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	16	0	125	1,000	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	0	0	0	984	0	875	0	0
	Urban									
	Electricity	1,000	500	333	0	124	1,000	258	750	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	12	0	32	0	0
	No power	0	500	667	1,000	864	0	710	250	0
Trivandrum (Corporation)										
	Electricity	1,000	333	333	0	125	1,000	284	1,000	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	16	0	40	0	0
	No power	0	667	667	1,000	859	0	676	0	0

0 denotes absence of figure

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E III-3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED *(Concld.)*

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Minor Group 388	Minor Group 389	Major Group 39	Minor Group 391	Minor Group 392	Minor Group 393	Minor Group 394	Minor Group 395	Minor Group 399
		100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
Kottayam District—(Concld.) Urban										
	Electricity	0	0	18	0	0	21	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	982	0	1,000	979	1,000	0	1,000
Kottayam (Municipal)										
	Electricity	0	0	30	0	0	37	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	970	0	1,000	963	1,000	0	1,000
Alleppey District	Rural									
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
	Urban									
	Electricity	10	0	24	0	0	23	333	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	990	1,000	976	0	1,000	977	667	1,000	1,000
Alleppey (Municipal)										
	Electricity	0	0	43	0	0	39	500	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	957	0	1,000	961	500	1,000	1,000
Quilon District	Rural									
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
	Urban									
	Electricity	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
	No power	1,000	0	969	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
Quilon (Municipal)										
	Electricity	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
	No power	1,000	0	959	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
Trivandrum District	Rural									
	Electricity	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	0	997	0	1,000	997	1,000	0	1,000
	Urban									
	Electricity	0	0	15	0	0	4	0	500	46
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	985	0	1,000	996	1,000	500	954
Trivandrum (Corporation)										
	Electricity	0	0	18	0	0	6	0	1,000	40
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	1,000	1,000	982	0	1,000	994	1,000	0	960

0 denotes absence of figure

TABLE E IV

PREDOMINANT MATERIALS OF WALL AND ROOF

Table E IV

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL

(Based on

Sl. No.	State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of house-holds	Predominant material of: Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	KERALA STATE	T	561,585	89,002	23,027	156,861	89,481	25,773
		R	484,701	77,916	18,760	147,634	75,529	20,815
		U	76,884	11,086	4,267	9,227	13,572	4,958
1	CANNANORE DISTRICT ..	T	57,111	5,222	121	12,832	21,144	2,605
		R	48,664	4,931	94	11,764	18,597	2,053
		U	8,447	291	27	1,068	2,547	552
	1 Kasaragod Taluk ..	T	9,180	375	4	7,527	2	1
		R	7,710	341	4	6,701	2	..
		U	1,470	34	..	826	..	1
	2 Hosdrug Taluk ..	T	8,473	1,381	4	4,089	753	649
		R	6,971	1,205	1	3,849	644	59
		U	1,502	176	3	240	109	550
	3 Taliparamba Taluk ..	T	10,498	1,145	23	805	5,604	154
		R	9,998	1,145	23	803	5,442	154
		U	500	..	..	2	162	..
	4 Cannanore Taluk ..	T	11,292	105	19	327	6,922	31
		R	7,344	48	12	327	4,972	31
		U	3,948	58	7	..	1,950	..
	5 Tellicherry Taluk ..	T	14,499	1,068	60	34	6,370	1,582
		R	13,472	1,045	43	34	6,044	1,581
		U	1,027	23	17	..	326	1
	6 North Wynad Taluk * ..	R	3,169	1,147	11	50	1,493	188
2	KOZHIKODE DISTRICT ..	T	85,236	12,944	348	21,882	14,059	1,067
		R	73,220	10,976	105	21,417	12,987	1,062
		U	12,016	1,968	243	465	1,072	5
	1 Badagara Taluk ..	T	10,247	1,167	20	65	2,966	..
		R	8,980	950	20	55	2,802	..
		U	1,267	217	..	11	164	..
	2 Quilandy Taluk ..	T	12,171	2,597	15	800	2,670	1
		R	11,683	2,492	15	800	2,641	1
		U	488	105	..	..	29	..
	3 Kozhikode Taluk ..	T	19,862	3,074	249	485	5,194	128
		R	12,292	1,779	12	453	4,767	123
		U	7,570	1,295	237	32	427	5
	Calicut Town (M) ..	U	4,997	987	221	19	152	5
	4 Tirur Taluk	T	18,068	1,202	9	9,492	1,354	1
		R	15,792	851	3	9,202	902	1
		U	2,276	351	6	290	452	..
	5 Ernad Taluk	T	17,940	1,598	11	10,704	9	1
		R	17,525	1,598	11	10,572	9	1
		U	415	..	..	132	..	..
	6 South Wynad Taluk * ..	R	6,948	3,306	44	335	1,866	936

* Entirely rural
M Municipal

CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLING AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

20% Sample)

wall				Predominant material of roof							
C. I. sheets or other metal *sheets*	*Stone*	Cement *concrete*	All other *material*	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or *bamboo*	Tiles, slate, *shingle*	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal *sheets*	Asbestos cement *sheets*	Brick and *lime*	Concrete and stone	All other material	Sl. No.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
87	177,137	119	478	416,611	139,230	2,999	2,245	5	489	6	
82	143,409	103	453	373,007	106,387	2,952	2,209	4	136	6	
5	33,728	16	25	43,604	32,843	47	36	1	353	..	
..	14,839	59	289	37,761	19,319	6	3	..	20	2	1
..	10,884	53	288	34,200	14,442	4	1	..	15	2	
..	3,955	6	1	3,561	4,877	2	2	..	5	..	
..	1,263	6	2	6,809	2,367	1	1	..	1	1	1
..	661	..	1	6,248	1,460	1	..	..	..	1	
..	602	6	1	561	907	..	1	..	1	..	
..	1,597	..	..	5,729	2,743	..	..	..	1	..	2
..	1,173	..	..	4,898	2,073	..	..	..	..	..	
..	424	..	..	831	670	..	..	..	1	..	
..	2,493	..	274	5,874	4,614	..	..	..	10	..	3
..	2,157	..	274	5,721	4,267	..	..	..	10	..	
..	336	..	..	153	347	..	..	..	..	..	
..	3,887	..	..	5,666	5,621	2	1	..	2	..	4
..	1,954	..	..	4,082	3,262	..	..	..	..	..	
..	1,933	..	..	1,584	2,359	2	1	..	2	..	
..	5,384	..	1	11,182	3,315	..	..	..	2	..	5
..	4,724	..	1	10,750	2,721	..	..	..	1	..	
..	660	..	..	432	594	..	..	..	1	..	
..	215	53	12	2,501	659	3	1	..	4	1	6
6	34,871	18	41	65,533	19,629	35	26	..	12	1	2
6	26,618	16	33	59,431	13,722	33	25	..	8	1	
..	8,253	2	8	6,102	5,907	2	1	..	4	..	
..	6,025	..	3	9,263	982	..	..	..	1	1	1
..	5,153	..	..	8,271	707	..	..	..	1	1	
..	872	..	3	992	275	..	..	..	..	..	
..	6,068	..	20	10,916	1,254	..	..	..	1	..	2
..	5,714	..	20	10,605	1,077	..	..	..	1	..	
..	354	..	..	311	177	..	..	..	..	..	
..	10,718	2	12	13,329	6,523	3	1	..	6	..	3
..	5,150	..	8	10,055	2,233	1	..	..	3	..	
..	5,568	2	4	3,274	4,290	2	1	..	3	..	
..	3,611	2	..	1,851	3,141	2	..	..	3	..	
..	6,009	..	1	13,516	4,550	..	..	..	2	..	4
..	4,833	..	..	12,125	3,666	..	..	..	1	..	
..	1,176	..	1	1,391	884	..	..	..	1	..	
5	5,610	2	..	13,397	4,521	2	19	..	1	..	5
5	5,327	2	..	13,263	4,240	2	19	..	1	..	
..	283	..	..	134	281	..	..	..	..	..	
1	441	14	5	5,112	1,799	30	6	..	1	..	6

Table E IV

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL

(Based on

Sl. No.	State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of house-holds	Predominant material of: Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	PALGHAT DISTRICT	T	63,436	3,270	176	46,688	177	2,205
		R	57,759	3,060	174	43,553	177	1,616
		U	5,677	210	2	3,135	..	589
	1 Perintalmanna Taluk * ..	R	12,033	1,235	10	7,530	2	6
	2 Ponnani Taluk ..	T	10,029	827	1	6,896	1	8
		R	9,427	689	1	6,715	1	8
		U	602	138	..	181	..	..
	3 Ottapalam Taluk ..	T	11,339	306	2	9,073	1	29
		R	10,239	295	1	8,375	1	5
		U	1,100	11	1	698	..	24
	4 Palghat Taluk ..	T	10,888	197	4	8,622	10	416
		R	8,283	168	3	7,206	10	340
		U	2,605	29	1	1,416	..	76
	Palghat Town (M) ..	U	2,605	29	1	1,416	..	76
	5 Alathur Taluk * ..	R	8,704	135	15	7,324	163	885
	6 Chittur Taluk	T	10,443	570	144	7,243	..	861
		R	9,073	538	144	6,403	..	372
		U	1,370	32	..	840	..	489
4	TRICHUR DISTRICT	T	53,450	6,348	320	24,229	682	3,491
		R	47,666	6,054	309	22,250	682	3,407
		U	5,784	294	11	1,979	..	84
	1 Talappilly Taluk ..	T	11,009	231	..	7,908	57	135
		R	9,431	217	..	7,204	57	135
		U	1,578	14	..	704	..	..
	2 Trichur Taluk ..	T	14,411	431	5	7,467	315	846
		R	12,261	427	1	6,944	315	843
		U	2,150	4	4	523	..	3
	Trichur Town (M) ..	U	2,150	4	4	523	..	3
	3 Chowghat Taluk ..	T	9,930	3,406	221	3,172	1	700
		R	9,054	3,166	220	2,711	1	700
		U	876	240	1	461	..	..
	4 Cranganore Taluk * ..	R	2,907	1,301	33	97	..	300
	5 Mukundapuram Taluk ..	T	15,193	979	61	5,585	309	1,510
		R	14,013	943	55	5,294	309	1,429
		U	1,180	36	6	291	..	81

* Entirely rural
M Municipal

E IV

Wall and roof materials

CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLING · AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

20% Sample)

wall				Predominant material of roof							
C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone	All other material	Sl. No.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
23	10,896	..	1	40,410	22,862	120	25	..	19	..	3
23	9,155	..	1	38,509	19,099	120	23	..	8	..	
..	1,741	..	..	1,901	3,763	..	2	..	11	..	
..	3,249	..	1	9,179	2,838	11	4	..	1	..	1
..	2,296	..	..	8,687	1,339	..	1	..	2	..	2
..	2,013	..	..	8,239	1,186	..	1	..	1	..	
..	283	..	..	448	153	..	..	..	1	..	
1	1,927	..	..	7,158	4,180	..	..	..	1	..	3
1	1,561	..	..	6,778	3,461	..	..	..	..	..	
..	366	..	..	380	719	..	..	..	1	..	
1	1,638	..	..	4,692	6,161	1	20	..	14	..	4
1	555	..	..	4,167	4,092	1	18	..	5	..	
..	1,083	..	..	525	2,069	..	2	..	9	..	
..	1,083	..	..	525	2,069	..	2	..	9	..	
..	182	..	..	4,617	4,083	4	..	..	..	..	5
21	1,604	..	..	6,077	4,261	104	..	..	1	..	6
21	1,595	..	..	5,529	3,439	104	..	..	1	..	
..	9	..	..	548	822	..	..	..	..	..	
4	18,370	2	4	33,438	19,751	77	150	5	28	1	4
4	14,956	..	4	30,934	16,488	75	147	4	17	1	
..	3,414	2	..	2,504	3,263	2	3	1	11	..	
..	2,678	..	..	7,193	3,815	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	1,818	..	..	6,155	3,275	..	..	..	1	..	
..	860	..	..	1,038	540	..	..	..	..	..	
..	5,346	1	..	5,755	8,642	..	..	1	13	..	2
..	3,731	..	..	5,525	6,726	..	..	..	10	..	
..	1,615	1	..	230	1,916	..	..	1	3	..	
..	1,615	1	..	230	1,916	..	..	1	3	..	
..	2,429	1	..	8,902	1,018	2	..	4	4	..	3
..	2,256	..	..	8,192	858	..	..	4	..	..	
..	173	1	..	710	160	2	..	..	4	..	
..	1,176	..	..	2,595	308	..	1	..	3	..	4
4	6,741	..	4	8,993	5,968	75	149	..	7	1	5
4	5,975	..	4	8,467	5,321	75	146	..	3	1	
..	766	..	..	526	647	..	3	..	4	..	

Table E IV

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL

(Based on

Sl. No.	State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of house-holds	Predominant material of: Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	ERNAKULAM DISTRICT ..	T	59,501	12,007	2,032	4,187	906	4,992
		R	47,987	9,883	897	4,021	905	4,611
		U	11,514	2,124	1,135	166	1	381
	1 Parur Taluk	T	6,953	2,153	42	359	219	1,303
		R	6,314	1,970	36	297	219	1,285
		U	639	183	6	62	..	18
	2 Alwaye Taluk	T	7,205	518	41	273	94	1,128
		R	6,554	447	18	251	94	1,123
		U	651	71	23	22	..	5
	3 Kunnathunad Taluk ..	T	7,755	540	45	973	39	184
		R	7,231	519	30	936	38	184
		U	524	21	15	37	1	..
	4 Kanayannur Taluk ..	T	11,942	2,781	664	627	126	624
		R	7,148	1,826	205	588	126	370
		U	4,794	955	459	39	..	254
	Ernakulam Town (M) ..	U	3,397	650	389	9	..	149
	5 Cochin Taluk	T	9,416	3,031	780	48	.	1,045
		R	5,428	2,212	174	47	..	941
		U	3,988	819	606	1	..	104
	Mattancherry Town (M) ..	U	2,574	461	375	..	..	99
	6 Muvattupuzha Taluk ..	T	10,061	1,324	90	1,309	27	158
		R	9,143	1,249	64	1,304	27	158
		U	918	75	26	5	..	.
	7 Thodupuzha Taluk * ..	R	6,169	1,660	370	598	401	550
	KOTTAYAM DISTRICT ..	T	57,992	13,898	7,792	7,076	744	2,067
		R	53,075	13,125	7,142	6,419	719	1,976
		U	4,917	773	650	657	25	91
	1 Devicolam Taluk * ..	R	5,107	930	135	416	134	166
	2 Udumbanchola Taluk * ..	R	5,225	2,819	64	368	227	904
	3 Meenachil Taluk ..	T	9,727	1,981	2,739	1,307	283	344
		R	9,281	1,858	2,623	1,307	265	343
		U	446	123	116	..	18	1
	4 Vaikom Taluk ..	T	7,090	2,468	451	583	4	32
		R	6,497	2,300	366	579	4	32
		U	593	168	85	4	..	..

* Entirely rural
M Municipal

E IV

CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLING AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

20% Sample)

Predominant material of wall				Predominant material of roof							
C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone	All other material	Sl. No.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
6	35,367	..	4	40,915	18,443	16	19	..	108	..	5
2	27,665	..	3	35,322	12,622	9	10	..	24	..	
4	7,702	..	1	5,593	5,821	7	9	..	84	..	
1	2,876	..	..	5,691	1,248	..	2	..	12	..	1
1	2,506	..	..	5,218	1,086	..	2	..	8	..	
..	370	..	..	473	162	..	..	..	4	..	
1	5,150	..	..	4,340	2,849	..	1	..	15	..	2
..	4,621	..	..	4,096	2,455	..	1	..	2	..	
1	529	..	..	244	394	..	..	..	13	..	
1	5,973	..	..	5,215	2,537	..	1	.	2	..	3
1	5,523	..	..	5,018	2,213	..	..	..	..	..	
..	450	..	..	197	324	..	1		2	..	
2	7,117	..	1	7,529	4,347	7	7	..	52	..	4
..	4,033	..	..	5,302	1,838	2	2	..	4	..	
2	3,084	..	1	2,227	2,509	5	5		48		
..	2,199	..	1	1,435	1,905	5	4	..	48	..	
1	4,510	..	1	6,474	2,915	3	3	..	21	..	5
..	2,053	..	1	4,489	932	1	1	..	5	..	
1	2,457	..	..	1,985	1,983	2	2	..	16	..	
..	1,639	..	..	1,088	1,473	2	2	..	9	..	
..	7,151	..	2	7,053	3,004	..	1	..	3	..	6
..	6,339	..	2	6,586	2,555	..	..	..	2	..	
..	812	..	..	467	449	..	1	..	1	..	
..	2,590	..	..	4,613	1,543	6	4	..	3	..	7
47	26,353	12	3	40,256	13,174	2,662	1,881	..	19	..	6
47	23,636	8	3	37,239	11,298	2,661	1,869	..	8	..	
..	2,717	4	..	3,017	1,876	1	12	..	11	..	
32	3,292	2	..	1,641	475	1,706	1,285	..	..	..	1
8	834	1	..	4,428	151	569	76	..	1	..	2
..	3,067	5	1	7,129	2,574	11	12	..	1	..	3
..	2,880	4	1	6,851	2,407	11	11	..	1	..	
..	187	1	..	278	167	..	1	..	..	..	
..	3,552	..	..	5,808	1,278	..	2	..	2	..	4
..	3,216	..	..	5,340	1,155	..	2	..	..	..	
..	336	..	..	468	123	..	..	..	2	..	

Table E IV

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL

(Based on

Sl. No.	State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of house-holds	Predominant material of: Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Kottayam Taluk ..	T	13,431	2,615	2,204	1,689	66	390
		R	11,512	2,444	2,016	1,384	66	321
		U	1,919	171	188	305	..	69
	Kottayam Town (M) ..	U	1,536	115	184	206	..	69
6	Changanacherry Taluk ..	T	7,062	1,071	793	1,529	7	85
		R	5,849	1,010	716	1,240	..	84
		U	1,213	61	77	289	7	1
7	Kanjirappally Taluk ..	T	4,818	1,509	1,152	425	9	44
		R	4,072	1,259	968	366	9	24
		U	746	250	184	59	..	20
8	Peermade Taluk * ..	R	5,532	505	254	759	14	102
7	ALLEPPEY DISTRICT	T	61,397	23,995	8,183	7,881	1,208	3,869
		R	51,288	20,088	6,559	7,396	999	3,540
		U	10,109	3,907	1,624	485	209	329
1	Shertalai Taluk ..	T	11,167	6,365	1,904	..	..	384
		R	10,085	5,834	1,703	..	..	381
		U	1,082	531	201	..	..	3
2	Ambalapuzha Taluk ..	T	9,009	5,112	1,551	48	..	9
		R	4,525	2,880	731	47	..	7
		U	4,484	2,232	820	1	..	2
	Alleppey Town (M) ..	U	4,484	2,232	820	1	..	2
3	Kuttanad Taluk * ..	R	4,936	2,559	516	135	..	250
4	Thiruvalla Taluk ..	T	10,122	2,263	1,270	1,679	8	610
		R	9,363	2,218	1,226	1,614	8	492
		U	759	45	44	65	..	118
5	Chengannur Taluk ..	T	6,941	1,205	764	2,139	136	659
		R	6,205	1,125	678	1,980	136	614
		U	736	80	86	159	..	45
6	Karthigapally Taluk ..	T	9,650	5,198	1,271	142	507	1,534
		R	7,567	4,303	872	130	298	1,419
		U	2,083	895	399	12	209	115
7	Mavelikkara Taluk ..	T	9,572	1,293	907	3,738	557	423
		R	8,607	1,169	833	3,490	557	377
		U	965	124	74	248	..	46

* Entirely rural
M Municipal

E IV

Wall and roof materials

CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLING AND, PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

20% Sample)

wall				Predominant material of roof							
C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone	All other material	Sl. No.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
..	6,465	2	..	9,643	3,771	..	10	..	7	..	5
..	5,280	1	..	8,679	2,827	..	3	..	3	..	
..	1,185	1	..	964	944	..	7	..	4	..	
..	961	1	..	762	765	..	7	..	2	..	
..	3,574	2	1	5,744	1,308	..	5	..	5	..	6
..	2,798	..	1	4,976	871	..	2	..		..	
..	776	2	..	768	437	..	3	..	5	..	
2	1,676	..	1	3,673	1,073	5	67	..	..	..	7
2	1,443	..	1	3,134	868	4	66	..	..	..	
..	233	..	..	539	205	1	1	..	..	..	
5	3,893	..	..	2,190	2,544	371	424	..	3	..	8
1	16,237	3	20	53,516	7,856	3	4	..	18	..	7
..	12,688	3	15	45,717	5,561	1	1	..	8	..	
1	3,549	..	5	7,799	2,295	2	3	..	10	..	
..	2,514	..	..	10,217	947	..	..	..	3	..	1
..	2,167	..	..	9,272	810	..	..	..	3	..	
..	347	..	..	945	137	..	..	..	..	..	
1	2,283	..	5	7,645	1,355	..	2	..	7	..	2
..	860	..	..	4,190	335	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1,423	..	5	3,455	1,020	..	2	..	7	..	
1	1,423	..	5	3,455	1,020	..	2	..	7	..	
..	1,476	..	..	4,417	518	1	..	..	..	..	3
..	4,292	..	..	8,263	1,856	1	1	..	1	..	4
..	3,805	..	..	7,841	1,520	..	1	..	1	..	
..	487	..	..	422	336	1	..	..	..	..	
..	2,035	3	..	5,749	1,191	..	1	..	..	..	5
..	1,669	3	..	5,278	927	..	..	..	..	..	
..	366	..	..	471	264	..	1	..	..	..	
..	983	..	15	8,880	767	1	..	..	2	..	6
..	530	..	15	7,065	501	..	..	..	1	..	
..	453	..	..	1,815	266	1	..	..	1	..	
..	2,654	..	..	8,345	1,222	..	..	..	5	..	7
..	2,181	..	..	7,654	950	..	..	..	3	..	
..	473	..	..	691	272	..	..	..	2	..	

Table E IV

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL

(Based on

Sl. No.	State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of house-holds	Predominant material of: Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	QUILON DISTRICT	T	65,145	8,882	2,933	12,815	20,537	1,828
		R	60,782	8,109	2,561	12,794	19,433	1,823
		U	4,364	773	372	21	1,104	5
	1 Pathanamthitta Taluk * ..	R	11,380	2,695	1,102	3,003	866	83
	2 Kunnathur Taluk * ..	R	8,318	509	259	2,419	2,539	157
	3 Karunagapally Taluk * ..	R	9,165	2,876	681	290	2,855	1,304
	4 Quilon Taluk ..	T	16,665	1,898	671	1,008	6,875	211
		R	12,301	1,125	299	987	5,771	206
		U	4,364	773	372	21	1,104	5
	Quilon Town (M) ..	U	2,740	646	344	16	256	4
	5 Kottarakara Taluk * ..	R	11,033	382	132	3,324	4,561	29
	6 Pathanapuram Taluk * ..	R	8,585	522	88	2,771	2,841	44
9	TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT ..	T	58,316	2,436	1,122	19,271	29,644	3,649
		R	44,260	1,690	919	18,020	21,030	727
		U	14,056	746	203	1,251	8,614	2,922
	1 Chirayinkil Taluk ..	T	12,689	667	100	3,148	7,130	62
		R	11,735	655	95	2,990	6,568	62
		U	954	12	5	158	562	..
	2 Trivandrum Taluk ..	T	18,208	856	242	1,688	12,281	2,979
		R	7,013	173	95	1,168	5,340	171
		U	11,195	683	147	520	6,941	2,808
	Trivandrum City (C) ..	U	7,346	268	95	349	3,935	2,668
	3 Neyyattinkara Taluk ..	T	15,758	330	652	7,208	7,157	372
		R	13,851	279	601	6,635	6,046	258
		U	1,907	51	51	573	1,111	114
	4 Nedumangad Taluk * ..	R	11,661	583	128	7,227	3,076	236

* Entirely rural
M Municipal
C Corporation

E IV

Wall and roof materials

CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLING AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

20% Sample)

wall				Predominant material of roof							
C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone	All other material	Sl. No.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
..	18,051	11	89	53,213	11,724	38	107	..	64	..	8
..	15,972	11	79	50,562	10,056	37	104	..	23	..	
..	2,079	..	10	2,651	1,668	1	3	..	41	..	
..	3,624	6	1	9,273	2,041	5	58	..	3	..	1
..	2,428	3	4	7,005	1,312	..	1	..	..	..	2
..	1,157	2	..	8,195	964	..	4	..	2	..	3
..	5,918	..	84	12,377	4,231	2	3	..	52	..	4
..	3,839	..	74	9,726	2,563	1		..	11	..	
..	2,079	..	10	2,651	1,668	1	3	..	41	..	
..	1,470	..	4	1,539	1,169	..	2	..	30	..	
..	2,605	..	..	9,738	1,288	..	..	..	7	..	5
..	2,319	..	..	6,625	1,888	31	41	..	..	..	6
..	2,153	14	27	51,569	6,472	42	30	..	201	2	9
..	1,835	12	27	41,093	3,099	12	29	..	25	2	
..	318	2	..	10,476	3,373	30	1	..	176	..	
..	1,556	..	26	11,730	931	..	19	..	7	2	1
..	1,339	..	26	10,931	780	..	19	..	3	2	
..	217	..	..	799	151	..	..	..	4	..	
..	149	13	..	14,512	3,476	33	..	..	187	..	2
..	55	11	..	6,501	493	3	..	..	16	..	
..	94	2	..	8,011	2,983	30	..	..	171	..	
..	29	2	..	4,443	2,708	28	..	..	167	..	
..	38	..	1	14,682	1,074	..	1	..	1	..	3
..	31	..	1	13,016	835	..		..	..	..	
..	7	..	..	,666	239	..	1	..	1	..	
..	410	1	..	10,645	991	9	10	..	6	..	4

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E IV-1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/ Taluk (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KERALA STATE	R	161	39	304	156	43	N	296	N	1
	U	144	56	120	177	64	N	439	N	N
CANNANORE DISTRICT	R	101	2	242	382	42	0	224	1	6
	U	35	3	126	302	65	0	468	1	N
Kasaragod Taluk	R	44	1	869	N	0	0	86	0	N
	U	23	0	562	0	1	0	409	4	1
Hosdrug Taluk	R	173	N	552	93	14	0	168	0	0
	U	117	2	160	73	366	0	282	0	0
Taliparamba Taluk	R	115	2	80	544	16	0	216	0	27
	U	0	0	4	324	0	0	672	0	0
Cannanore Taluk	R	7	2	44	677	4	0	266	0	0
	U	15	2	0	494	0	0	489	0	0
Tellicherry Taluk	R	78	3	2	449	117	0	351	0	N
	U	22	17	0	317	1	0	643	0	0
North Wynad Taluk *	R	362	3	16	471	59	0	68	17	4
KOZHIKODE DISTRICT	R	150	1	293	177	15	N	364	N	N
	U	164	20	39	89	N	0	687	N	1
Badagara Taluk	R	106	2	6	312	0	0	574	0	0
	U	171	0	9	130	0	0	688	0	2
Quilandy Taluk	R	213	1	69	226	N	0	489	0	2
	U	215	0	0	60	0	0	725	0	0
Kozhikode Taluk	R	145	1	37	388	10	0	419	0	N
	U	171	31	4	56	1	0	736	N	1
Calicut Town (M)	U	198	44	4	30	1	0	723	N	0
Tirur Taluk	R	54	N	583	57	N	0	306	0	0
	U	154	3	127	199	0	0	517	0	N
Ernad Taluk	R	91	1	603	1	N	N	304	N	0
	U	0	0	318	0	0	0	682	0	0
South Wynad Taluk *	R	476	6	48	269	135	N	63	2	1

0 denotes absence of figure
N denotes negligible figure which is less than 1
* Entirely rural
M Municipal

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E IV-1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL *(Contd.)*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/ Taluk (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PALGHAT DISTRICT	R	53	3	754	3	28	N	159	0	N
	U	37	N	552	0	104	0	307	0	0
Perintalmanna Taluk *	R	103	1	626	N	N	0	270	0	N
Ponnani Taluk	R	73	N	712	N	1	0	214	0	0
	U	229	0	301	0	0	0	470	0	0
Ottapalam Taluk	R	29	N	818	N	1	N	152	0	0
	U	10	1	634	0	22	0	333	0	0
Palghat Taluk	R	20	1	870	1	41	N	67	0	0
	U	11	N	544	0	29	0	416	0	0
Palghat Town (M)	U	11	N	544	0	29	0	416	0	0
Alathur Taluk *	R	15	2	841	19	102	0	21	0	0
Chittur Taluk	R	59	16	706	0	41	2	176	0	0
	U	23	0	613	0	357	0	7	0	0
TRICHUR DISTRICT	R	127	7	467	14	71	N	314	0	N
	U	51	2	342	0	15	0	590	N	0
Talappilly Taluk	R	23	0	764	6	14	0	193	0	0
	U	9	0	446	0	0	0	545	0	0
Trichur Taluk	R	35	N	566	26	69	0	304	0	0
	U	2	2	243	0	1	0	751	1	0
Trichur Town (M)	U	2	2	243	0	1	0	751	1	0
Chowghat Taluk	R	350	24	300	N	77	0	249	0	0
	U	274	1	526	0	0	0	198	1	0
Cranganore Taluk *	R	448	11	33	0	103	0	405	0	0
Mukundapuram Taluk	R	67	4	378	22	102	N	427	0	N
	U	30	5	247	0	69	0	649	0	0

0 denotes absence of figure
N denotes negligible figure which is less than 1
* Entirely rural
M Municipal

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E IV–1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL *(Contd.)*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/ Taluk (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT	R	206	19	84	19	96	N	576	0	N
	U	185	99	14	N	33	N	669	0	N
Parur Taluk	R	312	6	47	35	203	N	397	0	0
	U	287	9	97	0	28	0	579	0	0
Alwaye Taluk	R	68	3	38	14	172	0	705	0	0
	U	109	35	34	0	8	1	813	0	0
Kunnathunad Taluk	R	72	4	130	5	25	N	764	0	0
	U	40	29	70	2	0	0	859	0	0
Kanayannur Taluk	R	255	29	82	18	52	0	564	0	0
	U	199	96	8	0	53	1	643	0	N
Ernakulam Town (M)	U	191	115	3	0	44	0	647	0	N
Cochin Taluk	R	408	32	9	0	173	0	378	0	N
	U	206	152	N	0	26	N	616	0	0
Mattancherry Town (M)	U	179	146	0	0	38	0	637	0	0
Muvattupuzha Taluk	R	137	7	143	3	17	0	693	0	N
	U	82	28	5	0	0	0	885	0	0
Thodupuzha Taluk *	R	269	60	97	65	89	0	420	0	0
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT	R	247	135	121	14	37	1	445	N	N
	U	157	132	134	5	18	0	553	1	0
Devicolam Taluk *	R	182	26	82	26	33	6	645	N	0
Udumbanchola Taluk *	R	540	12	70	43	173	2	160	N	0
Meenachil Taluk	R	200	283	141	29	37	0	310	N	N
	U	276	260	0	41	2	0	419	2	0
Vaikom Taluk	R	354	56	89	1	5	0	495	0	0
	U	283	143	7	0	0	0	567	0	0
Kottayam Taluk	R	212	175	120	6	28	0	459	N	0
	U	9	98	159	0	36	0	617	1	0
Kottayam Town (M)	U	75	120	134	0	45	0	625	1	0

0 denotes absence of figure
N denotes negligible figure which is less than 1
* Entirely rural
M Municipal

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E IV-1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL *(Contd.)*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/ Taluk (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Changanacherry Taluk	R	173	123	212	0	14	0	478	0	N
	U	50	63	238	6	1	0	640	2	0
Kanjirappally Taluk	R	309	238	90	2	6	1	354	0	N
	U	335	247	79	0	27	0	312	0	0
Peermade Taluk *	R	91	46	137	3	18	1	704	0	0
ALLEPPEY DISTRICT	R	392	128	144	20	69	0	247	N	N
	U	386	161	48	21	33	N	351	0	N
Shertalai Taluk	R	578	169	0	0	38	0	215	0	0
	U	491	186	0	0	3	0	320	0	0
Ambalapuzha Taluk	R	636	162	10	0	2	0	190	0	0
	U	498	183	N	0	1	N	317	0	1
Alleppey Town (M)	U	498	183	N	0	1	N	317	0	1
Kuttanad Taluk *	R	518	105	27	0	51	0	299	0	0
Thiruvalla Taluk	R	237	131	172	1	53	0	406	0	0
	U	59	58	86	0	155	0	642	0	0
Chengannur Taluk	R	181	109	319	22	99	0	269	1	0
	U	109	117	216	0	61	0	497	0	0
Karthigapally Taluk	R	569	115	17	39	188	0	70	0	2
	U	430	192	6	100	55	0	217	0	0
Mavelikkara Taluk	R	136	97	405	65	44	0	253	0	0
	U	128	77	257	0	48	0	490	0	0
QUILON DISTRICT	R	133	42	211	320	30	0	263	N	1
	U	177	85	5	253	1	0	477	0	2
Pathanamthitta Taluk *	R	237	91	264	76	7	0	318	1	N
Kunnathur Taluk *	R	61	31	291	305	19	0	292	N	1
Karunagapally Taluk *	R	314	74	32	312	142	0	126	N	0

0 denotes absence of figure
N denotes negligible figure which is less than 1
* Entirely rural
M Municipal

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E IV-1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL *(Concld.)*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/ Taluk (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Quilon Taluk	R	92	24	80	469	17	0	312	0	6
	U	177	85	5	253	1	0	477	0	2
Quilon Town (M)	U	236	126	6	93	1	0	537	0	1
Kottarakara Taluk *	R	35	12	301	413	3	0	236	0	0
Pathanapuram Taluk *	R	61	10	323	331	5	0	270	0	0
TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT	R	38	21	407	475	16	0	42	N	1
	U	53	14	89	613	208	0	23	N	0
Chirayinkil Taluk	R	56	8	255	560	5	0	114	0	2
	U	13	5	166	589	0	0	227	0	0
Trivandrum Taluk	R	25	14	166	761	24	0	8	2	0
	U	61	13	47	620	251	0	8	N	0
Trivandrum City (C)	U	36	13	48	536	363	0	4	N	0
Neyyattinkara Taluk	R	20	43	479	437	19	0	2	0	N
	U	27	27	300	582	60	0	4	0	0
Nedumangad Taluk *	R	50	11	620	264	20	0	35	N	0

0 denotes absence of figure
N denotes negligible figure which is less than 1
* Entirely rural
M Municipal
C Corporation

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E IV-2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/(Rural/Urban)/ Taluk (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
KERALA STATE	R	770	219	6	5	N	N	N
	U	567	427	1	N	N	5	0
CANNANORE DISTRICT	R	703	297	N	N	0	N	N
	U	422	577	N	N	0	1	0
Kasaragod Taluk	R	811	189	N	0	0	0	N
	U	381	617	0	1	0	1	0
Hosdrug Taluk	R	703	297	0	0	0	0	0
	U	553	446	0	0	0	1	0
Taliparamba Taluk	R	572	427	0	0	0	1	0
	U	306	694	0	0	0	0	0
Cannanore Taluk	R	556	444	0	0	0	0	0
	U	401	598	1	N	0	N	0
Tellicherry Taluk	R	798	202	0	0	0	N	0
	U	421	578	0	0	0	1	0
North Wynad Taluk *	R	789	208	1	1	0	1	N
KOZHIKODE DISTRICT	R	812	187	1	N	0	N	N
	U	508	492	N	N	0	N	0
Badagara Taluk	R	921	79	0	0	0	N	N
	U	783	217	0	0	0	0	0
Quilandy Taluk	R	908	92	0	0	0	N	0
	U	637	363	0	0	0	0	0
Kozhikode Taluk	R	818	182	N	0	0	N	0
	U	433	567	N	N	0	N	0
Calicut Town (M)	U	370	629	N	0	0	1	0
Tirur Taluk	R	768	232	0	0	0	N	0
	U	611	388	0	0	0	1	0
Ernad Taluk	R	757	242	N	1	0	N	0
	U	323	677	0	0	0	0	0
South Wynad Taluk *	R	736	259	4	1	0	N	0

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* Entirely rural
M Municipal

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E IV–2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF *(Contd.)*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/ Taluk (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PALGHAT DISTRICT	R	667	331	2	N	0	N	0
	U	335	663	0	N	0	2	0
Perintalmanna Taluk *	R	763	236	1	N	0	N	0
Ponnani Taluk	R	874	126	0	N	0	N	0
	U	744	254	0	0	0	2	0
Ottapalam Taluk	R	662	338	0	0	0	0	0
	U	345	654	0	0	0	1	0
Palghat Taluk	R	503	494	N	2	0	1	0
	U	202	794	0	1	0	3	0
Palghat Town (M)	U	202	794	0	1	0	3	0
Alathur Taluk *	R	530	469	1	0	0	0	0
Chittur Taluk	R	609	379	12	0	0	N	0
	U	400	600	0	0	0	0	0
TRICHUR DISTRICT	R	649	346	2	3	N	N	N
	U	433	564	N	1	N	2	0
Talappilly Taluk	R	653	347	0	0	0	N	0
	U	658	342	0	0	0	0	0
Trichur Taluk	R	451	548	0	0	0	1	0
	U	107	891	0	0	1	1	0
Trichur Town (M)	U	107	891	0	0	1	1	0
Chowghat Taluk	R	905	95	0	0	N	0	0
	U	810	183	2	0	0	5	0
Cranganore Taluk *	R	893	106	0	N	0	1	0
Mukundapuram Taluk	R	604	380	5	11	0	N	N
	U	446	548	0	3	0	3	0

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* Entirely rural
M Municipal

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E IV-2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF *(Contd.)*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/ Taluk (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT	R	736	263	N	N	0	1	0
	U	486	505	1	1	0	7	0
Parur Taluk	R	827	172	0	N	0	1	0
	U	740	254	0	0	0	6	0
Alwaye Taluk	R	625	375	0	N	0	N	0
	U	375	605	0	0	0	20	0
Kunnathunad Taluk	R	694	306	0	0	0	0	0
	U	376	618	0	2	0	4	0
Kanayannur Taluk	R	742	257	N	N	0	1	0
	U	465	523	1	1	0	10	0
Ernakulam Town (M)	U	422	561	2	1	0	14	0
Cochin Taluk	R	827	172	N	N	0	1	0
	U	498	497	N	1	0	4	0
Mattancherry Town (M)	U	423	572	1	1	0	3	0
Muvattupuzha Taluk	R	720	280	0	0	0	N	0
	U	509	489	0	1	0	1	0
Thodupuzha Taluk *	R	748	250	1	1	0	N	0
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT	R	702	213	50	35	0	N	0
	U	614	382	N	2	0	2	0
Devicolam Taluk *	R	321	93	334	252	0	0	0
Udumbanchola Taluk *	R	847	29	109	15	0	N	0
Meenachil Taluk	R	738	260	1	1	0	N	0
	U	623	375	0	2	0	0	0
Vaikom Taluk	R	822	178	0	N	0	0	0
	U	789	208	0	0	0	3	0
Kottayam Taluk	R	754	246	0	N	0	N	0
	U	502	492	0	4	0	2	0
Kottayam Town (M)	U	496	498	0	5	0	1	0

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* Entirely rural
M Municipal

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E IV–2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF *(Contd.)*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/ Taluk (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Changanacherry Taluk	R	851	149	0	N	0	0	0
	U	633	360	0	3	0	4	0
Kanjirappally Taluk	R	770	213	1	16	0	0	0
	U	723	275	1	1	0	0	0
Peermade Taluk *	R	396	460	67	77	0	N	0
ALLEPPEY DISTRICT	R	891	109	N	N	0	N	0
	U	772	227	N	N	0	1	0
Shertalai Taluk	R	920	80	0	0	0	N	0
	U	873	127	0	0	0	0	0
Ambalapuzha Taluk	R	926	74	0	0	0	0	0
	U	771	227	0	N	0	2	0
Alleppey Town (M)	U	771	227	0	N	0	2	0
Kuttanad Taluk *	R	895	105	N	0	0	0	0
Thiruvalla Taluk	R	838	162	0	N	0	N	0
	U	556	443	1	0	0	0	0
Chengannur Taluk	R	851	149	0	0	0	0	0
	U	640	359	0	1	0	0	0
Karthigapally Taluk	R	934	66	0	0	0	N	0
	U	871	128	1	0	0	N	0
Mavelikkara Taluk	R	889	111	0	0	0	N	0
	U	716	282	0	0	0	2	0
QUILON DISTRICT	R	832	165	1	2	0	N	0
	U	608	382	N	1	0	9	0
Pathanamthitta Taluk *	R	815	179	1	5	0	N	0
Kunnathur Taluk *	R	842	158	0	N	0	0	0
Karunagapally Taluk *	R	894	105	0	1	0	N	0

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* Entirely rural
M Municipal

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E IV–2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF *(Concld.)*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/ Taluk (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Quilon Taluk	R	791	208	N	0	0	1	0
	U	608	382	N	1	0	9	0
Quilon Town (M)	U	562	426	0	1	0	11	0
Kottarakara Taluk *	R	882	117	0	0	0	1	0
Pathanapuram Taluk *	R	772	220	3	5	0	0	0
TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT	R	927	70	1	1	0	1	N
	U	745	240	2	N	0	13	0
Chirayinkil Taluk	R	932	66	0	2	0	N	N
	U	838	158	0	0	0	4	0
Trivandrum Taluk	R	928	70	N	0	0	2	0
	U	716	266	3	0	0	15	0
Trivandrum City (C)	U	605	368	4	0	0	23	0
Neyyattinkara Taluk	R	940	60	0	0	0	0	0
	U	874	125	0	1	0	N	0
Nedumangad Taluk *	R	913	85	1	1	0	N	0

0 denotes absence of figure
N denotes negligible figure which is less than 1
* Entirely rural
M Municipal
C Corporation

TABLE

Table E V

SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF

(Based on

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Total number of house-holds	Total number of members		Total number of rooms	Households with no regular room			Households with one room		
						No. of households	No. of members		No. of households	No. of members	
			Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
KERALA STATE	T	561,585	1,621,418	1,660,242	1,327,704	7,883	20,409	20,820	179,757	434,440	447,362
	R	484,701	1,384,030	1,418,168	1,118,992	7,102	18,348	18,701	158,322	382,018	393,314
	U	76,884	237,388	242,074	208,712	781	2,061	2,119	21,435	52,422	54,048
1 CANNANORE DISTRICT	T	57,111	169,682	175,894	160,475	95	258	222	15,823	37,615	38,389
	R	48,664	141,437	146,787	134,214	95	258	222	13,880	32,956	33,604
	U	8,447	28,245	29,107	26,261	..	..	..	1,943	4,659	4,785
1 Kasaragod Taluk	T	9,180	26,503	26,267	21,429	25	70	56	3,369	8,384	8,352
	R	7,710	22,321	21,977	17,286	25	70	56	3,006	7,538	7,494
	U	1,470	4,187	4,290	4,143	..	..	..	363	846	858
2 Hosdrug Taluk	T	8,473	22,716	24,226	19,037	..	..	..	3,418	7,485	8,270
	R	6,971	18,366	19,582	16,031	..	..	..	2,706	5,729	6,377
	U	1,502	4,350	4,644	3,006	..	..	..	712	1,756	1,893
3 Taliparamba Taluk	T	10,498	29,796	30,546	27,032	39	105	84	3,459	8,315	8,397
	R	9,998	28,476	29,269	25,677	39	106	84	3,308	8,061	8,127
	U	500	1,320	1,277	1,355	..	..	..	151	254	270
4 Cannanore Taluk	T	11,292	37,083	39,172	42,059	15	35	46	1,250	2,809	2,923
	R	7,344	22,831	24,568	27,475	15	35	46	742	1,611	1,756
	U	3,948	14,252	14,604	14,584	..	..	..	508	1,198	1,167
5 Tellicherry Taluk	T	14,499	44,897	47,459	44,706	11	28	20	2,895	7,385	7,315
	R	13,472	40,761	43,167	41,533	11	28	20	2,686	6,780	6,718
	U	1,027	4,136	4,292	3,173	..	..	..	209	605	597
6 North Wynad Taluk *	R	3,169	8,682	8,224	6,212	5	19	16	1,432	3,237	3,132
2 KOZHIKODE DISTRICT	T	85,236	245,026	248,361	222,498	1,266	3,059	3,208	18,474	43,396	43,691
	R	73,220	206,729	209,382	187,222	1,114	2,718	2,759	15,982	37,350	37,575
	U	12,016	38,297	38,979	35,276	152	341	449	2,492	6,046	6,116
1 Badagara Taluk	T	10,247	30,156	31,233	38,478	..	..	..	1,070	2,297	2,294
	R	8,980	25,933	27,036	33,661	..	..	..	960	2,022	2,045
	U	1,267	4,223	4,197	4,817	..	..	..	110	275	249
2 Quilandy Taluk	T	12,171	31,474	31,905	26,468	324	804	843	2,850	6,869	7,135
	R	11,683	29,945	30,261	24,981	324	804	843	2,730	6,587	6,829
	U	488	1,479	1,644	1,487	..	..	..	120	282	305
3 Kozhikode Taluk	T	19,862	60,599	60,719	54,939	187	450	440	4,482	10,847	11,109
	R	12,292	36,451	36,388	33,053	177	437	418	2,580	6,160	6,355
	U	7,570	24,148	24,331	21,886	10	13	22	1,902	4,687	4,754
Calicut Town (M)	U	4,997	15,928	16,137	13,210	..	..	..	1,432	3,564	3,605
4 Tirur Taluk	T	18,068	53,361	56,074	46,838	258	673	822	2,339	5,292	5,655
	R	15,792	46,088	48,586	40,805	156	345	395	2,092	4,733	5,131
	U	2,276	7,273	7,488	6,033	142	328	427	247	559	524
5 Ernad Taluk	T	17,940	50,969	51,931	43,669	374	913	903	4,191	9,720	10,095
	R	17,525	49,795	50,612	42,616	374	913	908	4,078	9,477	9,812
	U	415	1,174	1,319	1,053	..	..	..	113	243	283
6 South Wynad Taluk *	R	6,948	18,517	16,499	12,106	83	219	195	3,542	8,371	7,403

* Entirely rural
M Municipal

E V

Households by number of members and rooms

MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

20% Sample)

Households with two rooms			Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms			Households with five rooms or more			Total Rural Urban	State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more
No. of households	No. of members Males	Females	No. of households	No. of members Males	Females	No. of households	No. of members Males	Females	No. of households	No. of members Males	Females		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
177,469	508,991	522,910	101,233	316,985	324,065	46,229	157,327	159,483	49,014	183,266	185,602	T	KERALA STATE
154,420	439,436	452,046	87,555	272,286	278,638	38,722	130,328	131,951	38,580	141,614	143,518	R	
23,049	69,555	70,864	13,678	44,699	45,427	7,507	26,999	27,532	10,434	41,652	42,084	U	
14,995	41,861	43,381	10,977	33,630	35,378	7,222	24,519	25,707	7,999	31,799	32,817	T	CANNANORE DISTRICT
12,960	35,837	37,122	9,234	27,569	29,141	5,986	19,811	20,784	6,509	25,006	25,914	R	
2,035	6,024	6,259	1,743	6,061	6,237	1,236	4,708	4,923	1,490	6,793	6,903	U	
2,705	7,622	7,677	1,478	4,686	4,621	795	2,676	2,588	808	3,070	2,973	T	Kasaragod Taluk
2,272	6,517	6,404	1,190	3,789	3,798	619	2,126	2,047	598	2,281	2,178	R	
433	1,105	1,273	288	897	953	176	550	541	210	789	795	U	
2,562	6,981	7,304	1,197	3,539	3,813	605	1,980	2,026	691	2,731	2,813	T	Hosdrug Taluk
2,133	5,678	5,938	1,004	2,885	3,100	520	1,687	1,709	608	2,387	2,458	R	
429	1,303	1,366	193	654	713	85	293	317	83	344	355	U	
2,919	7,947	8,321	1,873	5,572	5,736	1,030	3,345	3,447	1,178	4,511	4,561	T	Taliparamba Taluk
2,767	7,552	7,944	1,791	5,314	5,496	990	3,228	3,346	1,103	4,215	4,272	R	
152	395	377	82	258	240	40	117	101	75	496	289	U	
2,503	6,981	7,519	2,268	7,223	7,756	2,269	7,766	8,240	2,987	12,269	12,688	T	Cannanore Taluk
1,747	4,700	5,218	1,308	3,864	4,257	1,485	4,739	5,054	2,047	7,882	8,237	R	
756	2,281	2,301	960	3,359	3,499	784	3,027	3,186	940	4,387	4,451	U	
3,320	9,543	9,847	3,707	11,086	12,071	2,357	8,166	8,865	2,209	8,689	9,341	T	Tellicherry Taluk
3,055	8,603	8,905	3,487	10,193	11,109	2,206	7,445	8,087	2,027	7,712	8,328	R	
265	940	942	220	893	962	151	721	778	182	977	1,013	U	
986	2,787	2,713	454	1,524	1,381	166	586	541	126	529	441	R	North Wynad Taluk *
27,136	74,589	76,327	20,244	61,867	62,781	9,256	31,261	31,060	8,860	30,854	31,294	T	KOZHIKODE DISTRICT
23,572	63,823	65,157	17,452	53,289	54,088	7,864	25,952	25,753	7,236	23,597	24,050	R	
3,564	10,766	11,170	2,792	8,578	8,693	1,392	5,309	5,307	1,624	7,257	7,244	U	
1,454	3,812	3,982	2,472	6,878	7,319	3,016	9,261	9,326	2,235	7,908	8,312	T	Badagara Taluk
1,227	3,218	3,345	2,187	5,974	6,385	2,673	8,065	8,158	1,933	6,654	7,103	R	
227	594	637	285	904	934	343	1,196	1,168	302	1,254	1,209	U	
3,273	8,932	9,170	2,588	7,834	7,835	1,690	5,564	5,473	1,446	1,421	1,449	T	Quilandy Taluk
3,162	8,572	8,802	2,475	7,487	7,447	1,630	5,331	5,234	1,362	1,164	1,106	R	
111	360	368	113	347	388	60	233	239	84	257	343	U	
5,930	17,273	17,140	5,226	15,819	15,966	1,820	6,684	6,549	2,217	9,526	9,515	T	Kozhikode Taluk
3,726	10,295	10,030	3,449	10,710	10,776	1,110	3,842	3,791	1,250	5,007	5,018	R	
2,204	6,978	7,110	1,777	5,109	5,190	710	2,842	2,758	967	4,519	4,497	U	
1,498	4,934	5,088	1,055	2,890	2,953	414	1,700	1,647	598	2,840	2,844	U	Calicut Town (M)
8,026	21,542	23,014	4,594	14,680	15,344	1,353	4,974	5,020	1,458	6,200	6,219	T	Tirur Taluk
7,145	19,072	20,367	4,058	12,718	13,435	1,119	4,093	4,069	1,222	5,127	5,189	R	
881	2,470	2,647	536	1,962	1,909	234	881	951	236	1,073	1,030	U	
6,142	16,622	17,184	4,773	14,693	14,594	1,153	4,006	4,004	1,307	5,015	5,146	T	Ernad Taluk
6,001	16,258	16,776	4,692	14,437	14,322	1,108	3,849	3,813	1,272	4,861	4,981	R	
141	364	408	81	256	272	45	157	191	35	154	165	U	
2,311	6,408	5,837	591	1,963	1,723	224	772	688	197	784	653	R	South Wynad Taluk *

Table E V

TABLE

SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF

(Based on

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Total number of households	Total number of members		Total number of rooms	Households with no regular room			Households with one room		
						No. of households	No. of members		No. of households	No. of members	
			Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3 PALGHAT DISTRICT	T	63,436	165,154	177,623	129,335	797	1,740	1,919	27,621	59,329	63,459
	R	57,759	149,267	161,006	117,389	745	1,610	1,811	24,945	53,082	56,968
	U	5,677	15,787	16,617	11,946	52	130	108	2,676	6,247	6,491
1 Perintalmanna Taluk *	R	12,033	32,582	34,628	21,721	158	342	378	6,039	14,300	15,749
2 Ponnani Taluk	T	10,029	27,776	31,029	24,255	90	179	224	1,862	4,024	4,686
	R	9,427	25,858	28,848	22,482	90	179	224	1,814	3,934	4,584
	U	602	1,918	2,181	1,773	..	..	..	48	90	102
3 Ottapalam Taluk	T	11,339	30,942	33,694	26,057	221	508	596	3,893	8,914	9,401
	R	10,239	27,747	30,480	23,979	212	487	571	3,347	7,645	8,160
	U	1,100	3,195	3,214	2,078	9	21	25	546	1,269	1,241
4 Palghat Taluk	T	10,888	27,920	29,879	22,724	92	198	202	5,037	10,870	11,966
	R	8,283	20,843	22,590	17,409	68	136	157	3,700	7,732	8,752
	U	2,605	7,075	7,289	5,315	24	62	45	1,337	3,138	3,214
Palghat Town (M)	U	2,605	7,075	7,289	5,315	24	62	45	1,337	3,138	3,214
5 Alathur Taluk *	R	8,704	19,218	21,000	17,367	97	218	207	4,119	5,698	6,445
6 Chittur Taluk	T	10,443	26,716	27,393	17,211	139	295	312	6,671	15,523	15,712
	R	9,073	23,117	23,460	14,431	120	248	274	5,926	13,773	13,778
	U	1,370	3,599	3,933	2,780	19	47	38	745	1,750	1,934
4 TRICHUR DISTRICT	T	53,450	157,086	168,832	132,986	372	944	998	14,263	34,487	36,915
	R	47,666	139,658	149,588	115,043	369	929	986	13,019	31,628	33,385
	U	5,784	17,428	19,244	17,943	3	15	12	1,244	2,859	3,530
1 Talappilly Taluk	T	11,009	30,803	33,451	24,310	158	389	391	3,409	7,814	8,609
	R	9,431	26,434	28,550	19,802	156	379	382	3,135	7,262	7,860
	U	1,578	4,369	4,901	4,508	2	10	9	274	552	749
2 Trichur Taluk	T	14,411	44,312	46,544	39,860	84	198	214	3,488	8,458	8,804
	R	12,261	37,509	39,260	32,656	83	193	211	2,921	7,107	7,236
	U	2,150	6,803	7,284	7,204	1	5	3	567	1,351	1,568
Trichur Town (M)	U	2,150	6,803	7,284	7,204	1	5	3	567	1,351	1,568
3 Chowghat Taluk	T	9,930	27,802	31,915	27,429	111	318	349	1,200	2,488	2,945
	R	9,054	25,185	28,820	24,697	111	318	349	1,091	2,255	2,582
	U	876	2,617	3,095	2,732	..	..	..	109	233	363
4 Cranganore Taluk *	R	2,907	8,749	9,162	8,466	..	..	..	218	429	473
5 Mukundapuram Taluk	T	15,193	45,420	47,760	32,921	19	39	44	5,948	15,298	16,084
	R	14,013	41,781	43,796	29,422	19	39	44	5,654	14,575	15,234
	U	1,180	3,639	3,964	3,499	..	..	..	294	723	850

* Entirely rural
M Municipal

E V

Households by number of members and rooms

MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

20% Sample)

Households with two rooms			Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms			Households with five rooms or more			Total Rural - Urban	State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more
	No. of members			No. of members			No. of members			No. of members			
No. of households	Males	Females	No. of households	Males	Females	No. of households	Males	Females	No. of households	Males	Females		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
18,639	50,672	54,302	9,035	27,359	29,722	3,470	11,427	12,204	3,874	14,627	16,017	T	PALGHAT DISTRICT
17,140	46,325	49,746	8,391	25,263	27,428	3,085	10,063	10,786	3,453	13,024	14,267	R	
1,499	4,347	4,556	644	2,096	2,294	385	1,364	1,418	421	1,603	1,750	U	
3,314	9,328	10,015	1,408	4,454	4,652	539	1,875	1,933	575	2,283	2,401	R	Perintalmanna Taluk *
4,720	12,557	13,798	2,071	6,311	7,076	580	1,938	2,128	706	2,767	3,117	T	Ponnani Taluk
4,422	11,689	12,811	1,952	5,911	6,586	508	1,657	1,842	641	2,488	2,801	R	
298	868	987	119	400	490	72	281	286	65	279	316	U	
3,778	10,370	11,128	1,490	4,361	4,922	936	3,014	3,319	1,021	3,775	4,328	T	Ottapalam Taluk
3,451	9,354	10,067	1,397	4,030	4,592	862	2,684	3,016	970	3,547	4,074	R	
327	1,016	1,061	93	331	330	74	330	303	51	228	254	U	
2,659	7,097	7,413	1,706	4,996	5,357	678	2,150	2,246	716	2,609	2,695	T	Palghat Taluk
2,063	5,396	5,707	1,431	4,122	4,406	499	1,571	1,632	522	1,888	1,936	R	
596	1,701	1,706	275	874	951	179	579	614	194	721	759	U	
596	1,701	1,706	275	874	951	179	579	614	194	721	759	U	Palghat Town (M)
2,219	5,858	6,325	1,370	4,169	4,481	410	1,383	1,462	489	1,892	2,080	R	Alathur Taluk *
1,949	5,462	5,623	990	3,068	3,234	327	1,067	1,116	367	1,301	1,396	T	Chittur Taluk
1,671	4,700	4,821	833	2,577	2,711	267	893	901	256	926	975	R	
278	762	802	157	491	523	60	174	215	111	375	421	U	
19,753	55,673	61,002	9,604	30,383	32,730	4,400	15,486	16,264	5,058	20,113	20,923	T	TRICHUR DISTRICT
17,959	50,462	55,379	8,511	26,888	28,980	3,786	13,477	14,033	4,022	16,274	16,825	R	
1,794	5,211	5,623	1,093	3,495	3,750	614	2,009	2,231	1,036	3,839	4,098	U	
4,617	13,093	14,329	1,493	4,819	5,060	605	2,063	2,182	727	2,625	2,880	T	Talappilly Taluk
3,996	11,371	12,458	1,177	3,838	4,009	457	1,624	1,703	510	1,960	2,138	R	
621	1,722	1,871	316	981	1,051	148	439	479	217	665	742	U	
4,688	13,497	14,521	2,719	8,687	9,334	1,527	5,518	5,665	1,905	7,954	8,005	T	Trichur Taluk
4,159	11,896	12,849	2,374	7,584	8,159	1,286	4,706	4,75	1,438	6,023	6,052	R	
529	1,601	1,672	345	1,103	1,175	241	812	912	467	1,931	1,954	U	
529	1,601	1,672	345	1,103	1,175	241	812	912	467	1,931	1,954	U	Trichur Town (M)
4,389	11,427	13,050	2,153	6,179	7,275	956	3,083	3,542	1,121	4,307	4,754	T	Chowghat Taluk
4,082	10,543	12,060	1,939	5,515	6,501	851	2,733	3,145	980	3,821	4,183	R	
307	884	990	214	664	774	105	350	397	141	486	571	U	
1,096	2,904	3,196	1,016	3,165	3,216	287	1,103	1,076	290	1,148	1,201	R	Cranganore Taluk *
4,963	14,752	15,906	2,223	7,533	7,845	1,025	3,719	3,799	1,015	4,079	4,082	T	Mukundapuram Taluk
4,626	13,748	14,816	2,005	6,786	7,095	905	3,311	3,356	804	3,322	3,251	R	
337	1,004	1,090	218	747	750	120	408	443	211	757	831	U	

TABLE

Table E V

SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF

(Based on

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Total number of house-holds	Total number of members		Total number of rooms	Households with no regular room			Households with one room		
						No. of households	No. of members		No. of households	No. of members	
			Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5 ERNAKULAM DISTRICT	T	59,501	180,302	181,208	137,017	1,057	2,732	2,804	18,774	47,810	48,468
	R	47,987	143,496	144,882	106,852	1,030	2,674	2,732	15,570	39,629	40,436
	U	11,514	36,806	36,326	30,165	27	58	72	3,204	8,181	8,032
1 Parur Taluk	T	6,953	21,557	21,965	16,777	67	162	181	1,848	4,879	5,101
	R	6,314	19,576	19,947	15,028	67	162	181	1,691	4,459	4,642
	U	639	1,981	2,018	1,749	..	..	..	157	420	459
2 Alwaye Taluk	T	7,205	22,092	22,129	15,959	68	192	188	2,660	6,801	6,980
	R	6,554	19,990	20,208	14,171	68	192	188	2,428	6,244	6,497
	U	651	2,102	1,921	1,788	..	..	..	232	557	483
3 Kunnathunad Taluk	T	7,755	22,683	22,321	16,729	124	333	339	2,671	6,476	6,664
	R	7,231	20,533	20,728	15,163	117	317	313	2,536	6,156	6,355
	U	524	1,550	1,593	1,566	7	16	26	135	320	309
4 Kanayannur Taluk	T	11,942	37,088	37,139	28,172	107	283	279	3,839	9,949	9,989
	R	7,148	21,529	21,894	15,577	106	279	275	2,544	6,556	6,670
	U	4,794	15,559	15,245	12,595	1	4	4	1,295	3,393	3,319
Ernakulam Town (M)	U	3,397	11,151	10,788	9,350	..	..	..	902	2,379	2,300
5 Cochin Taluk	T	9,416	29,751	30,435	23,721	17	48	50	2,201	5,507	5,659
	R	5,428	16,953	17,580	13,226	17	48	50	1,143	2,885	3,009
	U	3,988	12,798	12,855	10,495	..	..	..	1,058	2,622	2,650
Mattancherry Town (M)	U	2,574	8,114	8,077	6,420	..	..	..	819	2,017	2,014
6 Muvattupuzha Taluk	T	10,061	29,254	29,205	22,144	523	1,312	1,363	3,348	8,487	8,532
	R	9,143	26,438	26,511	20,172	504	1,274	1,321	3,021	7,618	7,720
	U	918	2,816	2,694	1,972	19	38	42	327	869	812
7 Thodupuzha Taluk *	R	6,169	18,477	18,014	13,515	151	402	404	2,207	5,711	5,543
6 KOTTAYAM DISTRICT	T	57,992	170,522	165,876	118,161	1,5 7	4,156	4,165	23,885	61,658	60,285
	R	53,075	154,733	150,673	106,020	1,391	3,781	3,812	22,250	57,144	55,966
	U	4,917	15,789	5,203	12,141	126	375	353	1,635	4,514	4,319
1 Devicolam Taluk *	R	5,107	12,736	11,692	7,853	4	14	10	3,464	8,075	7,530
2 Udumbanchola Taluk *	R	5,225	13,798	12,447	8,662	73	188	147	2,514	5,910	5,399
3 Meenachil Taluk	T	9,727	30,251	30,063	24,612	237	629	642	2,756	7,415	7,460
	R	9,281	28,766	28,647	23,367	237	629	642	2,601	6,983	7,051
	U	446	1,485	1,416	1,245	..	..	..	155	432	409
4 Vaikom Taluk	T	7,990	21,587	21,351	14,888	245	627	650	2,874	7,843	8,120
	R	6,497	19,866	19,718	13,488	180	459	475	2,663	7,244	7,557
	U	593	1,721	1,633	1,400	65	168	175	211	599	563

* Entirely rural

M Municipal

E V

Households by number of members and rooms

MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

20% Sample)

Households with two rooms			Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms			Households with five rooms or more				
	No. of members			No. of members			No. of members			No. of members			
No. of households	Males	Females	No. of households	Males	Females	No. of households	Males	Females	No. of households	Males	Females	Total Rural Urban	State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
20,045	60,673	60,901	10,456	34,750	34,967	4,746	16,866	16,800	4,423	17,471	17,268	T	ERNAKULAM DISTRICT
16,075	48,193	48,777	8,582	28,159	28,355	3,724	13,139	13,069	3,006	11,702	11,513	R	
3,970	12,480	12,124	1,874	6,591	6,612	1,022	3,727	3,731	1,417	5,769	5,755	U	
2,636	7,877	8,022	1,276	4,299	4,397	551	2,047	2,002	575	2,293	2,262	T	Parur Taluk
2,395	7,149	7,301	1,182	3,958	4,055	498	1,877	1,840	481	1,971	1,928	R	
241	728	721	94	341	342	53	170	162	94	322	334	U	
2,386	7,405	7,332	1,147	4,016	3,953	453	1,686	1,685	491	1,992	1,991	T	Alwaye Taluk
2,215	6,849	6,807	1,065	3,713	3,684	394	1,469	1,476	384	1,523	1,556	R	
171	556	525	82	303	269	59	217	209	107	469	435	U	
2,612	7,739	7,820	1,366	4,177	4,127	582	1,910	1,941	400	1,448	1,430	T	Kunnathunad Taluk
2,502	7,444	7,532	1,261	3,837	3,769	524	1,738	1,751	291	1,041	1,008	R	
110	295	288	105	340	358	58	172	190	109	407	422	U	
4,078	12,722	12,684	1,975	6,707	6,752	904	3,247	3,299	1,039	4,180	4,136	T	Kanayannur Taluk
2,333	7,135	7,261	1,254	4,192	4,248	471	1,640	1,723	440	1,727	1,717	R	
1,745	5,587	5,423	721	2,515	2,504	433	1,607	1,576	599	2,453	2,419	U	
1,191	3,827	3,696	490	1,731	1,664	307	1,155	1,121	507	2,059	2,007	U	Ernakulam Town (M)
3,738	11,356	11,651	1,839	6,381	6,557	816	3,050	3,056	805	3,409	3,462	T	Cochin Taluk
2,354	7,054	7,420	1,088	3,717	3,853	470	1,748	1,699	356	1,501	1,549	R	
1,384	4,302	4,231	751	2,664	2,704	346	1,302	1,357	449	1,908	1,913	U	
869	2,680	2,613	397	1,431	1,430	223	838	876	266	1,148	1,144	U	Mattancherry Town (M)
2,720	7,890	7,831	1,864	5,964	5,976	915	3,025	3,011	691	2,576	2,492	T	Muvattupuzha Taluk
2,401	6,878	6,895	1,743	5,536	5,541	842	2,766	2,774	632	2,366	2,260	R	
319	1,012	936	121	428	435	73	259	237	59	210	232	U	
1,875	5,684	5,561	989	3,206	3,205	525	1,901	1,806	422	1,573	1,495	R	Thodupuzha Taluk *
17,794	53,483	52,176	7,828	25,909	24,977	3,602	12,553	12,201	3,366	12,763	12,072	T	KOTTAYAM DISTRICT
16,318	48,674	47,559	7,113	23,477	22,606	3,235	11,242	10,916	2,768	10,415	9,814	R	
1,476	4,809	4,617	715	2,432	2,371	367	1,311	1,285	598	2,348	2,258	U	
1,172	3,303	3,030	230	649	578	87	261	180	150	434	364	R	Devicolam Taluk *
2,008	5,783	5,243	494	1,543	1,365	89	259	219	47	115	74	R	Udumbanchola Taluk *
2,752	8,178	8,262	1,704	5,602	5,468	1,216	4,207	4,263	1,062	4,220	3,968	T	Meenachil Taluk
2,644	7,821	7,917	1,644	5,380	5,251	1,173	4,042	4,084	982	3,911	3,702	R	
108	357	345	60	222	217	43	165	179	80	309	266	U	
1,874	5,821	5,629	1,087	3,612	3,403	538	1,862	1,834	472	1,822	1,715	T	Vaikom Taluk
1,790	5,606	5,431	993	3,337	3,128	477	1,673	1,659	394	1,547	1,468	R	
84	215	198	94	275	275	61	189	175	78	275	247	U	

TABLE

Table E V

SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF

(Based on

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Total number of house-holds	Total number of members		Total number of rooms	Households with no regular room			Households with one room		
						No. of households	No. of members		No. of households	No. of members	
			Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5 Kottayam Taluk	T	13,431	41,491	40,910	29,190	498	1,405	1,380	4,588	12,815	12,532
	R	11,512	35,295	34,901	24,093	439	1,205	1,208	4,092	11,473	11,221
	U	1,919	6,196	6,009	5,097	59	200	172	496	1,342	1,311
Kottayam Town (M)	U	1,536	4,943	4,812	4,010	59	200	172	414	1,120	1,086
6 Changanacherry Taluk	T	7,062	22,071	21,944	15,762	277	768	789	2,253	6,139	6,105
	R	5,849	18,092	18,096	12,749	275	761	783	1,872	5,087	5,122
	U	1,213	3,979	3,848	3,013	2	7	6	381	1,052	983
7 Kanjirappally Taluk	T	4,818	14,907	14,454	7,919	183	525	547	2,668	7,506	7,269
	R	4,072	12,499	12,157	6,533	183	525	547	2,276	6,417	6,216
	U	746	2,408	2,297	1,386	..	..	..	392	1,089	1,053
8 Peermade Taluk *	R	5,532	13,681	13,015	9,275	..	..	..	2,768	5,955	5,870
7 ALLEPPEY DISTRICT	**T**	**61,397**	**179,146**	**183,646**	**127,170**	**859**	**2,307**	**2,267**	**22,866**	**58,281**	**60,930**
	R	**51,288**	**148,982**	**152,731**	**104,746**	**712**	**1,878**	**1,840**	**19,297**	**49,375**	**51,534**
	U	**10,109**	**30,164**	**30,915**	**22,424**	**147**	**429**	**427**	**3,569**	**8,906**	**9,396**
1 Shertalai Taluk	T	11,167	30,588	31,647	22,125	445	1,215	1,172	3,952	9,091	9,818
	R	10,085	27,563	28,636	19,725	445	1,215	1,172	3,570	8,232	8,916
	U	1,082	3,025	3,011	2,400	..	..	..	382	859	902
2 Ambalapuzha Taluk	T	9,009	25,343	26,539	18,718	..	..	..	2,868	6,393	7,012
	R	4,525	12,057	12,914	9,291	..	..	..	1,318	2,834	3,183
	U	4,484	13,286	13,625	9,427	..	..	..	1,550	3,559	3,829
Alleppey Town (M)	U	4,484	13,286	13,625	9,427	..	..	..	1,550	3,559	3,829
3 Kuttanad Taluk *	R	4,936	16,987	17,047	12,450	..	..	..	770	2,083	2,090
4 Thiruvalla Taluk	T	10,122	30,446	30,615	21,656	123	325	326	3,815	10,495	10,468
	R	9,363	28,162	28,235	19,474	121	319	326	3,632	9,999	9,958
	U	759	2,284	2,380	2,182	2	6	..	183	496	510
5 Chengannur Taluk	T	6,941	20,288	20,617	14,860	55	139	128	2,797	7,495	7,884
	R	6,205	17,994	18,288	12,833	50	125	117	2,600	6,923	7,324
	U	736	2,294	2,329	2,027	5	14	11	197	572	560
6 Karthigapally Taluk	T	9,650	28,558	29,433	17,327	148	422	441	4,610	12,371	12,851
	R	7,567	22,128	22,788	13,422	17	36	46	3,705	9,882	10,227
	U	2,083	6,430	6,645	3,905	131	386	395	905	2,489	2,624
7 Mavelikkara Taluk	T	9,572	26,936	27,748	20,034	88	206	200	4,054	10,353	10,807
	R	8,607	24,091	24,823	17,551	79	183	179	3,702	9,422	9,836
	U	965	2,845	2,925	2,483	9	23	21	352	931	971
8 QUILON DISTRICT	**T**	**65,146**	**188,850**	**189,282**	**148,587**	**1,230**	**3,411**	**3,415**	**20,373**	**50,403**	**51,835**
	R	**60,782**	**175,158**	**175,780**	**135,769**	**1,230**	**3,411**	**3,415**	**19,408**	**47,971**	**49,439**
	U	**4,364**	**13,692**	**13,502**	**12,818**	..	..	..	**965**	**2,432**	**2,396**
1 Pathanamthitta Taluk *	R	11,380	32,576	32,324	22,672	430	1,461	1,409	4,648	11,632	11,695

* Entirely rural
M Municipal

E V

Households by number of members and rooms

MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

20% Sample)

Households with two rooms			Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms			Households with five rooms or more				
	No. of members			No. of members			No. of members			No. of members			
No. of households	Males	Females	No. of households	Males	Females	No. of households	Males	Females	No. of households	Males	Females	Total Rural Urban	State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
4,310	13,354	13,395	2,236	7,418	7,307	898	3,139	3,073	901	3,360	3,223	T	Kottayam Taluk
3,667	11,251	11,365	1,945	6,452	6,384	738	2,588	2,509	631	2,326	2,214	R	
643	2,103	2,030	291	966	923	160	551	564	270	1,034	1,009	U	
516	1,715	1,641	211	675	683	116	407	417	220	826	813	U	Kottayam Town (M)
2,216	6,958	7,001	1,302	4,368	4,333	519	1,928	1,804	495	1,910	1,912	T	Changanacherry Taluk
1,783	5,552	5,638	1,116	3,719	3,686	443	1,631	1,532	360	1,342	1,335	R	
433	1,406	1,363	186	649	647	76	297	272	135	568	577	U	
1,225	4,061	3,888	462	1,672	1,625	137	534	534	143	609	591	T	Kanjirappally Taluk
1,017	3,333	3,207	378	1,352	1,316	110	425	439	108	447	432	R	
208	728	681	84	320	309	27	109	95	35	162	159	U	
2,237	6,025	5,728	313	1,045	898	118	363	294	96	293	225	R	Peermade Taluk *
22,919	69,125	70,681	8,299	26,608	26,724	2,924	9,987	10,169	3,530	12,838	12,875	T	ALLEPPEY DISTRICT
19,117	57,291	58,666	7,088	22,639	22,775	2,417	8,226	8,332	2,657	9,573	9,584	R	
3,802	11,834	12,015	1,211	3,969	3,949	507	1,761	1,837	873	3,265	3,291	U	
4,311	12,103	12,327	1,403	4,299	4,367	538	1,825	1,963	518	2,055	2,000	T	Shertalai Taluk
3,906	10,958	11,180	1,240	3,786	3,888	489	1,650	1,785	435	1,722	1,695	R	
405	1,145	1,147	163	513	479	49	175	178	83	333	305	U	
4,293	12,498	13,014	1,094	3,546	3,618	338	1,222	1,226	416	1,684	1,669	T	Ambalapuzha Taluk
2,270	6,239	6,616	616	1,870	1,975	172	584	570	149	530	570	R	
2,023	6,259	6,398	478	1,676	1,643	166	638	656	267	1,154	1,099	U	
2,023	6,259	6,398	478	1,676	1,643	166	638	656	267	1,154	1,099	U	Alleppey Town (M)
2,423	8,620	8,674	1,012	3,468	3,533	327	1,159	1,134	404	1,657	1,616	R	Kuttanad Taluk *
3,666	11,443	11,448	1,236	3,991	3,999	538	1,757	1,822	744	2,435	2,552	T	Thiruvalla Taluk
3,401	10,614	10,643	1,135	3,686	3,660	459	1,519	1,564	615	2,025	2,084	R	
265	829	805	101	305	339	79	238	258	129	410	468	U	
2,248	6,616	6,710	917	2,940	2,834	389	1,290	1,306	535	1,808	1,755	T	Chengannur Taluk
1,983	5,770	5,833	835	2,686	2,588	336	1,124	1,123	401	1,366	1,303	R	
265	846	877	82	254	246	53	166	183	134	442	452	U	
3,223	10,015	10,308	1,053	3,543	3,574	296	1,010	1,040	320	1,197	1,219	T	Karthigapally Taluk
2,607	7,965	8,213	829	2,790	2,829	212	737	762	197	718	711	R	
616	2,050	2,095	224	753	745	84	273	278	123	479	508	U	
2,755	7,830	8,200	1,584	4,821	4,799	498	1,724	1,678	593	2,002	2,064	T	Mavelikkara Taluk
2,527	7,125	7,507	1,421	4,353	4,302	422	1,453	1,394	456	1,555	1,605	R	
228	705	693	163	468	497	76	271	284	137	447	459	U	
21,897	63,544	63,731	12,386	38,999	38,657	4,478	15,110	14,786	4,782	17,383	16,858	T	QUILON DISTRICT
20,551	59,527	59,624	11,472	36,015	35,693	4,027	13,512	13,264	4,094	14,722	14,345	R	
1,346	4,017	4,107	914	2,984	2,964	451	1,598	1,522	688	2,661	2,513	U	
3,666	10,919	10,688	1,392	4,417	4,442	495	1,619	1,591	749	2,528	2,499	R	Pathanamthitta Taluk *

TABLE

Table E V

SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF

(Based on

	State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Total number of house-holds	Total number of members		Total number of rooms	Households with no regular room			Households with one room		
							No. of households	No. of members		No. of households	No. of members	
				Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	Kunnathur Taluk *	R	8,318	23,043	22,839	16.323	167	403	388	3,653	8,916	9,257
3	Karunagapally Taluk *	R	9,165	26,635	26,391	18,738	13	29	29	3,363	8,688	8,811
4	Quilon Taluk	T	16,665	50,572	50,966	46,186	5	8	16	3,115	7,618	7,963
		R	12,301	36,880	37,464	33,368	5	8	16	2,150	5,186	5,567
		U	4,364	13,692	13,502	12,818	..	..	..	965	2,432	2,396
	Quilon Town (M)	U	2,740	8,775	8,521	8,196	..	..	..	601	1,570	1,468
5	Kottarakara Taluk *	R	11,033	32,019	32,328	26,753	305	751	782	2,666	6,468	6,747
6	Pathanapuram Taluk *	R	8,585	24,005	24,434	17,915	310	759	791	2,928	7,081	7,362
9	TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT	T	58,316	165,650	169,520	151,475	690	1,802	1,822	17,678	41,461	43,390
		R	44,260	124,470	127,339	111,737	416	1,089	1,124	13,971	32,883	34,407
		U	14,056	41,180	42,181	39,738	274	713	698	3,707	8,578	8,983
1	Chirayinkil Taluk	T	12,689	34,863	37,582	34,750	121	343	311	2,881	6,674	7,370
		R	11,735	32,084	34,643	31,759	115	331	298	2,734	6,336	7,006
		U	954	2,779	2,939	2,991	6	12	13	147	338	364
2	Trivandrum Taluk	T	18,208	53,118	54,421	51,922	169	454	448	4,716	10,586	11,344
		R	7,013	20,389	20,887	19,680	1	3	4	1,863	4,163	4,535
		U	11,195	32,729	33,534	32,242	168	451	444	2,853	6,423	6,809
	Trivandrum City (C)	U	7,346	21,050	21,532	21,819	84	198	188	1,920	4,167	4,376
3	Neyyattinkara Taluk	T	15,758	44,726	44,574	37,632	138	326	336	5,829	14,022	14,219
		R	13,851	39,054	38,866	33,127	38	76	95	5,122	12,205	12,409
		U	1,907	5,672	5,708	4,505	100	250	241	707	1,817	1,810
4	Nedumangad Taluk *	R	11,661	32,943	32,943	27,171	262	679	727	4,252	10,179	10,457

* Entirely rural
M Municipal
C Corporation

E V

Households by number of members and rooms

MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

20% Sample)

Households with two rooms			Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms			Households with five rooms or more			Total Rural Urban	State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more
No. of households	No. of members Males	Females	No. of households	No. of members Males	Females	No. of households	No. of members Males	Females	No. of households	No. of members Males	Females		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
2,460	7,086	6,923	1,272	3,974	3,768	371	1,264	1,190	395	1,400	1,313	R	Kunnathur Taluk *
3,396	10,087	9,972	1,667	5,273	5,101	391	1,320	1,223	335	1,238	1,255	R	Karunagapally Taluk *
5,683	16,535	16,779	4,110	12,947	12,977	1,780	6,036	6,064	1,972	7,428	7,167	T	Quilon Taluk
4,337	12,518	12,672	3,196	9,963	10,013	1,329	4,438	4,542	1,284	4,767	4,654	R	
1,346	4,017	4,107	914	2,984	2,964	451	1,598	1,522	688	2,661	2,513	U	
846	2,600	2,602	570	1,850	1,861	268	969	916	455	1,786	1,674	U	Quilon Town (M)
3,595	10,173	10,498	2,664	8,385	8,292	949	3,200	3,104	854	3,042	2,905	R	Kottarakara Taluk *
3,097	8,744	8,871	1,281	4,003	4,077	492	1,671	1,614	477	1,747	1,719	R	Pathanapuram Taluk *
14,291	39,371	40,409	12,494	37,480	38,129	6,131	20,118	20,292	7,122	25,418	25,478	T	TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT
10,728	29,304	30,016	9,712	28,987	29,572	4,598	14,906	15,014	4,835	17,304	17,206	R	
3,563	10,067	10,393	2,692	8,493	8,557	1,533	5,212	5,278	2,287	8,117	8,272	U	
2,845	7,379	7,979	4,006	11,338	12,066	1,505	4,684	5,083	1,331	4,445	4,773	T	Chirayinkil Taluk
2,648	6,873	7,431	3,689	10,411	11,063	1,368	4,212	4,581	1,181	3,921	4,264	R	
197	506	548	317	927	1,003	137	472	502	150	524	509	U	
4,761	13,417	13,623	3,514	11,051	11,079	2,036	6,755	6,865	3,012	10,855	11,062	T	Trivandrum Taluk
1,797	5,068	5,069	1,434	4,426	4,468	819	2,688	2,699	1,099	4,041	4,112	R	
2,964	8,349	8,554	2,080	6,625	6,611	1,217	4,067	4,166	1,913	6,814	6,950	U	
1,907	5,296	5,378	1,267	3,955	3,943	805	2,619	2,754	1,363	4,815	4,893	U	Trivandrum City (C)
3,911	10,907	11,062	2,665	8,278	8,214	1,556	5,171	4,987	1,659	6,022	5,756	T	Neyyattinkara Taluk
3,509	9,695	9,771	2,370	7,337	7,271	1,377	4,498	4,377	1,435	5,243	4,943	R	
402	1,212	1,291	295	941	943	179	673	610	224	779	813	U	
2,774	7,668	7,745	2,219	6,813	6,770	1,034	3,508	3,357	1,120	4,096	3,887	R	Nedumangad Taluk *

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E V-1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	No regular Room	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KERALA STATE	14	320	316	180	83	87
CANNANORE DISTRICT	2	277	263	192	126	140
Kasaragod Taluk	3	367	295	161	86	88
Hosdrug Taluk	0	403	302	141	72	82
Taliparamba Taluk	4	330	278	178	98	112
Cannanore Taluk	1	111	222	201	201	264
Tellicherry Taluk	1	200	229	256	162	152
North Wynad Taluk	2	452	311	143	52	40
KOZHIKODE DISTRICT	15	217	318	237	109	104
Badagara Taluk	0	105	142	241	294	218
Quilandy Taluk	26	234	269	213	139	119
Kozhikode Taluk	9	226	298	263	92	112
Calicut Town (M)	0	286	300	211	83	120
Tirur Taluk	17	129	444	254	75	81
Ernad Taluk	21	234	342	266	64	73
South Wynad Taluk	12	510	333	85	32	28
PALGHAT DISTRICT	13	435	294	142	55	61
Perintalmanna Taluk	13	502	275	117	45	48
Ponnani Taluk	9	186	471	206	58	70
Ottapalam Taluk	20	343	333	131	83	90
Palghat Taluk	8	463	244	157	62	66
Palghat Town (M)	9	513	229	106	69	74
Alathur Taluk	11	473	255	158	47	56
Chittur Taluk	13	639	187	95	31	35
TRICHUR DISTRICT	7	267	369	180	82	95
Talappilly Taluk	14	310	419	136	55	66
Trichur Taluk	6	242	325	189	106	132
Trichur Town (M)	1	264	246	160	112	217
Chowghat Taluk	11	121	442	217	96	113
Cranganore Taluk	0	75	377	349	99	100
Mukundapuram Taluk	1	392	327	146	67	67
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT	18	315	337	176	80	74
Parur Taluk	10	266	379	183	79	83
Alwaye Taluk	10	369	331	159	63	68
Kunnathunad Taluk	16	344	337	176	75	52
Kanayannur Taluk	9	321	342	165	76	87
Ernakulam Town (M)	0	266	351	144	90	149
Cochin Taluk	2	234	397	195	87	85
Mattancherry Town (M)	0	318	338	154	87	103
Muvattupuzha Taluk	52	333	270	185	91	69
Thodupuzha Taluk	25	358	304	160	85	68

0 denotes absence of figure
M Municipal

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E V-1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED *(Concld.)*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	No regular Room	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT	26	412	307	135	62	58
Devicolam Taluk	1	578	230	45	17	29
Udumbanchola Taluk	14	481	384	95	17	9
Meenachil Taluk	25	283	283	175	125	109
Vaikom Taluk	35	405	264	153	76	67
Kottayam Taluk	37	342	321	166	67	67
Kottayam Town (M)	38	270	336	137	76	143
Changanacherry Taluk	39	319	314	184	74	70
Kanjirappally Taluk	38	554	254	96	28	30
Peermade Taluk	0	500	405	57	21	17
ALLEPPEY DISTRICT	14	372	373	135	48	58
Shertalai Taluk	40	354	386	126	48	46
Ambalapuzha Taluk	0	318	477	121	38	46
Alleppey Town (M)	0	346	451	107	37	59
Kuttanad Taluk	0	156	491	205	66	82
Thiruvalla Taluk	12	377	362	122	53	74
Chengannur Taluk	8	403	324	132	56	77
Karthigapally Taluk	15	478	334	109	31	33
Mavelikkara Taluk	9	424	288	165	52	62
QUILON DISTRICT	19	313	336	190	69	73
Pathanamthitta Taluk	38	408	322	122	44	66
Kunnathur Taluk	20	439	296	153	45	47
Karunagapally Taluk	1	367	370	182	43	37
Quilon Taluk	N	187	341	247	107	118
Quilon Town (M)	0	219	309	208	98	166
Kottarakara Taluk	28	242	326	241	86	77
Pathanapuram Taluk	36	341	361	149	57	56
TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT	12	303	245	213	105	122
Chirayinkil Taluk	9	227	224	316	119	105
Trivandrum Taluk	9	259	262	193	112	165
Trivandrum City (C)	11	261	260	172	110	186
Neyyattinkara Taluk	9	370	248	169	99	105
Nedumangad Taluk	22	365	238	190	89	96

0 denotes absence of figure
N denotes negligible figure which is less than 1
M Municipal
C Corporation

Subsidiary Table E V-2

SUBSIDIARY TABLE

NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES PER ROOM AND

(Based on

State/District (Total/Rural/Urban) City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		* Total		1 Room				2 Rooms			
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
KERALA STATE ..	T	2.44	5.85	4.91	2.42	2.49	4.91	2.91	1.44	1.47	5.81
	R	2.47	5.79	4.90	2.41	2.49	4.90	2.89	1.42	1.47	5.77
	U	2.28	6.25	4.97	2.45	2.52	4.97	3.05	1.51	1.54	6.09
Cannanore District	T	2.15	6.05	4.80	2.38	2.42	4.80	2.84	1.39	1.45	5.68
	R	2.14	5.92	4.80	2.38	2.42	4.80	2.81	1.38	1.43	5.63
	U	2.18	6.79	4.86	2.40	2.46	4.86	3.02	1.48	1.54	6.04
Kozhikode District	T	2.19	5.80	4.71	2.35	2.36	4.71	2.78	1.37	1.41	5.56
	R	2.19	5.69	4.69	2.34	2.35	4.69	2.74	1.36	1.38	5.47
	U	2.17	6.45	4.88	2.43	2.45	4.88	3.08	1.51	1.57	6.15
Calicut Town (M)	U	2.43	6.42	5.01	2.49	2.52	5.01	3.35	1.65	1.70	6.69
Palghat District	T	2.62	5.41	4.45	2.15	2.30	4.45	2.82	1.36	1.46	5.63
	R	2.61	5.38	4.41	2.13	2.28	4.41	2.80	1.35	1.45	5.61
	U	2.69	5.72	4.76	2.33	2.43	4.76	2.97	1.45	1.52	5.94
Palghat Town (M)	U	2.68	5.52	4.75	2.35	2.40	4.75	2.86	1.43	1.43	5.72
Trichur District	T	2.44	6.10	5.01	2.42	2.59	5.01	2.95	1.41	1.54	5.91
	R	2.50	6.08	4.99	2.43	2.56	4.99	2.95	1.41	1.54	5.89
	U	2.04	6.34	5.14	2.30	2.84	5.14	3.02	1.45	1.57	6.04
Trichur Town (M)	U	1.95	6.55	5.15	2.38	2.77	5.15	3.09	1.51	1.58	6.19
Ernakulam District	T	2.60	6.09	5.13	2.55	2.58	5.13	3.03	1.51	1.52	6.07
	R	2.65	6.03	5.14	2.54	2.60	5.14	3.02	1.50	1.52	6.03
	U	2.42	6.36	5.06	2.55	2.51	5.06	3.10	1.57	1.53	6.20
Ernakulam Town (M)	U	2.35	6.46	5.19	2.64	2.55	5.19	3.16	1.61	1.55	6.32
Mattancherry Town (M)	U	2.52	6.29	4.92	2.46	2.46	4.92	3.05	1.54	1.51	6.09
Kottayam District	T	2.78	5.81	5.11	2.58	2.53	5.11	2.97	1.50	1.47	5.94
	R	2.81	5.76	5.08	2.57	2.51	5.08	2.95	1.49	1.46	5.90
	U	2.49	6.32	5.40	2.76	2.64	5.40	3.19	1.63	1.56	6.39
Kottayam Town (M)	U	2.34	6.35	5.33	2.71	2.62	5.33	3.25	1.66	1.59	6.50
Alleppey District	T	2.82	5.92	5.21	2.55	2.66	5.21	3.05	1.51	1.54	6.10
	R	2.84	5.89	5.23	2.56	2.67	5.23	3.03	1.50	1.53	6.07
	U	2.69	6.05	5.13	2.50	2.63	5.13	3.14	1.56	1.58	6.27
Alleppey Town (M)	U	2.85	6.00	4.77	2.30	2.47	4.77	3.13	1.55	1.58	6.26
Quilon District	T	2.50	5.81	5.02	2.47	2.55	5.02	2.91	1.45	1.46	5.81
	R	2.53	5.78	5.02	2.47	2.55	5.02	2.90	1.45	1.45	5.80
	U	2.12	6.23	5.00	2.52	2.48	5.00	3.02	1.49	1.53	6.04
Quilon Town (M)	U	2.11	6.31	5.05	2.61	2.44	5.05	3.07	1.53	1.54	6.15
Trivandrum District	T	2.19	5.75	4.80	2.35	2.45	4.80	2.79	1.38	1.41	5.58
	R	2.23	5.69	4.82	2.36	2.46	4.82	2.76	1.36	1.40	5.53
	U	2.06	5.95	4.74	2.32	2.42	4.74	2.87	1.41	1.46	5.74
Trivandrum City (C)	U	1.93	5.81	4.45	2.17	2.28	4.45	2.80	1.39	1.41	5.60

* excludes persons with no room
0 denotes absence of figure
N denotes negligible figure which is less than 1
M Municipal
C Corporation

E V–2

No. of persons per room and per household

PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD IN EACH CATEGORY OF HOUSEHOLD

20% Sample)

3 Rooms				4 Rooms				5 Rooms and more					
Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household		State/District (Total/ Rural/Urban) City/Town with population of 50,000 or more
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
2.11	1.04	1.07	6.33	1.71	0.85	0.86	6.85	1.21	0.60	0.61	7.53	T	KERALA STATE
2.10	1.04	1.06	6.29	1.69	0.84	0.85	6.77	1.22	0.61	0.61	7.39	R	
2.20	1.09	1.11	6.59	1.82	0.90	0.92	7.26	1.19	0.59	0.60	8.03	U	
2.10	1.02	1.08	6.29	1.74	0.85	0.89	6.95	1.22	0.60	0.62	8.08	T	Cannanore District
2.05	1.00	1.05	6.14	1.70	0.83	0.87	6.78	1.19	0.58	0.61	7.82	R	
2.35	1.16	1.19	7.06	1.95	0.95	1.00	7.79	1.36	0.67	0.69	9.19	U	
2.05	1.02	1.03	6.16	1.68	0.84	0.84	6.73	1.20	0.60	0.60	7.01	T	Kozhikode District
2.05	1.02	1.03	6.15	1.64	0.82	0.82	6.57	1.18	0.58	0.60	6.58	R	
2.06	1.02	1.04	6.19	1.91	0.96	0.95	7.63	1.24	0.62	0.62	8.93	U	
1.85	0.92	0.93	5.54	2.02	1.03	0.99	8.08	1.43	0.71	0.72	9.51	U	Calicut Town (M)
2.11	1.01	1.10	6.32	1.70	0.82	0.88	6.81	1.31	0.63	0.68	7.91	T	Palghat District
2.09	1.00	1.09	6.28	1.69	0.82	0.87	6.76	1.32	0.63	0.69	7.90	R	
2.27	1.08	1.19	6.82	1.81	0.89	0.92	7.23	1.20	0.57	0.63	7.96	U	
2.21	1.06	1.15	6.64	1.67	0.81	0.86	6.66	1.19	0.58	0.61	7.63	U	Palghat Town (M)
2.19	1.05	1.14	6.57	1.80	0.88	0.92	7.22	1.25	0.61	0.64	8.11	T	Trichur District
2.19	1.05	1.14	6.56	1.82	0.89	0.93	7.27	1.30	0.64	0.66	8.23	R	
2.21	1.07	1.14	6.63	1.73	0.82	0.91	6.92	1.08	0.52	0.56	7.66	U	
2.20	1.07	1.13	6.60	1.79	0.84	0.95	7.15	1.09	0.54	0.55	8.32	U	Trichur Town (M)
2.22	1.11	1.11	6.67	1.77	0.89	0.88	7.09	1.25	0.63	0.62	7.85	T	Ernakulam District
2.20	1.10	1.10	6.59	1.76	0.88	0.88	7.04	1.26	0.64	0.62	7.72	R	
2.35	1.17	1.18	7.05	1.82	0.91	0.91	7.30	1.24	0.62	0.62	8.13	U	
2.31	1.18	1.13	6.93	1.85	0.94	0.91	7.41	1.21	0.61	0.60	8.02	U	Ernakulam Town (M)
2.40	1.20	1.20	7.21	1.92	0.94	0.98	7.69	1.29	0.65	0.64	8.62	U	Mattancherry Town (M)
2.17	1.10	1.07	6.50	1.72	0.87	0.85	6.87	1.19	0.61	0.58	7.38	T	Kottayam District
2.16	1.10	1.06	6.48	1.71	0.87	0.84	6.85	1.20	0.62	0.58	7.31	R	
2.24	1.13	1.11	6.72	1.77	0.89	0.88	7.07	1.17	0.60	0.57	7.70	U	
2.15	1.07	1.08	6.44	1.78	0.88	0.90	7.10	1.12	0.56	0.56	7.45	U	Kottayam Town (M)
2.14	1.07	1.07	6.43	1.72	0.85	0.87	6.89	1.18	0.59	0.59	7.28	T	Alleppey District
2.14	1.07	1.07	6.41	1.71	0.85	0.86	6.85	1.18	0.59	0.59	7.21	R	
2.18	1.09	1.09	6.54	1.77	0.87	0.90	7.10	1.17	0.58	0.59	7.51	U	
2.31	1.17	1.14	6.94	1.95	0.96	0.99	7.80	1.30	0.67	0.63	8.44	U	Alleppey Town (M)
2.09	1.05	1.04	6.27	1.67	0.84	0.83	6.68	1.17	0.59	0.58	7.16	T	Quilon District
2.08	1.04	1.04	6.25	1.66	0.84	0.82	6.65	1.18	0.60	0.58	7.10	R	
2.17	1.09	1.08	6.51	1.73	0.89	0.84	6.92	1.12	0.58	0.54	7.52	U	
2.17	1.08	1.09	6.51	1.76	0.90	0.86	7.03	1.11	0.57	0.54	7.60	U	Quilon Town (M)
2.03	1.01	1.02	6.10	1.65	0.82	0.83	6.59	1.17	0.58	0.59	7.15	T	Trivandrum District
2.01	0.99	1.02	6.03	1.63	0.81	0.82	6.51	1.20	0.60	0.60	7.14	R	
2.11	1.05	1.06	6.33	1.71	0.85	0.86	6.84	1.12	0.55	0.57	7.17	U	
2.08	1.04	1.04	6.23	1.67	0.81	0.86	6.67	1.07	0.53	0.54	7.12	U	Trivandrum City (C)

INDEX

A

Agamas 129
Agricultural implements, maunfacture of 20, 21, 23
Architecture, Indian 129
Automobile and general engineering 82
Ayurvedic Vaidyasalas 71

B

Bakeries 20, 21, 23
Barbosa 130
Battery Charging 20
Bhrigu 129
Bicycles, repairing of 21
Bidi, production of 19—21, 81
Book binding 21
Bricks and tiles, manufacture of 80, 81
Brihad Samhitha 129
Brihaspathi 129
Business houses 25
,, density of 49, 53, 55—64
,, distribution of 25, 26
,, quartile analysis 32, 33
,, rank of Kerala 10
,, unit of population 66

C

Car and Cycles, repairing of 20
Cashew 80
Cement 81
Census, history of 1
Census house 2
,, classification of 7
,, density of 46-65
,, ,, rank of Kerala 46
,, density in major towns 65, 66
,, ,, rank among towns 65
,, distribution of 7, 8, 10—31, 35—41, 44—46
,, proportion by use 9, 41—44
,, rank of Kerala 10
,, quartile analysis of 31—35
,, total number 7
,, ,, rank among districts 12
,, ,, rank among towns 65
,, unit of population 66, 68
,, ,, in other states 67
Ceramics 82
Chavadies 144
Chaypu 132
Cigar 81
Coir 21, 80
Collins, Rev. Richard 135
Concrete pipes 81, 82
Copper vessels, manufacture of 19, 20
Copra, production and crushing of 20, 21, 81
Cotton spinning 79, 80
Cotton textiles 80

D

Danavas 129
Della Vella 130
Dharmasalas 23
,, density of 46, 55—64
,, distribution of 23
,, rank of Kerala 10
,, unit of population 66
Dispensaries 30
,, density of 46, 53, 55—65
,, distribution of 30, 31
,, quartile analysis 34, 35
,, rank of Kerala 10
,, unit of population 66
Doctor's clinics 30
,, density of 46, 53, 55—65
,, distribution of 30, 31
,, quartile analysis 34, 35
,, rank of Kerala 10
,, unit of population 66
Dwellings 15, 129—144
,, density of 46, 48, 51, 53, 54 56, 66
,, distribution of 15, 16
,, rank among towns 65
,, rank of Kerala 10
,, unit of population 66

E

Earthenwares, manufacture of 20, 21
East India Company 132
Eating places 29
,, density of 46, 49, 53, 55—65
,, distribution of 29, 30
,, rank of Kerala 10
,, unit of population 66
Educational Institutions 28
,, density of 46, 52, 53, 55—65
,, ,, in towns 66
,, distribution of 28, 29
,, rank of Kerala 10
,, unit of population 66
Elammaliga 130
Erezha 80
Ettuket 132—134

F

Factories 26, 79
,, density of 46, 51–53, 55–64
,, ,, in towns 66
,, distribution of 26–28, 83—128
,, rank of Kerala 10
,, unit of population 66
Fertilizers 81
Fra Barthalomeo 130
Furniture and timber sawing 80

G

Glass 81
Grinding of imitation stones 20

H

Hamilton, Captain Alexander 135
Handloom weaving 79, 80
Harappa 129
Health centres 30
,, density of 46, 53, 55—65
,, distribution of 30, 31
,, quartile analysis 34, 35
,, rank of Kerala 10
Hotels 23
,, density of 46, 53, 55—64
,, distribution of 23
,, rank of Kerala 10
,, unit of of population 66
Houses 1, 129
,, middle class house 139—140
,, modern house 136, 137
,, naluket 130—135
,, of Hill Tribes 143, 144
,, poor class house 141, 142
Households, roof materials of 153
,, ,, in districts 155—157
,, tenure status of 72—78
,, wall materials of 144
,, ,, distribution of 145—152
,, ,, in towns 156, 157
,, rooms of 158—161
,, ,, in Mattancherry 161
Houselist, contents of 1, 2, 72
,, population 66—68
,, tables from 5, 6
,, tabulation 5, 72
Houselisting 2
,, typical errors 5
,, agency employed for 2, 5
,, maps 5
,, training 3
House numbering 2
,, agency employed for 2, 5
,, inauguration 4
,, location codes 2
,, territorial units 2
Housing, conditions of 161
,, schemes 162—164

I

Ibn Batuta 130
Ice products, manufacture of 20
Indian Factories Act 26, 79
Industrial establishments 79, 84
Industries 79
,, developing areas 82, 83
,, industrial estates 83
Inspection houses 23
,, density of 46, 49, 53, 55—64
,, distribution of 23
,, rank of Kerala 10
,, unit of population 66
Insulindia 129
Iron implements, manufacture of 20

J

Jamabandy 5

K

Khorsabad, palaces of 129
Kilakkini 132
King of Calicut, palace of 135
Knives, manufacture of 19
Koyunjik, palaces of 129
Kudikidappu 72
Kutipallikootams 71

L

Leather works 19
Logan, William 130, 132, 134

M

Ma Huan 130
Madam 132
Maliga 130
Manasara 129
Manushyalaya Chandrika 129
Mat making 20, 21, 23
Matsyapurana 129
Maya civilization 129
Measures and Containers, manufacture of 20
Medicines, manufacture of 21
Medlycott, Bishop 130
Mohenjo-Daro 129

N

Naluket 129—136
Narada 129
Narayanan Namboodiripad, Chennas Manakal 129
National Building Organisation 1
Navarathri Hall 136
Neelakantan, Thirumangalath 129
Neriyathu 80
Nieuhoff, Captain 135
Nimroud, palaces at 129

O

Offices 25
,, density of 46, 53, 55—64
,, distribution of 25, 26
,, quartile analysis 32, 33
,, rank of Kerala 10
,, unit of population 66
Onitteri, palace of 135
Ornaments, manufacture of 19—21, 23

P

Padinjattamuri 131
Padinjattapura 131, 132
Padinjattini 134
Padmanabhapuram, palace at 135
Palaces 135, 136
,, of Onitteri 135
,, of Raja of Porakad 135
,, of Saktan Thampuran 135
Paper 81, 82
Photo frames, manufacture of 20
Places of entertainment and community gathering 30
,, density of 46, 53, 55—65
,, distribution of 30
,, institutions by population 70, 71
,, quartile analysis 34
,, rank of Kerala 10
,, unit of population 66
Plantation Labour Act 162
Pompeii, houses of 129
Population 66—68
,, rank in towns 65
Pot making 20, 23
Printing 20, 21, 80
Public health and medical institutions 30
,, density of 46, 53, 55—65
,, density in towns 66
,, distribution of 30, 31
,, institutions by population 70, 71
,, quartile analysis 34, 35
,, rank of Kerala 10
,, unit of population 66
,, ,, in other states 67
,, ,, rank of Kerala 67, 68

Q

Quartiles of Census houses 31—35

R

Rare Earths 81
Rayon, manufacture of 81
Restaurants 29
,, density of 46, 53, 55—65
,, distribution of 29, 30
,, rank of Kerala 10
,, unit of population 66
Rice, handpounding of 20
Rice and flour mills 81
Roof materials, distribution of 144, 153—157
,, by towns 157
,, factors determining material 157
,, ,, pattern 157
Rubber, production of 20

S

Sarais 23
,, density of 46, 53, 56—64
,, distribution of 23
,, rank of Kerala 10
,, unit of population 66
Schools 28
,, density of 52, 53, 55—65
,, density in towns 66
,, distribution of 28, 29
,, institutions by population 69, 70
,, quartile analysis 33
,, rank of Kerala 10
,, unit of population 66
Screwpine mats, production of 21
Serindia 129
Shop-cum-dwellings 17
,, density of 46, 51, 53, 54, 56—64
,, density in towns 66
,, distribution of 17—19
,, rank among towns 65
,, rank of Kerala 10
Shops excluding eating houses 24
,, density of 46, 53, 55—64
,, distribution of 24, 25
,, rank of Kerala 10
,, unit of population 66
Silparatna 129
Slippers, production of 19, 20
Soap, manufacture of 20
Splints and veneers, manufacture of 81
Standard Industrial Classification 79
Sugar, manufacture of 81
Sukra 129
Sweetmeat shops 29
,, density of 46, 53, 55—65
,, distribution of 29, 30
,, rank of Kerala 10
,, unit of population 66

T

Tailoring 19—21, 23
Tea, production of 81
Tekkini 132
Thantra Samuchaya 129
Tin Vessels, manufacture of 21

Tourist Homes 23
,, density of 46, 55—64
,, distribution of 23
,, rank of Kerala 10
,, unit of population 66
Tyre and Rubber Goods, manufacture of 81

V

Vacant House 7
,, density of 46, 50, 53, 54 56—64
,, rank of Kerala 10
,, unit of population 66
Varthema 135
Vasishta 129
Vatakkini 132
Verandah 130, 132, 134
Viswakarma 129

W

Wall Material, factors determining 144
,, distribution of 144, 145—153
,, ,, by towns 156, 157
Wooden Articles, manufacture of 21
Workshed 26
,, density of 46, 51—53, 55—64
,, density in towns 66
,, distribution of 26, 27
,, rank of Kerala 10
,, unit of population 66
Workshop 26
,, density of 46, 51—53, 55—64
,, density in towns 66
,, distribution of 26—28
,, rank of Kerala 10
,, unit of population 66
Workshop-cum-dwellings 19
,, density of 46, 51—54, 56—64
,, distribution of 19—23
,, quartile analysis 31, 32
,, rank among towns 65
,, rank of Kerala 10
,, unit of population 66

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

(as on 17 February 1964)

AGARTALA—Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales .. (Rest.)

AGRA—
1 National Book House, Jeoni Mandi .. .. .. (Reg.)
2 Wadhawa & Co., 45, Civil Lines .. .. .. (Reg.)
3 Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra .. .. (Rest.)
4 English Book Depot, Sadar Bazar, Agra Cantt. .. .. (Rest.)

AHMADNAGAR—V.T. Jorakar, Prop., Rama General Stores, Navi Path .. .. (Rest.)

AHMEDABAD—
1 Balgovind Kuber Dass & Co., Gandhi Road .. (Reg.)
2 *Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, Gandhi Road* .. (Reg.)
3 New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge .. .. (Reg.)
4 Mahajan Bros., Opp. Khadia Police Gate .. .. (Rest.)
5 Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road .. .. (Reg.)

AJMER—
1 Book-Land, 663, Madar Gate .. .. .. (Reg.)
2 Rajputana Book House, Station Road .. .. .. (Reg.)
3 Law Book House, 271, Hathi Bhata .. .. .. (Reg.)
4 Vijay Bros., Kutchery Road .. .. .. (Rest.)
5 Krishna Bros., Kutchery Road .. .. .. (Rest.)

ALIGARH—'Friends' Book House, Muslim University Market (Reg.)

ALLAHABAD—
1 Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, U. P.
2 Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road .. .. (Reg.)
3 Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P. Box 4 .. (Reg.)
4 Ram Narain Lal Beni Modho, 2-A, Katra Road .. (Reg.)
5 Universal Book Co., 20, M.G. Road .. .. (Reg.)
6 The University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road .. (Reg.)
7 Wadhwa & Co., 23, M. G. Marg .. .. .. (Rest.)
8 Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg .. (Rest.)
9 Ram Narain Lal Beni Prashad, 2-A, Katra Road .. (Rest.)

AMBALA—
1 English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt. .. .. (Reg.)
2 Seth Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt. (Rest.)

AMRITSAR—
1 The Law Book Agency, G. T. Road, Putligarh .. (Reg.)
2 S. *Gupta*, Agent, Government Publications, Near P. O. Majith Mandi .. .. (Reg.)
3 Amar Nath & Sons, Near P. O. Majith Mandi .. (Reg.)

ANAND—
1 Vijaya Stores, Station Road .. .. (Rest.)
2 Charto Book Stall, Tulsi Sadan, Stn. Road. .. .. (Rest.)

ASANSOL—D. N. Roy & R. K. Roy, Booksellers, Atwal Building (Rest.)

BANGALORE—
1 The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-op. Society Ltd., Bar Association Building .. .. (Reg.)
2 S.S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road .. .. (Reg.)
3 The Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P.O. Box 507 (Reg.)
4 The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road .. .. (Reg.)
5 Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd., Balepet .. .. (Reg.)
6 Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar .. (Reg.)
7 Maruthi Book Depot, Avenue Road .. .. (Rest.)
8 International Book House P. Ltd., 4-F, Mahatma Gandhi Road .. .. (Reg.)
9 Navakarnataka Pubns. Private Ltd., Majestic Circle .. (Rest.)

BAREILLY—Agarwal Brothers, Bara Bazar .. .. .. (Reg.)

BARODA—
1 Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah, Raopura .. .. (Rest.)
2 Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub-Agent .. (Rest.)
3 New Medical Book House, 540, Madan Zampa Road .. (Rest.)

BEAWAR—The Secretary, S.D. College Co-operative Stores Ltd. (Rest.)

BELGHARIA—Granthlok, Antiquarian Booksellers & Publishers (24-Parganas), 5/1 Amlica Mukherjee Road .. (Reg.)

BHAGALPUR—Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh Road .. (Reg.)

BHOPAL—
1 Superintendent, State Government Press
2 Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Bldg., Sultania Road .. (Reg.)
3 Delite Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies .. .. .. (Rest.)

BHUBANESWAR—Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower, Room No. 3 .. .. (Rest.)

BIJAPUR—Shri D. V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop. Vinod Book Depot., Near Shiralshetti Chowk (Rest.)

BIKANER—Bhandani Bros. .. .. (Rest.)

BILASPUR—Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar .. .. (Rest.)

BOMBAY—
1 Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Queens Road
2 Charles Lambert and Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road (Reg.)
3 Co-operator's Book Depot, 5/32 Ahmed Sailor Bldg., Dadar (Reg.)
4 Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji St. (Reg.)
5 Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor .. .. (Reg.)
6 International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M. G. Road (Reg.)
7 Lakkani Book Depot, Girgaum .. .. .. (Reg.)
8 Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi .. .. (Reg.)
9 P. P. H. Book Stall, 190-B, Khetwadi Main Road .. (Reg.)
10 New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road .. (Reg.)
11 Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road .. .. (Reg.)
12 Sunder Das Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street .. .. (Reg.)
13 D. B. Taraporewala Sons and Co. (P) Ltd., 210, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road .. .. (Reg.)
14 Thacker and Co., Rampart Row .. .. .. (Reg.)
15 N. M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Princess Street .. .. (Reg.)
16 The Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road .. (Reg.)
17 P. H. Rama Krishna and Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhuvan, *Shivaji Park Road No. 5* .. .. (Rest.)
18 C. Jamnadas and Co., Booksellers, 145-C, Princess St. (Reg.)
19 Indo Nath and Co., A-6, Daulat Nagar Borivli .. (Reg.)
20 Minerva Book Shop, Shop No. 1/80, N. Subhas Road (Reg.)
21 Academic Book Co., Association Building, Girgaum Road (Rest.)
22 Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Building, Sir P. M. Road (Rest.)
23 Bombay National History Society, 91 Walkeshwar Road (Rest.)
24 Dowamadeo and Co. 16, Naziria Building, Ballard Estate (Rest.)
25 Asian Trading Co, 310, the, Mirabali, P. B. 1505 .. (Rest.)

CALCUTTA—
1 Chatterjee and Co., 3/1, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane .. (Reg.)
2 Dass Gupta and Co. Ltd., 54/3, College Street .. (Reg.)
3 Hindu Library, 69 A, Bolaram De Street .. .. (Reg.)
4 S. K. Lahiri and Co. Private Ltd., College Street .. (Reg.)
5 M.C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterjee Street .. .. (Reg.)
6 W. Newman and Co. Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street .. (Reg.)
7 Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17, Park Street .. (Reg.)
8 R. Chambray and Co. Ltd., Kent House, P. 33, Mission Road Extension .. .. (Reg.)
9 S. C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd., I. C. College Square (Reg.)
10 Thacker Spink and Co., (1933) P. Ltd., 3, Esplanade East (Reg.)
11 Firma K. L. Mukhopadhaya, 6/1A, Banchha Ram Akrar Lane (Reg.)
12 K.K. Roy, P. Box No. 10210, Calcutta-13 .. .. (Rest.)
13 Sm. P.D. Upadhyay, 77, Muktaram Babu Street .. (Rest.)
14 Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street .. .. (Rest.)
15 Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowrinhee Centre .. .. (Rest.)
16 Soor and Co., 125, Canning Street .. .. (Reg.)
17 S. Bhattacharjee, 49 Dharamtala Street .. .. (Rest.)
18 Mukherjee Library, 10 Sarba Khan Road .. .. (Reg.)
19 Current Literature Co. 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road .. (Reg.)
20 The Book Depository, 4/1, Madan Street (1st Floor) .. (Rest.)
21 Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhas Road .. .. (Rest.)
22 Reliance Trading Co., 17/1 Banku Bihari Ghose Lane, District Howrah .. .. (Rest.)
23 Indian Book Dist. Co., 6512 Mahatma Gandhi Road .. (Rest.)

CALICUT—Touring Book Stall .. .. (Rest.)

CHANDIGARH—
1 Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab
2 Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No. 22 .. .. (Reg.)
3 Rama News Agency, Bookseller, Sector No. 22 .. (Reg.)

4 Universal Book Store, Booth 25, Sector 22 D .. .. (Reg.)
5 English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22 D .. .. .. (Rest.)
6 Mehta Bros, 15-Z, Sector 22 B .. .. (Rest.)
7 Tandan Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 15 .. (Rest.)
8 Kailash Law Pablishers, Sector 22 B .. .. .. (Rest.)

CHHINDWARA—The Verma Book Depot .. .. .. (Rest.)

COCHIN—Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Palliarakav Road .. (Reg.)

CUTTACK—
1 Press Officer Orissa Sectt.
2 Cuttack Law Times .. .. (Reg.)
3 Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Mangalabag. P. B. 35 .. .. (Reg.)
4 D. P. Sur & Sons, Mangalabag .. .. (Rest.)
5 Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar .. .. (Rest.)

DEHRA DUN—
1 Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road.. .. .. .. (Reg.)
2 *National News Agency, Paltan Bazar* .. .. .. (Reg.)
3 Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwalal (Reg.)
4 Utam Pustak Bhandar, Paltan Bazar .. .. .. (Rest.)

DELHI—
1 J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate .. .. .. (Reg.)
2 Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate .. .. .. (Reg.)
3 Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate .. .. (Reg.)
4 Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpat Rai Market .. .. .. (Reg.)
5 Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies) P. B. 2027, Ahata Kedara, Chamalian Road .. .. (Reg.)
6 Book-Well, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565 .. (Reg.)
7 Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj .. (Reg.)
8 Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar .. .. .. (Reg.)
9 Publication Centre, Subzimandi .. .. (Reg.)
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, Charkha walan (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., 1416, 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 Rameshraya Book Depot, Subhas Road .. .. .. (Rest.)
3 Karnatakaya Sahitya Mandira of Publishers and Booksellers

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.
2 Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Laskhar .. .. (Reg.)
3 M. C. Daftari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Laskhar .. .. (Rest.)

HUBLI—Parvaje's Book House, Koppikar Road .. .. (Reg.)

HYDERABAD—
1 Diretcor, Govt. Press
2 The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul .. .. .. (Reg.)
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
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 .. .. (Rest.)

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)
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 Acquarium 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
2 Account Test Institute, P. O. 760 Egmore .. .. (Reg.)
3 C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane .. .. .. (Reg.)
4 K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384 .. .. (Reg.)
5 Presidency Book Supplies, 8, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane .. (Reg.)
6 P. Vardhachary & Co., 3, 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. Shenoye 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 Krishnamurthi-puram .. .. (Rest.)
4 News Paper House, Lansdowne Building .. .. (Rest.)
5 Indian Mercentile Corporation, Toy Palace, Ramvilas .. (Rest.)

NADIAD—R. S. Desay, Station Road .. .. .. (Rest.)

NAGPUR—

1 Supdt., Govt. Press & Book Depot
2 Western Book Depot, Residency Road .. .. .. (Reg.)
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, 24/90, 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 Dhoud, Bookesllers, 5-7 Rua, 3 Ide Jameria (Rest.)

PATHANKOT—The Krishna Book Depot, Main Bazar .. (Rest.)

PATIALA—

1 Supdt., Bhupendra State Press
2 Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar .. .. .. (Reg.)

PATNA—

1 Supdt., Govt. Printing (Bihar)
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 .. .. .. (Reg.)
5 Bengal Law House, Chowhatta .. .. (Rest.)

PITHORAGARH—Maniram Punetha & Sons .. .. (Rest.)

PONDICHERRY—M/s. Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix (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.

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.
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 Gajanan 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, Governpet .. .. (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 Coffee House, New Delhi
Govt. of India Book Depot, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta
High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London, W. C. 2.

Railway Bookstall holders

1 S/S. A. H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgin 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

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Foreign

1 S/S. Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathumandu (Nepal)
2 S/S. Aktie Bologat, C. E. Fritzes Kungl, Hovobokhandel, Fredsgation-2 Box 1656, Stockholm-16 (Sweden)
3 Reise-und Verkehrsverlag Stuttgart, Post 730, Gutenbergstra 21, Stuttgart No. 11245, Stuttgart den (Germany West)
4 Shri Iswar Subramanyam 452, Reversite Driv Apt. 6, 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. I. 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